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THE
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NATURAL MAGIC.

AN aggregate of more curious facts, of information in a higher degree calculated to exalt our estimate of the vast conquests of human science, has perhaps never been given to the world, than Sir David Brewster's recently published *Letters to Sir Walter Scott* on what he appropriately terms "Natural Magic," forming an unpretending volume of Mr. Murray's valuable *Family Library*.* It is a companion and counterpart to Sir Walter's amusing *Letters on Demonology and Witchcraft*, in the same collection; the latter containing "the history of a dark chapter in human nature;" the former explaining and demonstrating, on scientific principles, those "prodigies of the material world" which, when unexplained, have driven credulous and even firm minds into conclusions of supernatural influence. "The subject of Natural Magic," observes Sir David Brewster, "is one of great extent, as well as of deep interest. In its widest range, it embraces the history of the governments and the superstitions of ancient times,—of the means by which they maintained their influence over the human mind,—of the assistance which they derived from the arts and sciences, and from a knowledge of the powers and phenomena of nature. The prince, the priest, and the sage, were leagued in a dark conspiracy to deceive and enslave their species; and man, who refused his submission to a being like himself, became the obedient slave of a spiritual despotism, and willingly bound himself in chains, when they seemed to have been forged by the gods."

There is ample ground to conclude that the miracles and magical exhibitions of the ancients are neither pure inventions of the writers who have recorded them, as some believe, nor were the fruits of direct diabolical agency, as other well-meaning persons assume; but that they were results derived by the ancient sorcerers from their superior and occult knowledge of the

* *Letters on Natural Magic*, addressed to Sir Walter Scott, Bart. By Sir David Brewster, K.H. LL.D., &c. Vol. XXXIII. of the *Family Library*. London, 1832. Murray.

sciences, particularly optics and acoustics,—the eye and the ear having been erroneously supposed, in early times, to be senses scarcely susceptible of deception. The descriptions of these feats are generally imperfect and sometimes incorrect. We shall not wonder at this when we consider how often persons, who have been present at performances of this kind, at the present day, misrepresent, unintentionally, perhaps, the very circumstance by which a feat could be explained. On the first exhibition in England of that ingenious acoustical deception termed the *Invisible Girl*, the mechanism of which is now well-understood, the writer of these remarks received an account of it from a gentleman of veracity who had been present. The writer suggested immediately, from his informant's description of the machine, that a tube conveyed the sound inside the frame, beneath the floor, into an adjoining apartment, which is now known to be the fact. The relator, however, replied that this was impossible, since the machine was moveable! This circumstance he had hastily inferred, and incautiously suffered it to be impressed upon his mind, from the appearance of the machine itself, which had the likeness of a bedstead on moveable castors.

Of the extent of the scientific knowledge actually possessed by the ancient philosophers we have no satisfactory data. We cannot doubt that much of that knowledge was retained in secret, and withheld from even the respectable classes of society. The phenomena of the celestial bodies, for example, were understood by the ancient astronomers; yet this knowledge was scarcely *pervulgata* so late as Seneca, who ingenuously confesses that the cause of the moon's waxing and waning had been only recently known with certainty;* and Livy relates† that Sulpitius Gallus, the astrologer, who accompanied the consul Paulus Æmilius against Perseus, prognosticated, the night before the battle with the Macedonians, that there would be an eclipse of the moon, which happening as he predicted, the soldiers believed him super-human: "*edita hora, luna cum defecisset, Romanis militibus Galli sapientia prope divina videri.*" Lucretius exults that the arcana of nature, imperfectly as he could explain them, were then first revealed by him to his countrymen:

*Denique natura hæc rerum ratioque reperta est
Nuper, et hanc primus cum primis ipse repertus
Nunc ego sum in patrias qui possim vertere voces.*

Wonderful as are some of the accounts given by ancient writers of the exploits of sorcerers and the interior wonders of their temples, they all fall short of the performances of the eastern magi. We have no doubt, however, that deducting somewhat from the accounts of those performances given by spectators, on the score of imagination and unintentional exaggeration, they might be traced to scientific principles, combined with great manual dexterity. We subjoin a few specimens of the proverbial skill of the Bengal jugglers, as recorded in the *Toozook-i-Jehangeery*, or *Autobiographical Memoirs of the Emperor Jehangeer*.

They stated, that of any tree that should be named they would set the seed in the earth, and that I should immediately witness the extraordinary result.

* "Cur luna deficiat, hoc apud nos quoque nuper ratio ad certum perduxit." *Nat. Quest.* vii. 26.

† *Lith.* xlv. c. 37.

Khaun-e-Jahaun, one of the nobles present, observed, that if they spoke truly, he should wish them to produce for his conviction a mulberry tree. The men arose without hesitation, and having in ten separate spots set some seed in the ground, they recited among themselves, in cabalistical language unintelligible to the standers-by, when instantly a plant was seen springing from each of the ten places, and each proved the tree required by Khaun-e-Jahaun. In the same manner they produced a mango, an apple tree, a cypress, a pineapple, a fig tree, an almond, a walnut, and many more trees, and this without any attempt at concealment in the operation; but open to the observation of all present, the trees were perceived gradually and slowly springing from the earth, to the height of one, or perhaps of two cubits, when they shot forth leaves and branches: the apple tree, in particular, producing fruit, which fruit was brought to me, and I can attest to its fragrance.

The seven men stood close together in a group, and without moving either lips or tongue, produced between them such harmony and sweetness of modulation, as if the whole seven had but one voice, and that forming the most delightful unison. It was at the same time distinctly ascertained that the mouth and tongue had not the slightest share in the operation.

One of the seven men stood upright before us, a second passed upwards along his body and, head to head, placed his feet upwards in the air. A third managed to climb up in the same manner, and planting his feet to those of the second, stood with his head upwards, and so alternately to the seventh, who crowned this extraordinary human pillar with his head uppermost; and what excited an extraordinary clamour of surprise, was to observe the first man, who thus supported on the crown of his head the whole of the other six, lift one foot as high as the shoulder, standing thus upon one leg, and exhibiting a degree of strength and steadiness not exactly within the scope of my comprehension.

They produced a man whom they divided limb from limb, actually severing his head from the body. They scattered these mutilated members along the ground, and in this state they lay for some time. They then extended a sheet or curtain over the spot, and one of the men putting himself under the sheet, in a few minutes came from below, followed by the individual supposed to have been cut into joints, in perfect health and condition, and one might have safely sworn that he had never received wound or injury whatever.

They filled a large vessel full of water perfectly transparent, and placed it on the floor before me. One of them held in his hand a red rose, which he said, by giving it a dip into the water, he would bring out of any colour I chose to mention. Accordingly he gave the rose a plunge, and out it came of a bright yellow; and thus at every dip he brought it out of a different kind and colour; at one time a gûlail, at another an orange blossom. In short, a hundred times repeated he would have produced at each a flower of a different kind and colour. They then plunged a skein of white thread into the vessel, and brought it first of a red, then of a yellow colour, and so of a different colour a hundred times repeated, if required so to do.

Some of these feats are still performed in India, and Major Price, the translator of the *Memoirs*, declares that he has been witness to the operation by which the trees are produced (the first feat), and that "he has no conception of the means by which it was accomplished, unless the jugglers had the trees about them, in every stage, from the seedling to the fruit." The second trick is evidently the effect of ventriloquism. The third is like the feats performed by Ekeberg, and explained on mechanical principles.

It is curious to remark the opinion of the imperial autobiographer respecting those performances: "in very truth, however we may have bestowed upon these performances the character of trick or juggle, they very evidently partake of the nature of something beyond the exertion of human energy; at all events, such performances were executed with inimitable skill, and if there were in the execution any thing of facility, what should prevent their accomplishment by any man of ordinary capacity? I have heard it stated that the art has been called the Semnainan (perhaps *asmaunian*, 'celestial'), and I am informed that it is also known and practised to a considerable extent among the nations of Europe."

Astonishing as these appearances must have been to the spectators, we will venture to say that Sir D. Brewster's volume contains appearances still more extraordinary, which are satisfactorily assigned to natural causes. The fear indeed is, that minds of a certain standard will be led to infer, from the facts recorded in it, that human science is omnipotent, or at least bounded only by the law which Epicurus and the ancient philosophers prescribed to the Deity, namely, the inability to produce matter from, or reduce it to, nothing. Automata can be made, which act and *seem* to think. The chess-player, invented by M. Kempelen, of Presburg, the little conjurer of M. Maillardet, both of which contrivances have been exhibited in this country, and are minutely explained by Sir David Brewster, were astonishing examples of the skill by which deceptions might be practised upon the eye. Not only is the ear liable, in like manner, to be deceived by sounds, but singing birds, like the humming-bird of M. Maillardet, and figures which play on wind-instruments, like M. Vaucanson's flute-player, are made to utter sounds accompanied by the corresponding natural actions. Nay, science has gone a step further, and invented talking machines. In the year 1779, the Imperial Academy of Sciences at St. Petersburg proposed, as a subject for one of their annual prizes, an inquiry into the nature of the vowel sounds, and the construction of an instrument for artificially imitating them. The prize was gained by M. Kratzenstein, who showed that all the vowels could be distinctly pronounced by blowing through a reed into the lower ends of pipes in certain shapes. M. Kempelen, about the same time, succeeded in producing the vowel sounds and those of some consonants by means of a box, divided into two portions, attached by a hinge so as to resemble jaws. He met with great difficulties in attempting to give the articulation of words. "These difficulties he contrived with much labour to surmount, and he found it necessary to imitate the human organs of speech by having only one mouth and one glottis. The mouth consisted of a funnel or bell-shaped piece of elastic gum, which approximated, by its physical properties, to the softness and flexibility of the human organs. To the mouth-piece was added a nose, made of two tin tubes, which communicated with the mouth. When both these tubes were open and the mouth-piece closed, a perfect M was produced; and when one was closed and the other open, an N was sounded." Sir David says that there seems to be no doubt that he at last was able to produce entire words and sentences. Both these ingenious artists were dissatisfied with and abandoned their inven-

tions, in which the aid of the hand could not be dispensed with. Mr. Willis, of Cambridge, has improved upon their labours, and has superseded the use of the hand by a flat sliding board. Sir David Brewster refers to the important discoveries recently made by M. Savart respecting the mechanism of the human voice, and "has no doubt that, before another century is completed, a *talking* and a *singing machine* will be numbered amongst the conquests of science."

But even these inventions shrink into insignificance compared with that by which Mr. Babbage has communicated to machinery some of the attributes of intellect:

Of all the machines which have been constructed in modern times, the calculating-machine is doubtless the most extraordinary. Pieces of mechanism for performing particular arithmetical operations have been long ago constructed, but these bear no comparison either in ingenuity or in magnitude to the grand design conceived and nearly executed by Mr. Babbage. Great as the power of mechanism is known to be, yet we venture to say that many of the most intelligent of our readers will scarcely admit it to be possible that astronomical and navigation tables can be accurately computed by machinery; that the machine can itself correct the errors which it may commit; and that the results of its calculations, when absolutely free from error, can be printed off, without the aid of human hands, or the operation of human intelligence. All this, however, Mr. Babbage's machine can do; and as I have had the advantage of seeing it actually calculate, and of studying its construction with Mr. Babbage himself, I am able to make the above statement on personal observation. The calculating-machine now constructing under the superintendence of the inventor has been executed at the expense of the British Government, and is of course their property. It consists essentially of two parts, a calculating part, and a printing part, both of which are necessary to the fulfilment of Mr. Babbage's views, for the whole advantage would be lost if the computations made by the machine were copied by human hands and transferred to types by the common process. The greater part of the calculating-machinery is already constructed, and exhibits workmanship of such extraordinary skill and beauty that nothing approaching to it has been witnessed. In order to execute it, particularly those parts of the apparatus which are dissimilar to any used in ordinary mechanical constructions, tools and machinery of great expense and complexity have been invented and constructed; and in many instances contrivances of singular ingenuity have been resorted to, which cannot fail to prove extensively useful in various branches of the mechanical arts.

The drawings of this machinery, which form a large part of the work, and on which all the contrivance has been bestowed, and all the alterations made, cover upwards of 400 square feet of surface, and are executed with extraordinary care and precision.

In so complex a piece of mechanism, in which interrupted motions are propagated simultaneously along a great variety of trains of mechanism, it might have been supposed that obstructions would arise, or even incompatibilities occur, from the impracticability of foreseeing all the possible combinations of the parts; but this doubt has been entirely removed, by the constant employment of a system of mechanical notation invented by Mr. Babbage, which places distinctly in view, at every instant, the progress of motion through all the parts of this or any other machine, and by writing down in tables the

times required for all the movements, this method renders it easy to avoid all risk of two opposite actions arriving at the same instant at any part of the engine.

In the printing part of the machine less progress has been made in the actual execution than in the calculating part. The cause of this is the greater difficulty of its contrivance, not for transferring the computations from the calculating part to the copper or other plate destined to receive it, but for giving to the plate itself that number and variety of movements which the forms adopted in printed tables may call for in practice.

The practical object of the calculating engine is to compute and print a great variety and extent of astronomical and navigation tables, which could not be done without enormous intellectual and manual labour, and which, even if executed by such labour, could not be calculated with the requisite accuracy. Mathematicians, astronomers, and navigators, do not require to be informed of the real value of such tables; but it may be proper to state, for the information of others, that *seventeen* large folio volumes of logarithmic tables alone were calculated at an enormous expense by the French Government; and that the British Government regarded these tables to be of such national value, that they proposed to the French Board of Longitude to print an *abridgement* of them at the joint expense of the two nations, and offered to advance £5,000 for that purpose. Besides logarithmic tables, Mr. Babbage's machine will calculate tables of the powers and products of numbers, and all astronomical tables for determining the positions of the sun, moon, and planets; and the same mechanical principles have enabled him to integrate innumerable equations of finite differences, that is, when the equation of differences is given, he can, by setting an engine, produce at the end of a given time any distant term which may be required, or any succession of terms commencing at a distant point.

Beside the cheapness and celerity with which this machine will perform its work, the *absolute accuracy* of the printed results deserves especial notice. By peculiar contrivances, any small error produced by accidental dust, or by any slight inaccuracy in one of the wheels, is corrected as soon as it is transmitted to the next, and this is done in such a manner as effectually to prevent any accumulation of small errors from producing an erroneous figure in the result.

This engine can not only produce the operations of common arithmetic, but likewise extract the roots of numbers and approximate to the roots of equations, and even to their impossible roots. "But this is not its object," observes Sir David; "its function, in contradistinction to that of all other contrivances for calculating, is to embody in machinery the method of differences, which has never before been done; and the effects which it is capable of producing, and the works which, in the course of a few years, we expect to see it execute, will place it at an infinite distance from all other efforts of mechanical genius."

Sir David Brewster has explained the structure of the eye with great minuteness, in order to afford a satisfactory solution of certain phenomena and illusions which approach the nearest to supernatural apparitions. The contemplation of this wonderful organ is sufficient to lower to the proper standard our appreciation of human science, after all its acquisitions. Sturmius held that the examination of the eye was a cure for atheism. Yet this was with reference only to the mechanical part of this organ, elegantly described,

in the work before us, "as the sentinel which guards the pass between the worlds of matter and spirit;" but its most wonderful part is that by which the mind is able to peruse the hand-writing of nature on the retina. Indeed, some of the most common objects and operations in nature become miracles when viewed with philosophic eyes.

Spectral illusions, in which the patient fancies he sees persons and hears voices, which have been recorded by Dr. Hibbert, and to the number of his instances of which Sir D. Brewster has added that of a lady with whose case he was acquainted, are shown by the former to be "nothing more than ideas, or the recollected images of the mind, which, in certain states of bodily indisposition, have been rendered more vivid than actual impressions; or, to use other words, the pictures in the 'mind's eye' are more vivid than the pictures in the body's eye." Sir David Brewster, however, goes much farther, and shows, "that the 'mind's eye' is actually the body's eye, and that the retina is the common tablet on which both classes of impressions are painted, and by means of which they receive their visual existence according to the same optical laws: nor is this true merely in the case of spectral illusions; it holds good of all ideas recalled by the memory or created by the imagination, and may be regarded as a fundamental law in the science of pneumatology." This is, perhaps, one of the most curious parts of the volume, as it ventures near to the impassable gulf between mind and matter, which human intelligence strives in vain to pass.

The various deceptions produced by plane and concave mirrors are the subject of a very amusing letter; but it would be useless to make extracts without the accompanying cuts and diagrams. The feat of necromancy described in the Life of Benvenuto Cellini, by which legions of devils were raised in the Coliseum at Rome, is accounted for by Sir D. Brewster by supposing that the necromancer employed one or more concave mirrors or lenses.

In treating of illusions depending on the ear, Sir David Brewster records a variety of instances in which ventriloquism has produced all the effects of magic. With the feats of M. Alexandre the English public are familiar.

M. St. Gille, a grocer of St. Germain en Lay, whose performances have been recorded by the Abbé de la Chapelle, had occasion to shelter himself from a storm in a neighbouring convent, where the monks were in deep mourning for a much-esteemed member of their community who had been recently buried. While lamenting over the tomb of their deceased brother the slight honours which had been paid to his memory, a voice was suddenly heard to issue from the roof of the choir, bewailing the condition of the deceased in purgatory, and reproving the brotherhood for their want of zeal. The tidings of this supernatural event brought the whole brotherhood to the church. The voice from above repeated its lamentations and reproaches, and the whole convent fell upon their faces, and vowed to make a reparation of their error. They accordingly chaunted in full choir a *de profundis*, during the intervals of which the spirit of the departed monk expressed his satisfaction at their pious exercises. The prior afterwards inveighed against modern scepticism on the subject of apparitions, and M. St. Gille had great difficulty in convincing the fraternity that the whole was a deception.

Amongst the properties of sound, there is one mentioned and explained by Sir David Brewster, which has its analogy also in light, too remarkable not to be noticed, having more of the marvellous in it, as he observes, than any result within the wide range of the sciences. It is this: "two loud sounds may be made to produce silence, and two strong lights to produce darkness." The causes are very simple, and satisfactorily demonstrated.

Amongst the phenomena of the natural world, which, being upon a grand scale and of rare occurrence, still, to a certain extent, wear the aspect of preternatural appearances, may be enumerated the *Spectre of the Brocken*, the *Fata Morgana*, the *Spectre Ship*, and the *Mirage*. These, and a variety of analogous wonders, are treated of in the sixth letter. We subjoin an account and explanation of the Brocken Spectre, with which we conclude our imperfect notice of this very curious work:

One of the best accounts of the spectre of the Brocken is that which is given by M. Haue, who saw it on the 23d of May, 1797. After having been on the summit of the mountain no less than thirty times, he had at last the good fortune of witnessing the object of his curiosity. The sun rose about four o'clock in the morning through a serene atmosphere. In the south-west, towards Achtermannshohe, a brisk west wind carried before it the transparent vapours, which had not yet been condensed into thick heavy clouds. About a quarter past four he went towards the inn, and looked round to see whether the atmosphere would afford him a free prospect towards the south-west, when he observed at a very great distance, towards Achtermannshohe, a human figure of a monstrous size. His hat, having been almost carried away by a violent gust of wind, he suddenly raised his hand to his head, to protect his hat, and the colossal figure did the same. He immediately made another movement by bending his body,—an action which was repeated by the spectral figure. M. Haue was desirous of making farther experiments, but the figure disappeared. He remained, however, in the same position, expecting its return, and in a few minutes it again made its appearance on the Achtermannshohe, when it mimicked his gestures as before. He then called the landlord of the inn, and having both taken the same position which he had before, they looked towards the Achtermannshohe but saw nothing. In a very short space of time, however, two colossal figures were formed over the above eminence, and after bending their bodies and imitating the gestures of the two spectators, they disappeared. Retaining their position, and keeping their eyes still fixed upon the same spot, the two gigantic spectres again stood before them, and were joined by a third. Every movement that they made was imitated by the three figures, but the effect varied in its intensity, being sometimes weak and faint, and at other times strong and well-defined.

The spectre of the Brocken and other phenomena of the same kind have essentially a different origin from those which arise from unequal refraction. They are merely shadows of the observer projected on dense vapour or thin fleecy clouds, which have the power of reflecting much light. They are seen most frequently at sun-rise, because it is at that time that the vapours and clouds necessary for their production are most likely to be generated; and they can be seen only when the sun is throwing his rays horizontally, because the shadow of the observer would otherwise be thrown either up in the air, or down upon the ground.

ON THE CHALDEES AND BABYLONIANS.

No. II.

THE next point to which our attention should be directed relates to some particulars in the Babylonian and Chaldee religion, although it may be found impossible in many instances to separate the one from the other. The scanty remains of early history, the suspicious nature of some of its records, and the confusion of Babylonians not only with Chaldees, but with Assyrians, and even occasionally with Syrians, present obstacles in these *συνζήματα* to a clear analysis, which we may not hope to surmount. To these may be added the prevailing similarity, nay almost identity, which pervaded ancient theologies, than which nothing is more calculated to lead astray the unbiassed inquirer, by presenting to him various counterparts to his different points of research, and thus often misguiding him with respect to the countries between which the affinity really existed.

There is no country on which this circumstance may be presumed to have had a fuller operation than Babylonia, the rites of which theorists have referred to Egypt, to India, and to Persia, according to their own particular views; yet, on the other hand, since it may be proved that the Babylonian system extended to Assyria, and even to Mesopotamia, and since it is to be conjectured that the pagan worship of Syria and Palestine belonged to the same or a cognate school, we shall scarcely err in our general inference by considering them in some degree conjointly. Where so important an empire as the Assyrian, then the Babylonian, existed, the intercourse between it and the kingdoms of the East must have been considerable: the commercial system of antiquity, as well as wars, must have led to this result. If then we reflect on the position of Babylonia and Assyria with respect to Persia and Media, remembering also the early connection affirmed to have been maintained between Babylon and India, and the legends of the various colonies of Osiris, Sesostris, Hercules, and Bel, it will follow that the main character of religion in these regions must have been necessarily the same, however different features of it may have changed through time and place; consequently, it is manifest that it will be impossible to point out with security the places from which each separate rite proceeded, or to prove whether Babylon, India, or Egypt had the real claim of priority as possessors of great religious establishments. The plains of Shinar stand recorded as the nursing-spot of astrology and demonology; there the rude system first sprang into being; but where it received its cultivation, its mysteries, and complicated parts, the vast lacunæ in ancient history forbid us to determine. Now, if the Chaldees originally came from the Armenian mountains, from their proximity to Media and their migratory habits, it will be natural to suppose their theology to have been allied to that which generally prevailed in those countries, and to have become more similar to the Babylonian after their connection with the Assyrian empire; consequently, after their conquest of Babylon, they must have found much which was adapted to their former superstitions; and it is, probably, from this

cause that, after the Medo-Persian conquest, no particular change is recorded to have taken place in its religious institutions.

But the original tongue of the Chaldees remains unknown, and will only be discovered if the characters on the bricks shall ever be ascertained, and proved to belong to a language distinct from that vulgarly called Chaldee and the Persian. Certain passages in Diodorus Siculus and others afford grounds for the idea that a sacerdotal language prevailed in Babylon, and the analogy of many Sanskrit roots to others in the dialect of Babylon, strengthens Colonel Kennedy's hypothesis, that the Sanskrit once flourished in this region. There are, indeed, so many vocables common to this and the members of the Semitic family, that when we consider the utter discrepancy of their grammars, we can only explain the phenomenon by Colonel Kennedy's idea, or by attributing it to the effects of remote national intercourse. How the Persian became admixed with the Babylonian we historically know. Yet, as this was a dialect of the Arabic family, and as many names of the Chaldee dynasty evince the tongue from which they proceeded to have been one of a different stock, and as we have also titles of deities which are incapable of explanation from the common language of the country, we must either assume these to have belonged to the genuine Chaldee or to the sacerdotal tongue. An inquiry into this subject is necessarily one of historical importance, as perhaps affording a clue to the unravelling of the cuneiform inscriptions, and thus rescuing many unknown occurrences from oblivion: it may, therefore, be worth while to put Colonel Kennedy's notion to the test, though we may scarcely expect to discover the highly cultivated orthographical standard of the present Sanskrit.

The idolatrous inhabitants of Palestine worshipped Baal (𐤁𐤋), who has been identified with Bel (𐤁𐤋); but notwithstanding the authority of Gesenius, the elision of the radical β , renders the asserted identity very suspicious. It would appear from the statements of Herodotus, that Bel was a Babylonian deity long before the irruption of the Chaldees; but as Herodotus did not accurately distinguish the Chaldees from the Babylonians, and as the Biblical accounts mention nothing of the latter before the power of the former, we can deduce no positive inference from his statements. Cicero *de Naturâ Deorum* denominates Bel *Hercules Indicus*, and from certain traditions common to the two, some have imagined him the same personage as the Indian Bali (बलि), in which they are supported by a legend, which states his Chaldee name to have been MACHABEL, which may without hesitation be pronounced to be महाबलि. Should even this legend be devoid of authority, the name may yet have proceeded from the root बल्, 'to nourish, to sustain' (whence बलं, 'power, strength'), if it shall appear that the sacerdotal tongues of India and Babylon were cognate.

Another deity of these parts was Nebo (𐤎𐤁𐤏, LXX., Νεβου—Νεβω). A mountain on the other side of the Jordan opposite to Jericho, a city in the tribe of Reuben and another in that of Judah, were denominated from him:—he is proved by a passage in Isaiah to have been a Babylonian idol, and

has been presumed to have been the regent of the planet Mercury. Münter appears to consider the word to be 𐤎𐤁𐤏 'interpretor deorum'; but he falls into the common error of considering the classical Mercury the same as his planet under an Oriental name. A question may, indeed, here arise, as to the origin of the title; for, not to mention the Hebrew or Syriac, we find in the Arabic نَبُو (from نَبَا), 'high, exalted,' and in Sanskrit also discover नभ, 'atmosphere, aether, heaven,' both exactly accordant with all that we know of this deity. Let us, however, examine the names into which his title enters, from the Sanskrit according to its cruder forms.* Thus *Nebuchadnezzar* is probably Nebo with the affix क्, 'belonging to' (a servant of) Nebo; दानु, 'a conqueror,' and शिरम (nom. शिरः), 'chief' (or दान 'cherishing,' and ईषिर, 'fire'), and the variorum reading, *Nebuchadrezzar*, may be explained by the substitution of दृश or धीर, 'wise, intelligent.' *Nebusaradan*† Nebo, शिरः 'chief,' or शूरः 'hero,' and आदि or आदिम, 'first, preeminent.' *Nebushashban*‡ Nebo, शाम्, 'to instruct,' perhaps with the termination वन्. *Nabonad*, Nebo and नद्, 'to rejoice,' or नूद्, 'to send.' *Nabonassar*,§ Nebo, णो, 'to guide,' and शूरः 'a hero.' *Nabopalassar*,|| Nebo, पाल्, 'to protect,' and शूरः, 'a hero.' *Naburian*, Nebo and रुह, 'to be born,' perhaps with an affix, *quasi dicas*, Nebo ne satus. *Nabonah*, Nebo and निभ, 'like, resembling,' and *Samgar Nebo*,¶ सेनाचर, 'a soldier (affixed to the name of) Nebo.'

With the Slavonic etymologies which have been offered we shall not interfere, since they carry with them their own refutation. Among the idols of Palestine and Syria 𐤎 and 𐤏 appear in *Isaiah*, lxx. 11, to have been worshipped, although they are not exhibited as idols, in our translation. About these, though we may not hazard positive assertions, we would conjecturally observe, that गदिन् = गदी is one of the names of Vishnu, doubtless from गद्, 'to thunder:' but, whether the Semitic 𐤎,

* These crude forms are adopted because, until more light be obtained, it will be impossible to ascertain the peculiar forms which may have existed in Babylon.

† Absurdly rendered by Böhlen 𐤎𐤁𐤏 𐤌𐤍𐤏 *Nebo dominus celi*.

‡ By Böhlen, 𐤎𐤁𐤏 𐤌𐤍𐤏 *Nebois cultor*.

§ Some have derived the latter part from the Arabic نَصْر, Hebrew נָצַר. Qu. नासीर?

|| In *Canon*, Ptol. *Nebuchadnezzar* is called Νεβουκαδανης, which has the same sense, कूल meaning to 'protect, to defend.' According to Böhlen, 𐤎𐤁𐤏 𐤌𐤍𐤏 *Nebo elephas ignis: scil. Dei*.

¶ In *Jer.* xxxix. 3, he is called 𐤎𐤁𐤏 𐤌𐤍𐤏 which agrees with this etymology:—according to Böhlen, 𐤎𐤁𐤏 𐤌𐤍𐤏 *Gladius Nebonia*.

'good fortune,' Arabicè **حَد**, whence Heliopolis in Syria was called **ḥeliopolis**, bore any mythological relation to the deity, is a point too abstruse to be settled without additional documents. Hyde argues Gad to have been the regent of Jupiter, Vitringa to have been the sun, and Clericus the moon:—if Vitringa be correct, the character will correspond to that of Vishnu, of whom Surya is a mere personification.

But who was Meni? Was it the Egyptian Mnevi? — **मणि** a serpent chief of Patala?—or **مناة** worshipped in the Caaba by the pagan Arabs long before Mohammed? The libations mentioned in the Hebrew page to have been poured out to Meni will perhaps more closely accord with the rites offered to the *Di inferi* and departed spirits, and therefore to the Hindu Mani, than to the other two; nevertheless, we know not sufficient to conduct us to a conclusion. It may not, however, be objected, that the paronomasia in the succeeding verse of Isaiah restricts the name to a Hebrew source, because there never existed a nation of antiquity, which, possessing a root from which the title of a god or celebrated personage might be derived, neglected to avail itself of the circumstance:—of this the etymology of the name of Moses in Exodus is an ample proof.

Still, we may naturally suppose, that certain idols took their titles from the vernacular Babylonian or Syriac, though we will not implicitly rely on the deductions of Gesenius. As to the planets to which they have been separately referred, the subject appears one of mere conjecture; for, whilst we admit the same demiurgic and astronomical deities to have been worshipped with almost similar superstitions, wherever this particular idolatry flourished, it has nevertheless become a matter of impracticability to define with accuracy the individual functions and rites of many which were venerated in Babylonia and Assyria. From these regions, as an acute scholar has remarked, may have proceeded at first those grand leading principles, which we still perceive in India, to Greeks and Etruscans, and from them to the more distant west. Hence, also, the solution of the phenomenon respecting the connection of languages between the east and west.

It is confessed that the present inquiry is one of conjecture; but as it will hereafter remain to be verified, it may deserve attention, for it at least tends to show, that the assertions of the Greek historians are not totally unsupported by corroborations derived from language. The rites of Ashtaroth or Astarte (**آسתר**) doubtless corresponded to those of Mylitta and B'havani, and these deities have been pronounced counterparts to Venus, the water-born goddess of beauty. Mylitta was certainly the Babylonian or Assyrian name from **ṣ**, whence also the Carthaginian goddess Tholath, implying 'the universal mother.' Hesychius, however, states, that she was likewise styled Salambo, which came manifestly from **सल** (nom. **सलं**), 'water,' and **भू** 'to be,'—precisely the *Ἀφροδίτη* of the Greeks. Berosus adds, that *Ῥομοῦσα*, in Syncellus *Ῥομοῦσα*, was another name assigned to her, and affirms the signification of the world to be 'the moon,' *ισοψήφος*.

Σελήνη—consequently, it appears to be a compound of **हिम**, 'the moon,' and **राज्** or **रघ्**, 'to shine.' Köhler has shewn that Astara (another reading of Astarte in the Sabæan books) and Anerges were *ἡοὶ ἰσχυροὶ* or Cabiri. Anerges, perhaps the same as **נרגל**, Arabicè **نارجيل**, has been deduced from **נר**, 'light,' and **ל**, 'to revolve,' i.e. the sun; yet **अनूर**, 'the dawn'—the name of the sun's charioteer (*ergo* the sun)—and **गोल**, 'a sphere' or globe, is equally satisfactory.

We always observe in countries possessing large and important rivers, that the pantheon abounds with marine or fluvial deities. This was the case in the vicinity of the Tigris and Euphrates. Hence we read of men-fish and deities coming from the ocean or river, among whom Oannes is one of the most prominent on record. Remembering the impetuous course of the Euphrates, we may imagine his name to be compounded of **वान**, 'a heavy tide, a rolling sea, a bore,' and **उश**, 'Lord.' But Dagon, who is apparently the same as the Babylonian Odacon, seems to claim a Semitic origin, e.g. **דג** 'a fish.' Xisuthrus, who was perhaps another character of Oannes, is clearly referable to **क्षि**, 'to rule, to inhabit, to possess,' and **तरीष** or **तारीष**, 'the ocean,' between which **सु** may have been inserted conformably, perchance, to the local dialect. Jeremiah likewise notices Merodach as a Babylonian deity (written in some codices **מֶרֶדַּח**) in importance nearly equal to Bel, of whose attributes and character nothing however is known. If his epithet was borrowed from **मीर**, 'the ocean,' and **दाक**, 'a donor,' &c., he may also be enumerated among the others of this class: nevertheless, from those who adopted his name, such as Merodach-Baladan or Baladas (perhaps **मीरदाकपालित**, 'nourished or cherished by Miradak or Merodach'), Evil Merodach, Mesessi Merodach, Sisi Mordach, Mardocentes, and Mardocempad, it is evident, that he was one of the principal deities of Babylon.

The worship of fire, from time immemorial, was a prominent part of Eastern devotion, and was observed in Babylonia long before the Persian conquest. In Assyria and Syria it also every where prevailed. We retrace it in Esar (**इषिर** = **آذر**), whose title most evidently entered into the names of *Eisarhaddon*, *Sharezer*, and many others; and we may verify our assertion by the recorded fact, that the elements, particularly air and fire, were among the primitive objects of worship in these countries. We likewise remark Rimmon, an Assyrian and Canaanitish deity, from whom several places were denominated, which has been variously derived from **רמון**, **רמס**, and even from **רמין**, 'a pomegranate.' From the interpretation of Hesychius, *Ῥαμὸς ὁ πυρὸς θεὸς*, some have argued him to have been the same as one of the Ramas, although it would be

difficult chronologically to authenticate the hypothesis. On other grounds, Rimmon has been imagined the planet Venus, and on some still different, the planet Saturn. रमण, a title of the Indian Cama, or god of love, answers to the name, but though, it cannot be determined if they were the same, the fact of a city in the plains or valley of Megiddo having been called Hadad-Rimmon, would incline us to connect this deity with rites somewhat similar to those of Mylitta.

In Nineveh was an equally unknown idol, called Nisroch, which the followers of Rabbinical traditions have supposed to have been Saturn, and to have been worshipped under the form of a dove. Among the Assyrians the moon was a male deity, "*Deus Lunus*," as among the Hindus and other ancient people: may not this name, therefore, have proceeded from निश, 'night,' and रग, 'to move,' or रघ, 'to shine?' since the Hindus not unfrequently apply to it the epithet निशाकर.

It has been the general opinion, that Thammuz, who was also worshipped in Babylon, was Adonis. The legend which Maimonides has preserved in his *Moreh Nebachim*, that the name was derived from Thammuz, an idolatrous priest, is scarcely worthy of notice. His festival was partly one of mourning and one of jubilee, like that of the lost and re-found Osiris, or, as Creuzer has shown, the sun in winter and summer. In *Ezekiel* Thammuz certainly appears in connection with mourning:—तमस, 'darkness, gloom' (whence *Tama-Guna* symbolizes a state of darkness or ignorance), will not very inaptly express all that is recorded of him. Alorus, the first mythical king of Babylon, who is identified with Bel, or the sun, is plainly a Babylonian title—रग, 'the god of light.'

Whether there be any analogy between the names of Durga and Derecto, each must decide for himself. No one conversant with the Hindu system can possibly examine the records of Babylon (scanty as they are) without observing many decided parallels:—the deification of heroes, ever inseparable from the planetary worship, most probably originated in Babylonia, and there also sprang the first germ of that system which afterwards spread its influence over the East. Babylonia, therefore, instead of Egypt, may more correctly be accounted the nursing-cradle of the world.

Conformably to this system of deification, Nimrod, undoubtedly an historical personage, became elevated to the heavenly Orion, or the $\kappa\epsilon\tau\omicron\varsigma$ of Job and Amos; and though we read of Bel's tomb, like that of Jupiter in Crete, of one as well as of the other it may be said, with the Poet,

Ψυραι
..... $\sigma\upsilon\ \delta'\ \epsilon\grave{\iota}\varsigma\ \delta\alpha\iota\tau\acute{\iota}\varsigma\ \epsilon\sigma\tau\iota\ \gamma\alpha\rho\ \alpha\iota\sigma\iota$.

Agathias quotes from Berosus, that Hercules was worshipped at Babylon, under the name of Σάρδus, whom, like the Tyrian Hercules Melcarth, we may infer to have been an incarnation of the sun. The nearest term to this is सन्धा, 'twilight,' or सन्ध्या, twilight personified as the daughter of Brahma and wife of Siva:—the term, however, denotes 'noon' and

other parts of the day. We, indeed, read of a deified sage and Jaina emperor of the universe called शान्ति, but can trace no connection between them beyond the name. In the *Rhenisches Museum*, Professor Müller has discussed the titles* Sandon and Sardan, which have been supposed to be connected with Σάρδus. Agathias avers Sandon to have been of ancient Persian origin. In Sanskrit we remark सनातन in the sense of eternal, &c., a cognomen of Brahma, Vishnu, and Siva, and in the feminine, of their Sactis: and if Sardan be a correct reading, it must be a compound of सार, 'essence,' and दा, 'to give,' whence Durga and Saraswati are denominated सारदा. But neither of these seems perfectly applicable to Hercules Sandys, and the names were probably distinct.

From the circumstance of sacred doves having been kept in the Assyrian and neighbouring temples, Creuzer has asserted such to have been the form under which Semiramis was worshipped, her name implying in Sans-

krit a 'mountain-dove.' I know not his authority beyond सोम, 'a mountain.' Münter has adopted the notion, and endeavoured to fortify it by Biblical passages, in which he supposes Babylon metaphorically expressed by $\kappa\epsilon\tau\omicron\varsigma$, 'a dove;' but these are capable of a very different interpretation. A member of the Royal Society of Literature considers her a Samaritan; but this is a mere play on the word, and destitute of all corroborative evidence. But, since Herodotus avers that the overflowings of the Euphrates made Babylon like a sea or lake, until Semiramis restrained them by dams, may not the name be rather deducible from सीमा, 'a boundary, bank, or shore,' and रोम, 'water' (or राम, 'a river'), perhaps, originally with the affix ण्य or य? The correctness of Herodotus is avouched by Is. xiv. 23, where he seems to threaten Babylon with a reduction to its former condition.

Damascius says that $\Lambda\pi\alpha\sigma\omega\iota\varsigma$ was the name of the male, and $\tau\epsilon\upsilon\theta\eta$ of the female principle: the first appears to be the participle पोषन, 'nourishing,' with an intensive अ or the common Babylonian article prefixed, and $\tau\epsilon\upsilon\theta\eta$, who, in this document is called " $\mu\epsilon\tau\epsilon\gamma\epsilon\alpha\ \Theta\epsilon\omega\varsigma$," a corruption of अदिति, 'the mother of the gods.' Their son is denominated $\mathcal{M}\alpha\upsilon\mu\iota\varsigma$, which recalls to our minds मायिन, a cognomen of Brahma, Vishnu,

Cama, &c., from माय, the illusive principle, and मोहन, a title of Cama, nearly equivalent to the other. The next race mentioned in this document is styled " $\Delta\alpha\chi\acute{\omicron}\nu\ \kappa\alpha\iota\ \Delta\acute{\epsilon}\chi\omicron\nu$." Unless Dagon with some energy be intended, Daksha—Dakshayini and Dakshina may assert their claims. The third race is named " $\mathcal{K}\iota\sigma\sigma\acute{\alpha}\eta\eta\ \kappa\alpha\iota\ \mathcal{A}\sigma\sigma\omega\pi\omicron\nu$;" whether these relate to किशोर and सुर, and even असुर, as all applied to the sun, or to

* I allude to these in the *Foreign Literary Gazette*.

the Kinnaras and the Suras with the Babylonian article prefixed, is a difficulty which may not be solved. From these sprang three, "Αἰὼν, Ἰαλλίον, καὶ Ἄδν." We may reasonably expect many of these to have been titles of one and the same deity, multiplied by tradition into distinct personages: thus, Anos seems to be **अन्न**, a title of the sun with the Greek termination; Illinos, **हलिन**, perhaps the introducer of agriculture in Babylonia, whence Baladeva received also the same cognomen in India; and Aos, probably another solar epithet, = **अवस**. From Aos and **Δαύκ** came Bel the Demiurgus: Dauke, therefore, is doubtless **दक्ष**, 'the earth,' although in Hindu mythology we discover both **देवकी**, the mother of Krishna, and **दाक्षी**, the mother of one of the Munis.

There is every thing in this legend to support the idea, either of a sacerdotal language in Babylon allied to the Sanskrit, or of the genuine Chaldee having been some dialect of it. The counterparts in religion lead us nearly to the same result. However fabulous be the Apocryphal story of Bel and the Dragon, it at least tends to prove other affirmations, that the serpent-worship prevailed there, like that of Vasuki and the Nagas in India; and the Babylonian gems are sufficient to convince us, that cows, oxen, &c. had divine honours ascribed to them, like the Egyptian Apis and Mnevi, and the Hindu Surabhi. The cutting off of the heads of Brahma and Bel are not different in origin, and the philosophical characters of Bel and Omorca, as the male and female principles, were perhaps only known to the vulgar by a custom similar to the Linga and Yonipuja. The **λ.β.α. ι.μ.ψ.χ.οι** or Bœtulia were correspondent to the Salagrama, and Münter believes all the conical stones found near the Tigris to have been of this description, and argues, not without plausibility, that from this belief may have arisen the stone images of the gods. Though it is clear from the Jewish prophets, that the Babylonian idols were commonly of wood, but often overlaid with gold and precious substances, yet Daniel records stone images in Babylon. Marble idols have also been found under its ruins: now, as it is known that the vicinity yields no stone, it is presumptive that these must have been brought by the Chaldees. They could not have been introduced by the Persians. The Babylonian festivals also had a close relation to those of the pagan world in general:—one Athenæus calls **ἱέρων Σατυρῶν**, which corresponded to the Saturnalia of the Romans, and had a well-known counterpart in India. The term itself is Babylonian from **सत्**, Arabicè **سقى**; and the slave, who presided over it, dressed as a king, and called by the Greeks **Ζωγάρης**, derived his epithet from **जग**. The procession of images and lectisternia, the bloodless and bloody offerings practised there, were in perfect unison with those which we may observe in various places, and when we consider their vicinity to Assyria, the former situation of the Phœnicians on the Red Sea, the intercourse which must have existed with Syria either across the desert or through Mesopotamia, and the early traffic of the Arabs with Hindustan, we shall find sufficiently adequate causes to

explain the effects. These, though Babylonia were the parent-seat of the great idolatry, will show how its more complicated parts may have been transmitted to it from other regions. Julius Valerius makes mention of the oracle of Bel; and it would have been strange, if the mighty Babylon had been wanting in oracular responses, necromancy, and other divinatory processes. From the extended adoption of the rites of Mylitta, Münter even conjectures the **मल्ल**, about which so much has been fruitlessly written, to have been tents erected for the purpose of those rites. The magi of Babylon have also been incorrectly supposed of Persian origin, since, long before the invasion by that nation, Jeremiah mentioned their president (**מלך**) among the Chaldees: but after the occupation of the city by the Persians, we can scarcely doubt that they imbibed the magian doctrines of their conquerors. Saneoniatho, in his cosmogony, notices two orders,—**Ἀμυροὶ καὶ Μάγοι**, on which Wagner has indulged himself in most visionary ideas. **Ἀμυροὶ** may be either a metathesis of **अनम**, a title of a brahman, or a participial form of **अम्**, 'to serve, to honour;' and **Μάγοι**, like the Persian **مغ**, appears to have originated in the root **मह**, 'to worship,' with the affix **कन्** (**ह** being changed to **घ**), whence also came the Sanskrit word **मघ**, 'a Mug, the country of the Mugs,' &c. Some, from a certain similarity in his functions, have identified the **مغ** with the **मागध**. It is evident, however, from the theism of the Persians and the demonolatry of the Babylonians, that when they are mentioned in the time of the Chaldees, there must have been a remarkable difference between the two orders: as their general name, in the time of Daniel, seems to have been **כֹּהֲנֵי**, or 'wise men,' **כ** was probably a term borrowed from the Chaldee, properly so called.

These have been variously classed: Münter arranges them in the following manner: **כֹּהֲנֵי**, supposed to have been decipherers of pictorial or hieroglyphic characters, which is the name given by Moses to the Egyptian order. Some have retraced this name to the Coptic, and others have imagined it to be the Persian **خردمند**, but it may also have had a relation to **कृतिन**, 'wise, learned, skilful' (**κρείττος**), which will moreover answer to Daniel's occasional acceptance of it in the sense of 'diviners and astrologers.'—**כֹּהֲנֵי**, magicians, or those who, from their knowledge of the secrets of nature, were so accounted:—**כֹּהֲנֵי**, probably, astronomers or astrologers, both of Semitic origin.—**כֹּהֲנֵי**, augurs or soothsayers: (perhaps there is some trace of this in the root **गेष**, 'to search, to investigate;' though it rather appears to be Semitic.)—**כֹּהֲנֵי**, Chaldees, whom Münter conjectures to have been those who, after their conquest of Babylon, were initiated into the magian institutes. Possibly, they belonged to the sacerdotal class of the genuine Chaldees; for these must have had their own

classes, over each of which was a president subject to the Archimagus, and their privileges and possessions, as recorded by Diodorus Siculus, closely approximated to the nature of those belonging to the Hindu and Egyptian priesthood. Diodorus has preserved the name of one of their most distinguished Archimagi, = Βίλαγος, which was decidedly a compound of Bel and ईश, 'chief' or 'ruler,' i.e. appointed by Bel; and the Palmyrene inscriptions mention another magian high priest, called ܡܠܝܚܐ or ܡܠܝܚܐ, which Georgi most strangely renders ملوغيل. It cannot be expected that the meaning of this name should be precisely defined; but I would compare

with it महाबोधि, a Budd'ha or deified teacher of the Budd'hists, or मख, 'a sacrifice,' with बध्, 'to kill' — मखबध, 'a sacrificer.'

Now, as these magi had several religious establishments, among which may be enumerated that in Babylon, that at Orchoi in Chaldæa, that at Borsippa in Babylonia, that at Hipparene in Mesopotamia, &c., however they may have differed from each other in peculiar sectarian dogmatism, we can plainly perceive how their wisdom became celebrated even by those who knew little else of them than their fame. And this was perhaps still more the case when they appended to their previous erudition the higher doctrine of the Persians respecting the counteracting principles of the universe, and the multitudinous host of Izeds, Amshaspands, and Furuhers with which they overloaded their theology. The *Babylonii Numeri*, however, seem to have been anterior to this incorporation of faith and to have been those gematric and cabbalistical reveries, in which the Jews indulged themselves after their captivity.

In this paper it has been attempted to examine if any grounds existed support of the hypothesis, that this order of priests had a sacerdotal language, and that some dialect of the Sanskrit (as Colonel Kennedy imagined) once flourished in Babylonia, in the hope that it may hereafter be applied to the purpose of developing the long hidden mysteries of the Babylonia bricks. It is not wished that any further stress be laid on these etymologies than future inquiries shall justify: it is sufficient if they prove that there is some probable warrant for having recourse to the Sanskrit in a research of this nature.

D. G. WAIT.

BIOGRAPHY OF ABDALLAH BEN ZOBAYR.*

WITH the exception of Ali, no individual amongst the Arabians who, in the first century of the Hegira, aspired to the dignity of khalif, combined so many powerful claims, and possessed in so high a degree the qualifications which should influence the suffrages of the Moslems, as Abdallah, the son of Zobayr.† No one could boast a more illustrious descent: on both sides, his family was united by numerous bonds of relationship with Mahomet and his principal companions. Zobayr, the father of Abdallah, was one of the prophet's apostles, and one of the ten to whom he had formally promised a place in paradise; and after Mahomet's death, he was one of the electors who nominated the first khalif. The maternal grandmother of Abdallah was Safiah, daughter of Abd-almotaleb and aunt of Mahomet. His mother, Asma, was the daughter of Abu-bekr the Just. The surname of Abdallah was *Abu-bekr* or *Abu-bokayr*; the former was most commonly used. Aysha, the favourite wife of Mahomet, was his maternal aunt. Khadiga, the prophet's first wife, was his father's paternal aunt.

Asma, Abdallah's mother, emigrated from Mecca to Medina whilst pregnant with him; she was delivered in the first year of the Hegira. According to another account, he was born twenty months after the commencement of the era. He was the first child born at Medina of *mohajir* ('emigrant') parents. He was the eldest son of Zobayr. His mother carried him to Mahomet and placed him upon his knee. The prophet called for a date, chewed it, and then spat into the infant's mouth, who thus, say the historians, received, as his first aliment, the saliva of the apostle of God. The latter then rubbed the babe's palate with the date, blessed him, and implored the favour of the Almighty upon him.

The birth of Abdallah was a source of great joy to the mohajirs, because a report had prevailed amongst them that the Jews, by means of enchantments, had doomed them to die without issue. Mahomet gave the child the name of Abdallah, that of his father, and the surname of his maternal grandfather, Abu-bekr.

The first word Abdallah could pronounce distinctly was *sayf*, 'sword,' which he was never tired of repeating. Zobayr, at this, exclaimed that the child would be one day a warrior of renown.‡

Abdallah was but eight years of age when he declared in favour of the pseudo-prophet, who signified his approbation by a kind smile and a flattering encomium. Aysha was very fond of Abdallah, treated him as if he had been her own son, superintended his education, and at her death named him her heir.

During the life-time of Mahomet and the khalifat of Abu-bekr and Omar, Abdallah resided at Medina. One day, being at play with other children of his own age, an Arab, passing, cried out after these young folk; they immediately fled, except Abdallah, who retreated slowly, when the Arab, who was the khalif Omar, coming up to him said, "why did you not run like your companions?"—"Prince of the Faithful," replied the child, "I had done nothing wrong, consequently I had no reason to fear, and the road was not so narrow as to require me to give way to you."

Abdallah was present with his father at the battle of Yarmook, in which

* Abridged from an elaborate "Historical Memoir on the Life of Abdallah ben Zobair," from original authorities, by M. QUATREMERRE, in the *Journal Asiatique* for April-June, 1832.

† Makrizi.

‡ Taki-eddin Fasi.

the Greeks were completely defeated. When the Arabs entered Egypt, under Amru ben Alas, Abdallah was, with his father and brother, in the Musulman army: all three attested by their signature the treaty with the Copts, whereby the latter stipulated to pay an annual tribute to the victors.* He presided, by order of Othman, at the edition and transcription of the *Coran*, in conjunction with Zayd ben Thabet, Seyd ben Asy, and Abd-alrahmen ben Hureth. In A.H. 29, he took the city of Istakhar.†

Soon after, the khalif Othman despatched a body of troops, under Abdallah ben Saad, governor of Egypt, to make the conquest of Africa.‡ This officer encountered, in his passage, the patrician Gregory,§ prince of Africa, at the head of 120,000 men, who fought a number of battles with the Musulmans. Othman, uneasy at receiving no intelligence from his army, sent Abdallah ben Zobayr, at the head of a large body of troops, to procure and transmit an accurate report of the situation of the army.

Abdallah reached the camp by forced marches, and was received with cries of joy and the ejaculation "God is great!" Gregory heard these sounds in the camp of the Moslems, and learning they had received a reinforcement, was dejected at the news. Prior to the arrival of Abdallah, the Musulmans had commenced an engagement with the enemy before dawn, which they continued till noon: when the cry was heard which announced the time of prayer, both sides, with one accord, returned to their tents and rested till the following day. Abdallah, joining during the action, observed that the general was not at the head of the Musulmans, and was informed that he kept himself aloof on account of a proclamation made by Gregory, that if any one of his soldiers killed Abdallah ben Saad, he should receive 100,000 pieces of gold and his daughter in marriage. Abdallah visited the general, and persuaded him to proclaim a similar reward to any one who should kill Gregory, with the addition that he should be appointed governor of the provinces dependent upon him.|| The suggestion was adopted. Abdallah then proposed a stratagem, in order to bring the contest to a speedy issue, namely, to leave in camp a select body of the Musulman troops, to wear out the Greeks by a protracted combat, and then to fall upon them with the fresh troops. With the assent of the companions of the prophet, who were present, this scheme was put into execution. A chosen body of Moslems was left in camp, each having his horse ready saddled; and with the main army the general marched out, engaged the Greeks, and prolonged the combat till noon. At the cry for prayers, the Greeks prepared to retire, according to custom; but Ebn Zobayr continued the conflict with renewed vigour, till they were spent with fatigue. He then sounded a retreat. The soldiers of both armies laid down their arms, and threw themselves on the ground to get some repose. Ebn Zobayr, in the mean time, led out the fresh troops from camp, and rushed upon the Greeks, who were unprepared for this onset, with furious impetuosity, amidst shouts of "God is great!" The Greeks had not time to take up their arms, and were routed with frightful slaughter. Gregory fell by the hand of Ebn Zobayr; his daughter, who was amongst the prisoners, was given to him by the Arabian general, and Zobayr made her his concubine. The Musulmans got an immense booty: each horseman had 3,000 pieces of gold, and each foot soldier 1,000. Another account states that Ebn Zobayr himself declared that he won the

* Abu'l-mahâsen.

† Fasi, and the author of the *Kitab Alfahrest*.

‡ See an historical account of the Conquest of Africa by the Arabs, by M. Otter, *Asiatic Journal*, vol. xxi. p. 731.

§ George, governor of Africa, according to M. Otter.

|| Fasi, Nowairi, the *Kitab al-agani*, &c.

victory in the following manner. Gregory had attacked the Moslem camp, and Ebn Zobayr, observing the Greek general mounted on a grey mule, attended by two young girls, who shaded him with peacock's plumes held over his head, and that he was some distance in the rear of his troops, there being soldiers in the interval, procured, with great difficulty, access to the Moslem commander-in-chief, and obtained his permission to attack Gregory. Selecting thirty chosen horsemen, he cut his way through the enemy's line, and galloped towards the Greek general, who supposed at first that he was charged with a message. Finding his mistake, he turned his mule to fly; but Ebn Zobayr struck him to the ground with his lance, the two damsels falling on him. Abdallah then leaped from his horse, attacked Gregory with his sword, struck off his head, and fixing it on the end of his lance, exclaimed "God is great!" The Moslem army, re-animated at the sight, rushed upon the Greeks, who were broken and totally routed.

Abdallah ben Zobayr was despatched by the Musulman general to convey to Othman the news of this great victory. He arrived at Medina, without changing his horse, in twenty days. In the presence of the khalif he related the details of the fight, and the prince, delighted with the narrative, asked the messenger if he would repeat it in the general assembly of the Musulmans. Abdallah consenting, the khalif led him by the hand to the *mambar* ('pulpit,' or 'reading desk'), and requested him to reiterate the details of the glorious success obtained by the Moslem arms.

Zobayr, the father of Abdallah, hearing of this, came to the mosque and censured the conduct of Othman, exclaiming angrily, "what! shall the son of Zobayr presume to ascend a place trod by the apostle of God? I would rather die than witness such a sight."* Another account states that Abdallah did not ascend the *mambar*, but stood in front of it whilst making his speech, whilst the khalif was seated in the pulpit.

It was on his arrival from Africa that Abdallah heard of the birth of his eldest son Khobayb and of his brother Arwah: both being born in the course of this year.

Abdallah was, with Hasan and Hosein, Abdallah ben Abbas, and other Moslems of distinction, in the army of Seyd ben Alas, when that general proceeded to the conquest of Jurjan and Tabaristan.

Upon the tragical death of Othman, Ali ascended the throne, to which his birth and brilliant talents entitled him. His reign was, however, a troubled one, and his days were embittered by civil contentions, owing to a dangerous conspiracy concocted by the hatred of Aysha, an artful woman, the favourite wife of Mahomet, followed by the revolt of an audacious rival. In the first civil war, the pretext for which was to revenge the murder of Othman, and in which Aysha took so active a part, Zobayr was a bitter enemy of Ali, and did all he could to excite the Moslems against that prince. When Talhah and Zobayr, in concert with Aysha, determined to take arms against Ali, they endeavoured to draw Omm-Selma, one of Mahomet's wives, to their side but she prudently dissuaded them, urging the temerity of the scheme, and exerted herself to the utmost to prevail upon them to desist from a project which would be attended with a waste of Moslem blood.† Abdallah, who stood at the door of the apartment, provoked at this unexpected opposition keenly reproached this venerable woman with her constant want of friendship for the Zobayr family. Omm-Selma, nevertheless, reiterated her arguments

* Nowairi.

† *Kitab-i-futooh*.

though without avail: the conspirators persisted in their project, and set off from Mecca to Bassorah.

Aysha, who was with the advanced guard, arriving at a spring, some dogs barked at her, whereupon she asked the name of it. Being told it was *Hawab*,* she gave orders to return. The conspirators, amazed, inquired the reason. She replied, that the prophet had told her that one of his wives would come to a spring bearing this name, where dogs would bark at her; adding, "he conjured me to take particular care that I was not that person."

Abdallah, on coming up, and learning what had occurred, contrived a culpable artifice to deceive Aysha and to induce her to alter her resolution. He got fifty natives of the place to certify that the spring was not named *Hawab*, and that the spring bearing that name had been passed during night, and was a long way in the rear. Aysha, not distrusting the solemn testimony of fifty Musulmans, consented to pursue her route. The Moslem historians remark that this was the first instance of false testimony recorded in the annals of Islamism.†

On their arrival at Bassorah, Aysha chose Abdallah ben Zobayr and Mohamed ben Talhah to fulfil the functions of Imam, and Abdallah was the first to offer prayers.‡ Upon taking the field, Abdallah had the command of the infantry.

Ali still endeavoured to prevent the effusion of blood; he wrote to Aysha and the two chiefs, reminding them of their solemn oaths, and conjuring them to put an end to a war so impious and so uncalled for. His efforts were without avail. Abdallah ben Zobayr, in the face of the army, boldly accused Ali of the murder of Othman, and exhorted the troops to revenge their khalif and to fight manfully for their wives, their children, and their honour.§ Hasan, Ali's son, refuted this calumny in the presence of the army.

The two parties soon came to blows, and fought the battle so celebrated in the history of the Arabs, under the name of "the Battle of the Camel."|| Zobayr, in the midst of the conflict, touched by a speech addressed to him by Ali, repented of the enterprize, and wished to retire from the contest. His son Abdallah ventured to reproach him, taxed him with cowardice, and accused him of inflicting indelible disgrace upon his family. Stung by these remarks, Zobayr rushed into the midst of the enemy and perished. Talhah, who was a joint commander of the army, likewise fell, and Ali gained a complete victory.

Abdallah ben Zobayr, to provoke Ashter Nakhay, one of the chief officers and bravest champions of Ali's army, struck him a blow, but received six or seven arrows and was unhorsed. The two rivals engaged on foot unarmed, and wrestled for some time without any decisive advantage on either side. At length Ashter, seizing with his robust arm Abdallah's foot, threw him into a ditch and stood upon his chest. Abdallah called to his companions, "kill me with Malek; kill Malek with me:" thus he designated Ashter. The latter scornfully said, that if he did not respect in Ben Zobayr the relation of the prophet, he would tear him limb from limb.¶

Aysha, abandoned by her defenders, fell into the power of Ali, and obtained from that generous warrior the most honourable terms. As soon as her own life was safe, she evinced great anxiety for Ebn Zobayr, and promised a reward of 10,000 pieces of silver to any one who would assure her that her nephew

* The name is also written *Hawab* or *Jawab*.

† *Kitab-i-footoh*.

‡ *Ibid*.

§ *Ibid*.

|| *Ibid*. Masoodi.

¶ The *Kitab-i-footoh*, Ebn Khikan. Masoodi. Abu'lmahasen.

had not fallen. Being satisfied he was alive, she urged her brother Mohamed, the son of Abu-bekr, to solicit an amnesty for him. Mohamed rebuked her for thus interesting herself for one who had been the sole cause of her misfortunes. "Brother," she replied, "do not exasperate my sense of misery; go and seek Abdallah; he is the son of your sister, and I must see him." Mohamed returned to the field of battle, and found Abdallah wounded and suffering great pain. He brought him into the presence of Aysha, who burst into tears, and besought Mohamed to implore, without delay, the clemency of Ali towards Abdallah. Mohamed hastened to the khalif and interceded for him; but the generous prince declared that the amnesty he should grant would comprehend all his adversaries without exception.

Abdallah retained till his death the scars he had received in the Battle of the Camel. Zajer ben Kays relates* that, being one day at the bath when Ebn Zobayr was there, he saw upon the latter's head a chasm so large that it would contain a bottle of oil: "do you know," observed Abdallah, "who gave me this terrible blow? It was your cousin, Ashter Nakhay."

After a profuse waste of blood, Ali, pressed by the murmurs of his soldiers, was weak enough to consent to an arrangement, which referred to two arbitrators the decision of the claims of the two pretenders to the throne. Moawiyah wrote to Abdallah ben Zobayr, as well as to Abdallah, son of the khalif Omar, inviting them to the conference.† They complied with repugnance: neither, probably, was convinced of the legitimacy of the claims of Moawiyah, or was much interested in his success. Disgusted, moreover, with the haughty insolence of Amru ben Alas, who was the supporter of Moawiyah's claims, they either absented themselves from the conferences, or were quite passive there.

When the dagger of a wild fanatic had ended the days of Ali, and Moawiyah was universally recognized as master of the Moslem empire, Abdallah, forced to disguise his hatred towards the usurper, and to defer to a distant time his schemes of ambition, led a life of inactivity, interrupted by occasional intervals of contests with the enemies of Islamism.

Africa, which had been the theatre of his earliest exploits, became once more the scene of his glory. Moawiyah ben Khodayj, being appointed by the khalif commander-in-chief of the Arab forces in that part of the world, took with him Abdallah ben Zobayr. He sent this officer in advance, at the head of a strong body, directing him to advance towards the city of Susah, as he had learned that a Greek patrician, named Nicephorus, sent by the emperor of Constantinople, had disembarked there with 30,000 men. Abdallah encamped upon a high hill, in view of the sea, 12,000 paces from the city. Hearing this, Nicephorus re-embarked and abandoned the coast. Abdallah, continuing his march, reached the sea-shore, and took up a position close to the gate of Susah. Dismounting from his horse, he and his whole army performed the evening prayers. The Greeks, surprised at the sight and at the security evinced by the Musulmans, sent out a strong body of cavalry and infantry. Abdallah, absorbed in devotion, appeared not to perceive the approach of the enemy, and continued calmly at prayer. When it was over, he leaped upon his horse and darted upon the Greeks, who were unable to sustain the shock; they broke, fled, and took refuge behind their ramparts.

Four years after, Moawiyah sent his son Yezid on an expedition into the Greek empire, and Abdallah, according to some historians, was employed in it. On the return of this expedition, he took up his residence at Medina.

Moawiyah, to whom the assassination of Ali and the abdication of the feeble

* Ebn Khikan.

† Makrizi.

Hasan had secured the khalifat, meditated the perpetuating this dignity in his family. He formed the design of having his son Yezid crowned during his own life, and getting him acknowledged heir to the throne. By the advice of Zead, his adopted brother, he deferred this design for a few years. Zead died A.H. 53; and three years after, Moawiyah commanded his subjects to take the oath of fidelity to Yezid. All obeyed but five individuals, distinguished by their merit as well as by their birth, namely, Hosein, the son of Ali; Abdallah, the son of Abbas; Abdallah, the son of Zobayr; Abdallah, the son of the khalif Omar; and Abd-alrahman, the son of Abu-bekr. Moawiyah, being informed by Merwan ben Hakam, governor of Medina, of the opposition he was to expect from these eminent personages, resolved to overcome it in person. He undertook the pilgrimage to Mecca, and took care to pass by way of Medina. Hosein, Ben Zobayr, Ben Omar, and Abd-alrahman, advanced to meet the khalif, with the other inhabitants. According to the narrative of Tabari, Moawiyah, having invited them to acknowledge their future sovereign, and receiving a formal refusal, made no reply, but continued his journey. After accomplishing his pilgrimage, he repassed Medina, but thought it not prudent to have recourse to violent measures. Another account* states, that when the four personages above-named met Moawiyah, the prince received them with a severe look and menacing reproaches. When he had entered the city, they attended at his palace to pay their respects, but were refused admission. Offended at this treatment, they quitted Medina, and took the road to Mecca. Moawiyah, ascending the *mambar*, assailed these respectable individuals with violent invectives. Aysha exhorted him, if he persisted in his design, to employ only mild and conciliatory proceedings towards them, in order to engage them on his side. Moawiyah promised to do so, and on arriving at Mecca, treated Ben Zobayr, Ben Omar, and Abd-alrahman with kindness and respect, and made them splendid presents. He pressed the former to acknowledge Yezid as khalif; and before he quitted Mecca, represented to all of them the benefits he had already conferred upon them, and promised further marks of favour. "Yezid," he observed, "is your cousin; I desire he should be recognized as khalif; the thing depends upon you; do what you deem proper." Abdallah ben Zobayr replied: "you have, O Moawiyah, the choice of three courses. The apostle of God died without designating a successor; continue to fulfil the duties of the khalifat, and after your death, the Moslems will decide who they ought to elevate to this honourable post." Moawiyah replied: "I cannot accept this condition, because I do not perceive amongst you a second Abu-bekr, and I have little reliance upon your friendly intentions."—"Well," said Abdallah, "then follow the example of Abu-bekr, who, though he had sons and relatives, all worthy of the khalifat, chose not his successor amongst them, but named one of the most illustrious of the Koraishes, Omar ben Khattab. If this course be not agreeable to you, imitate Omar, who left the choice of khalif to six of the chief companions of the prophet, though he too had sons and kindred not unworthy of the station." Moawiyah asked if there was not a fourth and preferable course? "No," said Abdallah; "your choice must be limited to these three."

It was probably during the stay of Moawiyah at Mecca that a circumstance occurred, which shows how little solicitous Abdallah was to ingratiate himself with the usurper. One day, at a meeting in the presence of the prince,† Abdallah had a sharp altercation with Atabah, the khalif's brother, and in the heat of the dispute, he suffered some keen and offensive allusions to escape

* The *Kitab-istikhbar*.

† The *Kitab-al-agani*.

him which pointed at the khalif himself. Moawiyah, true to his system of magnanimity, did not appear provoked at this liberty, but turning to Abdallah, suggested from an old poet,

How fondly men indulge in thoughtless speech!
He that has once betrayed exults in wrong,
And generous souls become a prey to craft.

Moawiyah thought to remove the obstacle to his views by marrying his son Yezid to Omm-Hakim, the favourite daughter of Abdallah; but the latter,* when aware of the design, determined to give his daughter to his nephew, Abdallah, the son of Arwah. When the courier of Moawiyah arrived, and delivered to Ebn Zobayr the letter containing the demand of the hand of Omm-Hakim, Abdallah, who had used the utmost expedition to celebrate the nuptials, detained the envoy till he was witness to the marriage.

Notwithstanding his aversion towards Moawiyah, Abdallah did not omit to press his personal claims upon the prince, nor failed to employ whatever expedients could facilitate the success of his objects. The khalif had a freed-woman, named Mayah, who undertook to convey to him the petitions of individuals. Abdallah, one day, attended to be admitted to this woman. Some one expressing astonishment at seeing such a person as he dancing attendance at the door of Mayah, he replied: "when we cannot get at the head of affairs, we must endeavour to seize hold of the tail."†

Moawiyah, having reached the end of his career, and being about to descend into the tomb, summoned into his presence his son Yezid, whom he had nominated as his successor, and who had received as such the outward recognition of the Musulmans, and gave him the most judicious advice respecting his conduct when he succeeded to the khalifat, in order that he might foil the projects of his rivals and corroborate a still tottering dominion. He recommended him, above all things, to conciliate and gain Hosein, the son of Ali, since he, as the descendant of the prophet, had a sure hold upon the affection of most Musulmans. He enjoined him strictly to keep his attention fixed upon the proceedings of Abdallah ben Zobayr, whom he represented as a person of moderate understanding, of slender rhetorical powers, of gigantic projects, of little constancy and tenacity in the management of affairs, and whose character was full of perfidy and artifice; that he evinced sometimes the boldness of a hungry lion, and sometimes all the cunning of a fox. "My son," added he, "regulate your conduct towards this man according as he behaves to you; if he should happen to manifest a pacific disposition and consents to recognize you, treat him with the utmost kindness."

Scarcely had Moawiyah closed his eyes, when Yezid, after being recognized as khalif by the inhabitants of Damascus and all Syria, appointed his cousin, Walid ben Atabah, to the government of Medina, instead of Merwan ben Hakam, who had hitherto held that post. He gave the command of Mecca to Amru ben Beyd. Walid was no sooner installed in his high dignity than he received from Yezid a formal order to require from the inhabitants of the city the oath of fidelity to the new khalif. He was enjoined especially to summon before him Hosein, Abd-alrahman, Abdallah ben Zobayr, and Abdallah ben Omar, and to obtain their adhesion voluntarily or by force.‡ "If any one of them," added Yezid, "refuses to recognize me, cut off his head and send it me immediately." Walid, terrified at such a commission, called to his aid his

* *Samakshari*.

† *Ibid.*

‡ *Taheri*. *Abulfeda*. *Ebnasir*. *Mirkhond*. *Khondemir*. *Nikbi ben Masoud*. *Anon. hist.*

predecessor, Merwan ben Hakam, and asked him what he should do. Merwan advised him to call the four personages in question into his presence immediately, before they knew of Moawiyah's death, and to invite them to take the oath of allegiance to Yezid. He added, that if they refused, it was necessary to take off their heads instantly, in order to prevent interminable troubles. Walid continued in a state of consternation; he shed tears, and deplored the hard fate which the order of his sovereign imposed upon him. Merwan represented the enmity of the house of Ali against that of Ommiyah, and the civil wars to which a less energetic conduct would give rise amongst the Muslims. He added, that there was every thing to fear from the ambition of Abdallah ben Zobayr.

Walid thereupon despatched one of his officers to invite the four individuals. He found them conversing together in the mosque near the tomb of Mahomet. When the envoy had delivered his message and departed, Abdallah ben Zobayr observed to Hosein, "this is not the usual time for the emir to give audience. What can he have to say to us?" Hosein replied: "my opinion is, that Moawiyah is dead;" adding, that he had dreamed he was. "If so," said Abdallah, "the emir has called us to take the oath of fidelity to Yezid. What will you do?" Hosein protested that he would never consent to recognize Yezid as his sovereign; "he is passionately addicted to wine, debauchery, and hunting," added he: "and moreover, his father swore to my brother Hasan, that when he died, he would transmit the khalifat to me, and not to either of his sons."

In the meantime, the envoy of Walid returned to announce to the four friends that the governor was ready to receive them. Hosein, in a loud voice, declared he would attend him. He then told his companions that he had determined to go to Walid in order to ascertain what he had to say to them. Abdallah ben Zobayr exclaimed: "son of Ali, we are ready to sacrifice ourselves for you; for I fear, if Walid gets you in his power, he will imprison or put you to death." Hosein said his intention was not to go alone to the audience, but to take with him a number of friends, with swords concealed under their robes, and who, at the first signal, would fly to his defence; so that, at the worst, he should sell his life dearly.

Accordingly, Hosein took with him his slaves and freedmen, to the number of fifty, armed with concealed swords, commanded them to remain at the gate of the governor's house, and told them, if they heard his voice calling for help, to rush in and save him.

Hosein found Merwan ben Hakam along with Walid. The latter having apprised him of the death of Moawiyah, invited him to acknowledge Yezid as legitimate khalif. Hosein alleged that so important an affair ought not to be discussed secretly. "To-morrow morning," said he, "let the emir, after publicly notifying the death of Moawiyah, and receiving the oaths of the inhabitants of Medina, call upon me in my turn, as well as my three friends, so that the whole matter may be finished at once." Walid declared that he acceded to the proposition.

In vain did Merwan endeavour to prevail upon him not to let an opportunity escape, which would probably never recur, but to arrest Hosein, and if he refused to submit, have him beheaded. Walid declared his repugnance to use violence towards a relative of the prophet, and told Hosein to retire and return next day.

Abdallah ben Zobayr, who had promised to visit Walid, delayed his visit. Messages were sent to him in vain, till at length he was told he would be

forced before the governor dead or alive. He then sent his brother to Walid, and obtained a delay till the ensuing day.

According to another report of this transaction, which appears to be founded upon the testimony of Abdallah himself,* the latter, after evening prayer, met in the streets of Medina Abdullah den Saad, under whose command he had served in Africa, who had his face completely concealed. Recognizing him, however, he inquired what had occurred since their parting, and how he had left the khalif. Receiving no reply, he added: "what! is the prince of the believers dead?" This question being unanswered, Abdallah hastened to find Hosein, imparted to him his conjecture, urged him to decide promptly on the course he would take, observing that he had horses ready at his house, and that they ought to fix upon some place as a rendezvous. The same tradition† adds, that Abdallah had scarcely parted from Hosein when he was invited to the presence of the governor, with whom he found Hosein and Merwan. The death of Moawiyah was officially announced to him; he replied by the formula: "we must all return to God!" Being required by Walid to recognize Yezid as khalif, he answered: "I know not whether the prince retains any resentment towards me on account of my refusal, during the life of his father, to acknowledge him as heir to the throne. If, therefore, I now comply with the requisition, Yezid cannot fail to suppose that I act under constraint, and my compliance will not gratify him so much as I desire. Wait till the morning, and assemble the multitude, when the administration of the oath may take place with due solemnity." Merwan, casting a look at Abdallah, observed to Walid: "it is just as I forewarned you; if this man quits this place, you will not see him again." Abdallah retorted with bitterness; a strife commenced betwixt Merwan and he, till they seized each other by the hair. Walid rose to separate them. "What!" exclaimed Merwan; "instead of acting as mediator betwixt us, why do you not call your guards?" Walid replied: "I know what you mean, but I shall not follow your advice." Then addressing Abdallah, he said: "you are at liberty; go where you please." Abdallah took Hosein by the hand, and both departed, going first to the mosque; they then retired to their dwellings and privily quitted the city, for Mecca, which was then governed by Amru ben Seyd, surnamed Ashdak. On his arrival in the city, Abdallah, who took the surname of *the exile*, declared he came to seek an asylum in the kaabah, and to wait the course of events.

Upon learning the flight of Abdallah and Hosein, Walid, exasperated at being duped, sent thirty men on dromedaries in pursuit of the fugitives, who eluded their pursuers by taking a devious route. The governor then gave orders for the arrest of Abdallah's partizans, amongst them Abdallah ben Moti, a relation of the Khalif Omar. The prison gates, however, were forced and the captives liberated.

Amru Ashdak, the governor of Mecca, evinced no hostile disposition towards Abdallah.‡ This conduct induced the Khalif Yezid to deprive him, and Walid was nominated his successor. The latter, preferring to reside at Medina, administered the government of Mecca by a deputy.

Abdallah ben Zobayr, whose ambition aspired to the khalifat, was by no means pleased at Hosein's residence at Mecca, being sensible that his birth and personal qualities rendered him a formidable rival in the affections of all true Muslims. He practised, however, the deepest dissimulation on this point; paid the utmost deference to Hosein; affected an entire abstraction

* Makrizi. Taki-uddin Fasi.

† Makrizi.

‡ Tabari.

from the things of this world, and passed the day in prayers and in the circumambulation of the holy edifice.

In the meantime, Hosein received letters from the people of Kufah, urging him warmly to put himself at their head, pledging themselves to acknowledge him as khalif, and that the whole population of Irak would declare in his favour. Hosein was so moved by these seductive offers as to meditate seriously upon the project. One day, Abdallah, being on a visit to him, in the interval of common conversation, observed: "I cannot think why it is that we allow usurpers to enjoy peaceably the fruits of their intrigues, although, as sons of those who accompanied the prophet in his flight, we have incontestable claims to supreme power. What do you intend to do?" Hosein answered that he had some intention to set off for Kufah and comply with the wishes of his partizans in that city. Abdallah instantly remarked: "If I could reckon, like you, on a body of zealous partizans at Kufah, I would never quit that important city." But, apprehensive that Hosein might suspect his secret designs, he added, with hypocritical devotion: "if you determine to remain in the Hejjaz and claim the supreme dignity, you will find in me, so far from a rival, your most zealous and devoted auxiliary." Hosein replied that he had heard from his father that a ram would appear in Mecca, and cause the violation of its holy privileges, and that he was not desirous of being that ram. "Well!" rejoined Abdallah, "remain here and place me at the head of affairs; I promise implicit submission." Hosein intimated that he did not approve of this suggestion, and the conversation dropped.

Hosein mentioned to some of the party present Abdallah's proposal of his occupying Mecca, of which he expressed his abhorrence; and when Abdallah took leave, Hosein observed to the persons about him: "that man wishes for nothing so much as to see me quit the Hejjaz, for he well knows that he has no chance with me in public opinion, and hopes that my departure will leave him a clear field."

Meanwhile, Abdallah ben Abbas, in an interview with Hosein, besought him not to undertake the expedition to Kufah, representing the perils attending so bold a project. Finding his advice unavailing, he said: "if you quit the Hejjaz you will fill the son of Zobayr with joy; for whilst you are here, no one regards him." On leaving Hosein, Ben Abbas, meeting Abdallah ben Zobayr, addressed him in the following verse:

Free is the air for thee, O soaring lark;
* Nought now restrains thy flight or checks thy joy.

Scarcely had Hosein quitted the Hejjaz before the son of Zobayr began to put his ambitious projects into execution; he declaimed against the sons of Ommiyah, and preached revolt against the princes of that house, exclaiming, "who will fight for God, for the kaabah, and the holy city?"

Mecca was divided into two factions,* one for Yezid, the other for Abdallah; the latter headed his partizans, whilst the deputy of Walid led the other party. Abdallah, at length, forced this officer to quit the city.

Soon after (A.H. 61) news arrived of the tragical death of Hosein,† who, as is well known, perished miserably in the plains of Kerbela. Instantly, Abdallah stood up in the midst of the multitude, and, deploring in pathetic terms the catastrophe of the son of Ali, called down curses upon the people of Irak, and those of Kufah in particular. He pronounced a warm eulogy on the piety of Hosein, and declared that his murderers should soon reap the fruit of their atrocious deed.

* Tabari.

† Makrizi.

The friends of Abdallah, thronging around, exhorted him to be openly recognised as khalif, since there was no one, now Hosein was removed, whose rivalry he need fear. He had already secretly taken the title, but in public he still retained the surname of "Exile of the Holy House." Abdallah represented to his friends that this would be precipitate.

The same year, Walid ben Atabah, the governor of Medina, came to Mecca on the pilgrimage, and went through the ceremonies of this religious act at the head of his partizans. Meanwhile the Khalif Yezid, being informed of the intrigues and secret proceedings of Abdallah, swore, in his fury, that he would not receive the oath of fidelity from the rebel till he was brought into his presence, his neck and hands loaded with chains: and he caused a yoke and fetters of silver to be made for that purpose.* Being desirous of effecting his object, if he could, without having recourse to arms, he despatched to his rival an embassy, consisting of ten inhabitants of Syria, with Noman ben Beshir, the ansaree,† at their head: this embassy is termed by historians the *rekab*, or 'cavalcade.' Yezid had sent to Abdallah ben Adhah, one of the ten, the silver chain to bind the son of Zobayr, with a silk *burnous*, or cloak, to conceal it from observation.

On the arrival of the deputies at Medina, Abdallah ben Adhah met Merwan ben Hakam, to whom he gave an account of his mission, adding, that the khalif had written in these words to Abdallah ben Zobayr: "I send you a chain of silver, a yoke of the same metal, and a bridle of gold, and I have sworn that you shall be brought into my presence thus fettered."

The deputation arrived at Mecca and delivered their message. Noman ben Beshir being frequently alone with Abdallah, Ben Adhah said to the latter one day, "this ansaree is entrusted with no functions not confided to us; he is merely our head. I can see no difference between the mohajirs and the ansarees." Abdallah replied in terms of contempt. Ben Adhah declared that Ben Zobayr should take the oath by fair means or foul. Abdallah placed all the deputies in prison, kept them confined for a month, and then sent them back to Yezid without an answer.

Abdallah, however, sought Safiah, the daughter of Abu Obeyd, and wife of Abdallah ben Omar; he declared to her that the cause of his revolt was the indignation he felt, as a zealous Moslem, at beholding Moawiyah and his son Yezid usurp the rights of others; and he besought her to prevail upon her husband to recognize the son of Zobayr as khalif. Accordingly, Safiah spoke to Abdallah ben Omar of Ebn Zobayr, extolling his zeal, his talents, and his humble piety. Ben Omar interrupted her eulogies with the cold remark: "did you not observe the milk-white mules on which Moawiyah rode when he performed the pilgrimage? The real motive which inspires Ebn Zobayr to take arms is to appropriate them to himself."

The ensuing year, Walid endeavoured to secure the person of Abdallah.‡ The latter, hearing of his design, wrote to Yezid, saying, "Walid is a fool, who will ruin all by his folly; send another governor who will repair his faults." Yezid was pleased at this letter, supposing it to evince a disposition to submit. He immediately displaced Walid, and appointed in his stead Othman ben Mahomed, a young man without experience, who thought of nothing but gambling and debauchery. Yezid, informed of this, superseded him by appointing Amru ben Seyd, surnamed Ashdak, who had been already governor of Mecca. He had scarcely re-assumed his office, when Yezid wrote to him

* Tabari. Mirkhoud.

† Descendant of one who had succoured Mahomet in his flight.

‡ Tabari.

expressly commanding him to commence hostilities against Abdallah ben Zobayr.* Amru levied a force of about 20,000 men, the command of which he gave to Amru ben Zobayr, the brother, but sworn enemy, of Abdallah. This general divided his force into two parties, one of which advanced, under Onays ben Amru, to Dzu Tawa; whilst Amru, at the head of the main body, encamped in the valley of Abtah.

* Makrizi. Masoodi. Mirkhond. Taki-eddin Fasl.

[To be continued]

INDIAN HISTORY.*

No. V.

WE have copied, at the foot of the page, the long title of this useful work, in justice to those by whom it was undertaken, inasmuch as it is not merely inviting as a bill of fare, but because the names of the cooks employed in its preparation may whet the appetites of those who sit down to the repast. To change our metaphor, it is a miscellany, which brings into a form at once elegant and convenient every thing that relates to India; unfolding, in a plain and intelligible manner, the complex system of our Indian empire, the awful vicissitudes of its history, civil and political, through a long succession of conquests and perpetual alternations of power, with the romantic series of adventures (a truly original feature in the work before us) which led to our first commercial intercourse with that astonishing country.

We know of nothing that exhibits history in a more interesting aspect, or invests reality more with the charms of romance, than the splendid course of discovery and conquest by which the Portuguese established their dominion on the western shores of Hindostan. It is the first time in which this captivating information, scattered over books not always accessible, and too voluminous for easy consultation (the collection of Juan de Barrow occupying four folio volumes, and that of Faria y Sousa three volumes in quarto) has been embodied in a shape fitted for general perusal. Nor are the early voyages and settlements of the English destitute of interest, though they are less dignified, from the character of the agents, and less striking, from the slower progress and more cautious policy of their enterprizes. Their contests, however, with the Dutch, which led to the dreadful outrage called the massacre of Amboyna, present topics of curious and painful interest. This part of the work has been ably executed by Mr. Murray, in a diction, spirited, correct, and elegant.

* Historical and Descriptive Account of British India, from the most remote Period to the Present Time, including a Narrative of the early Portuguese and English Voyages, the Revolutions in the Mogul Empire, and the Origin, Progress, and Establishment of the British Power: with Illustrations of the Zoology—Botany—Climate, Geology, and Mineralogy:—also Medical Observations,—an Account of the Hindoo Astronomy—Trigonometrical Surveys—and the Navigation of the Indian Seas. By HUGH MURRAY, Esq., F.R.S.E.; JAMES WILSON, Esq., F.R.S.E. and M.W.S.; R. K. GRAY, Esq., LL.D.; PROFESSOR JAMESON; WHITEHEAD AINSLIE, M.D., M.R.A.S., late of the Medical Staff of Southern India; WILLIAM RHIND, Esq., M.R.C.S.; PROFESSOR WALLACE; and CAPTAIN CLARENCE DALRYMPLE, Hon. East-India Company's Service. With a Map, and Twenty-six Engravings by Branstetter. In Three Volumes. Being Vols. VI., VII., and VIII. of the Edinburgh Cabinet Library. Oliver and Boyd.

It was during the reigns of King John and his cousin Emanuel of Portugal, that Portuguese discovery was carried on with the greatest ardour. John died in 1495, but Emanuel determined to follow up the enterprizes of Diaz, and impressed with the idea that the task of penetrating to India descended to him by inheritance, in spite of the remonstrances of his counsellors, who reminded him that he would thus waste the resources of his kingdom in precarious and uncertain undertakings, applied himself to the fitting out of a grand expedition, the command of which he entrusted to Vasco de Gama, the hero of Camoens, who had acquired a reputation for nautical talent which his subsequent conduct confirmed.

Gama's expedition sailed on the 8th of July 1497. After sailing four months, they had not reached the Cape, having encountered most probably severe tempests in the early part of the voyage. Quitting the inhospitable shore of Africa, he steered directly to that great promontory, the passing of which was to decide the fate of his enterprize. On the 18th of November they approached it, and raised their courage to the highest pitch, to face the tempests they had been taught to expect in making its circuit; but keeping well out to sea, they rounded without danger that mighty and dreaded barrier, an event which was to give a new character to the commercial polity of Europe. The first landing of Gama must be given in the words of the author.

Gama, in landing for the first time on the shores of India, endeavoured to make a somewhat brilliant appearance. His sailors, in their best attire, moved in regular order, with trumpets sounding. He was immediately placed in a palanquin, and carried forward on the shoulders of four men with such rapidity that his attendants, who were on foot, were soon left behind. Thus he found himself entirely in the power of the Hindoos; but they made no improper use of their advantage. On reaching the banks of a river, the bearers waited for the remainder of the party, whom they embarked in two almadias or country-boats. There now appeared in view a splendid pagoda with lofty pillars of brass, where the Portuguese were invited to land. They chose, on very slender grounds, to conclude that this must be a Christian temple,—because the half-naked ministers wore strings of beads like those of the Romish priests, sprinkled the company with water which might be consecrated, and presented sandal-wood powdered, as the Catholics do ashes. The Portuguese, being ushered into the grand apartment, found the walls covered with images, which being willing to identify with those of the Madonna and saints, they threw themselves prostrate on the ground. Juan de la Sala, however, chancing to look up and observe the strange and uncouth aspect of these imaginary apostles, some of whom brandished four or five arms and had enormous teeth projecting out of their mouths, judged it advisable to guard himself by the exclamation,—“if these be devils, it is God whom I worship.” The others laughed; and soon verifying with their own eyes the just grounds of his apprehension, started up and regained the boats.

On the arrival of the party at Calicut, to which the zamorin had now returned, they were joined by several friends of the cutwal, and other nobles or nayrs, who escorted them to the palace in pomp, with sound of trumpet. This royal residence, though built only of earth, was of great extent, delightfully situated amid gardens and pleasure-grounds. They were received at the gate

by a venerable old man, the chief bramin, dressed in long white robes emblematic of purity. He took Gama by the hand, and led him through long halls into the presence-chamber, where the zamorin was found reclining amid all the luxurious pomp of the East. The couch was spread on a sort of platform or stage raised above the general level of the apartment; his robe of the finest cotton, and his silk turban, were both richly embroidered with gold; from his ears depended rings adorned with the finest brilliants; and his naked legs and arms were covered with bracelets of gold and precious stones. On one side an old man held a golden plate, on which was the betel leaf and areca, the chewing of which is esteemed a great luxury among Oriental nations; while on the other side was a golden vase to receive it when chewed. This lofty potentate, on the approach of the Portuguese, merely raised his head from the embroidered pillow on which it rested, and made a sign to an attendant to seat Gama on one of the steps leading to the throne. He received graciously, however, the admiral's credentials, and promised to examine them at leisure, —meantime recommending that he should retire to rest, and appointing for that purpose a place where he would be secure against any annoyance from his Moorish adversaries.

Albuquerque ranks with the greatest naval commanders of modern Europe. He was superseded in consequence of some intrigues carried on to supplant him in the favour of the monarch, and he died of vexation from the disgrace in 1515. At his death, the Portuguese empire in the East had reached its utmost limits. Faria y Souza boasts that it stretched from the Cape of Good Hope to the frontier of China, comprehending a coast of 12,000 miles: an empty boast, since over this space there were not more than thirty factories, some of which were nearly a thousand miles from each other. Their real dominion, observes the writer, was on the ocean, where their ships were victorious in every encounter. This species of empire they retained for a century, during which they were engaged in perpetual struggles with the natives, whom their insolence, tyranny, and bigotry, had inspired with the bitterest enmity. But about the year 1600, a new enemy appeared, more formidable than any they had encountered, in the Dutch, who soon supplanted the Portuguese in the traffic of the East, and after repeated efforts, drove them, in 1640, from Malacca, the capital of their possessions in that quarter of India, becoming complete masters of the Eastern seas and islands, with the exception of some settlements of the English on the coast of Sumatra. In the western provinces, the Portuguese had chiefly to encounter the English—a most unequal contest against the superior power and policy of our countrymen. With the aid of the King of Persia, we deprived them of Ormuz; they lost also their possessions on the coast of Africa, and were thus stripped of their dominions almost as rapidly as they acquired them; Goa and Mozambique forming now only the shadow of that proud empire, which was extended over so great a part of the Eastern world.

The summary of our early voyages and settlements is ably executed. Although mankind have at length learned, that distant traffic is by far less favourable to commercial prosperity than agriculture and manufactures, or the home-trade between closely contiguous countries than with markets in

distant regions of the globe, yet “the wealth of Ormuz and of Ind” has always been the incentive to mercantile enterprise, and diamonds, jewels, spices, once the staple articles of the East, have uniformly presented peculiar fascinations to a commerce with India. “Even the mysterious remoteness of the regions,” Mr. Murray well observes, “that were to be the theatre of this intercourse—the train of adventure and uncertainty through which they were to be reached,—heightened their attraction, and were congenial to the spirit of that bold and enterprising age.” The reigns of Edward VI. and Elizabeth formed the era at which the industry and naval enterprise of England received their first impulse. But the Portuguese and Spaniards, the former by the discovery of the new passage, the latter by that of a new world in the west, had completely pre-occupied the ground. The English, therefore, had to contend against the active opposition of these formidable powers, who at that time held the dominion of the ocean.

We refer our readers to Mr. Murray's interesting account of the first trading associations, which were joint-stock companies, and the expeditions which they equipped. A regular annual intercourse was now formed, but the situation of the English was frequently endangered by the rivalry of the Portuguese. The naval power of Portugal, however, was now so feeble, that they scarcely ever encountered an English vessel without defeat. The Dutch were our most formidable rivals. After a series of hostilities, disastrous to both nations, negotiations were opened, and by patching up a singular treaty, they became co-partners in the Indian traffic; the former to have the half of the pepper trade and the third of that of the finer spices; each nation to keep ten ships for common protection, under a “council of defence,” consisting of four members of each company. It might have been foreseen that stipulations of this kind would lead to serious differences. The Dutch interpreted every question in their own favour, and refused the English their share of the trade till they had paid the sums which they themselves, with or without necessity, had expended on fortifications. At last, the Dutch, availing themselves of their superior strength, proceeded to that dreadful outrage called the “Massacre of Amboyna.” Mr. Mill has given a meagre and incorrect account of this transaction, and, studious to guard against national partialities, has ventured to assert that the affair was grossly misrepresented and exaggerated by his countrymen:—a most unwarranted assertion, and directly in the teeth of the highest and most authoritative evidence—the admissions of the Dutch themselves. “The English,” says the historian of British India, “ought of all nations to have been the most ready to find an excuse and apology for the Dutch.”* The well-informed author of this portion of the work now under our consideration seems not to have contemplated the transaction through the haze of Mr. Mill's anti-national prejudices.

It is obvious that the historical account contained in this valuable epitome, can have few pretensions to originality. Yet it is faithful and impartial, and as we approach our own times, fidelity and impartiality are historical vir-

* Vide Observations on Mill's History in our Journal, vol. xxvii. p. 676.

tues not uniformly exhibited. How rarely, though the passions and affections of the periods they record have long passed away, do we find amongst our Indian historians a cool judicial mind, uncorrupted by prejudice and unbribed by the love of singularity! In the work of Mill, the only regular history now existing, facts are mercilessly distorted and inferences unwarrantably strained, to support some unbending dogma of political economy, or some peculiar fashion of moral thinking, which, for want of a more appropriate phrase, is complimented with the name of philosophy. These maxims, to which fact and probability, by the most Procrustes-like mutilation, are rendered subservient, are neither modestly propounded, nor only incidentally touched, but *quasi Pythius Apollo, certa ut sint et fixa, quæ dixero, non ut homunculus unus e multis, probabilia conjecturæ sequens*,* assumed as authoritative and oracular tenets. We were, therefore, pleased to find the writer of this portion of the work untinged by this idle spirit of philosophizing with facts, and for that reason, withholding his concurrence in many of the questionable and ridiculous positions of that able historian. Hence he dissents from Mr. Mill in throwing the blame of the Black Hole upon the English themselves, because they had used this apartment as a prison. "The room," says Mr. Murray, "eighteen feet square, was not absolutely small, affording ample room for two or three, the greatest number whom they were accustomed to confine in it. The circumstance that rendered it fatal, was simply the enormous number thrust into an apartment wholly unfit to contain them." We were, perhaps, a little disappointed, that he should pass over without rebuke the absurd scepticism of Mill respecting Tippoo's inhuman treatment of his prisoners: a noxious paradox in a grave historical work, because history would be divested of its most salutary lessons of civil wisdom, if strict moral justice were not duly observed towards the atrocities of the great agents that figure on its surface. Mr. Murray does not, indeed, affect to deny a fact attested by Wilks, Stewart, and above all by Scully, the recorder of his own sufferings during his captivity,—for how can it be doubted?—but as the leading historian of India had scattered serious doubts concerning it, we conceive that it ought to have been more emphatically stated.

A befitting justice is rendered by the compiler to the comprehensive policy of Lord Wellesley, which Mill arraigns with more than his wonted acrimony. We advert to the measures adopted against Tippoo Sultan, which have been universally considered as justified by the soundest maxims of right and expediency. Mill asserts that the treaty, offensive and defensive, which Tippoo concluded with the French, afforded no ground either of attacking or of dreading him, beyond what previously existed, and that whatever suspicions the governor general might have entertained of his hostile dispositions, and even of the measures he was actually pursuing, he ought not to have proceeded on those suspicions without some overt act. A strange confusion of reasoning! For surely the positive execution of a treaty aiming directly at the destruction of the British power in India with

* *Cic. Tuscul. Quæst.*, l. i.

the implacable enemy of the British name,—by whom a blow upon that vulnerable part of the empire had been long cherished,—constituted that overt act. Mill argues that, as the sultan had no means of effecting his plans, the treaty itself ought to have been held nugatory and disregarded. Is it not notorious, however, that he could depend upon the co-operation of the greatest military power in Europe, who, in the face of nearly the whole navy of Great Britain, had recently landed in Egypt a force sufficient to subdue it, with the avowed ulterior purpose of directing it to the conquest of India? "The dangers of a French invasion of India," the author sensibly remarks, "were then perhaps overrated; now, after the event, they are generally underrated; for it seems highly probable, that the rulers of France, had they not been involved in a series of continental wars, would have attempted to transport a large army into the East, and it is by no means certain they would not have succeeded."

The dissolution of the Mahratta confederacy, and the grand scheme of defensive alliances, have always appeared to us to be the master-pieces of Lord Wellesley's administration. The results experienced from the abandonment of those principles bear unequivocal testimony to its merits. No sooner was that sagacious and provident scheme relinquished, which placed the whole family of the Eastern states under British influence, than India was again involved in calamity and disorder, and the materials furnished for more extensive and arduous hostilities; a result which began to unfold itself immediately upon the death of Lord Cornwallis, which placed Sir George Barlow in the chair: who, copying with servile fidelity the pacific views of his predecessor, and taking no more enlarged a measurement of his duty than the instructions given to that nobleman, adhered to them in the strictness of their letter, and rejected the prudent and well-reasoned modifications of them which were suggested by Lord Lake. An opportunity was thus suffered to glide away, of destroying the power of Holkar with a comparatively trifling sacrifice; for if Lord Lake had not, in compliance with the new policy, been compelled to grant Holkar an advantageous peace at the very moment when he had driven him to seek refuge amongst the Seiks with the wrecks of his army, there would have been an end of his means to do us mischief. That peace, however, restored to him all that he had lost by the war, and enabled him to re-collect the scattered embers of his power for new enterprizes, requiring fresh and increased expenditures of life and treasure to put down.

But the historical portion of this excellent work does not constitute all its merit. The present state of India is amusingly and instructively delineated. A rapid review of Hindoo mythology and literature, and of the arts and social institutions of this celebrated people, is also given, quite sufficient for the purposes of that general information which is required by persons for the first time going out to India. To make the work still more extensively useful to this class of readers, there is a correct analysis of the internal arrangements of the Company's government; imparting momentous information to the young writer or cadet just entering into the service, to whom

we recommend it as an indispensable guide, and an amusing *compagnon de voyage* on his passage.

The last volume is dedicated to the natural history of this interesting region. The materials dispersed in numerous costly volumes have been arranged and methodized in their several departments, *viz.* by Wilson in zoology; by Greville in botany; and in respect to the subjects of climate, geology, and mineralogy, by Professor Jamieson; and all the grand phenomena presented by these classifications of natural science are exhibited in a pleasing though condensed form. Any thing like an analysis of this scientific volume would be inconsistent with our limits. But we earnestly recommend it, not only for the important facts it presents to us, but as abounding in spirited and picturesque delineations.

Upon the whole, the book may be said to be *de omnibus Indivis rebus, et quibusdam aliis*: for there is a most useful article by Dr. Ainslie under the title of "Medical Observations," that may be of unspeakable service to the future resident in India. There is also a concise view by Mr. Rhind of the spasmodic cholera, the *霍乱症* of the present day; the phantom that is for ever haunting us in a shape more terrific than that of death itself. Nor is this all; Professor Wallace has enriched the work with an account of the astronomical computations of the Hindoos, and of the trigonometrical surveys of Colonel Lambton in the peninsula. Not satisfied with this, the publishers procured from Captain Dalrymple, an account of the navigation to India, with instructions as to the choice of vessels and outfits, of the highest value to persons proceeding to the East. So that we arise from the work as from the *dubia cæna* of Horace, with all its aliment, but free from its indigestion. Amongst the cheap publications of the day, the work before us, therefore, may justly claim the most honourable distinction. It has been our fate to pass a censure upon some which seem to have been got up after the admirable recipe of Don Ignacio in *Gil Blas*: "*Que nous faisons,*" says Scipio, in that exquisite romance, "*de mauvais livres!* Il ne se passoit guere de mois, que nous ne fissions pour le moins un volume, et aussitôt la presse en gémissoit; ce qu'il y a de plus surprenant, c'est que ces compilations se donnaient pour des nouveautés."

CHINA.

(Private Correspondence.)

China, Feb. 23d, 1832.

TO THE EDITOR.

DEAR SIR: We have received here your excellent periodical for August 1831, in which I perceive you still take charge of our Chinese affairs; and that the sinologists of Europe are, as usual, filling up their time and your pages with criminations and recriminations. In page 267, you refer to Father Hyacinth's Catechism, in which he has used the words 天神 *t'ien shin*, and which you translate 'spirit of heaven.' He may use it for the 'god of heaven;' but the pagan sense of the words is, the 'gods of heaven,' the 'celestial gods:' since they have "gods many," they would never understand *t'ien shin* as denoting one god or spirit. The fact is, that, in the pagan language of China, you might as well expect to find a term for 'steam-engine' as for 'God,' the creator of the universe: they have no such idea. It is true that the *shin*, 'gods,' are inferior and subsequent to the *t'ien*, 'heaven:' but, after all, Professor Neumann is right in saying that *shin* is the only word the Chinese have for 'god.' It is the same in Chinese that *deus* was in pagan Latin, or *θεός* in pagan Greek. The Mohamedans and the Christians are obliged to make phrases or terms suited to the ideas they wish to convey; which from necessity are often arbitrary. The Mohamedans, for example, in the phrase cited by Klaproth, *chin-choo yaou chwang t'ien scên, shin, kwei, wan-wûk*,—which you have rendered, 'the true God wishing to create arch-angels, angels, demons, and all things,'—use several words in an arbitrary manner. The word 主 *choo*, in pagan Chinese, is never used to denote a 'god' or 'spirit;' the 仙 *scên*, are inferior to the *shin*, and *shin* never has the idea in itself of an 'angel' or 'messenger.' *Chin-choo*, 'the true lord,' to a pagan reader, would convey no idea at all of a god or spiritual being.

The phrase of the Latin missionaries, *t'ien choo*, 'heaven's lord,' being in connexion with the word "heaven," of course leads the mind to suppose that the *choo* or 'lord' must be a *shin*, 'god' or 'spiritual being.' *T'ien-choo* is, no doubt, a very good appellation when given to Him who, as our Saviour said, is *Teên-te-che-choo*, 'the Lord of Heaven and Earth;' but it is not a term by which you constantly translate *deus*, *θεός*, or God: for that purpose there is no other Chinese word but *shün*. For example: adhering to *t'ien choo*, how could you render "the Lord God;"—"gods many;"—"false gods," &c.? The fact is, that the Latin missionaries, who have translated parts of the Scriptures, have used the word *shin* for 'God,' and *shin-sze*, 'a divine messenger,' for 'angel.'

The *t'ien*, or the Chinese 'heaven,' is the word they reverence most, as denoting the *supreme power*; but in all their definitions they materialize it; and their appellation of *tsang t'ien*, 'azure heaven,' does the same.

From these considerations, the Protestants in China use *shin* for 'God;' *shin-sze* for 'angel;' *choo* for 'Lord;' *chin hwô shin* for 'living and true god.' They use also *teên te che choo*, 'the Lord of Heaven and Earth;' *tsaou hwa teen, te, wan-wûk, che choo-tsac*, 'the Lord and Supreme Ruler, who created heaven, earth, and all that exists:' and, in contradistinction from the *azure heaven* of the pagans, they use, as a common appellation of the Supreme

Being, *shin te'n shang te*, 'the divine heaven, the most high potentate.' For *Jehovah*, they give the sound by the characters 爺水華 *Yayhohwa*.

From these remarks, Mr. Editor, I think you will be convinced, that when Professor Neumann said that *shin* stands for 'God,' he was not so far wrong. I do not think, however, that Father Hyacinth, of the Greek church, has, in *te'n-shin*, selected a good phrase for 'the God of Heaven;' because the pagan Chinese understand the word *heaven*, in that connexion, merely adjectively, for 'heavenly or celestial gods,' in contradistinction from *te ke*, 'terrestrial spirits.' The expression *te'n shin, te ke*, 'celestial gods and terrestrial spirits,' is quite common.

I have gone farther into this bit of criticism than I intended, as I particularly wished to call your attention to a growing desire, among the commercial community at Canton, to open some intercourse with the regions to the north and eastward of us. The voyage of Mr. Charles Gutzlaff, in a Siamese junk, up to *Te'n tain* and *Kinchow*, on the eastern side of the Great Wall, has been the occasion of calling people's attention to the subject. He is learned chiefly in the *Füh-kéen* dialect of the Chinese language; and the native traders from Singapore to Peking, Corca, Japan, &c. are almost exclusively *Füh-kéen* men. It seems greatly desirable that Christian merchants should persevere in annually sending one or more ships to the northward. With foreign and native interpreters on board, one would think that the exclusive spirit must at last yield. They might, indeed, avail themselves of the press, to spread true information concerning their objects, and the reciprocal advantages that would ensue.

Mr. Medhurst's *Füh-kéen* Dictionary is going through the Hon. Company's Chinese press, in a manner very satisfactory to the author, who has replied to specimens sent him to Java. This work will contribute much, I have no doubt, to facilitate intercourse with the Chinese traders to Formosa, the Loo-choo islands, Japan, &c. Mr. John Morrison, who is correcting the press for Medhurst's Dictionary, intends to pay some attention, during the ensuing season, to the dialect,—or almost separate language,—which it illustrates. I enclose you a copy of the *Anglo-Chinese Calendar*, which he has published, and remain yours faithfully,

* * *

The *Anglo-Chinese Calendar*, for the present year, which accompanied our valued correspondent's letter, is a very neat little work of seventy pages, containing the Christian almanack on one page and the Mohamedan and Chinese calendars on the corresponding page; so that, at one view, are exhibited the days of the week and month, festivals, &c. of the English almanack; the days of the Musulman months and of the Chinese moons; and the festivals, birth days and *notitia* of the Chinese: at the end of each month are blank spaces for *memoranda*. A description of the popular holydays of the Chinese and of the Mahomedan festivals is added, as well as a table of the *Hwa kea tze*, or Chinese cycle of sixty years, and an explanation of the Chinese chronological characters. A table of Chinese dynasties and a catalogue of the Mantchou Chinese monarchs of the Ta tsing or reigning dynasty, conclude this little work, which, we think, would be of no slight utility to the sinologists of Europe.

A TALE OF THE MAYOR'S COURT AT MADRAS.

FOUNDED ON FACTS.

HAPPILY, the Mayor's Court at Madras is now a matter of history only. Its strange freaks of justice, and its solemn plausibilities, are no more. Even the place where its sittings were held is no longer to be traced. Buildings, which have been the scene of memorable occurrences in Europe, by surviving those occurrences, lend their aid to tradition and give a shape and substance to its shadows: but every fragment of that court-house has long since crumbled under the hand of time, or rather under the white ant, which, in that climate, is a much more active destroyer. If any thing, however, prolonged its memory in the settlement, it was the pew in St. Mary's Church, appropriated to the corporation in its "palmy state," and which continued to be occupied by Richard Yeldham, the last mayor, who tenaciously clung to the desk and its folio prayer-book, and to what the cock-roaches had spared of the velvet cushion, long after his brother aldermen had not only laid down their civic gowns, but "shuffled off their mortal coils" altogether. Nor was it easy, in spite of the sanctity of the place, to repress a smile, when a stranger by mistake, or, as it sometimes happened, misdirected to it by an ill-timed pleasantry, blundered into that pew, and his peons, taking their signal from the displeased looks of their master, instantly set the matter right by expelling the intruder, in the face of the whole congregation. But amusing as it was to see poor Richard hugging the phantom of his office, no human being was more respected; perhaps the more so from the whims and peculiarities of his habits.

The proceedings of this court were of a mongrel kind, between a suit in equity and a trial at *Nisi Prius*. Decrees passed by a majority of votes, and there was an appeal to the governor in council, which was but little resorted to; the waters of municipal justice not being always the clearer for ascending to the fountain. When the four aldermen were equally divided, or, according to the slander of the day, when both sides had been equally bribed, the mayor had the casting-voice. But the persons who dipped their hands with most success into the rich feculence of that court were the attornies, who acted as barristers also. There were admirable pickings for these gentlemen, most of whom were adventurers, who had become lawyers "in spite of nature and their stars;" some of them fugitive mates of Indiamen, who, on the departure of their respective ships, suddenly started up from the snug concealment of a punch-house, and having sufficient interest to obtain a free-merchant's license, were fortunate enough to get admission into the court as attornies. But whatever were their legal qualifications, they were as noisy a pack of pleaders, and gave their black clients as much talk for their money, as if they had been regularly trained in Westminster Hall or the Four Courts of Dublin. They talked, however, to little effect. Neither good causes, nor powerful pleadings, availed much. There was a shuffling and cutting of the judicial cards, which deceived the best players. Vainly did the advocates waste their melodious breath in that Babel of brogues and dialects, for so I have heard it described.

Impassive to their eloquence, sat old John T——g, the most *influential* member of the bench, if I may use the cant phrase of the day, with his legs carelessly flung over the railing before him—there he sat, deaf to the voice of the charmer, immersed in thoughts that soared far above the merits of the cause he was hearing. As he sipped his coffee, and ate his fish and rice, at that morning's breakfast, the wealthiest party to the suit had in a short visit overthrown the judicial equipoise of his mind: yet he listened, or seemed to listen, with serene attention, to the reciprocal wranglings of the bar. On such occasions, the most experienced of the practitioners *felt* what would be the decision; for having expended a certain portion of voluble nonsense, and exchanged a few witticisms not always of the finest manufacture, they tied up their papers and waited for T——g's opinion. If the case was a plain one, he had the faculty to perplex it; if intricate, he could make it intelligible, or appear so, to his brother judges. He was the bell-wether of the flock, and the rest followed in his track.

But the lawyers of the Mayor's Court were not uniformly of this class. In the year 1785, Mortimer Williams, a young man of fine talents and finished education, arrived at Madras, with permission to practise as an attorney. Though not called to the bar in England, he had been educated to the law, but was too poor and unbefriended to run the risks and defray the expenses of that precarious profession. Reports had reached him of the average state of talent in the Mayor's Court, and he calculated, perhaps not too sanguinely, that with such competitors, his success was by no means doubtful. In the confidence of that calculation, and the elation of heart incident to youthful hopes, he had engaged himself to a beautiful girl of French extraction, who had consented to become the sharer of his fortunes, so soon as Mortimer's professional prospects should render the project eligible. Great sums of money had been made there; but the court was then in its full maturity of corruption, scarcely paying justice the compliment of assuming her semblance.

No man could have been more misplaced than Williams. It was a soil as ungenial to his talents, as it was to his virtues, for he was a being of high honour, and trained to the pursuit of noble ends by noble means. He spoke eloquently, not merely because he was a scholar, but because he thought and felt eloquently. It happened, however, whether from the constitution of his mind or the habits of his education, that, in the ordinary business of judicature, his eloquence was too refined, and his reasonings too severe and logical in their form, for the petty details he had to deal with. His mind was capacious, but little things eluded its grasp, and it was brought into constant collision with minds of a coarser texture. The hard front of an Irish adversary, fearless in assertion, for ever refuted but for ever unconvinced;—the indefatigable wiles and slow insidious perseverance of the Scottish pleader, labouring onwards to his point, and by a false shew of deference conciliating the ear of his judges;—that petty skirmishing, in short, which consists in wranglings for costs and entrapping each other by trick and stratagem—this was not only little in unison with his feelings, but aggravated a hundred-fold in that climate the wear and tear of his nerves,

always stretched to their utmost tension, when a duty was cast upon him, that affected the rights and interests of others. If his lot had thrown him, as he used to remark, amongst competitors of loftier habits of thinking, and endowed with perceptions of the fair, and good, and decorous as exquisite as his own, he might have reaped honour from the conflict. But to put forth the strength of a rich, flourishing intellect, pregnant with images collected from an ample range of learning and meditation, in a scuffle with low and subaltern minds, was a wasteful application of his eminent gifts—a laborious descent from a towering and eagle flight, to silence the idle cawings of the crow or the contemptible chattering of the magpie. Unfortunately, he was not trained to this; and there was, moreover, a modesty in his nature, which, except on great occasions, made him distrustful of his powers. It was not so with Mortimer's antagonists. It is inconceivable—the confidence and self-possession of ignorance. They had fearlessly dashed into a profession, with the elements of which they were untinctured, and having acquired its jargon, imagined they had mastered its principles. Then there was the clumsy jest, the unfeeling sarcasm, the rough brutal contradiction:—all this was enough to rouse the instinctive antipathies of a gentleman into madness. Such was the adverse tide against which he had to beat.

All, who have studied India in its moral aspects, have remarked that the native character at the presidencies is a superinduced, artificial character, in which every genuine Hindoo quality seems to have degenerated. But amongst the corruptions that have produced this effect, the worst of all is the plague-spot which English courts of law have communicated to it. The office of the attorney is the Pandora's box, from which the vilest of its contaminations have sprung; for the foulest curse with which English rule has visited that interesting people, is that of having taught them to worry and tear each other to pieces by the forms or rather the mockeries of justice. At present, native litigiousness, or at least the funds that fed it, is nearly exhausted: it was then in its first freshness. But Williams was feeble in a bad cause, and the moment he saw that it was upheld by perjury, abandoned it altogether. The agents, or black lawyers, as they were called, *viz.* the dubashes, who have the coaxing and nursing of the causes, no longer flocked to his office. "Master good man," they said, "but master not proper man for a court-lawyer." He had, therefore, the mortification of seeing the profits of the court engrossed by less scrupulous practitioners. The loss of business, however, chiefly embittered his thoughts, because, having confided too sanguinely in some early indications of success, not long after his arrival, he had forwarded a remittance to England, to enable Miss de Montreville to embark for India, and in all probability she was by this time on her voyage.

But what soon afterwards gave the death-blow to Mortimer Williams's professional success, was a resolution he had formed, alone and unassisted, and with a host of chances against him, of vindicating the purity of the court, by a fearless exposure of its corruption; as mad a Quixotism as

could have visited the brain of man. In a cause then pending, it had come within the conusance of Williams's client, that an adverse party to the suit had paid one of those seasonable visits already hinted, and which was likely to produce its usual fruits,—a decree in accordance with the wishes of the wealthy visitant. Williams was bent on trying a novel experiment, in order to bring the abominable practice to shame and detection. In the defendant's answer, therefore, he inserted an allegation that the plaintiff himself, conscious of the weakness of his claim and to pervert the ends of justice, had actually given the sum of 1,000 star pagodas to a member of the court, and when the cause was heard, Williams tendered evidence in proof of it. When the officer of the court read that astounding allegation, which unveiled some of the most sacred mysteries of Madras justice, the whole bench rung with indignant exclamations against the libel and the libeller. Erect in the pride of virtue, Mortimer Williams faced the storm, and defied its fury. One moved that he should shew cause within three days why his name should not be struck off the rolls of the court. This was a satisfaction to Williams, for he thirsted for the opportunity, that would thus have been given him, of substantiating the charge. But whether they dreaded the exposure, or from some other reason, they contented themselves with striking out the scandalous matter for impertinence, and decreeing with costs against the defendant.

From this time, Williams lost nearly all his business; for who would employ a man whom the court heard with averted ear? He was one morning ruminating on the perplexities of his condition, and endeavouring to summon that gloomy courage, which might enable him to meet them (that courage almost deserting him when he reflected that there was one, whom he loved more than himself, who would soon be involved in his misfortunes), when a Hindoo of caste, and of respectable appearance, who had glided in with the usually inaudible step of a native visitor, stood suddenly before him. The man had a dejected and melancholy expression of feature; he wore no turban, but in lieu of it a nurraya cloth thrown over his head, a symbol of some distress suffered, or some grievous injury inflicted, and the rest of his habiliments exhibited the disorder and negligence which betoken affliction. "I am seeking," said the braminy, "an honest lawyer. The human face is a science I have studied. In the face the mind is registered. Amongst your brethren, I have perused only cunning and servility. Your countenance bears the characters of integrity and courage. It is not redress that I look for—but state my case, that I may regain my estimation in the eyes of my caste, who now consider me polluted and dishonoured." He complained of an unjust imprisonment and a severe corporeal punishment by order of the collector and magistrate of the T— district. During his short sojourn at T—, an ummaul had been plundered of her gold ornaments. Suspicion fell on the goorikul to whose charge she had been entrusted. He was apprehended, and having equivocated in his answers, had by order of the collector been punished with several severe strokes of the rattan. Mootiah, believing him innocent, interposed in his behalf, but having ex-

pressed himself in stronger terms than the collector liked, he was confined in the same prison, and severely punished with the rattan, on the virtues of which, as a test of judicial truth, the worthy magistrate seemed to have implicit reliance.

This was a fresh perplexity to poor Williams. He had already given inexpressible offence to the court. He had now to brave the government itself, whose policy at that time was to screen their servants from public animadversion. But honour urged him to undertake the cause, and he would listen to no other impulse. In a few weeks it was ready for hearing. The plaintiff met him as he entered the court-house, and put into his hand a bag of rupees, the amount of which scarcely covered the sums already disbursed by Williams. "Young man," said he, "I am poor. Your reward must be found in the honourable discharge of your duty. Fear not the storms of power. Like the winds of heaven, they may tear up the worthless shrub, but the root of the generous tree is strengthened by agitation."

The times we refer to are long gone by. More enlightened notions of policy influence our relations towards the natives of India. The chair at Madras was then filled by W——, a name afterwards of some notoriety in the annals of the Company. Little, mean, and insignificant in person, the pride of place supplied his want of stature, and gave him an erect strut, which he mistook for dignity. Cunning and duplicity were his substitutes for talent. The office having been cast on him by accidental devolution, he filled it but for a short time, when he was recalled to answer charges of malversation in England. Williams, intent only on his professional obligations, stated the case with great power, and animadverted in terms of just severity upon the outrage inflicted upon an unoffending Hindoo; but he did not spare the government itself, who had thrown the shield of their protection over the author of the injustice. He was carried, perhaps, by the vehemence of honourable feelings and an instinctive hatred of oppression, somewhat too far; for the court, having decided against the plaintiff with costs of suit, eagerly seized the opportunity for which they had long waited, and on the alleged ground of his having used contumelious expressions towards the government, removed him from the list of practitioners. The government next cancelled his indentures, and ordered him to embark for England in a ship then in the roads and ready to sail. Williams addressed them in a memorial, eloquently urging the hardship and injustice of the case. One topic of it, it might be supposed, would have found its way to bosoms not steeled against justice or humanity; for he intimated his daily expectation of the arrival of the young lady, to whom he had been attached from his youth:—the desolate condition of an unbefriended girl thrown amongst strangers, and without the means of support in the absence of him to whose protection she was consigned. The memorial had no effect; and having made the best arrangements he could for her reception in the family of a humble Englishman, with whom Williams left for that purpose what little he could spare out of the scanty remnants of his savings, he prepared to embark in obedience to the orders of the government. On the beach, he was accosted

by his client Mootiah. "Be not cast down," said the braminny. "It is but an imperfect recompense for all you have suffered in my behalf; but wear this ring for my sake;" placing, at the same time, a ring in which a diamond of some size, but apparently of little price, had been clumsily set by some inexpert artist; and then took leave of the young lawyer with looks that bespoke regret and gratitude. The ring being much too heavy to be worn, Williams deposited it in his desk, placing, however, no other value on it, than as a memorial of his Hindoo friend.

Julia de Montreville arrived about two months after his departure. Her surprise and perplexity may be readily conceived, when she found herself thrown on the precarious hospitality of strangers, and the pleasing anticipations she had so fondly cherished of being received in the protecting embraces of her lover, so cruelly deceived. She was indeed kindly welcomed under the roof of the friends to whom Williams had recommended her; but they themselves were poor and almost wanted the little aid they imparted. Julia was in the vernal height of her charms, and at that time English beauty was a "pearl of price" at the settlement. Her beauty, for it was truly fascinating, attracted an attention to her distress and the painful circumstances of her arrival, which they would not otherwise perhaps have received. It became the fashion to express a sympathy for her situation, and she was invited into the family of a civil servant of distinction. In compliance with the suggestions left her by Williams, she was to remain in India, till he should announce to her the prospect of obtaining redress from the Directors, and their permission to return to Madras. In the meanwhile, though dejected and wretched, she was whirled along the circle of fashionable dissipation, and compelled to wear an aspect of gaiety, which was belied by the feelings of her heart. Admirers fluttered around her; nor were suitors wanting. The kind lady, beneath whose roof she resided, urged her to accept one of the most eligible, dilating with infinite volubility on the charms of a gay establishment, and taking care to set before her the folly of a romantic attachment to a man of ruined fortunes. To feelings attuned like Julia's, all this was the harshest discord that could be sounded; and she lingered in feverish impatience for a letter from Williams. That letter came; but it breathed no syllable of hope. He was struggling with penury, and though the passage was almost blotted out by his tears, at the conclusion he advised her, in the spirit of a generous self-devotion, to accept— He could not finish the sentence, but he evidently recommended her to accept a suitable offer should it be made her.

She resolved, however, with increased earnestness, to return home. How was this to be done? Poor and dependent, she could not command the means. One evening, when she had excused herself from a party on the plea of indisposition, and was sitting alone and in no very enviable mood, a palanquin stopped at the steps of the verandah, from which a native alighted, who, after the usual salutations, addressed her, and placed in her hands a shawl, which he begged her to unfold. She had scarcely retired for that purpose, when the visitor having re-ascended his palanquin, was

instantly out of the reach of her gratitude; for the shawl contained a sum in pagodas, more than sufficient to defray the expenses of her voyage. It was Mootiah from whom she had received this beneficent token. To shorten the narrative, Julia returned to England, and was united to Williams, although he was still struggling with depressed fortune. Love, however, does not always overflow with worldly resources, and theirs were soon exhausted. The prospect was gloomy, and even affection pure as ever glowed in two human hearts, was not at all times sufficient to cheer it. They were sitting in mournful consultation one night upon the ways and means of the morrow. "I may exclaim with Jaffier," said Williams, with a forced smile:—"Thank heaven, I'm not worth a ducat." Suddenly, however, he bethought himself of the ring with which Mootiah had presented him, and which he had preserved only as a memorial of that worthy creature's kindness, it being of little or no other value in his estimation. But as it was unquestionably a diamond, though covered with incrustations, and the ring though of the clumsiest workmanship was gold, he carried it to a jeweller—and to his astonishment, found that the stone was of the first water, and that it required only a skilful artist to redeem its lustre. He disposed of it for £800, which, in that crisis of their fortunes, seemed a mine of wealth. But much better things came. By the death of a French uncle, who had been one of the *fermiers* of the revenue under the old régime, Julia inherited considerable wealth. The bequest being coupled with the condition that her husband, whoever he might be, should assume the name of Montreville, and reside a certain portion of the year in France, as a superintendent of the estates devised to her, they immediately established themselves at Paris.

Years flowed on in uninterrupted happiness, and Montreville had almost forgotten the trials and misfortunes of his youth; when one morning, as he was crossing the Pont Neuf, his observation was drawn to a short, elderly Englishman, meanly attired and walking with a slow desultory pace, denoting, as he rightly conjectured, considerable uneasiness of mind. The stranger also gazed intently on Montreville, and in a few instants, they recognized each other. It was W——, the Madras governor, the man whose injustice had crushed his early hopes; but the memory of that injustice was now obliterated by the claims of the unhappy man to his compassion. "Do you recollect," said Montreville, "the name of Williams?"—"I do," returned W——. "I remember it with regret." Montreville would not suffer him to apologize, but having by the courtesy of his manner, won the old man's confidence, heard from him the melancholy recital of his distresses. The story was a short one. He had been recalled, and had fled his country, where a bill of pains and penalties hung over his head. He was now abandoned by all who had basked in the sunshine of his power, on many of whom he had lavished favours, which laid the foundations of ample fortunes. A few minutes before Montreville had met him, he had eagerly hastened, in the warmth of a long and early friendship, to shake by the hand one of those whom his bounty had fed and enriched; but

his advances were scornfully repulsed, and this had occasioned the agitation which Montreville had remarked in his features.

In this destitution Montreville humanely succoured him, and having raised some subscriptions among the most opulent of the few Englishmen who were then at Paris, settled on him a small provision, which allowed him to wear out the remnant of his days in a decent obscurity. The vicissitudes we have related, form an instructive lesson; and those who act unjustly while they stand upon the slippery heights of fortune, would do well to remember the fate of W——l, the governor of Madras.

ADELUNG'S SKETCH OF SANSKRIT LITERATURE.*

THIS work, which, although professedly a translation from Adelung, is nevertheless, in a very great degree, the result of the labours and researches of Mr. Talboys, the indefatigable publisher, may justly be accounted one of the most respectable and useful books which have for a long time issued from the press. In it are condensed the inquiries of those who have devoted their attention to this wonderful language; a catalogue of all the different publications in it and translations from it which have appeared; a list of grammars, dictionaries, and elementary works, and an analysis of some of the most distinguished Indian writings. It is, in fact, a *vade mecum*, without which the library of no Oriental scholar can be esteemed perfect; possessing a classification so systematically regular, that all the known treasures of this sacred tongue are, as it were, at one glance, brought before the inquirer.

The origin of the Sanscrit (Mr. Talboys remarks) is lost in the gloom of remote antiquity, and of all the opinions which have been hazarded on the question, that of Mr. Colebrooke, who deduces it from a primæval tongue, which became gradually refined in various climates, is by far the most probable and consentaneous to the secondary evidence which may be produced. Colonel Kennedy, Klaproth, and many others, believe it to have been introduced into Hindustan by Japhetic tribes from the northwest, and Langlès is of opinion that it was brought there "from western Asia, probably from Bactriana, by the magians, whom Darius expelled from the Persian empire." Its antiquity is undisputed, although few, perhaps, but men of extravagant notions, will assign to it that incredible date, which the Hindus arrogate not only to its existence, but to its polished form. The century before the Christian era is regarded as one of its Augustan ages, and every inquiry demonstrates it to have obtained fixed grammatical inflections at a very early period. With the exception of a few mountain-dialects, it may be regarded as the parent of all the Indian languages, and, as Hammer says, "of all the known languages which form the variation of their words, their declensions, conjugations, &c. by inflection." Rudiger,

* An Historical Sketch of Sanscrit Literature, with copious Bibliographical Notices of Sanscrit Works and Translations. From the German of ADELUNG, with numerous Additions and Corrections. Oxford, 1832. Talboys.

as noticed by Mr. Talboys, has asserted that a hundred languages and dialects have sprung from it; and "it seems a remarkable fact, that the various theories in which learned men have latterly so much indulged, all tend to confirm this statement ... The various vocabularies which we now possess, and the results of the laborious and learned investigations, which" his work details, "render it pretty evident, that the Sanscrit has not only furnished words for all the languages of Europe, but forms a main feature in almost all those of the East." Halhed remarks the similitude of the Sanscrit and the Arabic, not merely in technical and metaphorical terms, but in the main groundwork of the language:—this, however, is rather too bold an assertion, for although there are roots and even words common to both, the Arabic contains sufficient words absolutely distinct from the Sanscrit to form a separate language. That we should trace the latter in the Indo-Chinese dialects is far from surprising, more especially if an original language at one time pervaded the Indian archipelago.

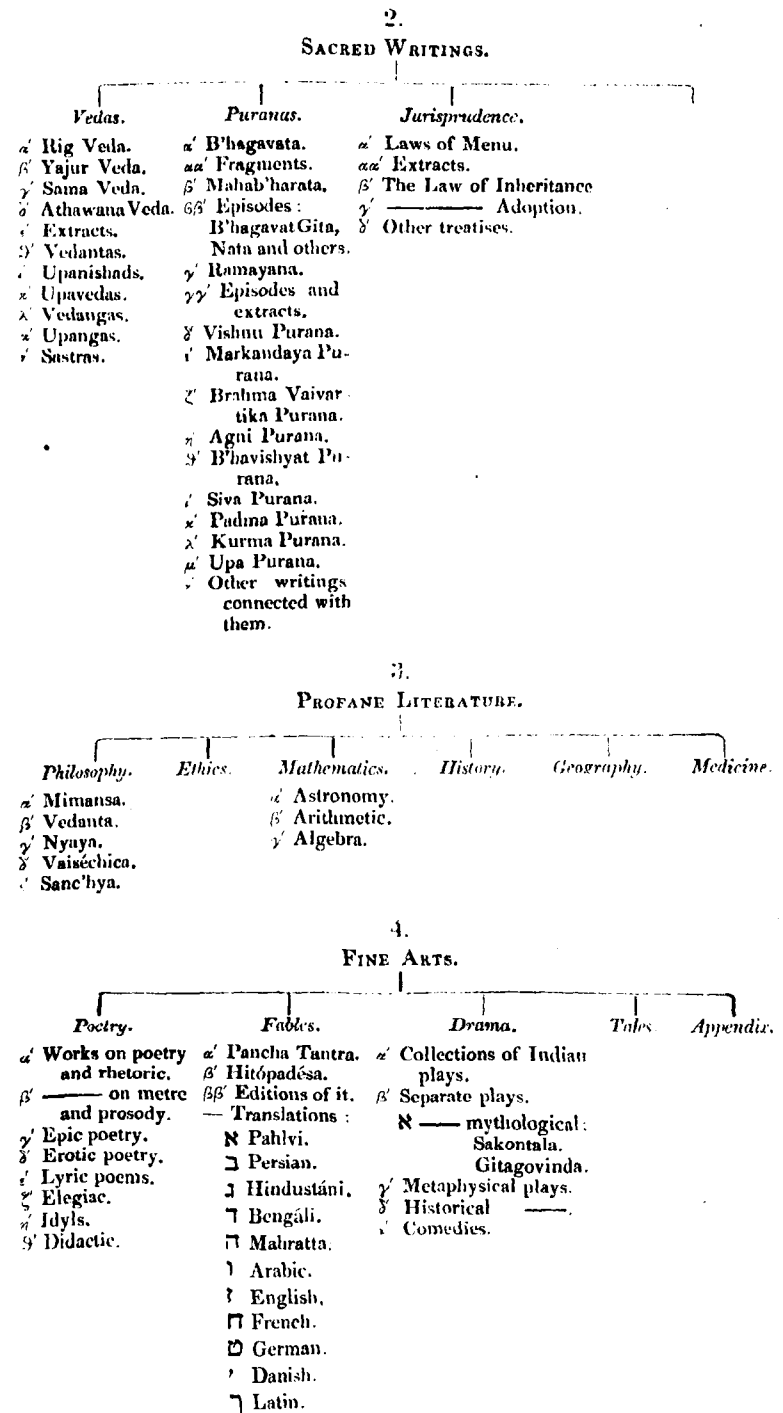
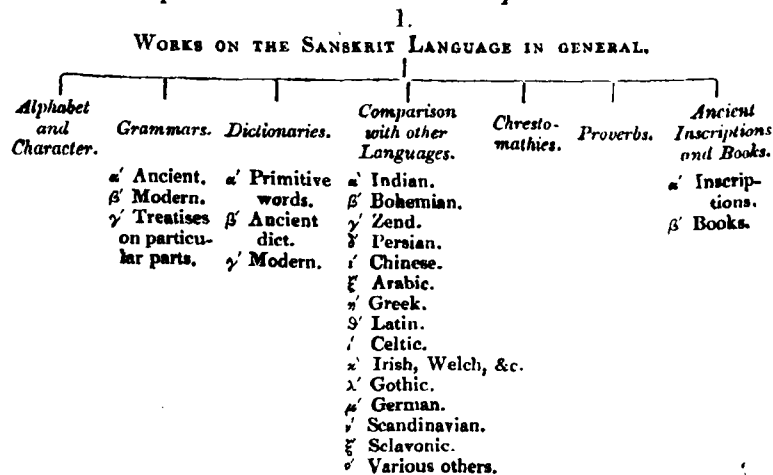
On this branch of his disquisition, the author has given a list of the works in which it is collated with the Indian, the Bohemian, the Zend, the Persian, the Chinese, the Arabic, the Greek, the Latin, the Celtic, the Irish or Erse, Welsh, &c., the Gothic, the German, the Scandinavian, the Slavonic, and various other languages, appending a diffuse account of *chrestomathies*, proverbs, inscriptions, and books in it. Then he proceeds to give a clear description of the *Vēdas*, the *Upavēdas*, *Vedungas*, and *Upangas*, accurately noticing the various hypotheses respecting their antiquity, which Ritter, the latest writer on the subject, estimates at 1400 or 1000 A.C.;—also of the *Puranas*, the *B'hagāvata*, the *Mahab'hārata* and some of its episodes, the *Rāmāyana* and some of its episodes, and the *Sastras*; each individual part being carefully furnished with an account of the editions through which it has passed.

The prolegomena, with which he introduces his subjects, are by no means the least valuable part of the compilation, as, in general, they give an abstract view of the contents of the enumerated publications, and of the theories founded upon them. Not having Adelung's original work in our possession, we know not how much belongs to him and how much to Mr. Talboys, but we suspect that the industry of the latter has been very instrumental to the perfection which the book has decidedly acquired. In the section prefixed to the *Laws of Menu*, there is much original and ingenious reasoning: it is acutely argued, that the collection, in its present form, cannot be the whole work ascribed to Sumati; and that, although Schlegel imputes to it a remoter antiquity than Sir Wm. Jones chose to assign to it, Ritter's contrary conclusions, drawn from internal evidence, are correct. This writer supposes the work attributed to Menu to be "a collection made from various materials, but not according to one plan, and scarcely from the laws delivered by one individual." This fact is apparent from the various laws enacted for one and the same offence, from the specimens of antiquity visible in some instances, from the "degree of civilization incompatible with the first rise of a nation," manifested in others, and from the deep state of national corruption and decline which another class exhibits.

These laws also shew, that the ancient division into castes was no longer so strictly observed as formerly, and that different opinions respecting religious dogmas had then come into vogue:—the acquaintance with the *Upanishads*, the *Puranas*, *Vedangas*, and *Sastras*, which they moreover disclose, are positive proofs against the antiquity claimed for them. In his catalogue he likewise enumerates the other works which have been edited on jurisprudence.

The next head of which he treats is Profane Literature, and under this philosophy holds the first rank. This part of the work is entirely new. It comprehends outlines of the six principal Hindu schools, the distinguishing tenets of which have been admirably developed by Mr. Colebrooke in his masterly papers on the Philosophy of the Hindus, in the *Transactions* of the Royal Asiatic Society:—the *Mimāṃsa* founded by Jaimini, the *Vedānta* by Vyasa, the *Nyaya* by Gotama, the *Vaiśeṣika* by Canade, and the two *Sāṃ'hya* by Capila and Patanjali. The *Mimāṃsa* is two-fold; the *Purva* or first, and *Uttara* or subsequent; both accounted strictly orthodox and amply supplied with commentaries; the subsequent *Mimāṃsa* is the *Védānta* system, so called from the *Vedas*, on which it is founded:—the *Nyaya* or logic has been compared to the *Dialectics* of Aristotle;—the *Vaiśeṣika* is atomic, and is in bad repute in India; and the *Sāṃ'hya* is partly orthodox and partly heterodox, and embraces physics, psychology, dialectics, and metaphysics. The other *Sāṃ'hya* school is commonly called *Yōga*:—on most points their tenets are the same, but they differ on the proof of the existence of a god: that of Patanjali is theistical, that of Capila atheistical, acknowledging no creator nor superintending providence: to these some have added a third, *Paurāṇica Sāṃ'hya*, which agrees with that of Patanjali, except in holding nature as an illusion.

Our author next presents us with a list of the works on ethics, mathematics, history, geography, and medicine, after which he proceeds to the fine arts, under which he includes poetry, rhetoric, metre and prosody, fables, the drama, and tales. The following syllabus will, however, afford a clearer conception of this valuable *multum in parvo*.



To the students of Sanserit literature, particularly to those at Oxford, who will have the combined advantages of Professor Wilson's critical knowledge and the treasures of the Bodleian and Radcliffe libraries, this *catalogue raisonnée*, if we may so denominate it, will be of the utmost utility. We have rarely seen a more creditable performance.

AN HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE REIGN OF THE EMPEROR KHËEN LUNG.

FROM CHINESE AND OTHER AUTHORITIES.

THE third emperor of the Mandshoo dynasty, now reigning in China, She tsung heën hwang te, known in Europe under the name of Yung ching, was succeeded on the throne by his son, who gave to the years of his reign the honorary name of *Khëen lung*, in Mandshoo, *Abkañ wekhiëke*, or 'assisted by heaven.' The first act of his government was the liberation of the imperial princes, whom his father had either kept in prison or sent into banishment. He restored them by degrees to their dignities, and obtained by this act of clemency the affection of his subjects.

Tsewang Arabdan, khan of the Olets or Kaluiks of Dzoongaria, having died in 1727, was succeeded by his son, Galdan tsereng. He was of a still more turbulent disposition than his father, and ever ready for revolt. Indeed, Yung ching had been obliged to employ two corps of observation to watch him; one of which was encamped at the foot of the Altai mountains, and the other at Bar kool. The rebels had been joined by two Olet princes, called the Great Tsereng Dondoob and the Little Tsereng Dondoob, who were encamped on the upper Irtysh. They almost always kept the Chinese generals in check. This war, however, was terminated by the tranquillization of the country of the Olets, and Khëen lung granting them the liberty of governing themselves according to their own laws and customs, they concluded a peace with him, which lasted till the death of Galdan tsereng, which took place in 1745. His son Achan, who succeeded under the title of Tsewang dordze Namjal, committed so many outrages, that the chiefs of the hordes under his command considered him as a monster, of whom it was expedient to rid the earth. He was in fact assassinated, in 1750, by his eldest sister, Saïn belke; and his natural brother, the Lama Darja, disregarding the renunciation he had made, in his quality of priest, of all temporal pretensions, had himself declared king of the Olets. But Dawatsi, a grandson of the Great Tsereng Dondoob, conceived he had more right to the throne, and, instigated by Amoorsana, taidzi of the Khoits, his relation, with the aid of the Kirghiz Kaizaks, he fought and killed Darja, and took the town of Elee. He now thought he should have all the spoils of the usurper to himself, and ascended the throne which the fortune of war had thrown into his possession; but Amoorsana, who, like himself, was descended from the ancient kings of the Olets, although of a collateral branch, was equally ambitious. He had set Dawatsi against the usurper with no other view than to destroy one through the other, then set up his own claims, and rise upon the ruin of his competitors. Whilst, therefore, Dawatsi had himself acknowledged as chief of the Olets, Amoorsana raised the royal standard, which he placed before his tent, and had carried before him, as if the assembled tribes had actually acknowledged him as their khan.

But when Dawatsi, in 1754, marched against him, the taidzi Mamekoo of the Toorbets and Banjoor of the Khoits left them with about 20,000 men, and submitted to the emperor of China. Amoorsana was soon compelled to follow their example; Khëen lung received him well, and allowed him to attend his court at Jih ho. Dawatsi also sent an embassy to the emperor; but, as he presumed to treat with the lord of China on the footing of sovereign and sovereign, the latter felt piqued, and foreseeing that tranquillity would still be frequently troubled among the Olets, he sent an army against him under the command of Amoorsana.

This war was commenced by Khëen lung against the advice of the ministers and grandees of his court. It did not last long. The troops set out about the beginning of the year 1755; wherever they shewed themselves, the Dzoongars submitted and furnished them with the necessary provisions. Elee was taken in May, and Dawatsi fled to mount Ghedeng; but, driven from thence, he was obliged to conceal himself at Khoorman, where he was taken by the Musulman chief, Kodzis bek, who delivered him to the Chinese troops. Amoorsana was then proclaimed king of the Olets, or Durban Oirad, and Dawatsi conducted to Peking. On his arrival he was received with the honours that would have been shown to a foreign prince coming of his own accord to render homage to the emperor. He was created a prince of the first order, and a palace was assigned to him in the capital, with a sufficient number of officers to sustain his dignity. The motive of this policy on the part of Khëen lung was that he might keep Amoorsana in check, by means of a competitor; but grief soon carried off both Dawatsi and his only son, and the emperor's wise policy remained without effect. Nevertheless, Amoorsana had little more than the title of royalty; for he was subordinate to the lieutenants appointed by the emperor. He tried to emancipate himself from this restraint, and having assured himself of the fidelity of his people, and of their hatred against the Chinese, he threw off the mask at the moment when the emperor summoned him to his court.

Most of the Chinese troops, who had aided him in mounting the throne, had left the country, and there remained but a few garrisons dispersed throughout it. The Olets fell upon them unawares and massacred them all. He afterwards destroyed the forts which the Chinese generals had built, and pillaged the magazines where the ammunition for the troops was deposited. He had the effrontery to encamp before Bar kool, one of the principal fortresses of the country, and defended by a numerous garrison. On the intelligence of this rebellion, the ministers of the emperor were again of opinion that they ought to abandon not only the country of the Olets, but even Bar kool and its dependencies, in order to put an end to a war as useless as it was injurious to the empire. But Khëen lung took a very different view of the subject; persuaded that nothing but the entire subjection of the Dzoongar tribes could restore tranquillity to his frontiers, he sent, in 1756, a fresh army against them. It penetrated without obstacle into the enemy's country, and Elee was retaken in March, while Amoorsana, beaten on all points, fled to the Kirghiz Kaizaks. He was pursued, but the Olets, who were not spared, annoyed the imperial troops, which were reduced to the last extremity. The emperor despatched three fresh bodies of troops against the Olets, and recalled his generals, whom he caused to be publicly executed at Peking. He entrusted the whole of the forces sent to the north-west to Chaou hwuy, who justified the confidence placed in his talents. Wherever the Chinese met with any Dzoongars, they put them to the sword; and it is computed that this campaign cost the latter

not less than one million of souls. A portion of these unfortunate people retired to the valley of Makhatsin, but they were surrounded and all massacred. Only a comparatively small number of Olets were spared, and they were such as had not taken part in the war against the Chinese. Amoor-sana was again compelled to flee to the Kirghiz Kaizaks, and not thinking himself safe among them, he sought an asylum in the Russian territory, where he was soon after carried off by the small-pox.

The severity shown by Khēn lung against the Olets originated in his considering them as revolted subjects. Whoever accepts from the emperor of China any title or dignity, declares himself thereby a vassal of the empire, and is compelled to obey the orders transmitted to him by the court. The war against the Dzoongars terminated in the year 1757, with the submission of the Kirghiz Kaizaks, the Booroots, and Khokands. From that period the country of the Olets has remained a Chinese province, guarded by garrisons stationed in different places, and governed by different superior officers. But still Khēn lung left to the remaining Olets their former political constitution, only giving them khans and princes in the interest of China.

The country, which we incorrectly call in Europe Little Bukharia, was then dependent on the king of the Dzoongars. One of the Mohammedan princes, who governed there as a vassal of theirs, was Khôjah Mahmood. He enjoyed a very high consideration, and tried to render himself independent in his residence of Yarkand. But the khan of the Dzoongars, having been informed of his designs and preparations, removed him, and detained him in the country of Elee under a close surveillance. This prince left two sons, Boolatoo or Jagan khôjah, and Khodzijan or Khan khôjah. The Chinese found them at Elee, when they took this city. They set them at liberty, sent them back to their country, and Khēn lung reinstated them in their territory and dignities. When the two brothers reached home, they held a council: Jagan khôjah was of opinion, that their best policy was to keep quiet; Khan khôjah thought it would be better to arm themselves, close the defiles through which the Chinese might enter into Little Bukharia, and expel all of that nation who were then in the country. This sentiment being adopted by the majority, the chiefs of the cities were ordered to arm the inhabitants, and to hold themselves in readiness to defend their country. However, six or eight of the most powerful lords were not much pleased with the return of the two sons of Mahmood, by which they had lost the influence they before possessed. They even conceived that these princes might make an attempt against their liberty. In order, therefore, to escape from the impending misfortune, they left the country and joined the Chinese at Elee. After this the two brothers broke out in open rebellion.

Chaou hwny, who had remained at Elee as governor general, was informed of these troubles; but as he had heard nothing but vague reports, he sent, in 1758, a body of troops to reconnoitre the state of affairs in Little Bukharia, a part of whom were massacred by the Bukharians at Koochâh. The emperor ordered 12,000 men to march, and take possession of Koochâh. But this city made a vigorous resistance, and being aided by several Mohammedan chiefs, who came to its assistance, a battle took place in its vicinity, in which the Bukharians were completely routed, and left 5,000 dead on the field of battle; the remainder succeeded in entering the city, which was situated on a rock and fortified. Khan khôjah, however, who was in the fortress, found means of escaping, and reached Yarkand; upon which the inhabitants of Koochâh opened their gates to the Chinese, who killed 1,000 Bukharian soldiers whom they found there, and practised a variety of cruelties. The general who had

commanded at the siege of this city was a harsh man, who would receive advice from no one, and it was through his fault that the Bukharian prince had been able to make his escape. This so incensed the emperor, that he had him put to death. He sent another general into Bukharia, but he was speedily surrounded. The second in command, however, by a successful stratagem, succeeded in relieving the troops under his general-in-chief, by which Khan khôjah was compelled to retire, and shut himself up in Yarkand. A second army sent by the emperor seized upon Kashgar. Khan khôjah retired to Elets or Khotan, and Yarkand surrendered to the conqueror. Not long after this, he lost a decisive battle, and now neither he nor his brother Jagan khôjah finding a place whither they could retire, they went with the remainder of their army to Badakshân, with the intention of withdrawing to India. But under the very walls of Badakshân they fell in with a Chinese corps, which attacked and defeated them. One of these unfortunate princes died of the wounds he received on the field of battle; the other was put to death by order of the sultan of Badakshân, who sent his head to the Chinese camp. The imperial army, which had pursued them, now returned to Yarkand, and was there put in garrison. A mixed government of Chinese and Mohammedan officers was established in all the towns of Little Bukharia, and a very light impost laid on the inhabitants. The Bukharian chiefs who had declared for the Chinese were appointed hakim beks, or prefects. The sultan of Badakshân was richly rewarded, and all the other princes allied to the Chinese obtained titles, high ranks, and marks of distinction belonging to their respective dignities.

This war was successfully ended in 1759, making Little Bukharia a province of the empire. A part of the ancient country of the Dzoongars was added to the Chinese province of Kari sūh; the remainder was called *T'hiên shan pih loo*, or 'government to the north of the celestial mountains;' whilst Little Bukharia, situated to the south of this chain, bears that of *Thiën shan nan loo*, or 'government to the south of the celestial mountains.' Some partial revolts have, from time to time, taken place in those countries, the most considerable of which began in 1763 at Ooshe; but these efforts were ineffectual; they were not favoured by the opinion of the people, nor the result of any combined measures.

The kingdom of Mēen, or Awa, had already been involved in some disputes with the Mandchoos, when the last prince of the imperial dynasty of Ming retired into that country. Since that time, China had but little intercourse with Mēen. In 1733, however, the Peguans, who had been conquered by the Mēen, having revolted, they succeeded in seizing upon Awa, the capital of the country, and made the king Mangdara, who was descended from a long line of monarchs, their prisoner. Yet two of his sons had the good fortune to escape, and took refuge in Siam, where they found an asylum. The principal people about Awa then acknowledged themselves vassals of the king of Pegu, or, as the Chinese call him, king of the barbarians of Te lling and Seih po. This state of things continued till, on a sudden, a terrible avenger appeared in the person of a petty officer at Mùhsoo (Monchaboo), named Oong tselh ya (Aumdzéa), who, impelled by his courage and the hatred he bore to the oppressors of his country, determined to shake off their yoke. He headed about a hundred men, on whose fidelity and valour he could rely, and slaughtered the Peguans wherever he found them. He made very rapid progress, defeated the enemy in several encounters, and finally retook the city of Awa in 1753. The Peguans sent a new army into Mēen, with a view of chastising the rebels; but, ascending the Irawaddy, it was completely routed by the Birmans.

Till then Oong tseih ya, who had adopted the name of Alompra, had sought no other distinction than that of the liberator of his country; but a terrible event, as impolitic as it was barbarous, opened to him a way to the throne, and, without doubt, gave him the idea of seating himself upon it, and securing it to his descendants. The king of Awa, who, on being made prisoner, had been taken to the capital of Pegu, was there put to death by order of the sovereign of the country. This barbarous execution was the signal of the most dreadful reprisals: blood flowed on all sides; the Birmans armed themselves and massacred in their turn all the Peguans they could find; and having thus got rid of their garrisons, they breathed again, and began to conceive the hope that they might once more enjoy their ancient independence. It was then that the designs of Alompra began to appear. One of the sons of Mangdara, thinking the moment favourable for him to re-ascend the throne of his fathers, left Siam, and put himself at the head of a part of his subjects, convinced that he should receive the homage of the army and the support of its chief. Alompra, however, saw with mortification the arrival of the young prince, who came to rob him of the fruits of his victories, and he easily succeeded in driving him again out of the country. Seeing himself now without a rival, he assumed the diadem, and turned his thoughts towards the aggrandizement of his empire by the conquest of Pegu, and some districts in the mountains bordering on Awa. He succeeded in almost all his enterprises.

The Chinese had for a long period exercised a kind of influence over those parts of Awa which border upon the province of Yun nan, by granting to the chiefs of the half-savage tribes inhabiting them certain titles and dignities. Alompra died in 1760, and was succeeded by his son Mang ke keō (Mendogee Praw). The reign of this monarch was very stormy, having almost constantly rebellions to subdue. These troubles also occasioned some disputes with the Chinese authorities, who were charged with the defence of the imperial frontiers. Mang ke keō died in 1765, and his brother, Mung po, who was only to have been the guardian of his son, usurped the throne, and reigned under the name of Shembuam. Under his reign, the incursions of the inhabitants of Awa upon the Chinese territory became every day more frequent, and at last compelled the emperor Khēn lung to send an expedition against the kingdom of Mēen. In 1767, an army of 3,000 Mandshoos and 20,000 soldiers of Yun nan crossed the boundaries of the empire, and marched against the capital of Awa. The Birmans advanced to meet them, and the two armies harassed each other for a long time before they came to a general and decisive action. The battle lasted for three days; the slaughter was dreadful, and the Chinese were beaten and put to flight. The good policy of the prince, and a regard for the interest of the country, saved the lives of a great many prisoners. He gave them land to cultivate, encouraged them to consider themselves as subjects of Awa, and to take wives amongst the women of the country.

Khēn lung, desirous of repairing this frightful disaster, sent other troops against the Birmans; but it seems they were not more successful than the former. He, therefore, in the year 1768, ordered his great general Akwei to head the army destined against Mēen. The genius of this famous captain overcame all the difficulties which opposed the execution of his plan. He embarked a part of his troops upon the river *Kū kew keang*, or *Ping lang keang*, which flows to the west of *Thāng ywē chow* in Yun nan, "and is the upper part of the *Ta kin keang* ('great golden river') or *Irawaddy*," on whose western bank the capital, Awa, is situated. The other part of the Chinese army followed the course of the river by land, having daily combats with the

Birmans, who, at every step, had constructed stockades, from which they were obliged to be driven. Moreover, the unhealthiness of the climate, the fogs which prevail in the mountains, and the pestilential exhalations of the vallies, occasioned much sickness amongst the soldiers. But in spite of all these obstacles, Akwei managed his arrangements so well that, in 1769, the king of Mēen made proposals for peace, which were favourably received. Mung po sent an ambassador to Peking, as a token that harmony had been restored between the two empires; and thus terminated a war which had brought but little honour to the Chinese arms; for although the empire did not lose any integral part of its frontiers, it yet ceased to exercise its ancient influence upon the border tribes, and saw itself nominally deprived of the possession of the district of Boduayu, situated in western Laos, to the south of the western point of the province of Yun nan. The possession of this country was the more important, as it contains very rich gold and silver mines.

At the conclusion of peace between China and Russia, which had taken place during the reign of Yung ching, it had been thought that this treaty would put an end to all disputes between the two empires; but there frequently occurred others caused by the subjects of the two countries, who passed the frontier without permission. The Russian caravans, which from time to time went to Peking, produced but a very small profit, since the Chinese merchants compelled them to sell at any price; so that the Empress Catherine forbade, in 1762, the sending of any caravan-expeditions to China on account of government. At the same time she abandoned to private enterprise the commerce of Kiakhta, which was thereby considerably benefited, and rendered the caravans to Peking needless. On the other hand, the Chinese government had been offended at the Russians having received Amoorasana, whom it considered as a fugitive rebel, and thought itself entitled to claim in conformity to the articles of the treaty. It had the greater reason to complain of the conduct of Russia, since the latter had actually tried by underhand means to draw Amoorasana into its territory, intending to make use of this prince as an instrument for gaining influence in Upper Asia. Amoorasana, however, died at Tobolsk in 1757, but the court of Peking would not believe the account of his death, thinking it was a false report spread merely to silence its claims. The Chinese, in order to execute the sentences pronounced by their law against rebels, demanded the restoration not only of several Dzoongar chiefs who had taken refuge in Russia, but also of the body of Amoorasana. The quarrel began to assume a considerable degree of bitterness, and at last the Chinese imprisoned the Russian ecclesiastics at Peking. In the following year the tribunal of foreign affairs brought fresh complaints against the Russians, who had changed in several places the marks fixed to ascertain the boundary line; and notwithstanding several attempts to induce the cabinet of St. Petersburg to return to its former friendly connexion with China, the commercial depôt at Kiakhta was shut up in 1764 by the Chinese. Two years after, a new congress was held on the frontier with a view of reviving the old treaty, and the differences between the two states were adjusted, and the ancient communication restored in 1768.

The nation of the Olets, or Kalmuks, is divided into four branches, called Khoshot, Derbet, Dzoongar, and Torgôt. The last-mentioned people, about the latter part of the sixteenth century, left upper Asia, and by degrees moved towards the west. For some time they fixed on the banks of the Iemba, to the north of the Caspian Sea, and in the year 1616 placed themselves under the protection of Russia. However, they did not remain long quiet, but began to

commit depredations on the Russian territory; so that the czar was obliged to send troops to humble them. Soon after, the Torgôts proceeded still farther west, and arrived on the banks of the Volga, in the vicinity of Astrakhan. There they were joined by several other Olet tribes, who formed in conjunction with them what is called the Kalmuk horde of the Volga, and became subject to Russia. Khang he had already endeavoured, in 1712, to persuade the khan Ayooka, the chief of the Torgôts, to return with his people into their country in central Asia; he had despatched to him for that purpose a grandee of his court named Toolishen; but it seems he did not succeed in inducing the khan to quit the banks of the Volga. For a long time, the governor of Astrakhan, and even the petty civil officers who had the inspection of the Kalmuk hordes in that country, had treated this people in a very shameful manner, and the Russian government daily invaded the privileges which it had granted to its princes. This ill-usage enraged the Torgôts, so that they unanimously resolved to withdraw themselves from the dominion of their oppressors, and to return into the Chinese territory. Towards the end of the year 1770, they executed their project, which had been matured for more than a twelve-month. They plundered as they went along, and successfully passed the Russian boundary. Only a few thousands of them were overtaken by the Cossaks, and forced to return; the remainder, amounting to about 60,000 tents or families, crossed the steppe of the Kirghiz, where many of them perished for want or were made prisoners by the natives. At last they arrived, after many misfortunes and sufferings, in the country of the Dzoongars, where they were well received by the Chinese authorities.

Khêen lung, overjoyed at this event, which threw a new lustre on his reign, received the princes of the Torgôts with much pomp at Jih ho, granted them very extensive pasture-lands in the ancient country of the Dzoongars, and caused a monument to be erected at Elec, with an inscription, of his own composition, in which he commemorated the transmigration of the Torgôts into his own states. Soon after, Russia, in a threatening style, reclaimed her subjects. The Mandshoo emperor, however, showed himself little disposed to send the Kalmuks back again, and in order to palliate his refusal, he reminded the Russians that they had never yielded to his demands respecting the Dzoongar rebels and the body of Amoursana. Thus matters remained; the harmony between the two empires was not disturbed by this event.

In the high mountains of Szee chhwan, to the west of Chhing too foo, the capital of this province, and of the innumerable rivers which form the upper part of the great river Keang, is the mountain Yun pei shan. From the western side of this mountain flows the Ta, too ho, which in its upper course runs westward. It receives two other rivers, which come from the north-east, and of which the upper one bears the name of *Seaou kin chhwan*, 'small gold river,' and the lower that of *Ta kin chhwan*, 'large gold river.' The valley through which they flow, and several other neighbouring ones, are occupied by *Fan* or *Tibetan* tribes,* who dwell in stone houses built in such a manner as to form so many small forts. Under the dynasty of the Ming, these Tibetans had submitted to the Chinese, who formed in these mountains nine *thoo ssee*, or hereditary mandarinats, occupied by native chiefs; the names of these mandarinats were Djosgiab, Ghebshidza, Bawang, Boorakdi, Damba, Okshi, Goonguk, Somo, and Djoktsae. In 1666, Ghialtarba, one of the chiefs of the country, submitted to the Mandshoos, and received from them the diploma and seal of a regenerated high priest. He had a son by a concubine, who became the father

* And not Meaou taze, as the missionaries call them.

of Solobon, the successor of Ghialtarba. Solobon went at the head of his troops to the Mandshoo general Yo chung khe, when the latter made war against the mountaineers of Yang tung. He rendered such great services on that occasion, that the emperor Yung ching nominated him, in 1723, Ngan foo ssee. Solobon then assumed the title of the Great Kin chhwan, and left to Tsewang that of chief of the Little Kin chhwan. It is only since that epoch that these two denominations have been known, although in the time of the Swuy dynasty, a city of the third order had already been in this country called Kin chhwan hên. Solobon married his daughter Okeu to Tsewang, who, being a weak prince, allowed himself to be guided by his wife, and in 1746 was attacked by his father-in-law, who seized upon his seal, and consequently upon his authority. In vain the general of Szee chhwan ordered him to restore Tsewang to his possessions. In the following year he also attacked the territory of Ghebshidza and of the mandarinat of Ming ching. The Chinese troops sent against him were repulsed with great loss. The emperor Khêen lung then ordered Chang kwan ssee, the commander of the troops stationed in the western part of Szee chhwan, to attack the rebel. In consequence of this order, the general, at the head of his troops, acting in concert with the governor-general of the province, marched against Maïno, the capital of Tsewang, and pursued Leang erghi, the youngest brother of this chief. Solobon then lived at Leoowei, and Langka, the son of his eldest brother, at Garaï. The Chinese army, although 30,000 strong, remained for a whole twelvemonth bewildered in this mountainous country; nor had this campaign any satisfactory results, and the imperial troops received several checks. The enemy became every day more powerful, as several other mountain tribes joined them. Nevertheless they did not dare to contend with the Chinese in the plain, and never quitted their hills. They made use of poisoned arrows, and even killed their prisoners; so that the greatest discontent began to prevail in the Chinese army.

Khêen lung now sent his favourite the kung (count) Nüh tsin, against the rebels of the Kin chhwan. He left Peking in May 1748, in order to place himself at the head of a fine army composed of Mandshoos and Chinese. Nüh tsin knew nothing of the manner of conducting a war in these mountains, and refusing to receive advice of those experienced generals who had already commanded here, he was beaten in every encounter with the enemy. Often the latter pretended to come down from their mountains into the plain, in order to give him battle, and then suddenly retiring, allowed a quantity of poisoned provisions to fall into the hands of their pursuers, which caused the death of a great many soldiers. At other times they suffered them to capture a number of baskets filled with ox-flies; and when the Chinese opened the baskets, they would jump out and wound them; when the mountaineers would break forth from their retreat, attack them, and kill a great number. Nüh tsin sent for soldiers who were exercised in scaling walls, in order to employ them in the storming of the enemy's little forts. He sent them forward, followed by his regular troops. The mountaineers, however, contrived to dam up the torrents in their course; and as soon as the Chinese had entered into the valley they withdrew the sluices, so that the water, rushing with fury from the hills, drowned a great number of the imperialists.

The general-in-chief commanded his whole army to penetrate into the mountains; but they had scarcely advanced a short distance, when the enemy blew up a great many mines, with enormous loss to the assailants. Nüh tsin was then compelled to retreat. When Khêen lung was informed of these dis-

asters, he caused his favourite to be arrested, who, on his side, accused his colleagues as the cause of the misfortunes of the campaign. The emperor now sent his brother-in-law, Foo hūng, to restore tranquillity among the mountaineers of Sze chhwan, and the prince was fortunate enough to make them return to obedience. The general, Chung kwang zee and Nūh tsin were beheaded in 1749 for having badly executed the order of their monarch, and for having deceived him with false reports.

The Tibetans of Kin chhwan, however, did not remain long quiet. In 1758 the thoo zsee of Ghebshidza and Sāng ghe sang, sons of Tsewang, made incursions upon the Chinese territory; the governor-general of Sze chhwan ordered nine other thoo zsee to surround and attack them. But they executed his orders very slowly, approached the frontier, and there let the matter rest. For this reason the new governor-general, Altaï, put himself in march in 1767, in order to chastise them; he at the same time ordered all the thoo zsee who had retired to re-approach the territory of the rebels. Yet soon after he gave his daughter in marriage to Sāng ghe sang, and from that time the two Kin chhwan fell into a deplorable state of anarchy. Tsewang, aged and sick, left the government in the hands of Sāng ghe sang. In 1770, the latter seized upon the district of Okshi. Altaï marched against him and forced him to evacuate it. In the following year Sonom assassinated the thoo zsee of Ghebshidza, and took his wife and family prisoners. Sāng ghe sang also renewed the war against Okshi, and approached the mandarinat of Ming ching. Altaï sent troops to the succour of Okshi, which were repulsed by Sāng ghe sang. In the meantime, the governor-general had made his report to the emperor, and asked for assistance against the rebels. Khēn lung, upon this, sent the grand-master of Learning, Wān fūh, and a general named Kwei lin, in the stead of Altaï, governor-general of the western part of Sze chhwan. They both took the field against the rebels of Kin chhwan. Wān fūh came through the western side, by the river Wen chhwan, and Kwei lin, through the south, by Ta tsēn loo. The latter subdued, in 1772, the district of Kaya and the ancient territory of Ghebshidza. Wān fūh took Dzuri and Okamya. In the 5th moon, Kwei lin made his men take provisions for five days, and entered the valley crossed by the Lung kow; but the enemy waylaid him, and he lost on this occasion 3,000 men; about 200 saved themselves by swimming. This event Kwei lin concealed from the emperor, fearing the fate of Altaï, who had been punished according to the military laws. Nevertheless, intelligence of this event became known at Peking. Kwei lin was therefore removed, and the emperor named in his place Akwei, who had distinguished himself in the army of Yun nan. He ordered him to extinguish the rebels, and permitted him to select from the eight banners whatever troops he pleased. In the 11th moon, i. e. towards the end of the year 1772, Akwei seized upon Oong goor lung and Sāng ghe dzung, which last he took by storm. In the 12th moon, he made the conquest of Meino, the principal town of Little Kin chhwan. On the other side, Wān fūh had taken Looding dzung and Minggô dzung; he also arrived at Meino, where the two armies united. Sāng ghe sang had taken his wives and concubines to Kin chhwan, and had fled to the fort of Dimda, where Tsewang resided. The latter refused to receive him; upon which Sāng ghe sang killed those who guarded the gate, and retired to the river Mei wo kow, at Kin chhwan. Wān fūh arrived soon after at Dimda, took Tsewang prisoner, and sent him to Peking.

[The conclusion next month.]

CAPTAIN SKINNER'S EXCURSIONS IN INDIA.*

CAPTAIN SKINNER labours under no slight disadvantage, in having taken the field as an author so shortly after Captain Mundy; both of these gentlemen having pursued nearly the same route, and at almost the same time, although the first journey performed was the last published. Captain Skinner has, however, this advantage over his fellow-author, that he penetrated into the icy recesses of the Himalaya far beyond the boundary of Captain Mundy's visit, which was little more than a peep at the glories of the sublimest scenery on the earth; whereas Captain Skinner may claim the distinction of being a traveller in the Himalaya.

We propose to confine our notice of these interesting volumes to laying before our readers a pretty full extract of the portion of it in which his adventures in the "thrilling regions of thick-ribbed ice" are recorded: to go through the volume would lead us over ground already traversed in the company of Captain Mundy.

Captain Skinner set out upon his route to the Himalaya mountains, *viâ* the Dehra Dhoon, in April 1828, at the period of the Hurdwar fair. The pass in the valley of the Dhoon, bounded by the snowy range, he describes as one of the most beautiful pieces of scenery in the East. Our author's party fell in with an English clergyman on his way to Kunawar, beyond the icy mountains. The principal servant of the reverend gentleman was a converted Brahmin of high caste, who had been baptized by his present master, after giving the strongest evidence of the sincerity of his conversion. "He had completely thrown aside all prejudices, and seemed to be a perfect factotum, full of bustle, and no little self-importance."

The valley of the Dhoon is stated to deserve, in all respects, the name of beautiful, and to be "as quiet and as happy as such a lovely and sequestered spot should be." It appears to be more resorted to than the local authorities exactly desire. Our author speculates upon a carriage-road over the mountains, and the source of the Jumna becoming a fashionable watering-place: "one lady has already braved and overcome its difficulties."

The first day of the ascent from the valley, on reaching Gerree Panee, the first halting-place for invalids, they found themselves in a new region; amongst raspberries and cherry-trees, wild roses and blackberries. The thermometer, at the foot of the hills, stood, in Captain Skinner's tent, at 90°; here it was only 52°. "The effect that the climate of the hills has already had upon the children is most astonishing; their rosy cheeks, so rare generally in the plains, would rival those of the healthiest country babes in England." The convalescent establishment at Landour is a great blessing to the army. We learn from a recent Calcutta paper, that the Himalaya hills are now so much resorted to, that there are three "Europe shops" at Missoura.

Landour and Missoura form the first line of mountains, the former being some degrees higher than the latter. It is a range of successive peaks, so

* *Excursions in India*: including a Walk over the Himalaya Mountains, to the Sources of the Jumna and the Ganges. By CAPTAIN THOMAS SKINNER, of the 31st regiment. In two vols. London, 1832. Colburn and Bentley.

irregularly placed, that if you stand upon any one of them, you appear to be the centre of a circle of others. Mr. Fraser likens them to pointed waves just on the eve of breaking. The summits of the peaks are generally abrupt and rugged, and their sides, garnished with thick woods of the spear-leaved oak, and arborescent rhododendron, descend nearly perpendicularly into gloomy chasms, that appear to have no bottom.

The arrangements for the difficult part of the journey were now made, with no little trouble. The hill-people, an extraordinary and capricious race, carry the baggage in burthens of from 50 lbs. to 80 lbs., adapted in narrow shape to the confined paths they have to traverse. "To any thing like severity these mountaineers are intractable; violent if you irritate, obstinate to the utmost degree if you abuse them; to good humour they yield every thing."

Passing the Kandoa range of hills, and reaching the summit of the Budraj chain, the Jumna came in sight, and restored the spirits of the natives of the party: "the coolies threw down their loads, and the servants their cooking-pots, and thought of nothing but the beautiful river beneath, winding with the utmost swiftness round the bases of the high-peaked hills." They forded the river, fifty yards wide, entering it twelve at a time, linked arm in arm, in order to stem the violence of the current. A high and bare ridge was then to be ascended, which brought them to Luckwarie, a neat village, the houses regularly built of stone, having stairs within, and roofed with slate. The women, who are remarkably pretty, seemed to be the busiest part of the community, amongst which polyandry flourishes, each lady being the common property of a family of brothers. The young population of the villages is not great, and our author remarked the likeness that prevailed amongst the children from this mode of marriage, which, he conceives, was invented in order to keep property as much as possible in one family, and to prevent an overgrown population on soil of such limited extent, their crops being the only subsistence.

After severe climbing, the party reached a little village called Bussoua, where they had a magnificent view of the snowy range bearing to the eastward, the Jumna winding behind the mountains on the south side, with villages and terraces of corn all the way to its brink; the slopes were enlivened by herds of cattle and flocks of sheep, to which shepherd-boys were piping on reeds, forming a true Arcadian picture. The vegetable treasures combined the products of Europe and of Asia in one "enchanted garden," bounded in the distance by the cold and barren range of eternal snow.

As they advanced, they did not find the character of the mountaineers improve; they began to be churlish, and averse to supplying them with grain. "The natives of every part of the Himalaya through which we have yet passed," Captain Skinner remarks, "form the most striking exception to the general character of mountaineers that can be conceived, and to their neighbours (the Ghorkas) in particular. They seem to be totally devoid of courage or of enterprize; the Ghorkas, on the contrary, possess both in an eminent degree. The men of these hills are stout and hardy, and frequently tall and handsomely formed, but indolent and indifferent to

every thing. The Nepaulese are short and ugly, but active and intelligent."

The journey became now little more than a succession of ascents and descents. "No description could convey an idea of the usual style of a day's journey over the Himalaya. Lines of irregular peaks towering one above the other, and in every relation possible to each other, oblige you to be constantly climbing up or sliding down. In every depth we find a roaring torrent to pass, and on every height an almost inaccessible rock to scale."

These, however, were only ordinary and endurable inconveniences; others they encountered were almost intolerable. Our author, on reaching a commanding position, saw the natives performing sundry strange antics and contortions, jumping, and skipping, and striking their bodies with extraordinary agility. He conceived it might possibly be a national dance, executed in compliment to their arrival. By degrees his party caught the same frisking propensity, which was occasioned by the tormenting bites of a most venomous little insect,—a miniature wasp, scarcely larger than a sand-fly, within whose precincts they had now come. The sufferings inflicted upon the party by these little tormentors are depicted in most pathetic colours; our author was almost maddened. It required all the magic of the scenery around to compensate for these tortures. "I have beheld," says Captain Skinner, "nearly all the celebrated scenery of Europe; but I have seen it surpassed in these unfrequented and almost unknown regions."

They had now reached the foot of the terrific Bunder Puch, where the Ganges and the Jumna were only eight miles apart. The source of the latter was, however, still several arduous journeys distant, over high ridges, along paths of loose stones, and across chasms, below which the foaming stream dashed over large rocks with tremendous noise, the crossing of which was like dancing on the tight-rope. The corn in the fields and terraces they had passed was ripe and cut; as they advanced it was quite green. The faces of the hills were covered with red spinach, which gave them a singular aspect; potatoes, small but of good flavour, had been introduced here from Simla.

Our author and his party had been diligent in their inquiry after unicorns in these regions, and on their reaching almost the limit of their journey, they were promised a sight of one.

At Bunassa, we met a villager, whose replies to our cross-examination gave so much hopes, that we felt quite elated at the prospect of beholding the long-looked-for animal. "A big beast," said he, "quite mad with wickedness, comes often at night out of the woods, and rushing into the fields, tears up the grain, and roars in such a manner that he makes us all tremble."—"Has he horns?" we both exclaimed.—"A tremendous one!" was the reply.—"One only?" "Only one!" continued the man, quite delighted with the interest we seemed to take in his narrative, "and that, oh! a terrible one!" stretching out his arm to show the length of it. "He is sure to come into such a field before midnight." We resolved to watch for him, and engaged our informant to keep us company.

Midnight at length arrived, and our patience was not exhausted: still the wind and the rain continued. At length, just a little before day-light, we

heard a heavy racing above us; for the rock beneath which we were sitting projected from an abutment, as it were, to a wide terrace. We rose in agony almost, from expectation, and stood ready to confront the monster, that through our endeavours was no longer to live in fable alone! It was pitch dark, and blowing a hurricane; the underwood above us was crackling before the pressure of some large animal, which evidently approached us. With our eyes rivetted upon the brow of the crag we had been sitting under, we stood with cocked guns and beating hearts, when—"Ho!"—a loud cry from our native companion—"there he goes!" was followed by a heavy sound, as of the spring of a horse—and there he went, most assuredly, without even giving us the gratification that the traveller received from the disappearance of the "stout gentleman," after having, like him, passed a night of restless curiosity. The hill-man had seen little more than ourselves, and could not say whether it was the very beast we were in wait for, or some other less formidable and less desirable. I have no doubt myself that it was one of the large elks (the mohr of these mountains), of which we had already seen several; they are magnificent creatures, and so big, that they appear, when rushing across your path, fully as terrible as an unicorn itself could—very timid, however, like other wild deer, they turn round and gaze on you, in fear and trembling, the moment they have passed.

From Cursali, the first human habitation past which the Jumna flows, situated in a delightful valley, full of apricot trees, and bounded by peaks of snow, our author and his party commenced their pilgrimage to Jumnoutri, the source of the Jumna, crossing the river a dozen times, sometimes wading through its cold waters, and occasionally on trunks of trees laid over it, and clambering almost perpendicular ascents.

At length we reached the summit of our labours; we had tracked the river to its covert, and lost all further trace of it, as well as power of proceeding, by the snow that choked the way. Here then we at last stood, on the threshold of eternal snow! We had come unto "that bourne whence no traveller returns;" where nature has written for ever with a death-cold hand, "thus far shalt thou go, and no further!" It is not often that man has an opportunity of reaching the very verge of human power, and on such an event I hope I may be pardoned for displaying some exultation. The consciousness of having endured a little to accomplish it may heighten the feeling; and although I have to boast that in common with several, I must feel proud, as I have no doubt they did, at having gained the source of the Jumna.

The first and greatest object of curiosity, both to the pilgrim and the traveller, is the hot-spring. It rushes through an aperture in the rock of about four inches in circumference, with very great force and heat. In the vent the thermometer stood at 180°: about a foot further, and where the water bubbled from the ground, and was a little more exposed to the air, the temperature was 160°. There is a constant smoke rising to a considerable height. So wonderful a phenomenon as boiling water on the edge of perpetual snow, was very likely to attract the devotion of the Hindoos. They dip their hands in it, and perform the necessary prayers and evolutions about it, and make offerings of money, the perquisite of the Brahmin, if they can afford it. I propitiated the divinity of the spring in the most orthodox manner, and had soon an opportunity of seeing it transferred to the custody of the high priest.

Close to the bed of the Jumna, and a few feet from where it first appears from beneath the snow, another small stream of hot water issues from the

rock, and, mixing with the river, makes a delightful tepid bath, in which the devout never fail to indulge. During their ablutions the officiating Brahmin mutters prayers for their salvation, and congratulations for their having reached so holy a spot. I joined in the bathing, and was included in the prayer. The water was exceedingly cold, for I first jumped into the river itself; it was about four feet deep, and running with the utmost rapidity. I thought I had been divided in two when I made my first plunge, and was not long in hastening to the warm bath.

On returning to Bunassa, preparations were made for a new route across the intervening mountains to Gungoutri, the yet-more-celebrated source of the Ganges. Captain Skinner tells us he meditated, when he began his tour, to pass from the Jumna to the shores of the Sutledge, traversing the valleys of the Pauber and the Tonse; then crossing the snowy pass of Burunda into Kunawar, continue his track till turned back by Chinese jealousy. The rumour of his intention to attempt passing the range nearest the mighty barrier of everlasting snow, caused a mutiny in his camp. It was with great difficulty he prevailed upon his people to follow him to the next highest range towards Gungoutri. The rain fell heavily; the paths, made by native pioneers and paid for, *pro istâ vice*, were dreadful. The scenery, however, was sublime.

I climbed up to the top of the high ridge above it, over which lay the track; and from its summit beheld one of the most magnificent scenes the sublimest imagination could conceive. I had passed over about a mile of snow, four or five feet deep; but hard enough to bear me, without much sinking; and was glad to have something to draw my thoughts from the fatigue, for such the natives even consider it; and many of the most devout have raised a species of altar, to commemorate the feat, consisting of a heap of stones, surrounding a high one placed upright in the middle. They fringe the crest of the mountain; and, to each in succession, as they reached them, my guides made their salaams, and returned thanks to whatever divinity they were dedicated, for having assisted them to reach such a height.

Behind me, to the north-west, were the snows of Bunderpuch and Dootie, whence the Jumna flows: thence, towards the east, rose the high peaks which mark the source of the holy river, the Ganges—the Rudru Himaleh, like a white cloud, in the horizon—Kedar Nath and Badri Nath, those mighty objects of Hindoo superstition, mixing with the skies; so far out-topping other heights, that I had almost considered them illusory; I began to doubt, as I gazed on them, whether there was any interval between heaven and earth! When I remembered that I was standing, on the 30th of May, on a mountain covered with snow, not ten degrees from the tropics, and that the peaks I was looking at were higher above me than Mount Blanc from the plain, and Mount Ætna from the sea, I was breathless with astonishment.

Before me, towards the south, were less grand, but more varied prospects:—at the foot of the hill where I stood, but far below, stretched yellow fields in terraces, to the edge of a winding stream; as well as wooded ridges, and peaks, crowned with pines, their sides blooming with lilac and rhododendron. All around, far as the eye could reach—and that was far indeed—were mountains, interminable mountains, of every shape and every hue: the clefts on the edges of some were masses of snow, shining through the open trees: rough and rugged rocks, opposing their barrenness to gently-rising hills, as carefully

and tastefully planted, as if by the hand of art: dark, impenetrable forests, with torrents of water roaring through them; and little clusters of fruit trees, with birds of sweetest notes singing within them. The summit of Oonchal was, for a time, ecstasy. My descent to the village of Nongong was pure matter-of-fact indeed. It occupied about three hours: such slipping, sliding, and scrambling, no mortal, that has not made the attempt, can form any idea of. We had to creep down by the uneven surface of the stony hill, for a long distance, where the ledges upon which we placed our feet were scarcely broad enough to admit them. Several times I was nearly falling a victim to love of the picturesque. If I looked round for a moment, which I could scarcely resist doing, I was soon restored to attention by rolling down ten or twenty feet.

The first view of the Ganges, or Gunga-jee, had a powerful effect upon the natives of the party, even the Musulmans. After a painful series of descents, they sat down by the banks of the sacred Bhagirathi. It was about eighty yards wide, flowing rapidly over a bed of stone, the water of the colour of sand, and much impregnated with it.

After a severe struggle with the difficulties of the journey, they reached Bhairi Ghati, at the confluence of the Jahnavi and the Bhagirathi, the two remote branches of the sacred river. They rush towards each other with tremendous velocity and noise, meeting at right angles, and sweeping away to the west amidst the wildest scenery.

At daylight, on the 10th June, they commenced their expedition to Gungoutri, about four miles from Bhairi Ghati. The channel of the river, for half way, is formed of rocky mountains, their peaks rising to a great height. In some places they approach so nearly, as to afford a very narrow vent for the river, through which it rushes with immense force. Gungoutri is at length reached.

A river as wide as the Thames at Windsor running over an uninterrupted bed higher than the crater of Mount Ætna (for Gungoutri is nearly thirteen thousand feet above the level of the sea), would be an interesting object if it had no other claim upon the mind: but the traveller must feel almost disposed to overlook that in the extraordinary scenes that he is destined to witness acted on it. It is impossible to survey this fountain of credulity, to enter this focus of human folly, without feeling as much wonder and astonishment, as the sight of it can inspire devotion and awe, in the victims of its superstition, who toil through so many hardships, to bathe in its dirty water.

Here every extravagance that the weakness of the human race can be guilty of, seems to be concentrated:—some, who have been wandering for months to fill their phials at the stream, overcome by the presence of their God, lie prostrate on the banks; others, up to their waists in the water, performing, with the most unfeigned abstraction, all the manœuvres of a Hindoo worship. Under the auspices of brahmins, groups were sitting on several parts of the bank, kneading up balls of sand, with holy grass twisted round their fingers, intended as offerings to the Ganges for the propitiation of their fathers' souls, which when ready they drop into the stream with the most profound and religious gravity. Such faith is placed in its power of performing miracles, that many haunt it for the most ridiculous purposes, convinced that what they ask will be accorded.

At this moment, a fanatic is up to his middle in the river, praying it to

bestow upon him the gift of prophecy: he has travelled from a village above Sirinagur, never doubting that the Ganges will reward him for his journey, by opening the book of futurity; and if fools may be inspired to foretell, there is some probability of this pilgrim succeeding in his object, for he is simple indeed. He will return, he says, a prophet to his native hill, where all will flock to him to have their fortunes told, and he will soon grow rich.

As I approached the holy shrine, a troop of pallid spectres glided through the woods before me, and vanished like the images in Banquo's glass. I thought I had reached supernatural regions indeed, till a few more yards brought me to a train of naked faquires whitened all over with ashes: a rope was coiled round their waists, and their hair hung down to their shoulders, twisted like serpents; their hands close to their sides, they glided along with measured steps, repeating constantly in a hollow tone, '*Ram! Ram! Ram!*' a Hindoo word for the deity. If it required any thing to heighten the wildness of the scene, these unearthly beings were admirably adapted for it. The firmest sceptic in ghost stories would have startled to behold one of these inhuman figures rise suddenly before him; and the slightest shade of superstition would be sufficient to blind the eyes of a believer to the reality of such a form, if in the glimmering of the moon one were to be seen perched upon the brow of a precipice, with an arm raised above the head, incapable of motion, and the nails hanging in long strings from the back of the clenched hand. If the sight of such an apparition could give rise to fear, the deep sepulchral voice with which the words '*Ram! Ram!*' fell upon the stillness of the night, and resounded from the rocks around, would indeed complete the scene of terror!

At Gungoutri there are several sheds erected for the shelter of pilgrims; and as the evening was far advanced, and a storm brewing, I went into one of them. It was a long narrow building, and the further end was so wrapped in darkness, that I had been some moments in it before I perceived any thing. I was attracted by a sullen murmur, and went to the spot whence it proceeded. A miserable wretch had just blown a few sticks into a flame; and as the light burst upon his countenance, I unconsciously receded, and had to summon all my fortitude to return to him again. His eyes started from his head, and his bones were visible through his skin; his teeth chattered, and his whole frame shook with cold: and I never saw hair longer or more twisted than his was. I spoke to him, but in vain: he did not even deign to look at me—and made no motion but to blow the embers into a fresh blaze; the fitful glare of which, falling on his skeleton form, made me almost think that I had descended to the tomb. I found that he had come for the purpose of ending his life by starvation at Gungoutri. Many faquires have attempted this death, and have lingered on the banks of the river for several days without food. The Brahmin, however, assures me that nobody can die in so holy a place; and to preserve its character for being unconnected with mortality, the inhabitants of the neighbouring villages take care that they should not, and bear them by force away, and feed them, or at any rate give them the liberty to die elsewhere.

A small temple marks the sacred source of the river; and immediately opposite is the orthodox spot for bathing in and filling the phials, which, when ready, receive the stamp of authenticity from the seal of the Brahmin, who wears it as a ring upon his finger: it bears the following inscription engraved upon it—'*The water of the Bhagirathi, Gungoutri.*'—Without such mark the water would not be deemed holy by the purchasers in the plains.

The situation of Gungoutri is sufficiently provoking. The river rather

widens above it, and nothing can be traced by the eye that will justify a conjecture of its distance from the source. There is no road beyond; and, with all the effort possible, I question whether a traveller could penetrate much more than a mile further. The river about a quarter of a mile beyond Gungoutri winds to the east, towards the high mountain of the Rudru Himmaleh, in which it is believed to have its source. One peak of this mountain is visible from here; that which contains the fountain of the Ganges. The Hindoos suppose that from each peak of the Rudru a river flows, and consider it (for it has several peaks) the birth-place of the most esteemed ones in the Himalaya.

Captain Skinner's narrative of the incidents and objects met with in his return from these sublime and ridiculous spectacles is sufficiently interesting, but we have not space to extract more.

Upon the whole, we recommend the work as a very amusing one; it is written in a matter-of-fact style, without affectation or pedantry.

CULTIVATION OF THE OLIVE IN INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR: It has long been matter of surprise to me, that no attempt has yet been made to introduce the olive into India. There are many situations in the south where it might, I am convinced, be successfully cultivated. It requires a poor, hot, dry soil, not so hot as the climate of southern India generally, but where a mild winter is experienced. These qualities seem to be united in the land about the Sherwari hills, near Salem, and in some of the warmer parts of the Neelgherries; and I think that, with proper attention, it might be made to thrive there. The advantages, even in a pecuniary point of view, are too obvious to need comment; but that honourable body, which has ever shewn such watchful solicitude for the welfare of its subjects, would overlook this part of the question, and consider only how it could add another to the innumerable blessings enjoyed under its rule. The olive would be to them a new article of cultivation and commerce, and add, in a very great degree, to their health, prosperity, and happiness. This being the case, it requires, I am sure, but a proper representation to induce the wise and benevolent rulers of India to act the part of the good Samaritan, and pour oil into the wounds of the poor Hindoos.

I am, Mr. Editor,

Your most obedient servant,

London, August 1832.

RD. PATERNOSTER.

dom, that it scarcely furnishes novel-incidents; but they may be still found in the sister-island.

The History of Charlemagne; with a Sketch of the State and History of France, from the Fall of the Roman Empire, to the Rise of the Carolingian Dynasty. By G. P. R. JAMES, Esq. London, 1832. Longman and Co.

THIS work is the commencement of a well-conceived plan of "illustrating the history of France by the lives of her great men;" each volume forming a distinct work, but connected with that which precedes it by a cursory view of the history of the intervening period. This is the only sensible mode of treating popularly the history of remote and dark periods, which is little more than a dry chronology of transactions neither instructive nor amusing, except where they are connected with the rise and career of certain prominent individuals, whose talents, exploits, and characters, gave an impulse to the course of events, and helped forward the great drama of human action.

From the specimen before us, Mr. James appears to possess the judgment and the diligence requisite for this difficult undertaking: those only, who have known by experience what it is to explore the devious tracks of early European history, guided by dim and delusive lights, can adequately appreciate the worth of these qualities.

The Reformer, in three vols. By the Author of "Massenburg." London, 1832. Wilson.

THE reader may as well be advertised at once that this novel has nothing whatever to do with the Reform Act, nor is the hero of it a member of a political union, or a reformer in the obvious sense of the term. The title of the work is quite as just, however, as that of some of the plays of Shakespeare, who avowed his belief that there is nothing in "a name."

Although it possesses no political recommendations, the work has other merits. The story is neat and effective; the characters well drawn; the dialogue spirited and sprightly: in short, it shews a skilful hand. "What," as the Orientals exclaim, "can we say more?"

The Byron Gallery: a series of Historical Embellishments, to illustrate the Poetical Works, of Lord Byron. Part II. London, 1832. Smith, Elder, and Co.

THE second part of this splendid accompaniment to the Works of Lord Byron contains five highly-finished engravings, from drawings by Richter, of subjects from Mazeppa, Parisina, the Hebrew Melodies, the Deformed Transformed, and Heaven and Earth. Each of the plates is worth the price of the whole part.

Scenery of the Highlands and Islands of Scotland. Colonel Murray's National Work, in which the Literature and History of the Country are connected with its finest Scenery. Northern Division. Part IV. London, Simpkin and Marshall. Perth, Morison and Co.

UNDER the patronage of the King, this work, which from the beginning was a promising one, has taken a prominent place amongst publications on the fine arts.

The subjects of the fourth part are eight in number: Killiecrankie and Schichallien, Perthshire, or the romantic valleys of the Tummel and Garry; Portree and the Storr, Skye, (the latter is amongst the most striking objects in Scotland); Dunfermline Fraternity, Stirling Castle, and a view from a window in Doune Castle.

An Encyclopædia of Cottage, Farm, and Villa Architecture; accompanied by analytical and critical Remarks. Part I. By J. C. LONDON, F. L. S., &c. London, 1832. Longman and Co.

"THE main object of this Encyclopædia is to improve the dwellings of the great mass of society in the temperate regions of both hemispheres. A secondary object is to produce a popular work upon a subject which has been hitherto treated in a manner calculated rather to repel than to invite the general reader; and a third object is, to render domestic architecture a fit study for ladies." We cannot do better than let Mr. Loudon give his own account of the object of his work, adding, that it appears to us an admirable one, and executed with ability. The designs, which are numerous, are lithographed and on wood.

PARLIAMENTARY

AN ACCOUNT OF THE TERRITORIAL REVENUES AND CHARGES
THREE YEARS,

REVENUES OF BENGAL.

	1828-29.	1829-30.	1830-31. per Estimate.
Mint or Coinage Duties and Profits C. Rs.	82,257	1,77,992	4,62,840
Post Office	9,13,015	8,55,440	8,75,800
Stamp Duties	23,69,326	24,78,400	24,30,200
Judicial Fees, Fines, and Licenses.....	7,74,841	7,67,745	7,48,200
Customs in Bengal, Behar, and Orissa	36,12,586	33,11,519	33,77,920
Land and Sayer Revenues in do., do., do.....	3,87,29,169	3,82,05,196	3,87,15,000
Benares Revenues, Customs, &c.	78,55,558	74,08,041	
Ceded Provinces in Oude (1801) do., do.....	1,75,76,699	1,78,92,782	4,96,83,960
Conquered Provinces (1803-4) do., do.....	2,36,55,298	2,33,77,122	
Ceded Territory on the Nerbuddah, Revenues, &c.....	49,31,373	42,89,211	56,54,000
Territory ceded by the Burmese, &c.....	11,74,868	11,03,167	12,26,120
Contribution from Ava by Treaty	17,38,969	9,19,587	6,96,000
Bhurtpore, on account of War Charges	8,93,178	4,62,341	3,44,000
Sindhia, Balance on account of Auxiliary Horse	16,12,199	—	—
Nagpore Subsidy.....	—	—	6,61,200
Sale of Salt	2,27,18,245	1,90,63,870	2,12,28,000
— of Opium	1,93,18,816	1,77,04,027	1,58,92,000
Marine Receipts	3,67,265	3,36,394	3,53,800
Penang, Singapore, and Malacca, Receipts ...	—	—	6,15,960
Total Revenues C. Rs.	14,78,58,602	13,82,52,804	14,29,99,000
Deduct Charges	10,14,36,113	9,44,57,985	9,44,86,822
Net Revenues..... C. Rs.	4,64,22,489	4,37,94,819	4,85,12,178

REVENUES OF MADRAS.

	Pags.		
Mint Duties	5,887	3,193	5,714
Post Office	79,658	81,663	81,657
Stamp Duties	1,41,591	1,32,174	1,39,143
Judicial Fees, Fines, &c.	35,890	39,508	37,694
Farms and Licenses of ancient Possessions .	2,34,674	2,38,947	2,92,472
Customs of ditto	4,71,744	4,61,091	4,79,883
Land Revenues of ditto	21,12,161	21,49,696	21,57,175
Carnatic Revenues and Customs.....	34,72,799	33,60,449	34,50,544
Tanjore ditto ditto	10,99,664	12,13,447	11,38,261
Ceded and Conquered Provinces ditto ditto .	30,41,778	27,76,456	28,81,434
Countries ceded by Nizam ditto ditto.....	16,00,696	15,37,243	15,86,526
Sale of Salt	4,49,451	5,41,819	5,33,277
Mysore, Travancore, and Cochin Subsidies	9,80,889	9,80,889	9,80,889
Marine Receipts	19,619	22,392	50,055
Government-Bank Profits	25,033	—	—
Balance of Native Pension Fund	1,65,789	—	—
Total Revenues..... Pags.	1,39,37,629	1,35,32,967	1,38,14,724
Deduct Charges	1,37,55,359	1,31,35,187	1,25,80,623
Net Revenue..... Pags.	1,82,064	4,03,780	12,34,041

Tod, entitled "Calculation of the Variation of the Measure of Time in India," was read.

The brahminical method of computing time (which is generally followed all over India) is as follows, viz.

60 *Nimesha*, or twinklings of the human eye, are considered equal to 1 *pal*.

60 *Pals* equal to 1 *ghari*.

60 *Gharis*, 1 day and night.

60 Days and nights, 1 *ritu*.

6 *Ritu* (seasons of two calendar months each), 1 solar year.

60 Solar years, 1 cycle.

And during that period they believe that a complete revolution of terrestrial circumstances takes place.

When the days and nights are equal at the equinoxes, one *ghari* is equal to twenty-four minutes of our time, and the average is the same throughout the year; consequently sixty *gharis* are equal to our twenty-four hours. At other times than the equinoxes, the *ghari* is lengthened or shortened to suit that division of thirty *gharis* for the day and thirty for the night, but the variation is never very great between the tropics. At Madras, which is situated 13° 5' N. lat., the longest day at the summer solstice being 12 hours 46 min. long, the *ghari* for the day is then 25' 82" long, and that for the night, which is 11 hours 14 min., is 22' 28" long. At the winter solstice of course these proportions are reversed.

The exact time of the sun's meridian altitude is ascertained by a person employed for the purpose; and the fifteen *gharis* preceding and the fifteen following compose the day of thirty *gharis*, which is divided into four *pahars*, or watches, commencing from 6 A.M. and ending at 6 P.M. The first and fourth *pahars* comprise seven *gharis* each; the second and third are of eight *gharis* each: the night is divided in the same manner.

It thus appears that the *ghari* is susceptible of a double variation, from latitude and season; and as the only method of measuring the *ghari* is by the simple *clepsydra*, formed of a small brass cup perforated with a single hole at the bottom, and placed in a vessel of water, it might be curious to ascertain whether the brazen vessel is graduated to meet these vicissitudes of season and latitude.

The reading of the following paper was then resumed and concluded.

"Some Remarks upon Anarajahpoora or Anaradhepura and Mehentélé, in the island of Ceylon;" by Captain I. J. Chapman, R.E.

It was in the month of December 1828, that Capt. Chapman visited these interesting remains of a city once renowned as the chief seat of the Buddhist religion in the island of Ceylon, and the residence of the sovereign. Capt. Chapman was induced to lay his notes before the Society, in consequence of finding the oral traditions collected by him on the spot to agree, in a remarkable manner, with the accounts contained in the Ceylonese histories entitled *Mahāvamsi*, *Rājāvali*, and *Rājāratnacari*, translations of which, prepared under the auspices of Sir A. Johnston, are now in progress of publication by Mr. Upham. The city of Anaradhepura is situated in the district of Neura Wanny, in the interior of Ceylon, about 8° 15' N. lat., and 80° 35' E. long. According to the native records, it continued to maintain its rank and importance for the long period of 1500 years. The only traces now remaining of the magnificent buildings and edifices once said to have existed within its limits, are nine temples still held in great reverence, ruined tanks and groups of columns, scattered about for several miles. One of these temples, if they

may be so called, is an enclosure containing the sacred trees, or *bogahs*; another is called the temple of the thousand pillars; the remainder are seven *dagobahs*, or mounds. Capt. Chapman devotes a section to the description of each of these kinds of temples, which he subsequently illustrates by copious extracts from the histories above named; and after some remarks upon the use of the *dagobahs* as burial-places, he concludes his account of Anaradhepura by a notice of the semi-circular stone at the inner entrance to the Bodinwahansé, or enclosure of the sacred trees; on one of the bands of which are sculptured figures of the elephant, the horse, the lion, and the cow. In the *Mahāvansi*, it is stated that the four great rivers, which run through Dambodivā, take their rise from four holes in the shape of the mouths of those animals, one being on each side of a great lake.

From Anaradhepura Capt. Chapman and his party proceeded, by the advice of the *mudeliar*, to Mehentélé, a hill-temple about twelve miles to the N.E., their road to which was for some distance by the side of the beautiful lake Neura Waava, which is formed by an artificial embankment upwards of two miles in length, of great thickness, and in many places thirty feet in height. The large *dagobah* at Mehentélé is said to be 120 cubits high, and to be built over a hair which grew out of the forehead of Buddha, just above the left eye; it is approached by a flight of 200 steps. After describing the other antiquities of Mehentélé and illustrating them by extracts from the sacred histories, Capt. Chapman concludes his paper by a disquisition respecting the antiquity of Anaradhepura, the foundation of which, from the various authorities given, he places at 470 B.C.: thus assigning to these interesting remains the remote antiquity of 2,300 years.

This paper is illustrated by twelve original drawings of the antiquities and scenery described: they are executed with great spirit, and add much to the interest of the paper. There are also two native drawings representing the various cruel modes of punishment inflicted on offenders under the Kandyan government.

The thanks of the meeting were ordered to be returned to Capt. Chapman for the communication of this interesting paper, which, as containing the results of an investigation into the antiquities of Ceylon carried on while engaged in the execution of important official duties, affords ample proof of his zeal in the promotion of our knowledge of the antiquities and history of the East.

Capt. Chapman likewise sent for inspection a series of drawings of the buildings and sacred edifices on the island of Ramisserum; proving, by his representations of the architecture of the great pagoda on that island, which is an edifice of comparatively modern date, that the Hindus of the present day are capable of producing works of equal magnificence with those erected centuries ago.

The meeting then adjourned: the chairman announced that the next meeting would take place on the first Saturday in December.

Agricultural and Horticultural Society of Bengal.—At a meeting of this Society, February 15th, Sir E. Ryan, the president, submitted, on the part of Mr. Colin Shakespear, models of an invention by that gentleman, for improving the manufacture of silk, called a "pottery ghye;" together with a paper descriptive of its various parts; and another paper by the same gentleman, on the cultivation of silk and of rearing of silk worms.

The "pottery ghye" is an improvement upon the native earthen boiling

pans. The earthen dishes are fixed in masonry of bricks moulded for the purpose, and heated with a stove entirely composed of the same material; the flue is so contrived as to reduce the waste of heat to a minimum. The pottery basin forms a perfect adhesion to the masonry, whereby the passage of smoke is prevented, which cannot be effected when metallic basins are set in masonry; it is also both cheaper and simpler than the copper ones.

Mr. Shakespear attributes the discolouring and harshness of Bengal silk partly to the use of copper pans in the Company's filatures; he supposes the metal to produce an injurious excitement in the organs of the grub, causing a large accumulation of filth from its secretions; whereas, cleanliness is stated to be one of the prominent merits of the pottery ghye. Some specimens of silk have been exhibited, which were wound at the Company's experimental factory at Sulkea, under Mr. Shakespear's direction. At the standard filature at Rangamattee, and likewise at the filature of Gonatea, the copper pans are said to be avoided by the Cuttanies, since the introduction of Mr. Shakespear's invention.

The following appear to be the results of the experiments made by the commissioners in Cuttack and Chittagong to introduce the cultivation of superior kinds of cotton in their several districts. In the north division the whole of the cotton seed sent there by Government remained on hand, none of the natives being willing to make the experiment. In the south division the experiment was made, but little or none of the seed came up, and the quantity of cotton realized would not cover half the outlay. In Midnapore, the seed was sown in eleven hoodahs, in the months of October and November 1830, but the failure was general, although the country cotton in the same hoodahs thrived. Some of the seed was given by the collector to his own people, but with them the failure was also complete. In the Marhatta Muhals, which are near the sea, some of the seeds vegetated, but the plant was too weak to live; and after throwing out a few leaves, withered and died. The cause of the failure seemed to the collector to be owing to the seed not being fresh. In Hidgelee, the experiment was made by three natives; in one instance the seed rotted before being sown, and in the other two cases, though sown in ground seemingly the best adapted to its cultivation, it entirely failed. Respecting the experiments made in Cuttack, the collector (Mr. Hunter) says, "the Tenasserim cotton seed appeared to have been injured either by long keeping or some other cause, as only fifteen or sixteen trees vegetated; from these, however, which were planted in April and May 1830, a sufficient supply of seed was, in October and November, procured to plant a spot of nearly a biggah with it; this had thriven remarkably well, was then in full flower, and the produce promised to be copious. A small quantity of cotton, procured from them in March and April last, was sent by him to the cotton mills at Fort Gloster, but the fibre was reported by Mr. Patrick to be too short, and of too woolly a description to answer for the spinning machinery. The Tenasserim seed distributed to the natives from the first supply imported from the Tenasserim coast, did not appear to have thriven, as none of the natives had been able to give Mr. Hunter any satisfactory account, or to shew any produce. The Georgian seed received in August 1830, had been planted out in September, in ground similar to what had been chosen for the Tenasserim (*viz.* land which had for many years continued in pasture grass, a light loam), no manure was given to it, and it continued very backward for the whole of the cold and hot weather; it had, however, thriven remarkably well throughout the rains, and was now in flower. The Orleans seed had failed to vegetate, except three

or four plants, which had survived the hot weather, and gave every appearance of producing pods. Several plants from Bourbon seed, which had also been sown in March and April, looked remarkably well, and promise to give a good crop, the fibre being long and very silky, and would doubtless answer for the spinning machinery. In consequence, the natives who were at first indifferent, or indeed averse, to cultivate any description of cotton besides their own annual, seeing the promising appearance of some in his plantation, had of late shewn considerable anxiety to procure seed. In the Chittagong division, all attempts made by Government, through the collectors, to introduce the growth, by natives, of American cotton, had been a failure. Some of the gentlemen of the station had sowed some of the seed, which produced a beautiful cotton, with a long staple; but their experiments were conducted on too small a scale to sanction any opinion beyond the expression of a conviction, that if sown on hilly places, where it cannot be injured by rain and wet, its produce would be superior to that raised in the district.

On the Dacca muslins and cotton, Mr. Lamb writes: "I have the pleasure to send a few samples of the cotton produced in this neighbourhood. They are generally discoloured and ill-looking from having been kept for months in the smoky huts of the owners. The staple is short, and the seeds form an unusually large proportion of the weight of the raw material; but although I am persuaded that more favourable specimens may be produced by careful search among the dealers, yet, at the best, it will be inferior to the American and Bourbon cottons. The finer qualities of thread are not now produced, and I am told there has been a great falling off within these few years. I failed altogether to procure a larger quantity of No. 1, which looks so old and black, that I suspect it must have been spun by some young girl in the morning of her days, and that now, with fingers rigid, and sight dimmed with age, she is no longer able to produce the same delicate work. In the packet I have also sent a specimen of the reeha soot from Assam. It is much stronger than hemp, but the fibre, though fine, is not, I fear, sufficiently flexible to make the substance so valuable as its strength promises. It is propagated by slips, I understand, and is used by the Assamese to make fishing lines."

The following is what Mr. Lamb says on the cultivation of the cotton, from which the fine Dacca muslin is manufactured, and was obtained from that gentleman in reply to the information obtained by Major Burney, our resident at Ava, laid before a former meeting, that these fine cottons have been for a long period imported from Ava.

"The cotton, from which the fine Dacca muslin is manufactured, is cultivated on both banks of the Megna and Ganges, near their junction, and on the low lands between those rivers. It is an annual plant, and in good soil grows to the height of four or five feet, but it is generally too closely set to admit of its branching out well. It is sown in October and November. The seeds are wetted for a few minutes, then dropped by the hand into the ground in drills from sixteen to twenty inches apart. When the plant has attained the height of five or six inches, the ground is carefully hoed up on both sides, and kept clean by repeated weeding. The crop is gathered in April, May, and June, and where the situation chosen is beyond the reach of the inundation, a second crop, but inferior both as regards quantity and quality, is obtained; but more generally, the land is inundated, and produces only one crop of from one and a half to two maunds of undressed cotton from the biggah."

Lieut. Charlton states, that "the gum copal tree is found in the Nagah hills, a high range about forty miles south of the station of Jorebath, in Inner

Assam; it is described as a large forest tree, and the gum to be procurable in large quantities. The hills alluded to had never been visited by any European, and owing to the slight intercourse subsisting between the people of the plains and the Nagah hill tribes, a wild, uncivilized race, very little was known of the interior of their country. The gum is not exported by the natives as an article of trade.

"The tea tree grows in the vicinity of Suddea, the most remote of the British possessions towards the east, in Assam, and adjacent to the Burmah territory. Some of the natives of Suddea are in the habit of drinking an infusion of the dried leaves, but they do not prepare them in any particular manner. Although the leaves are devoid of any fragrance in their green state, they acquire the smell and taste of Chinese tea when dried. The tree bears a flower very like that of the wild white rose, but much smaller.

"The caoutchouc tree, which is indigenous throughout Assam, very much resembles the *Ficus Indica*, or banyan, in its growth and appearance; it rises to the height of sixty or seventy feet. On an incision being made in the bark, a milky white juice exudes, which soon concretes, and becomes black from exposure to the air; if put into a phial as soon as secreted, and the air carefully excluded, it retains its flaccidity for a length of time, without undergoing any perceptible alteration. From the abundant supply of this gum, which may be obtained in Assam, the tree growing in the greatest luxuriance throughout the province, it might be applied to a variety of useful and important purposes."

—*Cal. Gov. Gaz.*

VARIETIES.

Surveys in the Interior of Australasia.—Official reports from Major Mitchell, the Surveyor-General, Sydney, of his expedition into the interior of the colony, in consequence of the report of a convict, to explore the course of the waters to the northward, have been published by the local government.

The first report is dated "Bullabakit, on the river Nammoy, in lat. 30° 38' 21" S., long. 149° 30' 20" E., December 23, 1831." Major Mitchell states that, on crossing Liverpool Range, he proceeded northward, and reached Peel's River, the general course of which he found to be nearly west. He traced this river downwards twenty-two miles, forded it at Wallamburra, traversed the extensive plain of Mulluba, and leaving that of Coonil to the right, extending far to the north-east, passed a range, supposed to be Hardwicke's, running two points W. of N. He observes: "On passing through this gorge, I crossed a very extensive tract of flat country, on which the wood consisted of iron bark and *acacia pendula*; this tract being part of a valley evidently declining to the north-west, which is bounded on the south by the Liverpool Range, and on the south-west by the extremities from the same. On the west, at a distance of twenty-two miles from Hardwicke's Range, there stands a remarkable isolated hill, named Bounalla; and towards the lowest part of the country, and in the direction in which all the waters tend, there is a rocky pic named Tangudda. On the north, a low range (named Wowa), branching westerly from Hardwicke's Range, bounds on that side this extensive basin, which includes Liverpool Plains. Peel's River is the principal stream, and receives, in its course, all the waters of these plains below the junction of Connadilly (which I take to be York's River, of Oxley). The stream is well known to the natives by the name Nammoy, and six miles below Tangudda, the low extremities from the surrounding ranges close on

extends beyond, to an horizon which is unbroken, between W.N.W. and N.N.W.

"The impracticable appearance of the mountains to the northward, induced me to proceed thus far to the west, and on examining the country thirty miles north-east by north from Tangulda, I ascended a lofty range extending westward from the coast chain, and on which the perpendicular sides of masses of trachyte (a volcanic rock) were opposed to my further progress even with horses: it was therefore evident that the river supposed to rise about the latitude of 28° would not be accessible, or at least available to the colony in that direction, and that in the event of the discovery of a river beyond that range, flowing to the northern or north-western shores, it would become of importance to ascertain whether it was joined by the Nammoj, the head of this river being so accessible that I have brought my heavily laden drays to where it is navigable for boats, my present encampment being on its banks six miles below Tangulda.—From this station I can perceive the western termination of the trachytic range."

The next report is dated "Peel's River, 29th February, 1832," to the left bank of which river the party had returned from exploring the course of the river referred to in the preceding report, and others within the 29th parallel. Major Mitchell states:—"There was so much fallen timber in the Nammoj, and its waters were so low, that the portable boats could not be used on that river with advantage, and I proceeded by land in a north-west direction, until convinced by its course turning more to the westward that this river joined the river Darling. I therefore quitted its banks with the intention of exploring the country further northward, by moving round the western extremities of the mountains mentioned in my former letter, and which I have since distinguished in my map by the name of the Lindesay Range. These mountains terminate abruptly on the west, and I entered a fine open country at their base, from whence plains (or rather open ground of gentle undulation) extended westward as far as could be seen. On turning these mountains I directed my course northward, and to the eastward of north, into the country beyond them, in search of the river Kindur; and I reached a river flowing westward, the bed of which was deep, broad, and permanent, but in which there was not then much water. The marks of inundation on trees, and on the adjoining high ground, proved that its floods rose to an extraordinary height: and from the latitude, and also from the general direction of its course, I consider this to be the river which Mr. Cunningham named the Gwydir, on crossing it sixty miles higher, on his route to Moreton Bay. I descended this river, and explored the country on its left bank for about eighty miles to the westward, when I found that its general course was somewhat to the southward of west. This river received no addition from the mountains over that part of its left bank traversed by me; and the heat being intense, the stream was at length so reduced that I could step across it. The banks had become low, and the bed much contracted, being no longer gravelly but muddy. I therefore crossed this river and travelled northward, on a meridian line, until, in the latitude of $29^{\circ} 2'$, I came upon the largest river I had yet seen. The banks were earthy and broken, the soil being loose, and the water of a white muddy colour. Trees, washed out by the roots from the soft soil, filled the bed of this river in many places. There was abundance of cod fish of a small size, as well as of the two other kinds of fish which we had caught in the Peel, the Nammoj, and the Gwydir. The name of this river, as well as we could make

it out from the natives, was Karaula.—Having made fast one tree to the top of another tall tree, I obtained a view of the horizon, which appeared perfectly level, and I was in hopes that we had at length found a river which would flow to the northward and avoid the Darling. I accordingly ordered the boat to be put together, and sent Mr. White with a party some miles down to clear away any trees in the way. Mr. White came upon a rocky fall, and found besides the channel so much obstructed by trees, and the course so tortuous, that I determined to ascertain before embarking upon it, whether the general course was in the desired direction. Leaving Mr. White with half the party, I accordingly traced the Karaula downwards, and found that its course changed to south, a few miles below where I had made it, and that it was joined by the Gwydir only eight miles below where I had crossed that river. Immediately below the junction of the Gwydir (which is in latitude $29^{\circ} 30' 27''$, longitude $148^{\circ} 13' 20''$;) the course of the river continues southward of west, directly towards where Captain Sturt discovered the river Darling; and I could no longer doubt that this was the same river; I therefore returned to the party determined to explore the country further northward.

"The results of my progress thus far were sufficient, I considered, to prove that the division of the waters falling towards the northern and southern shores of Australia is not, as has been supposed, in the direction of the Liverpool and Warrabangle range, but extends between Cape Byron on the eastern shore, towards Dirk Hartog's Island on the west; the greater elongation of this country being between these points, and intermediate between the lines of its northern and southern coasts. The basin of the streams I have been upon must be bounded on the north by this dividing ground or watershed, and although no rise was perceptible in the northern horizon, the river was traversed by several rocky dykes, over which it fell southward; their direction being oblique to the course, and nearly parallel to this division of the waters. I beg leave to state, that I should not feel certain on this point without having seen more, were it not evident from Mr. Cunningham's observations, made on crossing this division on his way to Moreton Bay. Mr. Cunningham, on crossing the head of this river, nearly in the same latitude, but much nearer its sources, found the height of its bed above the sea to be 840 feet; at about forty-five miles further northward the ground rose to upwards of 1,700 feet, but immediately beyond, he reached a river flowing north-west, the height of which was only 1,400 feet above the sea. He had thus crossed this dividing higher ground, between the parallels of 29° and 28° . It appears, therefore, that all the interior rivers we know of, to the northward of the Murrumbidgee, belong to the basin of the Karaula, this stream flowing southward, and hence the disappearance of the Macquarie and other lower rivers may be understood, for all along the banks of the Karaula, the Gwydir, and the Nammoj, the country, though not swampy, bears marks of frequent inundation; thus the floods, occasioned by these rivers united, cover the low country, and receive the Macquarie, so that no channel marks its further course.

"That a basin may be found to the northward receiving the waters of the northern part of the coast range in a similar manner is extremely probable, and that they form a better river, because the angle is more acute between the high ground, which must bound it on the N.E. and the water-shed on the south. I therefore prepared to cross the Karaula, in hopes of seeing the head at least of such a river, and to explore the country two degrees further northward, but moving in a N. W. direction. My tent was struck, and I had just launched my portable boat for the purpose of crossing the river, when Mr. Surveyor Finch, whom I had instructed to bring up a supply of flour, arrived with the

distressing intelligence, that two of his men had been killed by the natives, who had taken the flour, and were in possession of every thing he had brought—all the cattle, including his horse, being also dispersed or lost. I therefore determined not to extend my excursion further, as the party were already on reduced rations; and on the 8th instant I retired from the Karaula, returning by the marked line, which, being cut through thick scrubs in various places, is now open, forming a tolerably direct line of communication in a N. W. direction from Sydney, to a river, beyond which the survey may be extended whenever his Excellency the Governor thinks fit.

"The natives had never troubled my party on our advance; indeed I only saw them when I came upon them by surprise, and then they always ran off. Their first visit was received at my camp on the Karaula, during my absence down that river, when they were very friendly, but much disposed to steal. Various tribes followed us on coming back, but never with any shew of hostility; although moving in tribes of a hundred or more parallel to our marked line, or in our rear, it was necessary to be ever on our guard, and to encamp in strong positions only, arranging the drays for defence during the night."

CRITICAL NOTICES.

Observations on our Indian Administration, Civil and Military. By Lieut.-Colonel JAMES CAULFIELD, C.B., of the Bengal Army. London, 1832. Smith, Elder, and Co.

THESE observations, which are classed under the separate heads of Political, Judicial, Territorial, Commercial, and Military, are very cursory, and having been written in India three years ago, they are in a great measure superseded by the vast body of valuable information recently accumulated by the Parliamentary Committees on all the topics to which they are referred. Many of Colonel Caulfield's remarks are undoubtedly just; but, upon the whole, we have not derived much advantage from the perusal of his pamphlet.

The Works of Lord Byron; with his Letters and Journals, and his Life. By THOMAS MOORE, Esq. Vol. VIII. London, 1832. Murray.

THE eighth volume of this collection will be esteemed, perhaps, the most valuable of all: it contains the whole romance of Childe Harold, "the most original and felicitous of all Lord Byron's serious efforts," the work to which his fame may be safely entrusted. Copious and entertaining notes are appended to the cantos, which initiate the reader in all the minute information respecting persons and places, as well as the writer's own history, which will enable him to enjoy with peculiar zest the intellectual banquet this exquisite poem affords. The plate and vignette to this volume shew to advantage the combined talents of Turner and Finden.

The History of the United States of America. Vol. II. Being Vol. XXXIII. of Dr. Lardner's *Cabinet Cyclopædia*. London, 1832. Longman and Co. Taylor.

THIS is the concluding volume of the History of the United States; it commences with the transactions in Georgia, in 1779, and closes with the election of General Jackson to the Presidency. The narrative of military occurrences is told with impartiality, and we recognise the same steadiness of purpose throughout the work,—neither flattering the vain prejudices and pretensions of this country, nor exaggerating the perfections, and concealing the defects of America. The historian will probably displease a few of each country, but he will conciliate the esteem of the bulk of readers in both.

The Double Trial; or, The Consequences of an Irish Clearing: a Tale of the Present Day. In three vols. London, 1832. Smith, Elder, and Co.

THOSE who are fond of the romantic, those who love Irish scenery and Irish character—in short, novel-readers of all tastes, are likely to find amusement in these volumes. Improvements in roads, and vehicles, and travelling accommodations, have so changed since the good old times of Tom Jones, Joseph Andrews, and Roderic Ran-

Miscellanies, Original and Select.

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

Royal Asiatic Society.—A general meeting was held on the 7th July; the Right Hon. Charles W. Williams Wynn, M.P., president, in the chair.

The following, among other donations, were laid on the table, viz.

From Col. Bowler, a specimen of chalcedony from Gouveryputnam, and a piece of wood opal from Yendaboo on the Irawadi.

From the Right Hon. Sir E. H. East, Bart., a Ghoorka korah, or crooked sword, and a Nepalese straight sabre.

From R. Clarke, Esq., a painting in oil of the brahminy bull, by Chinnery.

From the Rev. Robert Yuille, missionary at Selinginsk, two Tibetan-Mongolian lexica, one with a grammar, folio MS.

From the Madras Committee of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, twenty-one works printed at the Vepery press, including the *Pilgrim's Progress*, English and Tamil; Selections from the Scriptures; Book of Common Prayer; Beschi's Grammar of Low Tamil; Schwartz's Dialogues, &c. &c.

The "Essay on the Architecture of the Hindus," by Ram Raz, with the accompanying drawings, consisting of a volume of designs illustrating the principles of the art, and upwards of fifty sheets of drawings, exquisitely finished, representing the principal columns, &c. of the Choultry of Trimul Naig at Madura, was also laid on the table at this meeting, and attracted considerable observation.

William Butterworth Bayley, Esq., elected on the 17th of March, having made his payments and signed the obligation-book, was admitted a resident member of the Society.

The Right Hon. Holt Mackenzie, Charles Cecil Martyn, Esq., and Lieut. Colonel R. Barnewall, were elected resident members of the Society.

Don Juan de Silva, Mohandiram, and Simon Casie Chitty, Maniegar, were elected corresponding members of the Society.

A paper entitled An Account of the Bactrian or Bakhtyari Mountains in Persia, by J. H. Stocqueler, Esq., communicated by Sir W. Ouseley, LL.D., was read.

Notwithstanding the many accurate and comprehensive accounts which have been published of the history, statistics, and topography of Persia, no particulars have ever been made known respecting the portion of territory which separates Khuisistan from the south and east of Persia. The author was accidentally compelled to traverse it in his route to Isfahan, and he has here drawn up a brief sketch of the general characteristics of these mountains, and of the geographical position and names of the few inhabited spots they contain. They do not cover more space than is comprised between 20° of latitude and 30° of longitude; but so rugged and precipitous are their sides, that it occupies ten entire days actual travelling in crossing them. Very little cultivation is carried on by the mountaineers; but the mountains abound in every variety of vegetable productions, many of which the writer conceives are quite new, and he thinks that no portion of territory could better repay the researches of the naturalist than these mountains. It is from hence that the Persians obtain the famous gum termed *momiyai*, so celebrated for its bone-setting and other properties. A town, called Simisoon, which is built on the side of a stupendous rock, is four days' march from Isfahan; it abounds with springs of excellent

water; the houses are built of excellent brick, with their backs against the rock. The inhabitants are dyers, and import large quantities of indigo. From the extent and character of the remains of buildings found in these hills, Mr. S. infers that they have not always been the resort of the barbarian hordes who now infest them. There is not any doubt of the salubrity of these mountains, and the writer remarks that the use of snow-water has not here had the effect ascribed to it in Syria, viz. that of producing *goutres*. The cemeteries found in these mountains have no inscriptions, nor other marks than a cross. The inhabitants have no mosques, but manifest great zeal and sincerity in their religious observances.

Mr. Stocqueler and his party were attacked and robbed on leaving these mountains; and to avoid such misfortunes, he recommends future travellers to procure the passports both of the shah and the governor of the province, which, he states, would secure the traveller from all injury.

The reading of an Account of Anaradhepura and Mehentélé, in Ceylon, by Capt. I. J. Chapman, R.E., was commenced.

The meeting then adjourned to the 21st inst.

The last general meeting of the Society was held on the 21st July; Sir A. Johnston, V.P., in the chair.

The following donations were, amongst many others, laid on the table, viz.

From the Literary Society of Batavia, several works in the Malayan and Javanese languages, including those of Gericke and Werndly, Bruckner and Roorda van Eysinga; also Blume's *Flora of Netherlands India*.

From J. H. Astell, Esq., the Chinese apparatus for smoking opium; including a pipe, covered with tortoiseshell, having porcelain heads to receive the opium; a lamp completely fitted in a box with looking-glass, &c. &c.

From Thomas Hervey Baber, Esq., a number of MS. alphabets of the languages of the southern peninsula of India; also documents elucidating the history and antiquities of the countries on the Malabar coast.

From Major General Hardwicke, the original painting of the *Sheep-Eater of Hindustan*, and a coloured lithographic print of the same. This painting represents an exhibition which took place on the 3d of March 1796 at Futtehghurh, and is finished from sketches taken on the spot by a native artist, under the inspection of Major General Hardwicke. The sheep-eater is depicted raising the sheep from the ground with his mouth; ripping it open with his teeth from the flank to the breast; drinking the blood out of the cavity of the trunk; and, after devouring every portion of flesh, chewing the plant *madár* (*asclepias gigantea*), the milky juice of which is of so corrosive a quality as to blister the skin. He was then about thirty years of age, slender and well-formed. He was attended by an old man, whom he called his *gúrú* or spiritual guide, who stated that he had formerly followed the same practice: this latter personage was above the ordinary stature of the natives of India, and wore his hair, which was of great length, coiled into the form of a turban, and his beard was twisted like a rope and nearly reached his feet, being of the extraordinary length of five feet eight inches. The sheep in most parts of India, it may be proper to observe, are as small as the Welsh sheep of Great Britain. When the sheep-eater had finished his exhibition, he offered to eat a second sheep, and actually commenced the operation as before.

Sir Thomas Phillips, Bart.; Lieut. Colonel Vans Agnew; Lieut. General St. George Ashe; Colonel Thomas Sharn; Browne Roberts, Esq.; A. H. Macdougall, Esq.; and Lieut. Col. W. G. Patrickson, were elected resident members of the Society.

A paper by David Haliburton, Esq., communicated through Lieut. Colonel

PAPERS.

OF BRITISH INDIA, UNDER THE RESPECTIVE HEADS, FOR ENDING 1830-31.

	CHARGES OF BENGAL.		
	1828-29.	1829-30.	1830-1831. per Estimate.
Mint Charges.....	C. Rs. 2,13,324	2,37,913	2,52,880
Post Office ditto	8,19,781	7,74,433	7,30,800
Civil Establishments, &c.	83,29,193	78,98,375	81,42,731
Stamp Office Charges	7,22,221	7,21,108	6,58,880
Judicial Charges (including Supreme Court, Sudder and Zillah Courts, and Police Establishment) in Bengal, Behar, and Orissa.....	64,69,255	54,54,555	65,87,640
Collection of Customs in do., do., do.	6,26,276	6,26,347	6,34,520
Charges on Revenues of do., do., do.	57,29,939	51,80,889	61,13,200
Denarius Charges	20,59,204	17,07,079	22,02,840
Oude Charges	47,59,806	36,99,595	49,61,707
Conquered Provinces Charges	87,26,293	65,48,343	1,00,78,853
Ceded Territory Charges	8,45,634	15,61,803	10,66,040
Territory ceded by the Burmese Charges.....	5,24,851	8,51,860	8,29,400
Salt Advances and Charges	88,40,535	54,80,222	46,40,000
Opium ditto ditto	50,59,601	48,10,119	37,08,470
Military Charges	4,25,17,253	4,03,41,122	3,87,50,460
Gratuity Batta to Troops employed in Burmese War	39,055	—	—
Portion of Deccan Booty credited in Revenues of former years.....	—	39,86,789	—
Buildings and Fortifications	39,69,281	32,92,952	34,96,472
Marine Charges	11,84,551	12,84,481	12,43,329
Penang, Singapore, and Malacca Charges...	—	—	3,88,600
Total Charges.....	C. Rs. 10,14,36,113	9,44,57,985	9,44,86,822

CHARGES OF MADRAS.			
Mint	Pags. 50,230	54,855	47,791
Post Office.....	72,582	73,057	73,429
Civil Establishments.....	7,80,477	7,37,101	7,13,827
Stamp Office.....	26,530	27,005	26,330
Petty Claims on Carnatic Fund	64,095	66,291	65,143
Judicial (including as above) ancient Possessions	6,26,837	6,36,074	6,17,124
Customs Charges ditto.....	73,780	72,326	72,489
Revenue Charges ditto.....	3,69,388	3,85,380	4,77,134
Carnatic Revenues and Customs Charges ...	11,35,587	11,05,446	10,65,955
Tanjore ditto ditto ditto.....	4,20,884	4,78,747	4,93,603
Ceded and Conquered Provinces ditto ditto	8,55,147	8,30,599	7,75,779
Countries Ceded by Nizam ditto ditto ditto	3,05,319	2,99,933	2,74,498
Salt Advances and Charges	82,936	79,165	70,384
Military Charges	86,10,779	79,49,811	75,85,997
Buildings and Fortifications	1,97,620	2,83,295	1,66,943
Marine Charges.....	83,368	56,102	54,257
Total Charges	Pags. 1,37,55,559	1,31,35,187	1,25,80,683

TERRITORIAL REVENUES AND CHARGES

REVENUES OF BOMBAY.

	1828-29.	1829-30.	1830-31. per Estimate.
Mint Duties	Rs. 34,684	26,172	57,246
Post Office.....	1,10,685	1,16,014	1,38,188
Stamp Duties	57,299	3,37,963	3,58,382
Judicial Fees, Fines, &c.....	56,095	62,791	64,300
Salt Sales	1,85,820	2,43,129	1,89,490
Opium Passes	—	—	8,03,525
Farms and Licenses	3,81,287	4,14,544	4,51,925
Customs of ancient Possessions	16,24,993	19,75,760	19,66,141
Land Revenues of ditto	12,39,884	14,28,249	12,77,964
Land Revenues, Customs, &c. of Provinces ceded by the Guicowar	32,87,673	31,17,138	31,26,845
Ditto ditto of Provinces ceded by and conquered from the Mah- rattas	1,34,53,487	1,35,96,886	1,39,36,669
Marine Receipts	2,95,223	2,65,289	2,17,199
Total Revenues	Rs. 2,07,27,130	2,15,23,935	2,25,87,874

REVENUES OF PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND MALACCA.

Land Revenues and Customs	C.Rs. 4,79,804	3,28,971.	{ Included in Bengal
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REVENUES OF ST. HELENA.

Rents, Licenses, Tonnage Duty, &c.....	£2,583	1,600	379
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GENERAL RESULT OF INDIAN REVENUE.

Total Revenues	£22,740,691	21,695,207	22,366,926
Deduct Charges	21,605,507	20,461,605	20,287,297
Net Revenue.....	£1,135,184	1,233,602	2,079,629
Expense of Saint Helena.....	113,054	93,004	86,044
Net Surplus Revenue	£1,022,130	1,140,598	1,993,585

OF BRITISH INDIA, continued.

CHARGES OF BOMBAY.

	1828-29.	1829-30.	1830-31. per Estimate.
Mint Charges	Rs. 32,481	34,407	1,19,804
Post Office ditto	1,56,514	1,56,983	1,46,075
Stamp ditto not previously brought to Account.....	—	1,66,489	1,76,669
Civil Establishments.....	48,69,387	41,46,974	44,77,140
Judicial Charges (including as before) of ancient Possessions	9,38,103	10,29,830	9,66,959
Charges on Customs of ditto	2,16,311	1,99,403	2,07,314
Ditto on Revenues of ditto	6,26,516	6,75,449	10,36,835
Ditto on Revenues of Provinces ceded by the Guicowar.....	10,88,603	10,38,170	9,73,175
Ditto on Revenues of Provinces ceded by and conquered from Mahrattas	53,58,653	59,43,139	58,39,979
Military Charges.....	1,64,50,359	1,54,76,404	1,54,64,374
Buildings and Fortifications.....	11,09,227	13,68,459	9,51,200
Marine Charges	16,23,061	17,71,769	15,91,337
Total Charges	Rs. 3,24,69,215	3,20,07,476	3,19,50,861
Deduct Revenues	2,07,27,130	2,15,23,935	2,25,87,874
Net Charge	Rs. 1,17,42,085	1,04,83,541	93,62,987

CHARGES OF PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND MALACCA.

Total Charges	C.Rs. 18,57,207	15,31,974.	{ Included in Bengal.
Deduct Revenues	4,79,804	3,28,971.	
Net Charge	C.Rs. 13,77,403	12,03,003	

CHARGES OF ST. HELENA.

Total Charges	£115,637	94,604	86,423
Deduct Revenues	2,583	1,600	379
Net Charge	£113,054	93,004	86,044

GENERAL RESULT OF INDIAN CHARGE.

Total Charges	£19,484,342	18,453,912	18,075,428
Interest on Debts.....	2,121,165	2,007,693	2,211,869
	£21,605,507	20,461,605	20,287,297

BALANCE OF QUICK STOCK, EXHIBITING A STATE OF THE COMPANY'S AFFAIRS IN
RESPECT TO ASSETS AND DEBTS IN INDIA, AT THE END OF 1829-30.

	£.	£.
<i>Territorial Assets, viz.</i>Cash	6,783,538	
Bills, Debts, Stores, &c.....	16,993,854	
		23,777,392
<i>Territorial Debts, viz.</i>Bearing Interest	39,948,488	
Not bearing Interest	8,683,830	
		48,632,318
Excess of Debts Territorial.....	£24,854,926	
<i>Commercial Assets, viz.</i> ...Cash	236,500	
Debts, Stores, Goods, &c.	2,284,173	
		2,520,673
<i>Commercial Debts, viz.</i> ...Not bearing Interest		578,086
Excess of Assets Commercial	£1,942,587	
Total Assets	£26,298,065	
Total Debts	49,210,404	
Net Excess of Debt in India.....	£22,912,339	

STATEMENT OF BOND AND OTHER DEBTS OWING BY THE EAST-INDIA COMPANY IN
INDIA, ON THE 30TH APRIL 1830.

	£.	£.
BENGAL <i>Territorial, viz.</i> ...Bearing Interest	35,958,029	
Not bearing Interest	7,221,779	
		43,179,808
<i>Commercial, viz.</i> Not bearing Interest		556,562
Total Debt at Bengal	£43,736,370	
MADRAS <i>Territorial, viz.</i> ...Bearing Interest.....	3,347,657	
Not bearing Interest	937,983	
Total Debt at Madras	£4,285,640	
BOMBAY <i>Territorial, viz.</i> ...Bearing Interest	636,666	
Not bearing Interest ...	507,437	
		1,144,103
<i>Commercial, viz.</i> Not bearing Interest		21,523
Total Debt at Bombay.....	£1,165,626	
PENANG <i>Territorial, viz.</i> Bearing Interest	£6,136	
Not bearing Interest	16,631	
Total Debt at Penang	£22,767	
TOTAL.		
Territorial.....	£48,632,318	
Commercial ...	578,085	
Total ...	£49,210,403	
		Bearing Interest... £39,948,488
		Not bearing Interest 9,261,915
		Total £49,210,403

TRADE ACCOUNTS.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE ANNUAL CHARGES DEFRAID BY THE EAST-INDIA COMPANY
FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF THEIR TRADE AND COMMERCE, FOR THREE YEARS,
ENDING 1830-31.

	1828-29.	1829-30.	1830-31. per Estimate.
	£.	£.	£.
At Bengal	188,272	195,100	188,208
Madras.....	29,552	32,179	28,266
Bombay	25,106	31,983	35,177
Penang*	—	—	—
Canton	61,497	69,964	61,318
Total	£304,427	329,226	312,969

AN ACCOUNT OF THE SUMS RECEIVED IN INDIA FOR SALES OF IMPORT GOODS, FOR
THREE YEARS, ENDING 1830-31.

	1828-29.	1829-30.	1830-31. per Estimate.
At Bengal	33,419	71,097	42,994
Madras	8,643	9,196	9,146
Bombay	10,304	5,024	—
Penang*	—	—	—
Total	£52,366	85,317	52,140

AN ACCOUNT OF THE PRIME COST OF ALL CARGOES PURCHASED BY THE EAST-INDIA
COMPANY IN INDIA AND SHIPPED FOR EUROPE, FOR TWO YEARS, ENDING 1829-30.

	1828-29.	1829-30.
	£.	£.
At Bengal.....	1,629,879	2,011,413
Madras.....	234,165	153,792
Bombay	—	—
Total.....	£1,864,044	2,165,205

Note.—The foregoing are the Annual Accounts presented to Parliament, conformably to law, relative to the Territorial and Commercial Finances of the Company in India. The HOME ACCOUNTS are those which follow.

For Abstracts of last year's Accounts, see *Asiatic Journal*, vol. v. p. 326.

* The accounts of Penang, Singapore, and Malacca are now, and will be in future, included in the Bengal accounts.

EAST-INDIA ANNUAL ACCOUNTS.

HOME ACCOUNT.

POLITICAL AND

RECEIPTS.

	£.	s.	d.
BILLS on Account of Supplies to the Public Service.....	29,955	17	10
Remittances from India on Territorial and Political Account, viz. Net Produce of Bullion received from China... £482,032	2	10	
Advances made in India on account of the goods of individuals repaid here	229,305	6	7
His Majesty's Government for Passage of Troops, Freight, of Stores, &c., adjusted by set-off against the amount of Pay Office De- mands upon the Company	711,337	9	5
Unclaimed Prize Money applicable to Lord Clive's Fund, under the Acts 1 & 2 Geo. IV. c. 61, and 9 Geo. IV. c. 50; amount ap- propriated thereto in the current year, in excess of Claims allowed thereout.....	29,351	10	11
	89	17	9

£770,734 15 11

COMMERCIAL

COMPANY'S Goods	£4,472,599	5	1
Charges on Private-Trade, warehoused and sold by the Company	129,703	14	6
Customs on Private-Trade	1,303	16	8
Freight on Private Goods imported and exported	15,825	4	6
Interest on the Anninities	36,226	15	10
Owners of Ships, for Advances and Supplies Abroad; and Goods short delivered in India and China of outward Consignments...	3,251	0	0
Private-Trade Goods sold	1,566,144	10	6
Fee-Funds for the House and Warehouses	62,964	7	9
Widows' Funds for Officers of the House and Warehouses, &c. ...	18,853	16	4
Almshouses at Poplar, and Seamen's Wages unclaimed.....	18,973	6	1
Dividends on Stock standing in the Company's name.....	26,544	9	10
Remittances from North American Colonies, on account of Pro- ceeds of Tea sold there by Company's Agents	136,551	18	4
Bills in favour remitted by Company's Agent at the Cape	2,732	1	3
Board of Ordnance, on account of Saltpetre provided for them in India	24,356	4	6

£6,516,030 11 2

Balance in favour, 1st May 1831 (exclusive of duty on Tea)	1,051,303	7	8
Territorial Receipts	£770,734	15	11
Commercial ditto	6,516,030	11	2

£8,338,068 14 9

EAST-INDIA ANNUAL ACCOUNTS.

HOME ACCOUNT.

TERRITORIAL BRANCH.

PAYMENTS.

	£.	s.	d.
BILLS of Exchange from India, for Principal and Interest of India Debt	£994,079	10	0
For Effects of deceased Officers, and other Re- mittances.....	26,040	18	0
Passage of Troops and Freight of Stores chargeable to H.M.'s Government, with Balance of an Account in respect to transac- tions in India, 1827-28	1,659	16	6
Territorial and Political Charges and Advances in England : On account of Military, Marine, and other Public Stores exported... Military Officers; Pay and Off- reckonings on Furlough and Re- tirement	105,934	0	6
Civil Establishments of India; Absentee Allowances and Payments on account of the India Annuity Funds	514,048	6	0
Passage of Military, and Supplies to them on the Voyage	73,573	5	1
Political Freight and Demorage	8,276	12	0
Carnatic Debts : Interest on Claims adjudicated	101,740	4	3
Expenses in England.....	£95,857	17	11
Tanjore Debts : current Charges and Salaries of Commissioners and Officers.....	1,033	16	5
Charges on account of Saint Helena	8,223	14	1
Ditto Prince of Wales's Island, Singapore, and Malacca.....	62,717	19	4
Political Charges General, and Advances re-payable	11,133	7	9
Payments on account of Retiring Pay, &c. of King's Troops in India	498,239	7	2
Paymaster Gen. H.M.'s Forces, for Claims accrued against the Company in respect of King's Troops serving in India	60,000	0	0
Bhurtore Booty: shares paid	257,223	17	10
	1,199	16	0
	£2,820,982	8	10

BRANCH.

	£.	s.	d.
CUSTOMS	440	3	6
Freight and Demorage	648,999	11	7
Goods for Sale and Use, exported and to be exported.....	524,754	16	10
Commanders' Certificates from India and China, and Bills from China	139,854	7	5
Charges General	393,140	14	8
Bonds paid off under the Advertisement for Reduction of Interest on Bond Debt* and Bonds bought up and paid in on Sales ...	207,625	0	0
Interest on Bond Debt*.....	94,105	5	2
Ditto Accounts current in excess of Interest received	1,293	15	10
Dividends on Stock	632,542	15	10
Private-Trade	1,591,902	7	1
Almshouses at Poplar.....	23,034	4	6
Fee-Funds for the House and Warehouses	73,771	14	2
Widows' Funds for Officers of the House and Warehouses, and for Elders, Extra Clerks, &c.	18,601	2	1
Commissioners of H.M. Navy, repaid them; amount Outstanding Balances, Sunn Hemp Investment, recovered in India on their account.....	10	5	7
	£4,350,076	4	3

Territorial Payments	£2,820,982	8	10
Commercial ditto.....	4,350,076	4	3

Balance in favour 1st May 1832 (exclusive of Duty on Tea)... 7,171,058 13 1

1,167,010 1 8

£8,338,068 14 9

* Vide note at the end of this Account, relating to the character of the Bond Debt.

EAST-INDIA ANNUAL ACCOUNTS.

HOME ACCOUNT, *continued*.STATEMENT OF THE COMPANY'S BOND AND SIMPLE CONTRACT DEBTS, WITH THE
THEIR TREASURY, AND OTHER EFFECTS APPERTAINING TO THE COMPANY

POLITICAL AND

DEBTS.

	£.
To Bills of Exchange unpaid, from India and St. Helena, drawn on the Political and Territorial Account	527,404
Warrants passed the Court unpaid	58,297
Amount owing for Territorial Exports	35,451
Unclaimed Prize-Money applicable to Lord Clive's Fund	68,546
H.M.'s Government, due per Estimate on account of Pay-Office and other Demands, after taking credit for Sums due from Government	568,803
The Territorial Branch, for Territorial and Political Payments made in England, between 1st May 1814 and 1st May 1832	*9,783,292
	<u>£11,041,793</u>

COMMERCIAL

To Bills of Exchange, unpaid.....	£80,550
Customs	1,837
Freight and Demorage.....	270,000
Supra-Cargoes' Commission upon all Goods sold and unsold	59,033
Proprietors of Private-Trade upon all Goods sold	282,434
Almshouses at Poplar (Poplar Fund) bearing Interest	254,118
Unclaimed Prize-Money, applicable to ditto.....	36,665
Warrants passed the Court unpaid	33,300
What owing for Teas returned by the Buyers, and resold	971
Dividends on Stock	43,940
Interest on Bonds.....	44,089
Amount owing for Commercial Exports	85,508
Amount owing to Widows' Funds, bearing Interest.....	5,788
Amount due to Trustees of the Deccan Booty, on Consignments of Bullion from the Prize Funds in India	10,762
	<u>£1,208,995</u>

Territorial and Political Debts, brought down £11,041,793

Ditto..... Assets..... ditto 1,007,929

Territorial Assets deficient£10,033,864

Commercial Debts, brought down £1,208,995

Ditto Assets ditto 22,775,492

Commercial Assets in favour21,566,497

Assets in favour.....£11,532,633

The Amount of Company's Home Bond Debt, bearing interest at 2½ per cent. per annum..... 3,527,437

Ditto ditto not bearing interest 15,417

3,542,854

Assets in favour£7,989,779

EAST-INDIA ANNUAL ACCOUNTS.

HOME ACCOUNT, *continued*.RATES OF INTEREST THEY RESPECTIVELY CARRY; THE STATE OF CASH REMAINING IN
IN GREAT BRITAIN AND AFLOAT OUTWARDS, ON THE 1ST MAY 1832.

TERRITORIAL BRANCH.

ASSETS.

	£.
By Exports of Military Stores, &c. shipped in season 1831-32, with the amount remaining unshipped on 1st May 1832	268,740
Cargoes from England of season 1830-31 not arrived in India, &c. at the close of the official year 1830-31	117,235
What owing from sundry persons for Advances repayable in England .	18,141
Bills of Exchange drawn on H.M.'s Government for Supplies in India	27,868
Value of Carnatic Stock belonging to the Company	46,180
Value of College at Haileybury, and Military Seminary at Addiscombe	177,219
Balances in hands of Officers of the House, &c.....	3,241
Amount of Bullion arrived, the proceeds of which had not been realized on 1st May 1832	349,305
	<u>£1,007,929</u>

BRANCH.

By what due from the Public to the Company, East-India Annuities engrafted on the 3 per cents reduced	1,207,560
Cash, its balance on 1st May 1832	1,167,010
Amount of Goods sold, not paid for	673,911
Value of Goods in England unsold.....	6,455,012
Cargoes from England of 1830-31, not arrived in China	551,709
Exports shipped in season 1831-32, together with Amount unshipped...	593,095
Impress paid Owners of Ships not arrived in England.....	79,886
Value of Vessels, exclusive of those stationed abroad	166,994
Value of the East-India House and Warehouses	1,294,718
What owing from sundry persons for Advances repayable in England, &c.	35,737
Balances in hands of Officers of the House and Warehousekeepers.....	2,054
Stock in the Public Funds standing in the Company's name	744,351
The Territorial Branch for Territorial and Political Payments, made in England between 1st May 1814 and 1st May 1832	*9,783,292
Amount due from Board of Ordnance, on account of Saltpetre	18,663
Amount of Bills of Exchange unpaid 1st May 1832	1,500
	<u>£22,775,492</u>

* This Balance is subject to reduction, by the amount of the Advances made in India from the Territorial Branch to the Commercial Branch, in the Indian official years 1830-31 and 1831-32; the Documents, whereby the amount of these Advances is to be ascertained, have not as yet been received from India, but which, it is estimated, may amount to £5,109,744, which will leave a Balance, due to the Commerce, of £4,673,548, including Interest. It is also subject to adjustment with reference to the Amount with which the Territorial Branch is chargeable, in respect of the loss upon Consignments of Merchandize, made with a view to meet the demands upon the Home Treasury for Bills of Exchange drawn for Interest of India Debt, in conformity with the plan of 1814, for the arrangement of the Home Accounts.

The respective Balances of the Political and Commercial Branches, as exhibited in this Account, will be likewise subject to adjustment from the same causes.

In the period from 1st May 1814 to 1st May 1832, there has also been advanced or set apart from the Surplus Commercial Profits in England, the sum of £4,998,798, towards the liquidation of Indian Territorial Debt, which, being a payment under the 4th head of Appropriation of the 57th Section of the 53d Geo. III., is not held to constitute a claim upon the Territorial Department for repayment, upon the principle observed in respect to other Territorial Advances.

† In the above Statement, the Amount of the Outstanding Home Bond Debt has not been placed to the separate Account either of Territory or of Commerce; but, according to a letter from the Court of Directors to the Board of Commissioners, under the 10th March 1832, this Debt is held by the Court to be Territorial.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

A work is announced as about to be published at Amsterdam, in Hebrew, under the title of "Researches into the civil and religious history of the Jews of Malabar," by an Israelite who has resided thirty years in India.

M. J. J. Schmidt's Mongol Grammar is soon to appear at St. Petersburg.

Travels by M. Ermann in Northern Asia, in the years 1828 to 1830, will be published in the course of next year at Berlin, in four volumes, 8vo., with an atlas of plates.

Some Hindu gentlemen of Calcutta have started a weekly literary paper in Bengali, entitled the *Gannamshun*, in the manner of the *Spectator*, its object being to expose superstition and bigotry by ridicule and satire.

A selection of passages from the Bible, made by the British and Foreign School Society, entitled "Scripture Lessons," has been printed and published at Canton, in Chinese, for circulation amongst the Chinese-language nations. The work forms three volumes (Chinese), and has been effected by subscription amongst the Christian residents in China. The editor is an American gentleman.

A Bengalee Magazine, called the *Gyanodhpu*, conducted by Ramchunder Mitter and Krishna Dona Mitter, has appeared at Calcutta.

The following works are in preparation:—A Dictionary of the Anglo-Saxon Language; by the Rev. J. Bosworth, LL.D. F.R.S. F.S.A. Practical Treatise on the Growth of Cucumbers; by John Weeden. The New Gil Blas; or, Pedro of Ponor; by the Author of "Spain in 1830." History of the Revolution in England in 1688; by the Right Hon. Sir James Mackintosh.

Steel's Shipmaster's Assistant and Owner's Manual, twentieth edition, newly arranged and corrected to 1833 (including the Regulations of the New Customs Act); by J. Sikeman, Custom-house Agent.

An Historical Account of the Plague and other Pestilential Distempers, which have appeared in Europe, more especially in England, from the earliest Period. To which is added, an account of the Cholera Morbus, from its first appearance in India; including its ravages in Asia, Europe, and America, down to the present time.

The Cabinet Annual Register, for the present year, with very considerable improvements.

The Parents' Cabinet of Amusement and Instruction; a monthly publication.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LONDON.

Translation of several Principal Books, Passages, and Texts of the *Veis*, and of some Controversial Works on Brahminical Theology. By Rajah Rammohun Roy, 8vo. 7s.

An Historical Sketch of Sanscrit Literature, with copious Bibliographical Notices of Sanscrit Works and Translations. From the German of Adelung, with very numerous additions and corrections, 8vo. 10s. 6d.

The Missionary's Vade Mecum, containing Information and Suggestions for the Use of Missionaries, &c. By the Rev. Jas. Hough, A.B., late Chaplain on the Madras establishment. 2s.

Historical and Descriptive Account of British India, from the most Remote Period to the Present time. By Hugh Murray, Esq.; James Wilson, Esq.; &c. &c. Vol. III. (which concludes the work). 18mo. 5s.

PARIS.

Fragment de Géologie et de Climatologie Asiatiques, par A. de Humboldt. 2 vols. 8vo.

Anthologie érotique d'Amarou, texte Sanscrit, traduction, notes et glosses, par A. L. Apud. 8vo.

La Vie contemplative, Ascétique et Monastique, chez les Indous et chez les peuples Bouddhistes, par J. J. Boettinger. 8vo. (Strasbourg).

Grammaire de Denis de Thrace, tirée de deux manuscrits Arméniens de la Bibliothèque du Roi, publiée en Grec, en Arménien, et en Français, par C. de Cibréd. 8vo.

Vocabulaire Français-Turc, à l'usage des interprètes et autres Voyageurs dans le Levant, par F. X. Bianchi. 8vo.

Vendidad Sadeh, d'après le manuscrit de la Bibliothèque du Roi, publié par E. Burnouf. Livr. 6 to 6. folio.

Kabaktian Sahari Arian : dan sombohlang lang Djaikan deri parochismus Romanus : Exercices et Prières en Malai. 12mo.

Histoire des Colonies Pénales de l'Angleterre dans l'Australie, par M. Ernest de Boscville, Conseiller de Préfecture de Seine et Oise. 8vo.

Voyage au Congo et dans l'intérieur de l'Afrique Equatoriale, fait dans les Années 1823, 1829, et 1830. Par J. B. Douville. 3 vols. 8vo.

Voyages aux Indes Orientales, par le Nord de l'Europe, &c., pendant les années 1825-1829, par Ch. Bélanger.—Zoologie, livr. 1 to 3; Historique, 1 livr. 8vo. et Atlas in 4to.

Voyage en Egypte, en Nubie, et autres lieux circonvoisins, depuis 1805 jusqu'en 1827, publié par M. Riffaud. Livr. 8 to 15. folio.

Panthéon Egyptien, ou Collection de personnages mythologiques de l'Antienne Egypte, avec texte explicatif, par P. F. Champollion le jeune. Livr. 15. 4to.

Costumes des habitans de l'île de Java et des possessions Hollandaises dans l'Inde, lithographiés par A. Grevedon. 9 planches.

Histoire, Scientifique, et Militaire, de l'Expédition Française en Egypte, &c., avec atlas. Livr. 5 to 9. 8vo.

ON THE STATE OF THE NATURAL SCIENCES AMONGST THE NATIONS OF EASTERN ASIA.

By M. ABEL-REMSAT.

IF we were to understand in a close and literal sense the terms which occur in the ancient chronicles of China, we must refer the composition of works treating of medicine and the different branches of natural history to the earliest ages of the monarchy. A prince, whose name implies 'Sovereign of the Earth' (Hwang-te), is said to have written a book, entitled *Simple Questions*, on diseases and their remedies; and another emperor, who has retained the surname of 'Divine Labourer' (Shin nung), is considered as the author of a little treatise of natural history, which has served as a model for succeeding works of the same kind. In that early period of the sciences of China, all was fable; but the fables were of a peculiar description, and such as do not occur elsewhere: they are not fictions of gods descending upon the earth to instruct mankind, and to reveal to them secrets beneficial to their existence; the agents are mere mortals,—emperors and ministers, who were solicitous to enlighten the people, and to make the investigation of nature an object of public interest, considering this as one of the duties which belonged to their station, and, as it were, a province of government. Astronomical observations are made with a kind of official pomp; inventions in the arts are attributed to personages eminent in the state, and discoveries are ordained beforehand by special decrees. An order of things so obviously contrary to the ordinary march of events cannot be admitted as real. The traditions which represent it must be ascribed either to the remote antiquity of the discoveries themselves, which obscured the names of the true inventors, and concealed them from the first compilers of the chronicles; or to that propensity, which has prevailed in China from time immemorial, to refer whatsoever is good, useful, or honourable, to the agency of the chosen of heaven, to him who is supposed to be the best, the most accomplished, the most enlightened of men, namely, the emperor, aided by his ministers.

According to ancient tradition, the treatise of natural history composed by the Divine Labourer was in three parts; but this work has never been met with. No mention is made of it in the earliest literary summaries appended to the history of the Han dynasty. In the fifth year, *Yuen she*, of the reign of Phing te, of this dynasty (A.D. 5), a search was made throughout the provinces for historical works and treatises on the arts and sciences, and all which could be discovered were conveyed to the capital in little carriages. Amongst the number was a *Pen thsaou fang shoo*, that is, a collection of observations on the properties of plants, consisting of upwards of 100,000 characters. To this period must be referred the first use of the title *Pen thsaou*, which has since acquired much celebrity, and become common to a vast number of writings on the same subjects. Under the Thangs (from the seventh to the ninth century), *Le she tse*, assisted by other naturalists, adopting the authority of literary catalogues

as their basis, and placed at the head of their collection, a *Pen thsau*, in three books, which passed for the work of the Divine Labourer, though this fact was extremely doubtful. They were not copied in this particular by Chang ke, Hwa tho, and other physicians who succeeded them.

Hwaë nan tsze, a philosopher of the earliest ages of our era, states that the Divine Labourer made experiments on the properties of a hundred species of plants, and discovered seventy poisons in one day. From thence, he adds, originated the art of medicine. In remote times, before the invention of written characters, Chinese authors tells us, physicians communicated to each other orally the knowledge they were able to acquire. This gave birth, in the course of time, to the *Pen thsau*, that is, to botany, or rather medical natural history; for, as we shall presently find, plants occupying the principal place in Chinese therapeutics, and in the treatises upon the art, it became the practice to designate by that title those works which described not only plants and their properties, in respect to medicine, domestic economy, and the arts, but likewise animals and minerals, with reference to all those points in which the Chinese were capable of considering them. At a subsequent period, the physicians, who lived under the two dynasties of the Hans (from the second century before to the second century after Christ), and under those which followed, collected the traditions which had been bequeathed to them by the ancients, added new observations, and thus compiled the different works which are extant under the title of *Pen thsau*.

Thus, remarks Khaw tsung she, an author whose conclusion I transcribe, the *Pen thsau* existed in the time of the Hans, but without its being practicable to determine in what dynasty it had been published and at what time it was composed. Hwaë nan tsze speaks of essays of the Divine Labourer to combine together the medicinal plants; but he does not mention the title of *Pen thsau*. This author adds, that the *Té wang she ke*, or 'Chronicle of the Emperors,' is the sole work in which reference is made to the order issued to Khe pih by the Sovereign of the Earth (Hwang te), to taste plants and trees, to ascertain their virtues, and to compose the book of plants, *Pen thsau king*, comprising therein the medical prescriptions adapted to alleviate diseases. Hence, he continues, we learn that the existence of the *Pen thsau* may be traced as far back as the time of Hwang te; for the holy personages of remote antiquity, gifted as they were with that enlightened knowledge which constitutes science properly so called, were capable of discerning the nature and properties of all substances existing throughout the universe, and of combining them for the service of mankind; and the sages of succeeding generations, aided by study, learned to imitate them, and even augmented the sum of knowledge they acquired from them. Another author, Han paou shing, says that the subjects of the *Pen thsau* comprehended gems, stones, herbs, trees, insects, and quadrupeds; but that vegetables formed the most numerous class of medicinal substances described therein.

Lo she chin, one of the most learned naturalists of China, in modern times, asserts that the *Pen thsau* of the Divine Labourer contained a

description, in three classes, of 365 medicinal species, a number taken from certain astrological combinations, and which corresponds to the entire revolution of the year, and consequently to the whole of the influences which the heavens can exercise upon terrestrial things. Under the Leang dynasty (in the sixth century), Thau hung king resumed the history of the 365 species, which had been described and employed in medicine in the time of the Hans and the Weis, that is, from the second century before Christ to the third of our era, adding his own observations. His work consists of seven books; the two first are dedicated to medicinal substances in general and diseases; the others comprehend respectively one class of natural productions, namely, precious and other stones, herbs, trees, fruits and esculent plants, grain. He presented to the emperor Woo-te (who died A.D. 549) the Natural History of the Divine Labourer, written in red ink, and his own work written in black ink. This compilation, which obtained a vast reputation for its author, contains many useful facts, but in the opinion of the Chinese, it is not free from confusion and error. The author, in his preface—an extract of which is now before us—states that, prior to his time, the number of species described by naturalists had been sometimes augmented and sometimes diminished. Some had swelled their amount as high as 595; others had made it only 441; others again had reduced them to 319. By some they had been distributed into three classes, merely distinguishing the medicaments into hot and cold, and, with respect to the others, blending together indiscriminately vegetables, minerals, insects, and quadrupeds. He declares that, for his part, he had applied himself to collect the 365 species of the Divine Labourer, and that he had added to them 730 others. The number of species described in works of the same nature, which appeared in China during the space of 1,000 years, was always on the increase, until the grand treatise of Le she chin, entitled *Pen thsau kang mûh*. This work, which was commenced in 1552, and finished in 1578, is divided into fifty-two books, and contains the productions of the three kingdoms distributed into sixteen classes, sixty orders, 1,871 natural species, and 8,160 medicinal compositions. This excellent compilation has been very frequently published, either entire or in portions, in Japan as well as in China, and has served as a basis for subsequent treatises, and in particular for that portion of the great Japanese Encyclopædia which relates to natural history. We can avail ourselves of the work in question with the more advantage, because the authors from whom various opinions are borrowed are regularly cited in it, and we are thereby enabled to trace those opinions to their sources, and to ascertain their origin and date. We shall revert presently to the method pursued by the author; and in order to afford an idea of the extent of his work, we shall content ourselves, in this place, with observing, that it forms commonly forty or fifty Chinese volumes, equivalent to nine or ten of our ordinary quartos. It consequently fills nearly as much space as Buffon has devoted to his Natural History. This, however, is the only point in which any thing like a parallel can be instituted between two works so different; for the *Pen thsau kang mûh*, notwithstanding its indisputable merit, is most certainly as much inferior to the

treatises of this nature which have been produced in Europe for the last hundred years, as it may be esteemed superior to what Europe possessed antecedent to that time, if we except the works of Aristotle and Pliny; and still more so to the best productions of this kind in other parts of Asia.

It may have been perceived, in several references already made, that there was an inclination, on the part of the Chinese naturalists, to arrange natural subjects according to their properties and relations, to collect them into families, in short, to trace *the outline of a true classification*: a circumstance which demonstrates, at the same time, the fact of the progress they had made, and the extent of it; for the aggregate of the productions of nature is so vast, that, at whatever point we stop, it is impossible to attain a certain degree of precision and accuracy, except so far as there can be contrived, in due time, in order to guide the understanding and assist the memory, some artificial process, founded upon analysis, which will afford the means of discriminating differences, of arranging analogies, and of seizing the thread which connects together so many different objects. It is, in fact, one of the advantages which Chinese naturalists have enjoyed over those of other countries, that they have ever possessed a kind of regular and almost systematic nomenclature. But we must not precipitately give them the credit of it. This sort of arrangement is not confined exclusively to natural history; it is the inevitable effect of the formation of a figurative system of writing, and comes as it were of itself when the signs of ideas, to which this particular kind of representation gives birth, are brought into contact with each other. I have already pointed out this property of the Chinese writing in a memoir read before the Academy of Inscriptions; but it will not be superfluous to recur to it here, and to show how far it has contributed to promote the interests of the science of nature, and to facilitate the progress of those who cultivate it.

It is well known that the inventors of the Chinese characters, restricted as was the circle of objects they had to represent, never pretended to assign to each a distinct and peculiar sign: they contented themselves with appropriating images to those which had struck them most by their singularity, or interested them on account of the uses to which they might be applied. Their ignorance, on the one hand, and their good sense, on the other, contributed to confine within very narrow limits the number of natural productions, which, from the earliest times, obtained the distinction of being represented by designs, rude indeed, but characteristic, which, although they had no pretensions to be regarded as specimens of art, were such as the memory could easily recognize, and, consequently, after being once reduced to the state of ordinary writing, they fulfilled their office extremely well, and constituted a medium of communication at once simple, easy, and methodical. The head of a bull, the horns of a ram, the feet of a horse, the wings of a bird, the pendent leaves of a bamboo, the similitude of grain, are recognized, at the first glance, in the signs appropriated to these different objects, even under the very mutilated forms which the variations of modern writing have compelled them to assume; and if such a mode of representation was not in its nature extremely circumscribed, if it could

be extended to all animals and all vegetables, it would be not merely a form of writing, but a complete system of figures, a real atlas of natural history, in which the sign and the object would be always identified in such a manner, that the sight of the one would infallibly recal the idea of the other, without needing the intervention of speech, or any of those conventions, on which the signification of words in common languages depends.

But, as a Chinese proverb says, "speech cannot express a thought completely, nor writing render all that is contained in spoken language." This is true more particularly of figurative writing, the essential property of which is that it imitates forms, and can, therefore, be intelligible no longer than the forms are quite distinct and easily discernible. Thus, for twenty or perhaps a hundred objects, which a simple mark could exhibit in a striking and picturesque manner, there are thousands, especially in the class of objects under consideration, which, in order that they may be discriminated from each other, would require perfect drawings, the aid of colours, and the indication of dimensions and proportions, all which are opposed to the development of a system of writing, which requires above all things that it should be expeditious, as well as easy and convenient in use to the great bulk of the people for whom it is intended. I have already had occasion to observe that it was not difficult to segregate a small number of animals and plants; to make a sort of sketch or outline of them; to reduce this outline to its indispensable and essential parts, and to appropriate the draughts, thus abridged, as signs to the objects they are intended to recal. But a process like this, the resources of which were so limited, must have been very speedily exhausted. After having perfected a character for *dog*, how was it practicable to supply those which were demanded for fox, wolf, lynx, cat, lion, &c.? The stag might be represented by means of its branched horns; but how were the deer, the elk, the rein-deer, &c. to be figured? How were the ass and the mule to be distinguished from the horse; the antelope, the musk-animal, and the chamois from the goat and the sheep; the buffalo, the bison, and the yak from the ox? The difficulty would become still more formidable with respect to birds, fishes, insects, trees, and plants. In a rough sketch, the magpie, the blackbird, and the dove; the carp, the tench, and the pike; the butterfly, the fly, and the bee, would be perpetually confounded, through the unskillfulness of the writer or the inattention of the reader. All trees alike have roots, trunk, branches, and leaves; all herbs are formed of the same or analogous component parts. Appearance, dimensions; hues, might distinguish a small number from the mass; and if an attempt was made to note the distinctions by means of combinations more or less ingenious, but, at the same time, more or less arbitrary, the result would inevitably lead to a chaos of conventional signs, in which the memory would be perpetually staggered, and confusion would have arisen, antecedent to science, from the similarity and multiplicity of these ill-determined signs, complicated to excess, and subject, beyond any other species of symbols, to corruptions and mistakes of every kind.

As I have already remarked, it was probably the ignorance of the ancient Chinese which saved them from this peril. Being cognizant of, and having

to depict, but a very small number of natural objects, an equally limited number of simple images and signs purely figurative would suffice for their earliest wants; but, at a later period, when their knowledge had increased, a fortunate instinct, we may repeat, guided them in the operation for enriching their written language. I have, in another place, given an account of this operation, and there is no occasion to advert to it here, except in so far as regards the nomenclature of natural productions and the origin of classification. Images had been assigned to only nine species of quadrupeds,—the dog, the ox, the sheep, the horse, the hare, the rat, the leopard, the elephant, and the rhinoceros. Of birds, the swallow and the raven were the only ones which received particular signs: a character of class designated the other birds, as well as fishes and worms. There was one for tortoises and one for shell-fish. In the vegetable kingdom, trees taken collectively, herbaceous plants, grain in general, rice, millet, garlick, gourds, leguminous herbs and the bamboo, corresponded to eight signs. Lastly, amongst minerals, gems, stones, salt, earth, and subsequently metals, were the only objects which were distinguished by peculiar signs. Thus, with thirty-one signs, corresponding to the aggregate of the productions in the three kingdoms of nature, it was necessary to find the means of designating them separately, which was accomplished without difficulty, when once the idea occurred of forming compound signs, by adding, at the side of one of these primitive radicals, the pronunciation of the name which the new object had received in the spoken language. The details of this invention have been given elsewhere, so far as they concerned the history of the written characters. What is necessary to be observed here is, that such an operation could not have taken place but by means of determining the nature of each particular object to be named, since, in order to assign to it a character, it was necessary to begin by choosing for it a radical, that is, by pronouncing whether it approximated most, if it was an animal, to the dog, the sheep, or the hare; if a vegetable, whether it most resembled rice, the bamboo, or *dolichos*; or that it was a substance analogous to salt, or of a stony, earthy, or metallic nature. This investigation, which must have been thousands of times repeated, may be considered as a series of researches, not very profound it is true, but tending, nevertheless, to put those who prosecuted it into the method of classifications and systematic arrangements. Instead of arbitrary denominations, and terms which have no mutual analogy, the Chinese had already a written nomenclature having a relation to the principal properties of the objects to which it applied. The only thing to be done was to methodize it, by arranging the signs of which it consisted according to their radicals; and a common dictionary became, in some measure, a table of contents of a treatise on natural history.

Another remark, which has been likewise already made, but which it is material to repeat, is, that each natural object, by virtue of the process we have just described, was provided with a binary denomination, inasmuch as the complex character was necessarily formed of two parts; one for the class, order, or genus, the other for the species or variety. They could say, in a single word, the *dog-wolf*, the *dog-fox*, the *dog-cat*, the *horse-*

ass, the *horse-mule*, the *horse-camel*, *rice-millet*, *rice-sugar*, *gem-jasper*, *gem-agate*, *metal-silver*, *metal-copper*, *metal-iron*, &c. A distinct denomination for every object belonging to the three kingdoms could be formed after this manner. Thousands of terms have been thus compounded, and thousands more may be constructed in the same way; for the process whereby they are created, and which is strictly analogous to the principle of the Linnæan nomenclature, is one which cannot be exhausted by repetition; and from this simple sketch it may be conceived how much aid the understanding and memory may gain by the employment of signs of this rational nature in a subject of such immense compass, in which order and method constitute the first pledge of the progress of studies and the advancement of knowledge.

I have observed that, in order to exhibit fully the advantages of compounding characters conformably to the principles which I have just explained, it would suffice to collect and classify them with reference merely to their common radicals. From this simple arrangement, in fact, the very ideas appear which regulated the formation of the compound signs, which ideas frequently coincide with such as intelligent naturalists might acknowledge and adopt as a basis for their arrangements. This may be observed by a glance at even the modern dictionaries, although the written language of China has undergone alterations of all kinds, and admitted many irregularities, which have affected the nomenclature of natural objects, as well as other parts of the language. In turning over the leaves of the commonest of these works, adapted to the use, not of scholars or naturalists, but of persons who have a tincture of letters, we easily recognize genuine natural families, imperfect undoubtedly, and founded upon inaccurate views, imperfect observation, and an unphilosophical analysis, but which, nevertheless, discover, almost always, a judicious design, sound, and sometimes ingenious conclusions. In tracing a rapid sketch of the system, we shall exhibit, with equal fidelity, the traces of ignorance which denote the infancy of the art, and the rational approximations which betoken the efforts of an enlightened intellect and a certain degree of sagacity.

THE ANIMAL KINGDOM.

First Family.—Animals resembling the dog, carnivorous. At the head of this family is placed the dog itself, which serves as its type. Many varieties of the dog, distinguished by size, quality of hair, habitude, follow in the arrangement. Joined thereto are the leopard, fox, lion, wolf, cat, a species of bear, the glutton, bat, weazel, seal, otter, and also, with less propriety, the chief species of the ape, and some of the swine genus.

Second Family.—Animals of a lank form, analogous to the panther. Some carnivorous animals named in the preceding family re-appear in this, by a kind of duplicate denomination, which arises partly from the external analogy observable between the images, as well as from the real resemblance which these animals mutually bear to each other: such as the wild dog, and several varieties of the wolf and fox, the lion, the wild cat, the leopard, the

panther, the oriental tapir, the wild boar, the badger, the flying-squirrel, the glutton, the jackal, certain amphibious and other mammiferous animals, whose ferocity seems to form the common feature which distinguishes this family.

Third Family.—Tigers. The tiger itself, distinguished by its striped skin, is the type of this family, which is made to comprehend several varieties or species little known, some of which appear to be imaginary.

Fourth Family.—Rats. Almost all gnawing animals, and such others as approximate to that class in form or habits, constitute this family, at the head of which is the rat itself, and the numerous species resembling that animal. It consequently includes the mouse, the squirrel, the water-rat, the musk-rat, the shrew-mouse, and likewise the flying-squirrel, the dormouse, the sable, the souslik, the mole, and, moreover, the mammoth, which, through a fabulous tradition borrowed from the Tartars, the Chinese take to be an enormous kind of rat, which lives under-ground, and dies as soon as it sees the light of day.

Fifth Family.—Sheep. The ram is the type of this family, and with it are arranged the goat, the antelope, and the numerous species and varieties of small ruminants with simple horns, which exist in the east of Asia, several of which are not found in our part of the world.

Sixth Family.—Oxen. Along with the ox, the type of this family, are classed the large ruminants, with simple horns, which most resemble it; the buffalo, the hairy bull, the yak, and likewise the rhinoceros, which, in the modern writing, has lost the simple sign which represented it in the ancient vocabulary of images.

Seventh Family.—Stags, or ruminants with ramous horns, namely, after the stag, the hind and the fawn, the unicorn (a fabulous animal), the deer, the musk-animal, the elk, the wild-goat, and many other like animals, whose synonyms we shall not now stop to examine.

Eighth Family.—Horses. The mare, mule, ass, wild horse, and wild ass, with which the camel has been associated, on account of its habits, constitute this family, which is extremely numerous by reason of the varieties of horses which graze on the plains of Tartary, and which have, from time immemorial, attracted the attention of the Chinese.

Ninth Family.—Swine. The varieties of this genus, the wild-boar, to which, by a remarkable approximation, two thick-limbed animals have been added, namely the elephant and the rhinoceros, would have made a completely natural family, if it had not included the porcupine, a species of bear, and the glutton.

Tenth Family.—Birds were primitively distinguished, by the orthography of the names assigned them, into short-tailed birds and long-tailed birds. This puerile distinction, however, has been banished from the modern writing, and the dictionaries now contain only one family of characters for this class of animals, one of the most numerous in China, because it is one of those which the natives have better opportunities of studying.

Eleventh Family.—Chelonians. These animals have a primitive sign,

which occurs in the names of different species of the tortoise. But the resemblance of the images has caused some to be transferred to the family of the Batracians: this is merely a matter of orthography.

Twelfth Family.—Batracians. The frog and the toad, for the reason I have just stated, are found blended in the dictionaries with certain tortoises, oysters, and spiders. But the character *frog* nevertheless exists as a type, and is placed at the head of the Batracian family.

Thirteenth Family.—Fishes, primitively distinguished into oblong fish, and fish of rounded form, now constitute a single class, characterized by one radical element. Besides fishes properly so called, the Chinese, through an error common to other languages besides their own, have included in this class the names of many marine or aquatic animals foreign to it, as cetacei, crocodiles, lobsters, crabs, some of the molluscs, and even the pangolin, which has nothing in common with fish but the scales with which it is covered.

Fourteenth Family.—Insects. The inventors of the ancient writing had conceived two typical characters for the inferior animals; one designated those with feet, and the other those without, that is, reptiles. The latter alone subsists, and is employed to denote every species of animal belonging to the lowest classes of animal life, as well as certain vertebrated animals, whose vermicular shape approximates to that of worms, or which, by their disgusting aspect, are assimilated to insects. Hence we find in the section of characters deduced from the image of *insect*, besides insects properly so called, worms and zoophytes, most of the lizard and serpent tribes, crabs, testaci, small species of frogs and toads, the hedge-hog, the bat, some molluscs, such as the cuttle-fish, and almost all the conchyliiferi. This is, in short, the most numerous and most irregular family of any which a mere inspection of the characters allows us to form of the animals known by the Chinese.

VEGETABLE KINGDOM.

First Family.—Herbs. All herbaceous plants have a common image, and the names formed from this image are very numerous. The only herbs which can be separated are those which, by virtue of a special character, have been allowed the distinction of forming separate families, as we shall see presently.

Second Family.—Trees. Plants with a woody stem are likewise characterized by a common radical. Their number is about half that of the herbaceous plants.

Third Family.—Reeds. The bamboo, which is applied to so many different purposes in China, and is very much cultivated there, has produced a vast number of varieties, which have obtained as many different names. Besides these varieties, there have been included in this family certain vegetables which, owing to their height and texture, seemed to hold a middle rank between herbs and trees, such as rushes and certain palms.

Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, and Seventh Families.—Corn-plants, and those analogous to rice, barley, and millet. Four primitive radical images originated as many series of signs, amongst which are the names of all the

grasses. Many repetitions and superfluous distinctions occur in these four families: with this qualification, the four families together form one, which is a natural family, and ought to be retained in all classifications.

Eighth Family. Leguminous Plants.—These have the *dolichos* for their type, which sign occurs in the characters assigned to all the species of the same family, beans, haricots, pease, &c.

Ninth Family.—Cucurbitaceous plants. They have, for their primitive character, the image of a gourd suspended from the branches of trees. All the derivatives of this picturesque sign are names of pumpkins, melons, cucumbers, and other similar plants.

Tenth Family.—Alliaceae plants. This is a small family, the type of which is the *allium oderum*, which, from the remotest antiquity, has been represented by a simple image. A dozen species and varieties of the garlic, the onion, and the leek, are designated by characters derived from this image.

Eleventh Family.—Plants analogous to the hemp. This is a very limited family, which owes its existence solely to the utility of the plant which constitutes its type, which, from the earliest times, has had the advantage of being figured by a simple character.

THE MINERAL KINGDOM.

First Family.—Gems. The type of this family is the celebrated *yu* stone, or jade of the Himalaya mountains. This sign has served as radical to the names of all hard, transparent, or translucent stones, or such whose properties and uses made them articles of value. There have been added, madreporites, factitious stones, glass, amber, coral, pearls, tortoiseshell, &c.

Second Family.—Stones. With the radical image, which signifies 'stone,' or 'rock,' are written the names of rocks, sand, gravel, pebbles, flints, whet-stones, mill-stones, calcareous spars, and in general of all substances which, not possessing lustre or translucence, or not being susceptible of a polish, are reputed inferior to gems. It is employed in like manner in respect to the names of some substances of a metallic nature, which, in ancient times, the Chinese were ignorant of the art of recomposing, as realgar and orpiment, the loadstone, cinnabar, and minerals of all kinds; of certain saline substances, as nitre, borax, alum, vitriol, sal ammoniac; of sulphur and some others; whence we find that the radical *stone* becomes in reality the equivalent of our term *mineral*, when it enters into the formation of compound characters.

Third Family.—Earths. With the image of *earth*, are written the names of the different kinds of vegetable soils, of substances which have the appearance of mud or dust, clay, chalk, porcelain-earth. This family of signs is not so abundant as it might be, because most substances of this nature have received characters formed with the image of *stone* or *mineral*.

Fourth Family.—Salts. The radical image appropriated to common salt has given birth to some characters which denote the different properties of this substance. The very name of salt has been attributed to some other compounds, as ammoniac, sulphate of copper, &c. This family is by no

means numerous, for the same reason which has been assigned for the paucity of the preceding family.

Fifth Family.—Metals. Gold is the type of this family; after which follow, in order, the names of the other metals known by the Chinese, of their minerals, oxides, and alloys, natural and artificial.

In closing this sketch, it must be recollected, that we are not now considering any methodical or systematic arrangement contrived by naturalists, in order to classify the objects they wished to describe; but a mere distribution of signs of writing, corresponding to the words of the ordinary language, brought together according to their orthography, and classed by lexicographers solely with a view of facilitating and expediting the search for them. It cannot have escaped observation, that, in this composition of signs, there are certain scientific ideas, whence this remarkable classification arises, as it were, spontaneously; and it may be asserted that there exists no other language in the world, the words of which, taken intrinsically and quite independent of definition or accessory explanation, could afford even to the vulgar such just notions of the natural affinities of things. This results from the figurative nature of the characters, which has not been adequately appreciated; and we ought, perhaps, to give some weight to this circumstance, in the speculative comparisons we are often so fond of instituting betwixt writing which is adapted to represent speech, and that which is immediately directed to the painting of ideas. From what has been just stated, it may be concluded, as a matter of course, that persons who could avail themselves of signs so judiciously contrived and including within themselves a principle of order and the elements of analysis, would have been led to perfect in their scientific labours what the mere etymology of the characters suggested to them. Without denying the decided superiority of the Chinese, in this respect, over the other nations of Asia, we are compelled, at the same time, to acknowledge, that they have not derived all the advantage they could have done from the materials furnished by their written language; and that the naturalists of China have not made the progress they might have made in the course traced out for them by the lexicographers.

[To be concluded next month.]

PRIESTS OF FÜH-HE.

A WRITER in the *Canton Register*, referring to our review* of Padre Serra's "Notices of China," printed in the *Transactions* of the Royal Asiatic Society, Vol. III. Part I., remarks on "the new and unfounded expression" used in the review, of *Priests of Füh-he*, doubting whether it is a misprint, or it arises from "some erroneous idea of the subject." This "new and unfounded expression," whether correct or not, is as commonly used as that of *Budha priests*. It occurs, for example, repeatedly, in Sir George Staunton's translation of the Code of China, in the text as well as the notes.

* Vol. v. p. 263.

REMINISCENCES OF AN OLD INDIAN OFFICER.

No. I.

Bob. By St. George, I was the first person that entered the breach; and had I not effected it, I had been slain if I had had a million of lives.

Ed. Know. 'Twas pity you had not ten, your own and a cat's. But was it possible?

Bob. I assure you (upon my reputation) 'tis true, and yourself shall confess it.

BEN JONSON.

By what absurd prudery is it, that a man, who tells his stories with a graphic boldness of description, is sure to be classed with the mere vulgar artificers of fiction;—that adventures, merely because they are sketched with a flowing, gigantic outline, and reflect a few bright hues of imagination, should be considered as no better than modifications of falsehood? For my own part, I agree with Madame de Stael, that real life abounds much more with romance than we are disposed to allow.

There seems to me much narrowness in the scepticism with which such extraordinary facts are received,—and worse than narrowness—a Vandalism, a Hunnish barbarism, levelling with its clumsy catapults and battering-rams the towering and aerial architecture, that at once fills the soul of the hearer, disciplines it to lofty conceptions of the vast and sublime, and lifts it above the common-place regularities of our dull “diurnal sphere,” into an orb swarming with new races of inhabitants, where miracles, so far from being exceptions to the humdrum routine of human affairs, themselves constitute the general rule, to which every-day occurrences and common probabilities are the exceptions.

I shall never forget old Colonel T——, of the Honourable Company's service, and with how greedy an ear, with what a delight steeped in horror, a curiosity skirted with affright, I used to follow him through his long, tortuous details of the chances that befell him in his protracted military career. I had then but recently arrived in India, and being young, was naturally more interested in the stirring events and revolving vicissitudes related by that most pleasing of auto-biographers—the long windings of his stories that now obscure and dubious, now suddenly emerging into sunshine, constituted the greater part of his adventures. Related, as they never failed to be, with the most picturesque fidelity, they kept me in constant vibration between hope and fear; sometimes making me tremble with a strange inconsistency, lest the tiger, with whom he was in actual conflict for two hours by his watch (one of Barraud's best chronometers), or the gulph of 800 feet and a few inches in perpendicular descent, to which he had spurred forwards his horse, in order to get at a detachment of the enemy by a shorter cut, should swallow him up, and snap asunder the yarn of his narrative. I mention this merely to shew the power of the historian; for it is what I actually felt even whilst I saw and heard him.

This extraordinary being had lived a life of sieges. The trenches, the “imminent deadly breach,” the scarp and counterscarp, were the cradles that rocked his early love of military achievement:—the smoke of field-pieces, the fumes of bursting stink-pots, and tumbrils taking fire;—the

miasma of ditches dense with alligators, many of whom, dying with affright from the turmoil and uproar of the same, rendered the air still more putrid—all this was the atmosphere to which his organs were most familiar. In every respect, he seemed a man destined to the strange out-of-the-way occurrences, that cut so remarkable a figure in the morsels of biography with which he was accustomed to treat us. He lived in a good house, when I first knew him, in the neighbourhood of Chepauk, and was very hospitable, except in the article of wine; his claret and Madeira being of second-rate qualities; but his guests forgot that his wines were sour, whilst they listened to his adventures.

Colonel T——, in figure, was much below the ordinary stature, and though by no means slender, there was in his corpulence that which contradicted the notion of his being fat. The most remarkable, for it was the most engrossing, part of that figure, was his head, which, being enormously disproportioned to the rest of his person, gave him the shape of a turbot, of which the rhomboid was not interrupted by any thing resembling a neck; so that hardly any portion of his form stood out from the general context of the body, if I may be permitted such an expression. On the projecting promontory of a nose, to which bivouacking in the dry land-winds of the night, or reposing with his face upwards under a vertical sun in the day, had imparted a portentous redness, glared a huge carbuncle, around which, like the planets in a motionless orrery, were ranged, as if doing it homage, all the minor pimples of his countenance; or rather, like the sheristadars, duffadars, jemmidars, and chubdars, ranged round the nabob of Oude seated in his durbar. His eyes were small and greyish, and pierced apparently in an after-thought, nature having overlooked them in her original design; but they seemed to gleam with wonder at his escapes by flood and field, as they were reminded of the ten thousand shapes in which danger and death had flitted before them.

Such was my worthy friend Colonel T——, of the Honourable Company's service; and with so pleasing a fascination did his strange adventures beguile my attention, that I abjured the sight of the cold-blooded sceptics, male or female, who turned their noses up at his details, or threw their faces into affected distortions, as if there was something too hard to swallow, or hoisted on their idiotic features the customary signals, by which persons of no imagination denote their incredulity.

The colonel, after the manner of many other old officers in the Company's service, so long as he was in command, never failed, at the conclusion of an awakening incident, to call in the redundant testimony of his aide-de-camp: a most superfluous precaution, as I felt it to be, for his recitals, even when they snatched a grace or two beyond the reach of truth, were so entertaining, that even if they had not been true, they at least ought to have been so. Still, however, from a laudable wish to make out the case, as the lawyers say, he did occasionally make the appeal, which, being always affirmatively answered, became “confirmation strong as a writ.”

Never, then, was I more displeased with any living creature, than I was with that very aide-de-camp, who, for nearly two years, had gone on

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indorsing in blank so many of the colonel's stories, one after the other, but who, a short time after the colonel had resigned his command, being appealed to as usual,—after a pretty long description of a most disastrous march, and a most miraculous redemption of sixteen field-pieces that, in the heat of a pursuit, had stuck fast in a ravine upon the Pullitacherry ghauts, and were instantly surrounded by a stout body of Tippoo's horse,—actually deserted his commanding officer at his utmost need, by refusing to vouch for the transaction. "It seems an extraordinary escape," said the simple-hearted colonel, as he finished his relation, "but its quite true—and Captain Simmer—there—was my aide-de-camp at the time, and will tell you the same. Captain Simmer, you remember it well, don't you?"

"I beg pardon, colonel," replied the captain; "I am not your aide-de-camp now, and don't recollect a word about it." As if the coxcomb,—who, whilst he was eating the colonel's rice, and doing the honours of his board, had become the subscribing witness to matters much more surprising,—might not, out of pure good nature, have continued to render him the same trifling service. In truth, I found afterwards no reason to regret the circumstance; for from this time, my friend the colonel went on much the better from having no aide-de-camp to appeal to. He had a wider range of memory to wander over; and having nothing to fear from being deserted by his witness at a pinch, condescended no more to prop up his relations by such contemptible buttresses, but on the contrary reared them into the air with a towering magnificence of structure, that frowned like the bastions of a hill-fort on the puny intellects that doubted or distrusted him. It was wonderful, the incubus of which the mutinous reply of Captain Simmer relieved him; for it may be as well to observe that Captain Simmer was a King's officer, and naturally disposed to an envious incredulity of the achievements of the Company's army. My friend was now, therefore, infinitely more at his ease;—a Caesar without a Marc Anthony to rebuke him; or rather like the horse in Homer, unyoked from the chariot, and gambolling and frisking over fresh pastures, without check or restraint.

And it has always struck me, if at any time I have used the privilege of an old Indian,—as I have occasionally done at the tea-table of a maiden aunt, who sometimes invited a small and select set to hear what I had to tell of that miraculous country, and when I have begun with some modest incident, fabulous indeed with regard to the rest of the earth, but natural and probable in India, it seemed to put the tea-cups and saucers into commotion, as if a thunder-cloud had burst on them;—I repeat, it has always struck me, as the height of absurdity to apply the rule and compass of common facts to a story of which the scene is laid there. Yet I related only matters of the stalest notoriety; of persons, for instance, who swallowed ~~brandy~~ of cobra di capellas that danced waltzes and quadrilles; and I told her that in India there were millions of human beings, who never in their lives drank anything stronger than water. She received them all indeed politely, yet with an incredulous stare; but as to the water-drinkers, she frankly declared, it could not be true—it was impossible; there might be a few, but so many ~~people~~ could never exist together in the same country and at

the same time. Probably she was the more sceptical, as she loved from her heart an occasional glass of *cau de vie*, provided it was of a good quality.

For India, perhaps Asia in general, is the seat of the most stupendous images and gigantic associations, that can fill the mind. It has been in all ages the theatre of what is vast or surprising in the history of the species; the cradle in which its infancy was nursed, and a country so teeming with life and population, that northern Europe, which has been called the *officina gentium*, is a mere costermonger's stall in the comparison. Every thing in India refuses to accommodate itself to the narrowness of European conceptions. The illimitable antiquity of its institutions; the faint and shadowy lines in which its history fades into its mythology; the mystic divisions of caste, like rivers coeval with the Indus and the Ganges, and flowing like them for ever apart; the awful and giddy pile of its chronology, hiding its head in the darkest mists of time; the beasts of prey, at whose roar the primæval forests tremble; elephants, on whose back battalions ride to combat; its serpents of immeasurable coil; its banian trees, each of them a forest;—all present to us the wildest exaggerations of nature, and discourse of the great and the infinite in a language intelligible to man. This taste for the vast and unbounded is better cultivated in India than any other part of the world, and I advise those who have a dull and uninteresting method of telling their facts, to travel thither and improve it.

For myself, I perceived the taste ripening within me, in the same ratio as I acquired the habit of believing the improbable, or rather the *avaythor*, as the Greeks call it, of the old colonel's adventures. Nothing is so dull in general as military operations; but his campaigns were fruitful of the wildest combinations of fortune, and even in times of peace, his life abounded with episodes, of a less stirring character indeed, but equally strange and interesting.

One evening, a small party of us were sitting at his hospitable table. The bottle went languidly round, for, to speak the truth, his claret was unusually acrid, and the Madeira yielded no refuge, for if possible it was worse. But he soon drew our attention from so insignificant a circumstance, and began thus:—

"A mutiny broke out amongst the sepoys of a battalion I commanded at Trichinopoly,—the 2d battalion of the 5th regiment of native infantry." These particulars he never neglected,—they were fascines and gabions, as it were, to protect the cavities of his story. "There were few officers on duty with us, except three lieutenants, an ensign or two, and Captain Fireworker Fondlepan, commanding a small corps of artillery at the same station. What was to be done? It was a critical exigency, and no time was to be lost. I had no one to consult with, for my juniors were mere boys, and when the time for decisive action came, I found Captain Fireworker Fondlepan, who was a great epicure, standing over his mulligatawny, which was then on the fire. To have got him away from his stewpan would have been as hopeless as to remove a projector from his pots at the moment of projection. I was determined, however, to quell the mutiny

at the hazard of my life. The chief cause of the discontent was a strong suspicion that the English were bent upon extirpating the Hindoo religion and establishing their own in its stead. I resolved, therefore, to remove the suspicion, taking it for granted that the sepoy, as soon as that was done, would return to their duty.

"Now, as good luck would have it, that very day was the grand festival of Jaggernaut, the day on which the immense car of the god is wheeled about, and thousands of his devotees rush to throw themselves down before it for the honour of being crushed to atoms as it passes over them. Now I well knew that what had principally given birth to the dissatisfaction of the sepoy was the sneering irreverent way in which English officers were accustomed to speak of that ceremony, calling those, who tried all they could to be killed on that occasion, so many fools and asses for their pains.

"What do you think, I did? You will swear it is incredible—but it is all true, and you may swear till you are black in your faces.

"Extraordinary evils require extraordinary remedies. I heard the rumbling of the dreadful chariot, and the roar and shouts of the myriads that thronged around it. I was prepared: for I marched up towards it at the head of my regiment, colours flying, drums beating. There was something truly terrific in the noise of that mighty machine. It was like mount Atlas moving upon wheels. At length it approached the place where I stood.

"'Make way!' said I, in four several languages, Hindostanee, Canarese, Tamul, Malayalum; 'make way! I will shew you all, that, though the English are attached to their own faith, they respect yours also, and venerate its mysteries.'

"So saying, I threw myself beneath the forewheel on the left side of the ponderous engine. At the same instant, loud murmurs of applause sounded in my ears like the rushing of many waters. It was a terrible moment. The chariot, indeed, did not do me much injury, for luckily my gorget gave way at the instant the forewheel passed over me, and by slipping on one side, turned the wheel also into another direction;—but the myriads of blockheads that ran over me, each eager to be crushed to death in honour of the god, were too much for endurance. Never can I forget the innumerable hoofs, some bare, some sandalled, that kneaded me that morning almost into clay.

"You will ask what supported me on this trying occasion?—The gratifying conscience, that I was saving the Company's dominions; for if that mutiny had not been quelled, there would have been a general insurrection of the native troops, through the whole peninsula. Besides, what is life to a brave man? I had eaten the Company's salt from my youth upwards. How then could I hesitate? It is inconceivable how these feelings kept up my spirits, whilst I lay motionless beneath the immense avalanches of human flesh, that came tumbling in succession over me. But—you would not think it—well, think as you like, but it is true every word of it,—I derived considerable encouragement from a circumstance, that seems a trifling one:—it was however a good omen, and I made the most of it.

"Every body knows the veneration cherished by the Hindoos for their monkeys. They lead a life of ease and indolence amongst the trees that surround the great pagoda of Trichinopoly, and to injure or destroy them is an inexpiable profanation. The spot I occupied, whilst my carcass was officiating as a trottoir to so many thousands of human beings, faced that celebrated pagoda, on the south-west angle. I omitted telling you that I had taken especial caution to protect my face, as well as I could, by keeping my right elbow over it, but in a position that enabled me to see round under it almost every thing that was going on. Amongst other things, I noticed in particular a brahmī monkey, who, from one of the projecting friezes of the temple, was looking down upon the bustling scene below, perhaps all the while laughing at it in his sleeve. He was in all respects an interesting personage, and calculated to inspire the respect due to age and experience. His long grey beard descended almost to his middle, and his cheeks were channelled as if by deep thought and meditation.

"Now it may seem odd,—but I'll be hanged, for all that, if it is not true, every word of it,—whenever I caught a glimpse of his countenance, it was lighted up with a peculiar smile of complacency; nay, he nodded to me with a look of approbation it was impossible to misinterpret. It seemed to tell me to be of good heart,—and once as I was endeavouring to shift myself a little on one side, he frowned when he saw what I was doing, and chattered loudly as if to desire me to lie still. Luckily, I took his hint. Had I changed my position I should have been trodden into powder, and there would have been no memorial of me but what a shovel might have swept up in the evening."

When the colonel had concluded his story, we all felt that he was drawing at a most prodigious rate on our credulity. I was unwilling, however, to express a single doubt, for I had arrived in India with a strong impression, that it was the theatre of extraordinary occurrences. The rest of the company consisted of two lieutenants, an ensign, and a cadet, new to the service, and they, not feeling quite assured that to express disbelief of a superior officer's stories would not bring them within the articles of war, stared to the utmost stretch of their eyes, and said nothing.

It was plain that he perceived these symptoms of doubt. "Ah," said he, "you don't believe that I could have escaped death from the pressure of so many people. And it is extraordinary. But don't be in a hurry, and you'll find nothing incredible in it.

"I have always found an advantage," he continued, "in considering things philosophically. And what is philosophy but the application of those general rules of human action, which, being stored up by experience, are brought into use by accident or occasion? Often had I reflected on the superstitions of Hindostan. I knew that they supplied artificial maxims of conduct that ran counter to the genuine impulses of humanity. But I said to myself—granted, that there will be many individuals who, in the delirium of a false religion, will voluntarily rush upon martyrdom; yet it is con-

trary to sound philosophy, that *thousands* should concur, at the same moment, in one act of suicide.

"I always debate, however, such questions with an impartial attention to all that can be said on both sides;—and the European crusades of the tenth and eleventh centuries, when the pillars of the earth trembled under the feet of millions who never returned, stared my hypothesis in the face. 'Pshaw!' said I, 'that goes for nothing. Had they been all sure of perishing, there would have been no crusaders.' So I drew this conclusion—that though it was considered by the Hindoos as highly meritorious to throw themselves beneath the chariot of Jaggernaut, yet they all calculated upon escaping destruction.

"There was a devilish clever fellow of a pundit, who often visited me. He was ripely learned in the religion of his country, and while he conformed outwardly to its rites, he had too much acuteness not to see through its impostures. I took care, therefore, before I made up my mind to this hazardous experiment, to consult him confidentially upon it.

'Ramochund Roy,' said I, 'to-day is the holy procession of Jaggernaut.'—"It is," said he, with a graceful salaam. "And thousands upon thousands will strive for the privilege of being crushed to death beneath the chariot."—"Undoubtedly," he replied, gravely; "they will thus get into paradise three millions of years before they would arrive there in the ordinary course of things. Besides that, they are by this means sure, in the next stage of their being, not to inhabit the bodies of obscene animals or beasts of prey, which to a Hindoo is very unpleasant."

'These are strong inducements,' I said. 'But my friend, Ramochund Roy, of those who throw themselves beneath the car, a few only can be killed. And are all the disappointed candidates for the same honour, who display an equal spirit of devotion and courage, to be exempted from the high rewards you speak of?' He paused—eyed me with a glance that half said, 'master has found out the secret,'—and said—"No. That makes no difference. Vishnu looks on actual death and the willingness to die, in his service, with equal approbation. And hence it is so many escape destruction." As he said this, I observed a smile on his lips.

'How is that?' said I to Ramochund Roy, as if I had caught him. But he could not escape the horns of my dilemma. So he gave it up;—and looking round to see that no one was within hearing, unfolded a shawl that girded his loins, and drew from its folds something like a breast-plate, of an elastic substance resembling India rubber, but hard as adamant, and so light and portable, that it could easily be concealed under the exterior of the dress.

"It was the thing I wished for. I then revealed the experiment I contemplated 'to save his mother': for the Hindoos in English pay look upon the Company as their mamma. He assisted me in putting on the thorax, which he said was a secret known only to the brahmins, and assured me that, under its protection, the whole population of India might pass over me without injury. 'But halloo,' said I—for the chariot was fast approaching—

'this will protect one part only of my person—other parts more vulnerable'—'Don't be alarmed,' he said, 'it will stretch at the rate of one-quarter of an inch for every hundredth person that goes over you, till it completely covers you.'"

Here the colonel looked at us, to observe whether our incredulity was cured. We testified our unanimous belief. "But," said I, "seeing what an unspeakable benefit you have rendered your country, you are of course in the enjoyment of a splendid pension for your gallantry in that astonishing affair?"—"Not at all," he replied. "True, I saved the British empire in India, and prevented the cutting of ten thousand British throats; counting ladies and all, we may say fifteen thousand. What of that? I had no interest at the presidency, or, as Major O'Neal of our regiment used to say, all the interest I had there was against me. For, the last time I was at Madras, whilst I was one morning paying my respects to the governor, his lady coming suddenly into the room, I moved somewhat too hastily towards her, and trod upon her ladyship's foot. Now I have it from good authority, that her ladyship the governess never forgot it. So I was at that time in bad odour at head-quarters. Yet they could not help taking some notice of my having saved India; so they voted me forty rupees a month in addition to my pay: scarcely half a pice for every foot that trod upon me in their service.

"But what will you think," continued the colonel, "when you hear that, as soon as it got wind in England that I had received a pension for what I did on that occasion, such a hubbub ensued, that a Court of Proprietors was instantly summoned, at which one of their orators made a long speech, enlarging upon the cruelty of the suttee, for the first hour or two;—then upon the horrid abominations of Jaggernaut, accusing the Directors point-blank of conniving at, because they had imposed a heavy tax upon, the ceremony. At last he came to me and my bit of a pension.

"'Nay more,' said he; 'a British officer of great talents and high rank, and commanding at the station in sight of the pagoda whence the car proceeds on its infernal round,—I mean Colonel T——; this officer, because forsooth a mutiny had broke out among the native troops, on the alleged ground that the English were meditating the subversion of the Hindoo religion;—this officer, I repeat, instead of exerting his influence, as became him, to shew them the folly and heathenism of their execrable rites, gave them his express sanction, by casting himself under the wheels of the chariot. But it is said, he saved our Indian empire. What of that? An empire is dearly bought at the price of an acquiescence in superstitions that disgrace our nature. I go further: for this Colonel T——, who ought to have been dismissed the service, has been rewarded out of the Company's treasury by a most prodigal grant specifically for that day's exploit.' The orator, after speaking five hours by the Company's clock, sat down; but (such is the power of eloquence over the body to which he belonged) succeeded in carrying a vote of censure against the Directors and the Madras government. The consequence was, that, in their next despatches, there

was a paragraph roundly rating the local government for their misapplication of the public treasure, and stopping my forty rupees a month for ever."

We expressed our thanks for the interesting adventures which our friend related to us, and, our palanquins being at the door, took our leave.

"Pooh," said he, "this is nothing. Promise to dine with me next Sunday, and you shall hear something more surprising." We did not require much persuasion, and gave our promises without hesitation.

THE INDIAN ARMY.

FIELD OFFICERS ABSENT FROM THEIR CORPS.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR: Your Journal for March 1831 excited long dormant hopes in the breasts of many a weary and disappointed exile, that the Honourable the Court of Directors were at last resolved to adopt the beneficial measure of directing the return to India, or retirement from the service, of all the field officers whose furloughs had expired. Upwards of a year has elapsed without this measure being enforced, and I must therefore (however unwillingly) abandon the prospect of promotion the proposed arrangement was so well suited to expedite, and will class this report with many similar delusions held out from time to time to amuse *us greyheaded captains!* I will, however, hope against hope, that our honourable masters will yet see the necessity, as well as propriety, of insisting upon all officers returning to their duty on the expiration of their furloughs; and I would, moreover, suggest, for the general benefit of the Indian army, how advisable it would be, were a regulation established, that, in the event of an officer *not* returning to India or his duty within *three years*, he should be considered (*bonâ fide*) as having relinquished the service, without further reference: the only exception to which rule would be in favour of officers suffering from wounds received on service; and that no other pleas on the score of ill health be admitted. *Three years* will be considered a very ample and indulgent period for an officer to recruit his health in; and his retiring pension will always be available, should his health not then admit of his returning to active duty; and a way would thus be made for those who continue fagging in the service, performing the duties of these absentees. One glaring instance occurs in my own branch of the service. An officer of about twelve years' standing has been absent from his regiment, on sick certificate, nearly nine years; and there are other similar cases in the army, which deserve attention.

The retiring fund, to which you further allude, and which has long engrossed our anxious expectations, is not yet established; but we buoy ourselves up with the hope that it will, ere long, be instituted; and no doubt, if its regulations be framed on a comprehensive scale, and in *two classes*, it will materially tend to remedy the very slow promotion in the armies of the three presidencies, as well as brighten the prospects of your present correspondent, a *second captain in his twenty-fourth year of service*.

I remain, Mr. Editor,

Your humble servant,

Bombay, May 1832.

SUWAB.

BIOGRAPHY OF ABDALLAH BEN ZOBAYR.*

ABDALLAH despatched all his partizans he could muster, under the command of Abdallah ben Safoan, who attacked Onays ben Amru in his camp at Dzu Towa, and completely defeated him. Onays himself fell in battle; and the conqueror had the barbarity to put to death the wounded men, who lay on the field. The fruit of this victory was the seizure of Amru ben Zobayr, who was suffered by his brother to be beaten by any one, and was shut up in the unwholesome prison of Areim. All who had received wrongs from Amru were authorized to demand vengeance, or to take it with their own hands. Amongst those who availed themselves of this authority, was an Arab of the tribe of Kârah, who struck him a blow on the head: Amru declared that no one had inflicted upon him a severer punishment. On the death of Amru, Abdallah directed his brother's remains to be buried in the cemetery of the unbelievers.

At the beginning of the ensuing year (A.H. 63, A.D. 682), a revolution broke out in Medina.† Othman, whilst governor of this important city, had despatched to the khalif Yezid ten deputies chosen from the *Mohajirs* (emigrants), the *Ansaris* (auxiliaries of Mahomet), and the principal inhabitants of the city, amongst whom were Monzar and Abdallah ben Handalah. Yezid received these ambassadors graciously, and presented each with 10,000 pieces of silver. These individuals, however, being zealous Musulmans, had no sooner returned to Medina than they boldly avowed, in the presence of their countrymen, the painful impression which the scandalous manners of the khalif had produced upon them.

One day,‡ Abdallah ben Moti and Abdallah ben Handalah, accompanied by the people of Medina, assembled at the mosque, mounted the *mambar* (pulpit), and proclaimed the deposition of Yezid. Abdallah, son of Abu Amru, exclaimed, taking off his turban, "I reject Yezid as I now reject this turban. The man against whom I now declare myself, has loaded me with presents and obligations; but he is an enemy of God; a wretch devoted to wine and intemperance." Another rejected him as he did his sandal; another as his boot; and the floor of the mosque was soon covered with turbans, sandals, and boots. All, with one accord, renounced Yezid, save two persons, Abdallah ben Omar and Mohamed ben Ali, who joined not in the general enthusiasm. Mohamed, in particular, had a very animated contest with the partizans of Ebn Zobayr. They wished to force him to subscribe to what had been done; he escaped, and departed to Mecca. This was the origin of the dissention betwixt Mohamed and Abdallah ben Zobayr.

The people of Medina, however, according to the statement of Meidani, united to expel the members of the Ommiyah family. They exacted from them an oath not to aid any troops who might march against the city, but to act against them, and at all events, never to enter Medina under the banner of the Ommiyahs. Othman ben Mohamed strove in vain to procure milder terms. "I conjure you," said he to the rebels, "to spare your own blood and to maintain your fidelity to your master. An army will soon approach and vigorously attack you; and you will act with more prudence in not expelling your emir. If you are victorious, whilst I am in the midst of you, I may be easily disposed of and banished from your walls. I urge this solely out of regard for your interests, and to prevent the effusion of your blood." The insurgents,

* Continued from page 30.

† Tabari.

‡ The *Kitab-alaghâni*.

however, loaded him, as well as Yezid, with imprecations, declaring that he and all his relatives should be expelled. Merwan requested an asylum for his party and their families of Abdallah ben Omar, but the latter declared his intention to remain perfectly neuter. Merwan left him, exclaiming, "may God cover this man with disgrace both in his temporal and his religious concerns!" He proceeded to Ali, son of Hoseyn, and made the same request. Ali received him kindly, and sent his wife, family, and property to Tayef, under the care of his two sons, Abdallah and Mohamed. There was at Medina, a man named Horayth, a freedman, who had acquired the surname of *Rakkāsah* (the jumper), because, having lost a leg, he walked as if he was jumping. This man wanted to stop the baggage of Merwan; whereupon Ommi-Asem, daughter of Asem and great-grand-daughter of the khalif Omar, who was with the caravan, seizing a cudgel, plied it so vigorously upon Horayth, that he made a hasty retreat.

The members of the Ommiyah family were compelled to quit Medina. Abdallah ben Omar, finding this, repented of his harsh treatment of Merwan, and said aloud: "if I knew any means of serving that family, I would do it eagerly, for they are victims of injustice and oppression." His son Saleem said, "why do you not address the people?"—"My son," replied Abdallah, "it is impossible to snatch these people from their fate; but they are under the eyes of the Most High; he can change it if he please." The exiles proceeded to a place called Dzu-Khoshb. They were pursued on their way by the populace, including slaves and children, who cast stones at them.

Availing themselves of the supineness of their enemies, who should have conveyed them to Abdallah ben Zobayr, at Mecca, the Ommiads deputed one Habib ben Kerah to the khalif Yezid with an account of their calamity and to solicit succour. Hearing this, the people of Medina despatched Mohamed ben Amru and Horayth Rakkāsah to drive them from their retreat, and the fugitives were obliged to remove to Hakil. It is said that Horayth pricked Merwan so severely with a goad that he nearly fell from his camel: an incident which has been commemorated in a verse of the poet Ahwas.

Ali, the son of Hoseyn, surnamed *Sajjaj* (one who prostrates himself at prayers), being then at Medina, the people sought him and offered to recognize him as imam. But he refused, declaring that the tragical death of his father had entirely detached him from worldly grandeur, and that he had no other wish than to devote the rest of his life to retirement and the service of God. In fact, he quitted the city and retired to a village.

Habib ben Kerah, on his arrival at Damascus, presented to the khalif the letter containing an account of the events of which he had been witness. Yezid, who then had his leg in a basin, owing to a painful disorder, exclaimed, "could not the family of Ommiyah have collected a thousand men, by mustering their freedmen?" Habib replied that they were overwhelmed by numbers, and that resistance was impracticable. Yezid immediately gave orders for a body of troops to be sent, the command of which he gave to Moslem ben Okbah, surnamed *Moosrif* (the prodigal), who vauntingly said to Yezid, "every one you might have sent to Medina would fail but me; in fact, I beheld in a dream a Gharkad* tree, whence issued this cry: 'by the hand of Moslem;' I approached the place whence the voice came, and heard a man say, 'Inhabitants of Medina, murderers of Osman, you are about to receive the punishment due to your crime.'"

* Gharkad is a species of large tree. *Bakiah ul Gharkad* is a name given to the cemetery of Medina.

Yezid, however, desirous of first trying gentle means, sent Noman ben ~~Bashir~~ to Medina, to represent to the people the extreme imprudence of their conduct, and to prevail upon them to submit. Noman's representations, however, were ineffectual. On his return, Yezid directed Moslem ben Okbah, who was an old and experienced officer, to march to Medina at the head of 12,000 chosen men. He desired him to use, as far as practicable, gentle measures; to treat Ali, the son of Hoseyn, with the utmost kindness; and, as soon as he got possession of Medina, to march to Mecca, and reduce Abdallah ben Zobayr to obedience.* He further directed Moslem, in case his malady, the dropsy, became serious, to appoint Hasin ben Nomayr to the command. At the same time he wrote to Obayd-Allah ben Ziad, who commanded in Irak, requiring him to put his army in motion towards Mecca against Abdallah ben Zobayr. Obayd-Allah, on the receipt of this letter, exclaimed: "what fate is reserved for me! I have slain the children of the prophet, and now I must bear arms against the house of God!" He told the khalif in reply, that he was seriously ill, but that, as soon as he got better, if circumstances required, he would commence his march.

Moslem, on arriving before the walls of Medina, gave his troops three days' rest. He sent a message to the inhabitants, exhorting them to submit; but without success: so far from thinking of submission, the citizens were employed in digging deep trenches in the valley of Harrah, and raising breast-works. Finding them bent on hostilities, Moslem drew up his army in battle-array. As he was ill, he lay on a couch in his tent, delivering his flag to a page, whom he commanded to guard well the entrance of the tent.

Abdallah ben Handalah, who commanded in chief the troops of Medina, gave the direction of the advanced guard and of all the cavalry to Fadhl ben Abbas, the bravest of the descendants of Almotaleb. Abdallah ben Moti commanded the Koraishes. This general attacked the army of Syria and routed it. Pursuing the fugitives, Fadhl came to the entrance of the tent in which Moslem was, and mistaking the page who carried the standard for the general, he clove him in twain with a stroke of his sword. Convinced that he had slain the chief of the Syrian army, Fadhl proclaimed the exploit to his troops. Moslem, on hearing this, exerting himself, exclaimed with a loud voice, "I am alive, and I hope soon to spill your blood." At the same time, darting from his tent, and mounting his horse, he said to his troops, "here am I; let us rush at once upon the enemy." As soon as Fadhl was satisfied he had not killed Moslem, he sought him in the field. On encountering him, he received Moslem's lance in his side, and fell lifeless to the ground. The Syrian troops, encouraged by this, returned to the charge with fresh ardour; the soldiers of Medina, thus vigorously pressed, began to lose ground; a great number were left on the field, and the rest retired in disorder within the city.

Abdallah ben Handalah, perceiving that his party were worsted, rushed beyond the walls, without staying to mount on horseback. Moslem called to the Syrian troops to dismount. The soldiers of Hames, who were under the command of Hasin ben Nomayr, and consisted of archers, leaped from their horses and poured a shower of arrows upon the enemy, which pierced the three sons of Abdallah. Determining not to survive his children, he plunged into the thickest of the battle, followed by his surviving soldiers; they were surrounded and cut in pieces, not a single man being suffered to escape. Moslem entered Medina at the head of his victorious army, and for three

* The authorities for this expedition are Tabari, Masoodi, Mirkoud, Khondemir, Abulfeda, Elmacin, Fakhr eddin Razi, and Aboulmahassen.

days gave up this important city to plunder. The blood of the citizens flowed in streams. Those who were able to escape the carnage sought a retreat in the mountains. The number of Arabs who perished in this dreadful catastrophe is estimated at 4,000: upwards of ninety Koraishees, and as many Ansaris lost their lives; and what increased the grief of all true Muslims, was the loss of a grandson and two nephews of Ali. Two members of the family of Mahomet, Ali, son of Hoseyn, and Ali, son of Abdallah ben Abbas, alone escaped the fury of the conqueror. The former had taken refuge near the tomb of the prophet, and was calmly employed in prayer, when he was summoned to appear before Moslem. This general, observing him approach, broke out into invectives against his family; but when he appeared before him, Moslem, impelled by involuntary respect, rose trembling, seated the young man beside him, and pressed him to name any favours which he wished to obtain. Ali claimed the pardon of several persons condemned to die, which was readily granted.

It was on this occasion that the savage Moslem received the surname of *Moorif*, indicative of the eagerness with which he lavished the blood of Muslims. Such are the particulars of the battle of Harrah, of which eastern historians do not speak without the deepest horror.

The battle was fought on Wednesday, the 28th of the month Dzoolhijjah, A.H. 63 (A.D. 683); the intelligence of it reached Mecca on the 1st of Moharram, in the succeeding year. It was a thunder-stroke to Abdallah and his partizans, who prepared immediately for a visit from Moslem ben Okbah. In fact, the latter, directly after the battle of Harrah, commenced his march to Mecca; but died on the road. He nominated Hasin ben Nomayr to conduct the expedition, who encamped before Mecca the 27th of Moharram.

Abdallah, at this crisis, had been acknowledged by the people of the city and of the whole Hejjaz. He was also supported by the refugees from Medina, at the head of whom was Abdallah ben Moti, as well as the Kharejis, headed by their chiefs, the Shyites, and men of all sects. He was obeyed with perfect submission by Mokhtar ben Abi-Obayd. All came to defend the sacred territory. Proceeding to the mosque Haram, Abdallah addressed the assembly present, telling them that Yezid had sent an army to trample under foot the privileges of the holy temple and of those who sought an asylum there. All present protested they were ready to defend Abdallah, to support his rights, and to maintain the inviolability of the territory consecrated to God.

Every one forthwith provided himself with arms and horse, and prepared to repulse the enemy. Abdallah, who did not assume the title of khalif, contenting himself with that of *Refugee*, advanced to attack Hasin. The armies met, and that of Ebn Zobayr was routed by the Syrian troops. Abdallah's mule made a false step, which he considered a bad omen, and dismounted, calling loudly on his companions. Mosawar ben Mokhremah and Mosab ben Abdalrahman rallied some soldiers around him; they fought desperately, and were exterminated to a man. Abdallah kept his ground till night, and finally repulsed his enemies.

The Syrian army, however, repeated their attacks during the rest of Moharram and the whole of Safar. The 3d day of Rabi the first, they battered the Kabah with engines of war, and threw fire upon the building. Mosawar was struck by a stone, in the act of prayer, in the enclosure named *Hijr*, and died five days after. The reason of the attack on the Kabah was this: Ebn Zobayr had pitched his tent in the enclosure of the mosque, having chosen that spot for his dwelling, and his companions were placed around him. Hasin, having planted

some balistæ upon Mount Abu Kobays, enormous stones were hurled upon the Kabah, breaking its pillars. These machines were under the direction of an Abyssinian idolater, who launched upon the sacred edifice vases full of bitumen, cloths plastered with the same material, balls of flax, and other combustibles. The fire caught the veils which enveloped the Kabah, and consumed them, so that the building was entirely denuded. If we credit one historian, in this conflagration were burnt the horns of the ram which was sacrificed, according to Moslem tradition, instead of Ishmael, and which had been preserved in the Kabah. One day, as the Abyssinian was propelling the bitumen, a violent gust of wind caused the flame to communicate to the machine, destroying the engineer and ten men besides. In vain did they endeavour to escape by flight; the fire pursued and consumed them all. The Syrians said to each other, "let us beware of attacking the house of God." Next day, operations were suspended, and a deputation was sent to Yezid, to acquaint him with the state of affairs.

According to another authority,* whilst Mecca was blockaded by the Syrians, during an excessively dark night, a violent wind, thunder and lightning, Abdallah ben Zobayr heard very loud voices on the mountain. Apprehensive that the Syrian troops were about to assault, he caused a fire to be made, a lance in height, to serve as a signal to his soldiers; but the sparks from this beacon were carried by the wind to the veils of the Kabah, which they set on fire, the people vainly endeavouring to arrest the flame. The building itself was in a tottering state.

According to Makrizi, Hasin addressed his soldiers, saying that the tent of Abdallah ben Zobayr was a den, whence a lion was continually darting upon them; and asked who would deliver him from this trouble? A Syrian soldier offered to undertake the enterprize. When night came, he fastened a lighted taper to the end of his lance, and spurring his horse, pierced with it the walls of the tent, which were instantly in flames. The Kabah, at this time, was spread with tapestry, and the top was covered with a Yemen stuff; the fire, impelled by the wind, reached this edifice, which was wholly consumed.

Abdallah, blockaded in Mecca, was, with his companions, reduced to great distress, when he received intelligence of the death of Yezid, on the 15th of Rabi the first. He announced this to Hasin, who, at first, refused to believe the news, but receiving confirmation of the fact, his courage failed, and he sent a deputation to Ebn Zobayr, inviting him to a conference the following night.† Ebn Zobayr came, and the two generals had a long interview. Hasin said to Abdallah, "you are the person really deserving of the khalifat; we will take the oath of fidelity to you; go along with me to Syria. My troops consist of the chosen warriors of the province; you may depend upon meeting with no serious opposition; nothing more is required than that you engage to proclaim a general amnesty, and to inflict no vengeance for the blood shed during the siege of Mecca or at the battle of Harrah." Ebn Zobayr refused to subscribe to this condition. "No," said he; "I should not be satisfied even if I were to kill ten enemies for each of my companions." During this discussion, Hasin spoke low, whilst Abdallah raised his voice when he rejected the proposition. Hasin then said: "cursed be he who henceforward regards you as a man of sense or understanding. I believed hitherto in your discretion; but when I speak to you in a low voice, you reply in a loud one; I offer you the khalifat, and you menace me with death."

Hasin immediately broke off the conference, and put his army on the march

* The *Kitab-alaghini*.

Asiat. Jour. N.S.VOL. 9. No. 34.

† Masoudi.

for Syria. Abdallah, sensible that he had committed a gross error, sent a message to him, saying: "with respect to the journey to Syria, I cannot resolve to undertake it; but if you declare in my favour, and with your companions in arms take the oath of fidelity to me on the spot, I promise you all a full and unreserved amnesty." Hasin replied, that if Abdallah came not in person, the proposition could not be listened to; and he resumed his march.

Abdallah, meanwhile, openly assumed the sovereignty; he received the oaths of all at Mecca, who decreed him the title of *Ameer al-Moomineen* (Prince of Believers), in the month of Jumadah the first, A.H. 64. He sent his brother, Obayd-allah, to Medina, who expelled Merwan ben Hakam and the other members of the family of Ommiyah, from that important place; the exiles flying into Syria. He chose, as governor of Egypt, Abdulrahman ben Atabah, who caused the authority of the son of Zobayr to be acknowledged in that country. At Bassorah, Selmah ben Zuwayb appeared, with a flag in his hand, in the public square, and exclaimed, "Musulmans, come hither; I offer you an invitation the like to which no one has tendered to you; I invite you to acknowledge the Refugee of the Holy City." Many of the people joined Selmah and took the oath to Abdallah. Obayd-allah ben Ziad, who held the government of Bassorah and of Kufah conjointly, and whose authority was ill-established, lost courage when informed of this fact, and fled into Syria. The people of Kufah rose against the delegate of Obayd-allah, and wrote to Ebn Zobayr, acknowledging him khalif. Abdallah was now recognized by the people of Kufah and Bassorah, the Arabs of the south, the people of Jezirah, of the Hejjaz, of Yemen, of Egypt, and of Syria, except the province of Arden.

Meanwhile, the Kharejis, who were with Abdallah, perceiving that he had taken the title of khalif, assembled and said to each other,* "we have latterly done a very imprudent act; we have fought under the banners of a man who, perhaps, is no party to our sentiments, and who, not long ago, as well as his father, made war upon us, declaring himself the avenger of Othman. Let us interrogate him upon this point: if he disavows any bias for Othman, we will regard him as a friend; if not, as an enemy." They accordingly proceeded to Ebn Zobayr, and propounded their questions. Observing that he had but a few of his partizans about him, he excused himself from answering them, alleging he was about to go abroad, and desired them to come again that evening, when he would give them his reply. When the Kharejis returned, they found Abdallah surrounded by armed men; and Nafi ben Azrak remarked to his companions, "this man has no good intentions towards us." The Kharejis, by their spokesman, Obaydah ben Helal, expatiated upon the offences of Othman, avowed themselves the friends of his murderers, and concluded by inquiring Abdallah's sentiments upon the subject. Abdallah answered in these terms: "I have heard how you have spoken of the Apostle of God, and doubtless he is above your eulogiums; I have heard your remarks upon Abubekr and Omar, and you have said nothing of them but what is just and true; I have heard what you have said of Othman, and surely no man at the present day can know better than I what relates to the son of Affan. I was near him when he encountered certain discontented individuals, who represented their grievances to him, on each of which his answer was completely satisfactory. 'If you have any evidence against me,' said he, 'produce it; if not, be satisfied with the oath I offer you.' So far from accepting this proposition, they set upon him and killed him. I have listened to the reproaches with which you have assailed his memory, not one of which is true. I take you to

* Makrizi.

witness, as well as all who hear me, that I am the friend of the son of Affan, and the enemy of his enemies." The Kharejis exclaimed, "may God abandon your cause!" and immediately quitted the city.

Abdallah, finding himself in peaceable possession of Mecca, determined to rebuild the Kabah. Wishing, however, to expose his adversaries to the hatred and indignation of all pious Musulmans, he suffered the temple to remain for some time in the degraded and dilapidated state in which the sacrilegious war had left it. This object fulfilled, and his affairs being in a prosperous condition, he set seriously about the reconstruction of the Kabah, and as the portion of the edifice yet standing had been too much shattered to be secure, he proposed to take it entirely down and rebuild it in a manner to ensure its permanence.

This proposition, however, met with a formal opposition on the part of the Musulmans, and of Abdallah ben Abbas in particular. These pious persons were apprehensive, if they meddled with the sacred edifice, that a severe visitation would befall them. They retired to Mina, and there awaited for three days the dreadful event. Abdallah in person ascended the wall of the Kabah, and commenced pulling it down; whereupon those who had retired to Mina, finding that no calamity followed, returned and took an active part in the demolition. It is said that Abdallah employed some Abyssinians to commence the work of destruction, in hopes that amongst them might be found the Ethiopian, who, according to a saying of Mahomet, would destroy the Kabah.*

When the walls were down, a very compact mass was found, which Abdallah left exposed for three days, that it might be seen by every one. He deputed seventy persons, selected from the most respectable of the Koraishees, to wait upon his aunt, Aysa, who informed them that Mahomet once said to her, "if your countrymen had not been too recently idolaters, I would have built the Kabah on the foundations laid by Abraham." Abdallah caused the new edifice to be built on the mass just referred to, and he raised palisades, that those who made the circumambulation might pass behind them.

Abdallah ben Abbas† having advised him to preserve the keblah as it was before, he enclosed the foundation with planks, on which cloths were placed, to denote exactly the site of the keblah. He procured plaster and lime from Saná, the capital of Yemen; he ascertained the position of the ancient quarry, and brought his materials from thence. The keys and the plates on the doors were of gold. He made two gates in the thickest part of the wall, down to the ground. He increased the space of the portion adjoining the hijr six cubits, and added nine, according to some ten, cubits to the length of the holy edifice. He placed in the interior three columns, arranged in a single line, there having been before six columns in two lines. He disposed between the *rokn* (angle) of Syria, the staircase leading to the top. He provided the roof with a gutter, and made windows in the building. He replaced with his own hands the Black Stone, which he had carefully preserved in his own house.

According to another tradition,‡ it was Abbád, son of Abdallah, who had the office of replacing the Black Stone, in conjunction with Jobayr ben Shaybah. They wrapped it in a piece of fine cloth, to conceal it from the eyes of the public. Abdallah chose an extremely hot day for the operation, and took care to assemble the Musulmans for noon-prayer, for he feared, if his intention was known, that a desire to be the individual to replace the stone would excite dangerous contentions amongst his companions. He covered the Kabah with veils of silk (before, they had been of woollen cloth and leather): these curtains were perfumed to such a degree, that the odour was perceived

* Fási.

† Ebn Khaldun.

‡ Fási.

by all about the sacred edifice. The lead, employed to bind together the different parts of the fabric, was mixed, whilst in fusion, with saffron. To adorn the Kabah, Abdallah procured from the city of Saná a piece of mosaic, and three columns of variegated marble. He invited Persian and Greek artists to assist in the works at the Kabah; the former, who possessed much musical talent, introduced a taste for that art at Mecca.*

One tradition states that the Kabah was demolished after the pilgrimage made by Abdallah, at the head of the Musulmans, A.H. 64. According to others, the event took place in the month of Jumadah the second. That which is considered the most authentic, states that the rebuilding of this edifice was finished in the course of the year 65, or A.D. 684.

Abdallah now openly assumed the title of khalif; the inhabitants of Mecca submitted to him without resistance, and his authority was peaceably established throughout the Hejjaz, Yemen, and the neighbouring provinces. Abdalrahman ben Jahdam governed Egypt in his name (Sayd ben Yezid, the Omniade governor, retiring from this important province); Abdallah ben Moti was sent into Irak, the inhabitants of which had declared for Abdallah, and Obayd-allah ben Zobayr commanded at Medina.

Meanwhile, events of the utmost importance were occurring in Syria. After the death of Yezid, his son Moawiyah was acknowledged khalif, but he occupied the throne only forty days. Walid, son of Atabah, and grandson of Abu Sofian, formerly governor of Medina, whilst repeating the prayer over the body of the prince he was to succeed, was seized with the plague, and died before he could complete the ceremony.

Othman, son of Atabah, to whom the khalifat was offered, would accept it solely on condition not to engage in war or to order any person to be put to death: which was rejected by the Syrians. Othman went over to Abdallah ben Zobayr, and became one of his most zealous partizans. Thus there remained not a single individual of the family of Harb who could lay claim to supreme rank.

The Syrians elected as khalif Merwan ben Hakam, the same who had been governor of Medina, and was expelled so ignominiously. It may be readily supposed that the new khalif cherished a lively resentment against Abdallah ben Zobayr; but as necessity often imposes restraint upon the passions, Merwan,† whose advanced age must have made him desirous of repose, and who saw the Musulman empire torn to pieces by a civil war, the issue of which was at the best doubtful, was at one time tempted to yield to circumstances, and to submit to his powerful competitor. But a bold individual, Obayd-allah ben Ziad, governor of Bussorah, who was then at Damascus, roused the spirit of Merwan, and determined him to risk an appeal to arms.

It is most surprising, that Abdallah ben Zobayr, who was not wanting in personal courage, and who saw himself recognized as khalif by the major part of the Arabian empire, should have remained so many years at Mecca in a state of inactivity so little compatible with his circumstances, and should have been content to carry on war by his generals, whilst a bold expedition might have destroyed the power of the Omniades in Syria, terminated the war, and united under a single master the vast provinces conquered by the Moslem arms.

Dahák ben Kays-fehri,‡ who had quitted the party of Merwan, and, after an attempt to surprise Damascus, had settled in the country of Hauran, de-

* *Kitab-al-agani. Halbat-alkomayt.*

† Tebrizi. Tabari. Mirkhond.

‡ Masoudi.

clared for Abdallah ben Zobayr. He united under his banners the Arabs of Kays, those of Modar and Nezar, and the greater part of the tribe of Kodaah. If we credit a tradition, mentioned by Tebrizi, when Merwan meditated the relinquishment of his title, and the recognition of the son of Zobayr, he had intended to make the Arab Dahák the bearer of his submission.

His son, Abd-almalek, and Amru ben Sayd, inflamed his courage by representing to him that he was chief of the Koraishees, and that he could not, without cowardice, give way to an audacious rival. They exalted the family of Ommiyah, and depreciated Abdallah ben Zobayr. Dahák, who was present at this conversation, employed the same language, and appeared to have abandoned the cause of Abdallah. Dahák opened an intercourse with Hâsan ben Málek, and these two individuals marched to a meeting, in order to confer on the state of affairs. When the forces were in sight of each other, the Arabs of Kays and Yemen, who had declared for Abdallah, said to Dahák, "you called upon us to acknowledge as khalif the son of Zobayr, whose birth and merit you attested; and now you are going to embrace the interests of this Arab." Dahák instantly faced about and marched towards Merj-Râhet, proclaiming Abdallah. Some of the Kays Arabs, however, asked Dahák why he did not take the title of khalif himself, since he was inferior neither to Abdallah nor to Hâsan: whereupon, he invited his partizans to take the oath of fidelity to him. He had carried before him a flag which his father had received from Mahomet.

Merwan marched in person against Dahák, who had 60,000 men, nearly all horse; Merwan's army consisted of 13,000, mostly foot. The two forces met at Merj-Râhet, a few miles from Damascus. After a desperate conflict, and fighting for twenty days, the troops of Merwan gained a complete victory, making dreadful carnage amongst the soldiers of Dahák, who was killed by an Arab of the tribe of Taym-allat. One historian states that this advantage was gained by treachery, Merwan having, at the instigation of Obayd-allah ben Ziad, invited Dahák to a conference for the alleged purpose of settling a treaty, and fallen upon his troops unawares.

Encouraged by this brilliant success, Merwan,* who had despatched his son Abd-alaziz, at the head of a body of troops, to Aylah, in order to enter Egypt, commenced his march with his whole army to conquer this important province. Abdalrahman, the governor of Egypt, in the name of Abdallah, prepared to repel this invasion, and in the space of a month, dug a deep trench round the city of Fostat. Merwan encamped at Ayn-sherus; Abdalrahman marched out to meet him. The conflict lasted a day or two, with great carnage, but without any decisive result, when Amru ben Sayd, with a detachment of Merwan's troops, turning the enemy's camp, came before Fostat, and gained possession of this city: Abdalrahman thereupon sought safety in flight. Merwan, entering the capital of Egypt, gave the government of the province, with the whole authority, civil and financial, to his son Abd-alaziz, took possession of the treasure, and suppressed the distributions of money which had been hitherto made. He received the oath of fidelity from the inhabitants; some Arabs, of the tribe of Maâfer, eighty in number, who refused to renounce the authority of Abdallah ben Zobayr, were beheaded, as was Okaydar ben Hamman, head of the tribe of Lakhm, who had been one of the murderers of the khalif Othman. Merwan, giving his son the most prudent advice for the conduct of his government, and counselling him to treat the Egyptians with the utmost lenity, returned to Syria.

Soon after,† Merwan sent a corps of 4,000 men to Medina, under Habish

* Mirkhond.

† Abulmahâsen.

ben Wajeh, entrusting to this general the execution of the plan which had been lately committed to Moslem ben Okbah. In this army were Obayd-allah, the brother of Merwan, Jusuf, and Hajjaj his son, who was then very young. Obayd-allah Taymi, who commanded at Bassorah for Ebn Zobayr, hearing of this expedition, sent promptly a force to repel it. Habish perished in the conflict, as well as Obayd-allah, the khalif's brother. The greater part of the Syrian army was left on the field, and the rest fled: Jusuf and his son Hajjaj were amongst the fugitives.

The war elsewhere continued between the partizans of Merwan and of Abdallah ben Zobayr with various success, till the sudden death of Merwan, whose son, Abd-almalek, was recognized as his successor by the people of Syria, Egypt, and the other provinces subject to the authority of the Om-miades.

The same year (A.H. 65, A.D. 684), Abdallah displaced his brother Obayd-allah, whom he had appointed governor of Medina, and gave this post to his other brother, Mosab ben Zobayr. He likewise industriously sought out all the partizans of the Merwan family in Mecca and Medina, and expelled them from these two cities. Hearing that the blind poet Abu'labbas corresponded with the princes of Merwan, and received presents from them, he summoned him into his presence, reproached him bitterly, and would have severely punished him, had he not been reminded that the man was destitute of sight: he therefore contented himself with banishing him to Tayef. The poet, on this occasion, revenged himself by a severe satire against Ebn Zobayr and the whole family of Asad, which is still extant. It concludes in these terms: "Meanness has stamped you with its seal, the characters of which are indelible."

[To be continued.]

MALAY MARRIAGES.

M. Perrotet, a French naturalist, who recently visited Java, thus describes the marriage-ceremonies of the Malays:—

"When a young Malay falls in love, he pays court to the lady till he inspires her with a mutual passion. He then seeks her father, declares his love, and beseeches him to bestow upon him the hand of her whose heart he possesses already. The father says he will think about it; and immediately inquires the young man's fortune; whether he has got a hut fit to lodge a wife in, and arable land enough to grow grain for their nutriment. This proceeding is rigorously required by law. When the young man obtains the consent of the lady's friends, he communicates the affair to his own. On the wedding-day, both assemble, to the number of fifty, with music, and the relatives of the young man provide baskets of provisions for a feast. The bridegroom's head is adorned with a cap, like a shako, and with no other dress besides pantaloons, he mounts a foaming steed, with a man beside him, who daubs the uncovered parts of his body with yellow paint, renewing it wherever the heat or exertion causes it to disappear. They continue to roam about the whole day, eating, drinking, shouting, and playing music. Next day, a similar ceremony takes place with the lady, except the daubing; and this concludes the marriage."

THE EAST-INDIA QUESTION.

REPLY OF MESSRS. RICKARDS AND WILKINSON.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR: It has always been my intention to avoid engaging in controversial discussions with heated or interested opponents. In regard to the East-India question, I have asserted, and endeavoured to prove, a simple but most important fact, viz. That ever since the acquisition of the Dewanny, in 1765, there has been a sufficiency of revenue in India, and more than sufficient, to defray every description of purely political charge abroad and at home; that no necessity could, therefore, have existed, at any time, for loans on political account, had not the revenue-treasuries been previously drained by advances to commerce, which have not been reimbursed to territory; and, consequently, that the principal and interest of these loans ought properly to be charged to the commercial, and not to the territorial, branch.

Having had no documents to refer to but those which are in print, and laid before Parliament, it is not unlikely that some error, or omission, or misplacing of items, may be discovered in my statements; but errors of this nature or extent will not affect the main point: and I still maintain that nothing has yet appeared to invalidate, or at all shake, the position first advanced by me in 1813, and which the series of accounts since presented to Parliament have all tended to confirm. This is the only matter of importance in the whole debate. Let this fact, if it can, be disproved. Controversies about minor sums are worse than useless, by withdrawing attention from the only point which ought to engage it; whilst, in respect to subordinate objects, heated opponents are about as likely to agree in argument, as parallel lines are to meet, though drawn out to infinity. These are my reasons for declining a war of words, from which no public benefit is likely to be the result.

I have, however, received the accompanying document in answer to a late review in your Journal of Mr. Wilkinson's Report, embodied into the fourth part of my late book. This I think it may be desirable to publish, and I submit it to your candour and justice,—because it is no more than fair to Mr. Wilkinson, that your readers should see both sides of the question, and because this document tends to throw further light on a subject, which, to ordinary readers, must, I am sure, be involved in the most puzzling obscurity; the illustration of which, I may also add, has been the sole motive of my late publications.

I am, sir, &c.

R. RICKARDS.

. Although we leave the writer of the Review, to which Mr. Rickards refers, to deal with Mr. Wilkinson's extremely long reply, we cannot refrain from remarking, that Mr. Rickards seems to have read very superficially the Review in question, wherein not the subordinate points only, but the main and essential positions of his theory, are assailed. For example: the Reviewer* charged Mr. Rickards with an enormous misrepresentation of the result of the Company's trade, shortly after the grant of the Dewanny (though the correct result was in print, and before him), upon which erroneous statement depends the whole of his argument respecting the insufficiency of the commerce to pay the dividends at that period. We think Mr. Rickards would have acted dis-

* See *Asiat. Journ.* for June, vol. viii. p. 88.

creetly, if he had afforded some explanation as to this asserted error, which involves so material a point in his theory.

We have made no alteration in the ensuing paper, besides the omission (where indicated) of two very long passages, which had no connection, or a very slight one, with the Review under consideration.—EDITOR.

The gentleman connected with the *Asiatic Journal*, to whom is committed the hopeless task of persuading the public to believe that the affairs of the Hon. East-India Company are in a highly prosperous condition;—that the Company is carrying on a commerce so gainful as to admit of millions upon millions being abstracted from the mere surplus of trading profits, and applied in aid of the deficient territorial revenues, after allowing a portion only of those profits, viz., £630,000 per annum, or 10½ per cent. upon the so called “capital,” to be distributed amongst the proprietors, over and above £158,000 per annum interest on bonds; and that there is no such thing as a deficiency upon the whole of their affairs, territorial and commercial, of upwards of twenty millions sterling; has thought it proper to notice Mr. Wilkinson’s “Report,” printed in the second volume of Mr. Rickards’ work on India, commencing, what he probably wishes to be considered as a review of it, in these terms: “The errors, which vitiate Mr. Wilkinson’s statement, are errors of which Mr. Rickards could not but have been perfectly aware.”

On the subject of these alleged “errors,” the reviewer found it much easier to dogmatise than to argue, and when he accused Mr. Rickards of giving circulation to these statements, with the necessary and full cognizance of their erroneous character, he was no doubt aware that he might draw largely upon the credulity of the greater number of his readers, who must necessarily dispense with that kind of proof, which could only be obtained by so very uninviting, and to most of them, inconvenient or impossible a process, as the comparison of his charge with the documents necessary to be consulted, in order to detect its fallacy:—but when he goes on to say that Mr. Wilkinson “takes it for granted” that the Indian debt of 1793, amounting to £7,971,868, was territorial, it is in the power of any one, by merely referring to the Report, to discover that Mr. Wilkinson has by no means admitted that to be his opinion, but has only assumed it upon the Company’s representation, being at that time without the means of ascertaining how far it was well founded or otherwise:—the attempt, therefore, to represent him as opposed to Mr. Rickards, on this subject, was not very candid or ingenuous, particularly as Mr. Rickards had himself directed attention to the seeming discrepancy, and assigned the true reason; and as to the insinuation of incorrectness conveyed in the note, that “the true amount of debt on the 30th April 1793 was £7,129,934,” quoted from Appen. I. to Min. of Ev. 1831, p. 62, he ought to have known that the amount £7,971,868,* quoted by Mr. Wilkinson, is that given in various parts of the papers laid before Parliament, and particularly in the Appendix VIII. of the Supplement to the Company’s Exposition of their Affairs, dated 1st April 1808. But in his eagerness to detect a supposed error of Mr. Wilkinson, he has not only failed of that object, for there was no error to be detected, but he has himself fallen into two inaccuracies, neither of which, indeed, any more than Mr. Wilkinson’s alleged error, if it had been one, is of much importance to the argument, but prepare us, in the further prosecution of the inquiry, to depend on what we may ascertain to be correct by reference to proper authority, rather than on his unsupported allegation, whatever may be the degree of confidence wherewith it is delivered—1st, he confounds the state of the debt on the

* In Appendix No. vii. to the 2d Report, p. 96, it is stated to be £7,971,665.

30th April 1792 with its state on the 30th April 1793; and 2dly, he forgets the distinction between the debt bearing interest and the whole debt.*

The reviewer proceeds to remark that, “in the Second Report of the Parliamentary Committee of 1810, it is declared, as the deliberately formed opinion of that Committee, that the difference between the Indian revenue in 1793, when there was a surplus, and that of 1808-9, when there was a deficiency,” was “entirely occasioned by the increase of charge and of the interest on the debts;” this proposition, he says, “being utterly destructive of the Rickardian theory, Mr. Wilkinson endeavours to overthrow by a species of argument truly Rickardian;” and he then quotes a passage of the “Report,” in which Mr. Wilkinson has recorded his opinion, “that the difference is entirely occasioned by increased interest on additional debt, which it was not necessary to contract for any purposes connected with the territorial revenues of India, those revenues having been more than sufficient to discharge all legitimate claims upon them.”

Before we compare these two opinions, we must look to that of the Committee, as it is described by themselves, and quoted by Mr. Wilkinson in the Report, and not alone to the partial extract presented to us by the reviewer. The Committee inform us that the defalcation will be found to have been “entirely occasioned by the increase of charge and interest on the debts, as the state of the revenues has improved in a most material degree:” to this latter part of the sentence the reviewer has not found it convenient to advert, nor to the following quotations in Mr. Wilkinson’s Report, from the same Report of the Committee, in which the nature of this “increase of charge” is more particularly described.

“It is however to be remarked, that other demands, which have fallen upon the revenues of India, remain to be examined, before it will be practicable to pursue the investigation of the final results; these demands are described in the column of the statement as supplies to Bencoolen, Penang, &c., and the interest on the debts;”—“these several articles cannot in either case be considered as wholly of a political or of a commercial description, although they have uniformly been brought forward in the accounts from year to year as a direct demand upon the revenues of India, and have very materially affected the general result of the same;” and again, “the additional supplies to Bencoolen, &c., but by far in the highest degree the increase of the interest on the debts, have contributed to prevent the exhibition of a surplus revenue as by the estimate of the year 1793.”

Mr. Wilkinson, on the other hand, has shewn, that the introduction into the account of the supplies to Bencoolen, &c., whether they be considered territorial or commercial, still leaves a large surplus of revenue, which has been applied in payment of a greatly increased annual amount of interest on loans, while not a shilling of the principal of those loans has been added to the account of receipts from revenue, and therefore attributes the defalcation solely to this additional interest on debt, which is clearly the true and only cause.

The Committee shews the gross revenue in 1808-9 to have been..... £15,525,055
Charges, including subsidies, &c. 13,151,224

	Surplus	2,373,831
Deduct supplies to Bencoolen, &c.	158,208	
Do. political charges paid in England	550,766	
	708,974	

It is thus manifest that the actual surplus of revenue in 1808-9, if no }
interest had been charged against it, would have been..... } 1,664,857

* “The debt owing by the East-India Company, on which an interest was payable, amounted on the 30th April 1792 to the sum of £7,129,934:” vide App. to 2d Report, No. 7, and 3d Report, page 6.

And it is equally manifest that no interest ought to have been charged against it, except upon such part of the debt (if any) as was in its nature territorial; this principle being clearly laid down by the Committee, Second Report, page 61: "the column shewing the interest paid on the debts requires but little remark in this place, as the amount is governed entirely by that of the debt itself; which being a point for separate consideration, will be adverted to hereafter." Why make it a point for *separate consideration*, or propose to *advert to it hereafter*, if not for the purpose of ascertaining and declaring what proportion is properly chargeable to territory and what to commerce? But the Committee found reasons for declining the resumption of the investigation, and never made any declaration on the subject beyond this,—that the whole could not be considered territorial or political. Herein, then, consists the difference, if there can be said to be a difference, between Mr. Wilkinson's representation and that of the Committee, which is so far from being destructive of the Rickardian theory, that it confirms and establishes Mr. Rickards' position of the coincidence of a surplus territorial revenue with a large accumulation of Indian debt.

The reviewer remarks, that "the machinery by which Mr. Wilkinson professes to shew that the additions to the debt were of a commercial character is constructed, with all the mechanical art of an accountant, from a variety of different accounts, whence, if his statements could be relied on, it would appear that for several years, whilst there was a surplus revenue in India, there was a progressive augmentation of the debt."

Now Mr. Wilkinson has given references to his authorities, which are those supplied by the Hon. Company, and it does seem a little extraordinary that the Company should be considered at liberty to avail themselves of the fact (real or supposed), that these "are not to be relied on," especially as the reviewer is obliged to admit that Mr. Wilkinson "*states correctly*, as far as the details go, the gross revenues of India in that year (1793-4) at £8,276,770, and the political charges abroad and at home, including interest on debts, at £6,805,343, *leaving a surplus revenue this year of* £1,471,427. In the same manner he shews that *in the year* 1794-5 there was a surplus of £1,232,906, in 1795-6 a surplus of £673,815, and in 1796-7 a surplus of £31,846;" but if these are "correctly stated," then was the surplus territorial revenue, in 1796-7, £3,409,994, not only as alleged by Mr. Wilkinson, but as at that time admitted by the Company, *viz.*

1793-4, as above	£1,471,427
1794-5, do.	1,232,906
1795-6, do.	673,815
1796-7, do.	31,846
	£3,409,994

Mr. Wilkinson has here paused only for the purpose of comparing this state of the revenue with the state of the debt for the same period, quoting, as his authority for the latter, Appendix No. VII. to the Second Report, p. 95, and if this is "not to be relied on," he is certainly not to be blamed for it.

But the method by which it is attempted to invalidate the statement of a surplus revenue for this period is not a little amusing. The reviewer, in one or two preceding numbers of his publication, had been insisting that Mr. Langton's evidence before the Committee of the House of Commons was incorrect; he now professes to find that Mr. Wilkinson's statement *differs from that of Mr. Langton*, and his conclusion is, that the former *must therefore like-*

wise be incorrect; he then goes on to allege that "Mr. Wilkinson has, in the first place, omitted in his account of political charges, stores exported to the presidencies, Bencoolen, and St. Helena, amounting in the four years to £843,369," and thinks Mr. Wilkinson "will not venture to say that this is not a political charge." But why should he not say so? Will the reviewer "*venture to say*" that it is, after the Committee of the House of Commons have declared their opinion that these "cannot be considered as wholly of a political description?" But what if it should appear that these *have not been omitted*? In the Fourth Report and the Appendix No. LI., the supplies to "Bencoolen, Prince of Wales' Island, St. Helena, &c.," from 1792-3 to 1808-9 are stated at £2,817,146; a reference is made to page 63, and from thence to Appendix No. VI. of the Second Report, where the supply to "Bencoolen, Penang, &c.," for the same period, amounts to the same sum of £2,817,146, consisting of the items specified in Mr. Wilkinson's tables; and, therefore, if those Reports and Appendices are "to be relied on," comprising the *whole* supplies to St. Helena, and consequently including the £843,649 in question: but we shall find this subject again adverted to.

"Secondly, payments for the years 1796 and 1797 to the creditors of the Nabob of Arcot and the creditors of the Rajah of Tanjore, £1,122,997."

It cannot be ascertained from the Appendices No. XVIII. or XIX. of the Third Report referred to, that this sum was *not* included in the account of charges at Madras, while there is every possible reason to conclude that the Madras presidency, in transmitting their accounts of that period, would of course include so large a disbursement as a charge against territorial revenue: what conceivable reason could they have for withholding this, while enumerating every other charge against the territory? In the Appendix No. VI. B. to the Second Report, which gives the gross and net receipts from subsidies and revenues of ceded and conquered countries, we have an account of disbursements amounting to many millions sterling, *but without detailed particulars*, and the results are transferred to Appendix No. VI. of the same Report, which the Parliamentary Committee have assured us contains "*every charge* incurred in the government and defence of the possessions in India." We must therefore see some better authority than the reviewer has adduced before it can be conceded to him that these payments have not already been included in the Madras territorial charges; but even supposing that he had urged better or conclusive reasons for adding these sums with the two other small items he has quoted to the territorial charges, the effect would still not be to exhibit a *deficient* revenue for the period, but only, upon the reviewer's own shewing, to reduce the *surplus* from £3,409,994 to £1,231,419, and therefore affording no reason for an increase of debt:—there has, however, been no sufficient reason shewn for even that reduction.

The reviewer professes to believe that, although, as he admits, it appears by Mr. Wilkinson's own figures, yet it had escaped his "perspicuity" that the interest on the debt was less in 1796-7 than in 1793-4: "how therefore," he proceeds, "the diminution of the territorial surplus can be attributable to the increase of the debt, that is, to payments for interest on that debt, which payments were less in 1796-7 than in 1793-4 by £100,000, is utterly inconceivable." No doubt it is intended that this should be understood as an objection to something stated by Mr. Wilkinson, who must therefore be supposed to have alleged that, from 1793-4 to 1796-7, the surplus of receipts upon the account of territorial revenue has been diminished by the charge of increased payments of interest on the debt; but where has Mr. Wilkinson said any thing

of this kind?—on the contrary, he distinctly shows that, *taking the annual interest as charged by the Company*, the result of the revenue account in 1796-7 is a surplus of receipts amounting to £3,409,994; and it is *in the succeeding years* that he represents them, agreeably to the fact, as converting the surplus into an apparent deficiency, by a greatly increased charge of interest on a constantly accumulating Indian debt. But it is further asserted that Mr. Wilkinson “has misrepresented the facts when he states that the Indian debt had increased between 1793-4 and 1796-7.” Now, to this accusation the short but decisive answer will be found in the following extract from the Appendix No. VII. to the Second Report, page 95, and this is the more “to be relied on” as it is in strict connection with it, that the Indian debt is traced down to its present universally admitted amount.

Extract.	Debt at Interest.	Floating Debt.	Total.
“ 1792.....	7,129,934	2,012,786	9,142,720
“ 1793.....	6,192,980	1,778,685	7,971,665
“ Net decrease 1792-3	936,954	234,101	1,171,055
“ 1794.....	5,538,888	1,766,369	7,305,257
“ Net decrease 1793-4	654,092	12,316	666,408
“ 1795.....	5,335,042	1,463,890	6,798,932
“ Net decrease 1794-5	203,846	302,479	506,325
“ 1796.....	5,603,600	1,532,282	7,135,882
“ Net increase 1795-6	268,558	68,392	336,950
“ 1797.....	7,352,023	1,790,710	9,142,733
“ Net increase 1796-7	1,748,423	258,428	2,006,851

Here the most cursory observer will perceive that the total debt is quoted in 1793 (meaning clearly and unequivocally the 30th April in that year, the day to which the annual accounts are made up), or at the end of the current year 1792-3, at £7,971,665
 And on the 30th April 1797, or at the conclusion of the current year 1796-7, at..... 9,142,733
 Being more in 1796-7 than in 1792-3, as stated by Mr. Wilkinson, £1,171,068

“ But,” says the reviewer, “the gross blunder committed by Mr. Wilkinson, in supposing that there was a *net territorial surplus revenue* and an *increase of the debt between 1793-4 and 1796-7*, vitiates the whole system of his accounts, because he assumes without scruple, upon this false principle, that all future additions to the interest as well as the principal of the debt were commercial.”

Mr. Wilkinson *has not said* (although he might with perfect truth have said) that there was “an increase of the debt between 1793-4 and 1796-7.” What Mr. Wilkinson *has* asserted is, that the debt was increased between the 30th April 1793, or the end of the year 1792-3, and the 30th April 1797, £1,171,068, quoting the diminution or increase in each of the intervening periods, *viz.*, 1793-4, 1794-5, 1795-6, and 1796-7, which are found to produce precisely the above result: thus, therefore, one of his two disputed allegations, *viz.* an increase of the debt between 1792-3 and 1796-7, is incontestably established,

and cannot be invalidated by all the confusion which the reviewer has contrived to introduce by sometimes comparing 1792-3 with 1795-6, sometimes 1792-3 with 1796-7; at other times 1793-4 with 1796-7; sometimes speaking only of the debt bearing interest, and at other times of the whole Indian debt (see Review, p. 164). The plain matter of fact, in despite of all this mystification, is unequivocally disclosed, that, between the 30th April 1793 and the 30th April 1797, the Indian debt was increased £1,171,068, as asserted by Mr. Wilkinson; and with respect to the second proposition maintained by him and disputed, as it has been shewn that a surplus territorial revenue of £3,409,994, for the same period, can no otherwise be impugned than by urging objections which, even if they were well-founded, would only have the effect of *reducing the amount of the surplus, but not of converting it into a deficiency*, the reviewer, on reconsidering these circumstances, will indeed find that a “gross blunder” has been committed, but not by Mr. Wilkinson. Supposing, moreover, the reviewer’s argument to be good, that, upon the hypothesis of a deficient territorial revenue, the principal and interest of the increased debt were *territorial*, the converse of the proposition must be equally true, that the debt and interest were *commercial* if that revenue yielded *any surplus*.

Upon the subject of the degree of reliance to be placed on the statements of the Hon. Company’s affairs laid before Parliament, there is a remark by the reviewer (p. 162) which, appears singularly injudicious in an apologist of the Hon. Company—certain, at least it is that, if any thing of a similar character had been predicated of the Company’s accounts by a writer on the opposite side of the question, he would have been subjected to the *severest* reprehensions for daring to insinuate a doubt of the Hon. Company’s integrity. Can any one suppose (it would have been asked) that this great public body can put forth accounts calculated to suppress the information which they *profess* to supply? Can it be imagined that the Hon. Company would conceal, or misstate, or partially state, the facts necessary to a correct understanding of their concerns? “Yes!” says the reviewer, “writers, especially those pregnant with a theory, are almost unavoidably deceived by partial statements of the Company’s complicated affairs, which are not drawn up for the specific purpose of making a complete exposition of them.”

But what other *fair or legitimate* purpose can they be intended to serve? Are we to understand that it has never been the object of Parliament, in calling for the various statements of the “Company’s complicated affairs,” to obtain a “complete exposition” of them? True, there is no single document to be found including all the necessary information, but surely it was the intention of Parliament, by combining the several statements called for, to arrive at some result, and what can that have been if, not as complete an exposition as they could obtain of the affairs of the Hon. Company?

“We have then, if the papers presented by the Company to Parliament be really what they purport to be, all the materials necessary to establish the fact of a large surplus of territorial revenue, and *consequently* of an extensive loss by commerce; because nobody who has examined the subject at all, and is at liberty to speak out, denies the deficiency of upwards of twenty millions sterling upon the general affairs of the Company, territorial and commercial united.

Mr. Wilkinson had quoted from the 2d Report of the Committee of the House of Commons their declaration, that “on the eleven years 1792-3 to 1802-3, the revenues of India have proved more than sufficient to defray every demand for expense of administration and government and the interest of the debts by the sum of £3,734,445;” and he had asked how can the co-

existence of a surplus revenue of £3,734,445 and an augmentation of debt to the amount of £11,600,588, ostensibly contracted to supply the deficiencies of that revenue, be reconciled?" "*We will answer his question,*" says the reviewer; and a most extraordinary answer it is:—

"First," says he, "the report which Mr. Wilkinson quotes, is expressly confined to the finances of the *local administration in India*, from which the home territorial charges are excluded; these home charges amounted, in these eleven years, to upwards of £3,000,000, to which is to be added the charge incurred in England for King's troops serving in India, which the Committee also excluded from their view, amounting to more than £1,500,000; here then we have a defalcation of the revenue to the extent of £800,000."

So that the surplus revenue of £3,734,445 and the increased debt of £11,600,588 being undisputed, and the reviewer having nothing to object to them, except two sums which he takes in round numbers at £3,000,000 for home charges, and £1,500,000 for King's troops in India, leaving a defalcation of revenue which he states at £800,000, he finds in that fact a sufficient answer to the enquiry, why was there an augmentation of debt during the same period of £11,600,588, ostensibly contracted to supply the deficiencies of the revenue. Now, without admitting the correctness either of the £3,000,000, or the £1,500,000, we are surely entitled to ask him for an answer to another question, naturally growing out of his former answer, viz. If a debt of £11,600,588 was contracted for the purpose of covering an alleged deficiency of revenue, amounting to no more than £800,000, what became of the remaining £10,800,588? It is quite clear, upon his own shewing, that at least £10,800,588 are totally unaccounted for, if not applied to commercial purposes.

"Before we quit the subject of the debt," the reviewer adds, "we may remark that attempts to prove it otherwise than territorial in its origin, ought fairly to be barred by the distinct and repeated recognitions of the Legislature; the whole stream of enactments from 1793 (33 Geo. III. c. 52) to the last Charter Act (53 Geo. III. c. 155) treats the debt as territorial;" and then he goes on to state Mr. Melvill's "deliberate conviction," that no account has "yet been furnished, that does full justice to the commercial branch of the Company's affairs." That the Hon. Company should be anxious to "bar" the enquiry into the origin of the debt, is what might reasonably be expected, though that anxiety is not quite consistent with the conviction they profess to entertain, that it will be found clearly and unquestionably territorial; but it would have been satisfactory to have had some more particular reference to those enactments, which are held to be "distinct recognitions" that the debt was territorial in its origin. Certain it is, that Parliamentary Committees have declared themselves of a very different opinion: Parliament was, indeed, induced to permit the Company to pledge the territorial revenue for the interest; but in Mr. Wilkinson's report there are reasons suggested for that permission, altogether inconsistent with a deficient revenue and a flourishing commerce. Parliament, in short, appears to have considered the lenders entitled to adequate security, and had made the discovery that territorial revenue might, but that the Company's commerce could not, supply it. Can it be conceived possible that Parliament intended to declare all Indian debt, past, present, and future, without distinction, to be necessarily territorial, and yet not call upon the Company to shew, by some statement of the application of the principal, that it was required for territorial purposes? The Hon. Company give a statement purporting to contain their receipts and disburse-

ments on account of territory, charging amongst the latter the whole of the interest paid on the Indian debt, but never adding to the territorial receipts one shilling of the principal of the debt. Yet, if the interest be chargeable to this account, as a disbursement, surely the amount of the debt itself is to be added to the territorial receipts, before the statement can shew that the revenue required such a debt to be contracted, or that it has been applied in aid of the revenue; and this monstrous fallacy pervades the whole of the territorial accounts presented by the Hon. Company, viz.—that, while they profess to consider the debt to be territorial, they never add it to the territorial receipts, to shew that it was required for and has been expended on territorial objects, but constantly charge the interest as a territorial disbursement. The reason is obvious; the Company never can include the debt and the interest in the same account, without at once disclosing the fact of a large surplus of territorial revenue; it can only be concealed by charging annually to the territory, amongst the payments, about two millions sterling of interest, while the principal, on which this interest is payable, is entirely excluded from the receipts. It is upon this principle only, utterly fallacious and unsound as it is, that Mr. Melvill's statement, no doubt, proceeds (for he constantly professes to adopt "the principles of separation now observed," which allow of all interest on Indian debt to be charged to territorial revenue), when he undertakes to shew, according to the reviewer, that "the aggregate amount of outlay from commercial funds, on account of the territory, with accruing interest to the 1st May 1814, would be £81,521,797," or, as he adds, with accruing interest to 31st May 1831, £186,849,452! Is there a single proprietor of Indian stock to be found so credulous as to believe in, or so complacent as to be satisfied with, this representation, as a matter of fact?*

In speaking of Mr. Wilkinson's tables A and B, the reviewer has stated, in six particulars, his objections to them, of which the first two are merely repetitions of what he had already insisted on. He says:—

"First, then, the column in the statement headed, 'Net charges of St. Helena,' is entirely blank for the first sixteen years; a note is appended, stating that the charges for St. Helena are supposed to be included in those for Bencoolen, &c., until 1809-10, when they began to be separately stated.' Now although a portion of those charges, viz. the supply from India, is so included, the fourth Report, Appendix No. LI, expressly mentions St. Helena charges paid at home. The sum omitted on this head is £973,945."

The reasons for assuming that this sum is included in the £2,817,146, supplies to Bencoolen, Prince of Wales' Island, St. Helena, &c., from 1792-3 to 1808-9, have already been pointed out; but supposing that the Hon. Company thought it proper, for sixteen years, to exclude this particular charge from their accounts of territorial expenditure, while they were stating all other territorial charges paid in England, what is the reasonable inference, but that they did not at that time consider it a charge against territorial revenue? St. Helena had been occupied, as a commercial station, long before the Company were in a condition to charge the expense of maintaining it to any thing but their trade, and so continued after their acquisition of territory. Bencoolen and Prince of Wales' Island, were, in like manner, simply trading establishments upheld solely for the purposes of commerce, and the territorial revenue never was, nor could be, benefitted by any thing that related to them: instead, therefore, of adding this sum of £973,945 to the charges against territorial revenue, it would be much more reasonable, and in accordance with

* No less than thirty-five pages of manuscript, including much tabular matter, solely with reference to the evidence of Mr. Melvill, and very slenderly, if at all, connected with the review in question, follow in this place, which we are compelled to omit. Mr. W. should have some mercy on our readers. Ed.

the opinion expressed by the Committees of Parliament, to deduct from those charges, as enumerated in Mr. Wilkinson's tables, the whole, or at least the greater part, of the Expenses of Bencoolen, Prince of Wales' Island, &c. £5,069,114
And St. Helena, stated separately from 1809-10 1,887,462

£6,956,576

"Secondly, all the payments to the creditors of the Nabob of Arcot and Rajah of Tanjore are omitted, which payments were an incumbrance on the cessions to the Company, and are described in the third Report (p. 365), as 'an issue of money or loss, which may in fact be classed among the charges of the Indian territories.' These payments amount to £1,359,013.

It has already been shewn that there are the strongest reasons for concluding, that this sum must have been included in the Madras accounts of territorial charges; but the published statements do not furnish the means of ascertaining the point with absolute certainty, because the particulars constituting the territorial charges are not given:—the uncertainty arises entirely out of the want of clearness and detail in the accounts rendered by the Company.

"Thirdly, the charges denominated, in the fourth Report, 'doubtful as to the part territorial or commercial,' are excluded to the extent of £4,058,204."

The reviewer seems perfectly unconscious that, included in this sum of £4,058,204, he is repeating, for the third time, what he has twice before urged as an objection to Mr. Wilkinson's accounts, viz. the charges for St. Helena; he does not appear to have been at all aware (as we shall see in the sequel) that this sum is composed of the following items, viz.—

1. The before-mentioned charges, St. Helena	£973,945
2. Losses on consignments from port to port in India	873,403
3. Losses at the several presidencies not included in the charges	461,428
4. Paid on participation to the public	500,000
5. Seamen raised for government	47,000
6. Loss on loyalty loan	107,878
7. Interest on postponed bills	120,963
8. Paid owners of rice ships	110,595
9. Increase of dead stock in India by purchases there or consignments from England	862,992
	£4,058,204

The reviewer proceeds:—

"Fourthly, the losses by consignments from port to port in India amounting, between 1793 and 1826-27, to £1,985,736, some of which are exclusively political, others of a mixed character and therefore not separable, are all indiscriminately omitted."

Here, having already included the losses by consignments from port to port in India, down to 1809, in the preceding amount of £4,058,204, he produces it again, as a separate item, to swell the list of objections to Mr. Wilkinson's statements. Now, we have nothing in the accounts prescribed by the Hon. Company to Parliament, which can shew that any part of these losses are chargeable to territorial revenue, because we have no account of the object of the consignments: the presumption is that it was partly at least commercial, or if a part were properly territorial, the commissaries, or others who supplied them, undoubtedly took credit in some account where they have already appeared as disbursements; it is therefore obviously wrong to produce

them a second time in the character of losses:—but the loss is described, in the appendix No. XXII. of the third Report, not in the ordinary sense of destruction or damage on the transit, but as a mere discrepancy between the books of Bengal and those of Fort St. George and Bombay; and as it must be presumed that Bengal, in stating the general account, took credit for the whole amount of its supplies to the other presidencies, it seems difficult to conceive how this can constitute a charge against territory;—it must, therefore, be supported by higher authority than that produced by the reviewer, before it can be admitted in that character, since it appears upon his own admission that the Parliamentary Committees would not undertake to decide that it was a territorial charge.

"Fifthly, the sum of £500,000 paid to the public as 'participation,' and which is also paid as territorial revenue and on no other ground, is wholly excluded."

Here we have another instance of the same description, this £500,000 having been previously included in the sum of £4,058,204, is again brought forward separately to assist in invalidating Mr. Wilkinson's statements:—this sum was paid to the public, says the reviewer, as "participation:—participation in what? Was it in the supposed profits of the Company's exclusive trade, or in the territorial revenue? If the former, it was clearly of a commercial character and not chargeable against territory; but if the latter, then, as it would be ridiculous to suppose that government could intend to require any payment, on account of territorial revenue, until all charges were provided for, and a surplus ascertained, from which the payment could be made, the mere fact of the payment determines the question, whether there was a surplus of territorial revenue in the affirmative by the Company itself:—the Parliamentary Committees have moreover not considered it as a charge appertaining to the territory.

"Sixthly, disbursements on account of dead stock territorial, calculated at about one million sterling, are equally unnoticed."

Here in like manner the reviewer proceeds to adduce, as a new and additional objection to Mr. Wilkinson's statements, the article of territorial dead stock with as much confidence as if, instead of the million at which he calculates it, the sum of £862,992 was not already included in the before-mentioned £4,058,204, the subject of his third objection. But, with respect to this increase of dead stock, it has been fully explained, in No. 19 of the Papers dated February 1830, and in many other parts of the Reports, that it is "composed partly of stores, purchased and paid for in India and partly of stores purchased and paid for in England, the cost of the former has been included in the Indian charges, the cost of the latter has been stated in the home charges:—having then already been charged against territorial revenue, as disbursements, these cannot again be brought forward in a new character for the purpose of reducing the surplus, nor have the Parliamentary Committees so determined."

There remain then for consideration out of this schedule of objections only a portion of the third, viz. that part of the £4,058,204 called "doubtful whether territorial or commercial," consisting of the following particulars, viz.—

Losses at the several presidencies not included in the charges	£461,428
Seamen raised for government	47,000
Loss on loyalty loan	107,878
Interest on postponed bills	120,963
Paid owners of rice ships	110,595

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Now, respecting the first of these, viz. "losses at the several presidencies," it does not appear that these are arrears of revenue, or there would have been no hesitation about placing them to the account of revenue; they must, therefore, be taken to be commercial debts written off as bad, and in that case there can be no pretence to charge them against the territory; there is, in short, no information respecting them beyond the mere fact that they are "losses."

The sum paid for "seamen raised for government," is too inconsiderable to require much notice; it may be either territorial or commercial according to circumstances, which are not disclosed, and the rest are so obviously commercial that it would have been surprising, indeed, if the Committee had treated them as territorial.

The preceding examples of the reviewer's method of dealing with his alleged facts, are followed by a specimen of his reasoning, scarcely less edifying:—he thinks that his facts furnish him with an "aggregate sum, omitted by Mr. Wilkinson, of nearly five millions sterling. But," says he, "this is not all: assuming, as we have a right to do, that the Indian revenues were not able to defray these charges, which is a fact capable of demonstration, money must have been borrowed for that purpose, and those loans entailed a burthen of interest chargeable upon the territorial fund:" and then he goes on to allege that, by this process, an aggregate sum may be obtained larger than Mr. Wilkinson's surplus by about two millions! and who can doubt the possibility of proving any thing by such a process of dialectics? In arriving at his conclusion, the reviewer evidently takes for granted the two things to be proved; he assumes that "the Indian revenues were not able to defray these charges," and that the charges are of such a nature, that when money is borrowed to pay them, the interest is properly "chargeable upon the territorial fund." Really a gentleman, who directs abusive epithets against others so lavishly and with such an affectation of oracular authority, should be a little more careful not to expose himself to have the charge of "blundering" retorted upon him.

"But, (says the reviewer) we have not done yet; there is not the slightest notice taken of the large advances made by the Company, out of the territorial revenues, on account of his Majesty's government, for the capture and maintenance of Ceylon and the eastern islands, for fitting out expeditions during the late war, for supplies to the navy, &c.; some part of which was brought to account as charges paid in India, but a sum of £1,661,345 was not included, as appears by Appendix L.I. to the 4th Report. A large portion of this sum, viz. £1,223,571 is an admitted claim; but whether admitted or not, the whole is an abstraction from the territorial funds, and whether repayable by the crown or thrown entirely upon the Company, should be carried to the debt of the revenues of India as a political payment."

It appears that this is an admitted claim by the Company against the public. We find, in fact, from the Appendix No. XVII. of the 3d Report, that of the Claims admitted against the public£8,212,372
There have been brought to the debit of Indian charges 6,988,801

Leaving £1,223,571

Now, granting that these £1,223,571, have been advanced by the Company to the government, it would not necessarily follow, even upon the supposition that it was not to be repaid by the government with interest, that it was to be charged against Indian revenue; the disbursement might be of such a character as, that although not attaching to the government, it might belong to the Company's commerce, and from the fact that a larger sum has been debited

against territorial revenue, while this has not, the reasonable inference would seem to be that in the opinion of the Company it was not so chargeable. We collect from the Hon. Company's correspondence with the Lords of his Majesty's treasury, given in the Appendix to the 1st Report, that the Company's claim to remuneration is grounded upon the allegation that these expeditions were not considered necessary by the Company to the security or increase of their Indian revenues; they admit that their "trade," during the period,—

"Flourished beyond example: still this circumstance produced considerable advantage to the state, whereas the Company by no means benefited in proportion, because, from the heavy expenses of their military establishments and other incidental causes, they have been obliged to borrow money in India at very high rates of interest to supply the investments for Europe which have furnished the sales at home, on which government have reaped so great advantage from the duties levied thereon."

The argument of the Hon. Company amounts to this:—"our Indian revenues have neither been secured nor improved by this outlay, and if our trade has been benefited, the government has participated in the benefit in a still greater degree, and ought therefore to remunerate us;" but this sum of £1,223,571, now claimed to be charged against Indian revenue, has "already been admitted as a claim against government," and liquidated, yet no part of the amount received in discharge of it has been carried to the credit of Indian revenue. Next, let us enquire what has happened with respect to the sum of £6,988,801, which we have seen has been carried to the debit of Indian charges. It consists of £3,675,533 principal and £3,313,268 interest, on account of which it appears (Appendix No. IV. to 1st Report) there have been received in London by the Company £3,400,000, carrying £841,900 interest; but if we had expected, as we reasonably might, that the advance and the repayment would both be found in the same account, we should have been disappointed:—the Indian revenue remains debited with the disbursement, but has no credit for the £3,400,000 received of government on account of it. The reasoning of the reviewer, it must be conceded, seems to be sanctioned by the practice of the Hon. Company; "the abstraction" having been made (no matter for what purpose, whether a territorial or a commercial one) "from the territorial funds," it signifies nothing whether it be "repayable by the crown or thrown entirely upon the Company;" it is to be "carried to the debit of the revenues of India as a political payment," while those revenues are not to be credited with any portion of the sums received by the Company from the government in liquidation of it.

But the reviewer finally objects that Mr. Wilkinson "has not taken into consideration the state of the cash balances in the vast number of treasuries scattered over British India." It is obvious, from the complacency with which he expresses his opinion, that "not even Mr. Rickards would pretend that money was not accounted for which was in his own coffers, or lying at his bankers," that he totally misconceives the nature of the question at issue. If the enquiry had reference to the application of sums admitted to have been received from commerce and territorial revenue jointly, and deposited without distinction in the same treasury, it would certainly be a very satisfactory account of any portion to shew that it remained there; no doubt has ever been suggested that the Company is in a condition to shew, by an indiscriminate enumeration of territorial and commercial disbursements, that all the money received indiscriminately from territorial revenue and commerce, except the balances remaining in the treasuries, has really been expended; but that does not meet the difficulty, which has reference to the proper classification of these receipts and disbursements into territorial and commercial;

accordingly it is asked, what proportion of the funds received into and disbursed from the common treasury, have been received and disbursed on account of territorial revenue, and what proportion on account of commerce? Now it is quite wide of the question, it is not at all to the purpose, to reply that there is a balance of the joint fund remaining unexpended larger than the amount at some former period; it cannot appear to which branch of the subject that balance belongs, nor in what proportions, until it has been ascertained, by an account stated, in what proportions they have respectively contributed to it; but this account is precisely the answer required; and thus the very question which the reviewer thinks is to be affected by the state of that balance, must be determined before the balance can be used in any manner whatever in the argument.

Formerly the writers accredited by the Company were so far from entertaining any doubt of a large surplus of Indian revenue after the grant of the Dewanny, that they constantly urge it as a conclusive reason for continuing the exclusive trade in the Company, that this is the only safe and convenient method of bringing home the surplus territorial revenue, and making it available to the proprietors and the public. So long as this could be used as a reason for continuing the restrictions required by the Company for the protection of their commerce, it was not only undisputed, but zealously asserted and stoutly maintained—he would have been subjected to the charge of “hallucination,” “entitlement,” &c. who should have ventured to surmise a doubt of its existence:—it is only in later years, since the promulgation of the appalling fact, that the general affairs of the Company, territorial and commercial, taken together, exhibited a deficiency of many millions, and the reflection to which such a state of things necessarily gave occasion,—viz. that with a surplus of Indian revenue, this deficiency must be wholly commercial, nay, that the loss by the Company’s commerce must necessarily be equal to this deficiency and the surplus of Indian revenue added together,—that a different course of reasoning has been adopted; and it is now, with as much pertinacity, insisted on, as an equally valid argument for the continuance of the Company’s exclusive privileges, that the Indian revenue, being deficient, has constantly been supported by the surplus profits of the trade: so that the government of this supposed rich and productive country must have been ruinous to any other sovereign than the United Company of Merchants in Leadenhall-street; it being only by means of their immense surplus of commercial profits, after dividing ten-and-a-half per cent. per annum amongst themselves, that possession of it can be maintained; and thus, whether the Indian revenues are found redundant or deficient, either state furnishes unanswerable reasons for continuing and protecting the Company’s exclusive trade. Keeping in view what is now asserted on behalf of the Hon. Company, viz. “that after allowing for the amount of all returns made by the territory to commerce, the outlay from commercial funds on account of the territory, and the accruing interest to the 1st May 1831, would carry the total amount to £186,849,452,” it will be instructive to refer to two very eminent authorities who, having enjoyed peculiar opportunities of obtaining the fullest and most accurate information by access to the Hon. Company’s archives, have published opinions on the subject of the Indian revenue and the Company’s trade utterly irreconcilable with the hypothesis which the Company now seek to establish.*

* Here follow twenty pages of MS. extracts from Mr. Bruce’s “Plan for the Government of India” and Mr. Mill’s “History of British India.” We retain the reflections which follow the extracts:—
“Such

We perceive that the Company, considered only as merchants, have, from the earliest periods of their history, been constantly in difficulty and embarrassment; their subscribed capital swallowed up in unprofitable dead stock or advances to Government; their trading, of comparatively trivial and insignificant extent, conducted under the greatest disadvantages and the most ruinous expenditure in defeating the machinations or resisting the violence of powerful opponents; and their dividends obtained with difficulty by means which must long since have terminated in hopeless insolvency, if, in 1765, they had not unexpectedly become the virtual sovereigns of an immense empire, “yielding a revenue subservient to the purchase of investments for carrying on the trade;” and so long as “the trade was considered necessary for rendering the surplus revenues of utility to the public,” and the argument from a large surplus territorial revenue was therefore considered to be in favour of the continuation of the Company’s exclusive privileges, the fact, as we have seen, was not denied, but strongly asserted. It is contrary to all former conviction, and for the first time discovered and maintained, that there is no such thing as surplus territorial revenue; that India does not yield sufficient revenues to defray the charges of administering its own government, and can only be supported by the surplus commercial profits of the Hon. Company:—these notable discoveries are only made* when Mr. Rickards points particular attention to the existence of a large surplus of territorial revenue, in proof that the commerce of India, under the Hon. Company’s exclusive management of it, has been unprofitable and even ruinous; and therefore urges some relaxation of the system, not only in favour of the hapless cultivators of India, who, as Mr. Burke said, give “almost the whole produce of their labour to the East-India Company,” that, “with the rent produced by their industry the investments may be made for the trade to China;” but also in favour of the British manufacturers and merchants, who have shewn that they need only to be relieved from the shackles imposed on them by a regard to the supposed interests of the East-India Company to carry the trade, for the mutual benefit and aggrandizement of Great Britain and India, to an extent, compared with which all that will ever be effected by the resources of the Hon. Company, applied under their peculiar policy, even with the aid of the surplus territorial revenue, is but as dust in the balance.

But in opposition to the recorded opinions above quoted, the reviewer refers us to Mr. Melvill’s “deliberate conviction, that no statement of accounts has ever yet been published that does full justice to the commercial branch of the Company’s affairs.” Now, as nobody can doubt that the reviewer is very intimately acquainted with Mr. Melvill’s sentiments on this and all other questions connected with the subject,† he will perhaps be good enough to inform us in a future publication—since such a statement as should do “full justice to the commercial branch” is so great a desideratum,—how it happens that it has

* Such avowals as these on the part of authors who have been high in the confidence of the Hon. Company, who had ample and special facilities for informing themselves of the facts, but who might not perhaps anticipate the inferences which would one day be deduced from them, are calculated to moderate the assumed tone of confidence with which the apologists of the Hon. Company are now wont to treat the same kind of representations as flagrant mistakes, or unheard-of extravagancies, having no sort of foundation in the actual circumstances of the Company’s affairs.”

* The Company’s exposition of their affairs, dated 23d May 1810, speaks indeed of a deficit in the Indian revenue after charging against it the supplies to St. Helena, &c. in some of the years between 1783-4 and 1807-8; but never to an amount equal to the interest on the debt included in the account: in 1807-8, for instance, the deficiency is said to be £1,019,097, but that is after charging the account with £2,197,160 interest on debt.

† As this remark may possibly be misinterpreted by some, who might be thereby led to suspect that Mr. Melvill was the author of the review in question, we think it but just to that gentleman to say that the author is not Mr. Melvill, nor, as we are positively assured, at all acquainted with him.—ED.

never been presented to the public? The circumstance already adverted to, viz., that writers "are almost *unavoidably* deceived by partial statements of "the Company's complicated affairs, which are not drawn up for the specific purpose of making a complete exposition of them," so far from constituting a satisfactory reason why it may be dispensed with, seems imperatively to require it, and the public would indeed have great reason to be surprised if, upon a fair statement of the commercial account, strictly separated from all that relates to territorial revenue, the magnificent representations by the Hon. Company's governors-general, and officers of all ranks connected with their collection, as to the flourishing state of those revenues, should at length be found to have been mere delusions, or frauds practised upon the Company and the public; and should be superseded by the present representations of a deficiency of territorial revenue, to an amount which overwhelms the imagination, supplied by surplus commercial profits:—such an account, however sufficiently in detail to be subjected to analysis, it may confidently be predicted, will never appear.

3, Copthall Buildings,
August 1832.

ROBERT WILKINSON.

EMPLOYMENT OF NATIVES IN INDIA.

EXTRACT from the evidence of James Mill, Esq., before the Select Committee of the Commons on the Affairs of the East-India Company, 25th August 1831:—

"Q. Would not the people of India derive very considerable benefit from natives being employed in the collection of the revenue, where Europeans are at the present moment employed?—A. An opinion is very generally entertained, but which, I confess, I do not participate, that it would be good for the natives of India to be more largely employed in the business of the government than they now are. It appears to me, that the great concern of the people of India is, that the business of government should be well and cheaply performed, but that it is of little or no consequence to them who are the people that perform it. The idea generally entertained is, that you would elevate the people of India by giving them a greater share in their own government; but I think that, to encourage any people in a train of believing that the grand source of elevation is in being an *employé* of government, is any thing but desirable. The right thing, in my opinion, is to teach people to look for their elevation to their own resources, their industry and economy. Let the means of accumulation be afforded to our Indian subjects; let them grow rich as cultivators, merchants, manufacturers, and not accustom themselves to look for wealth and dignity to successful intriguing for places under government, the benefit from which, whatever it may be, can never extend beyond a very insignificant portion of the whole population.

"Q. Do you not conceive that the exclusion of the natives from the higher branches of the revenue employment is looked upon by them, and is in point of fact, a stigma upon them?—A. I do not believe they look upon it in that light. I consider that the feeling of degradation, from being governed by foreigners, is a feeling altogether European: I believe it has no existence in any part of Asia."

MEMOIR OF M. RÉMUSAT.

THE learned orientalist, J. P. Abel-Rémusat, who was torn from science in the prime of life, on the 3d of June last, belonged to a family of Marseilles, known in the history of Provence antecedent to the fourteenth century. He was born at Paris the 5th September 1788. His parents having designed him for the medical profession, he pursued it with success; and although this study would seem to claim the exclusive attention of those who apply themselves thereto, he nevertheless found time to indulge his ardour for the cultivation of oriental languages. Young as he then was, following the impulse of a kind of secret inspiration, relying on his own resolution and encouraged by his own hopes, he devoted himself, in the first instance, to the mysteries of the language and literature of China. What must have been the obstacles with which he had to struggle, denied the aid of grammar or dictionary of this difficult tongue, neither of which then existed in print, and the mean jealousy of the keeper of the oriental manuscripts in the Royal Library prevented him from consulting the unpublished ones in that depository, under the flimsy pretext that all lexicographical and grammatical manuscripts ought to be at the sole disposal of the person entrusted with the printing of the dictionary published by the French government! This impediment was, indeed, a serious one; but it could not repress a spirit so ardent and indefatigable as that of M. Abel-Rémusat: by comparing with the original texts the translations of Chinese books to be found in Europe,—principally the works of Confucius and Mencius,—he succeeded in penetrating the secret of the learned dialect of eastern Asia. With this feeble aid he compiled a Chinese dictionary and a grammar: it must, indeed, be presumed that his progress would have been less rapid, if he had not had an opportunity, in 1811, of procuring a copy of the Latin Chinese dictionary of the French mission at Peking. It was this valuable manuscript, with the dictionaries of the Chinese themselves, which so expeditiously opened to him a full and complete knowledge of this language. Prior to his obtaining this powerful help, he had published (in the same year) his "Essay on the Chinese Language and Literature." This production, coming from a student only twenty-three years of age, yet indicating a sinologist already of the first order, thenceforward fixed upon M. Rémusat the attention of the few persons who cultivated this literature in Europe, and all were eager to commence a correspondence with him. The most illustrious members of the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles-Lettres, struck with the extraordinary talents of the young physician, were at the same time filled with alarm at his exposure to the then universal law of conscription, and that a life of so much promise should be risked in a field of battle. The Academy ventured to appeal to the Emperor, and to solicit an honourable exemption in favour of M. Rémusat: the application was complied with, and science, for this reason, as well as for others, incurred an immense obligation to Napoleon.

Our young orientalist, to whom the printed Chinese books in the Paris Library could not be refused, soon perceived the certain advantage which must accrue from the Mandshoo translations of those identical works; and he accordingly applied himself with zeal to the study of the language of the conquerors of China, conjointly with the Chinese. The Mongol and the Tibetan dialects likewise engaged his attention, and he made as rapid a progress in acquiring them as was practicable with the feeble and imperfect means within his reach.

In 1814, at the suggestion of the illustrious Baron de Sacy, a minister who was a patron of the arts, induced Louis XVIII. to found two chairs, of Chinese and of Sanscrit, in the Royal College of France. M. Abel-Rémusat was nominated to the former, which he filled with honour until his death. Taught by his own experience, he felt it to be his duty to facilitate his pupils' acquisition of the Chinese by the publication of a Chinese grammar. This excellent work, which is a model of perspicuity and method, appeared in 1822, and has powerfully contributed to disseminate a knowledge of Chinese throughout the continent of Europe. Two years before, M. Rémusat had published the first volume of his *Recherches sur les Langues Tartares*. His original intention was merely to give a sketch of the nature of the Mandshoo, Mongol, Turkish and Tibetan dialects, in a small octavo volume; but particular reasons induced him to extend the work, in which he comprehended a variety of very important researches concerning the literature of the nations just mentioned. The second volume, which was to contain the original texts translated in the first, with vocabularies and examples, has never appeared.

Having been elected a member of the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles-Lettres, M. Rémusat communicated to that learned body a considerable number of papers, many of which are of the utmost importance; we mention the following only: on "the Political Relations of Christian Princes with the Mongol Emperors," on "the Life and Opinions of the Chinese Philosopher Laou-tsze," and on "the Origin of the Chinese Characters." His papers on various questions relative to "the Geography of Central Asia," which were also read before the Academy, are of less value. M. Rémusat was no geographer, and he wanted the requisite materials for comparing the geographical opinions, respecting the state of central Asia, recorded by Chinese authors, with modern information. It must be admitted that he was greatly deceived with regard to the position of Kurakorum, the capital of the immediate successors of Chinghiz Khan. In his "Remarks on the Extension of the Chinese Empire towards the West," he has likewise been led into error, by confounding the name of the city of *Tharas*, on the Syr Daria, with that of the river *Talas*, in central Asia, which is situated several degrees further to the east. This circumstance has vitiated the whole of his geographical system respecting these countries, by occasioning him to fix too far to the west several places in the north-west of the Chinese empire.

In the *Notices et Extraits de la Bibliothèque du Roi*, M. Abel-Rémusat has inserted two works of very considerable importance; one is an edition of the Chinese and Mandshoo text of the *Chung yung* of Confucius, with translations and notes; the other, a complete analysis of the great Chinese and Japanese encyclopædia, published in 1713. The latter exhibits the author not only as a philologist and orientalist, but also as a distinguished naturalist.

The translation of romances, and other specimens of the polite literature of China, into an European tongue, presents difficulties far greater than that of historical or philosophical works. The latter are generally accompanied by excellent commentaries, whilst the romances abound with proverbial and vulgar expressions, and allusions to circumstances or events with which we are unacquainted. These very difficulties offered an attraction to M. Rémusat, and incited him to undertake the translation of the *Yü keou le*, which he published under the title of "The Two Female Cousins." This work, which was executed with surprising ability and spirit, chiefly contributed to make the author known to the world at large, which commonly pays little attention to the productions of philologists and orientalists. If he has, now and then,

fallen into mistakes in his explanation of certain figurative and metaphorical terms, we should attribute these errors to the ignorance which exists in Europe regarding the manners of China, and not to any want of skill or of familiarity with the Chinese language.

It would be tedious to enumerate in this place all the other works published by M. Rémusat; we shall therefore confine our notice to those he has left in manuscript: they are three in number, two of which, unfortunately, are unfinished.

M. Rémusat, so early as 1814, had copied entirely a philosophical dictionary of the Buddhist religion, printed at Peking in five languages, namely, Sanscrit (written in Tibetan characters), Tibetan, Mandshoo, Mongol, and Chinese. He added to the transcript a Latin translation, made, it is true, at a period when it could not be exempt from errors, inasmuch as the true system of Buddhism was not then known, but with our present information it would not be difficult to rectify these errors. It was the author's intention to do this; he wished, moreover, to add an ample commentary to the work; and he contemplated the editing of it conjointly with that learned Indian scholar, M. E. Burnouf, who has applied himself particularly to researches into the subject of the ancient religion and philosophical systems of the Hindus, and who, from his profound acquaintance with the Sanscrit, the Pali, and other dialects of India, would have been able to supply whatever was deficient in M. Rémusat. Such a work, thus executed, would have formed an unerring guide in the labyrinth of Buddhist metaphysics, and removed most of the difficulties which still prevent it from being perfectly comprehended.

The second work left by M. Rémusat is a "Translation of the *Fü kwo ke*," or the narrative of the journey undertaken by the bonze Che fä hën and his companions across Tartary, the east of Persia, and Hindustan, in search of the books of the law of Buddha, and to visit the holy places which had been sanctified by the presence of that legislator. This translation is quite complete; unhappily, it is unintelligible without geographical, historical, and philosophical notes, which, executed by the hand of a master, cannot have been more than half perfected by the author. It must be a matter of extreme difficulty to put the finishing stroke to this work, according to its present plan, since it would demand an editor who has gone through the prodigious and toilsome investigations into the subject of Buddhism, which occupied M. Rémusat eight years, and who has acquired all the knowledge he had accumulated. Yet, it may be possible, perhaps, to explain that portion of the text left without a commentary, by short notes extracted from Chinese works and other sources. It was the intention of M. Rémusat that this work should have been published by the Oriental Translation Committee, which has announced the work as about to appear under its auspices: it is now supposed that the French government will print it, in its present state, at the royal press at Paris.

The third work left behind by our author is a "Natural History of the Eastern Countries of Asia." Those vast regions have been hitherto concealed from scientific investigations; few travellers have been permitted to visit the interior of China, Japan, and Tartary. The missionaries, to whom we are indebted for such valuable disquisitions on the history and antiquities of those countries, had it not in their power to furnish more than a superficial account of their plants, animals, or minerals. None of those individuals, whom zeal for proselytism heretofore led to China and Japan, had made the natural sciences a special object of study. A few of the travellers, to whom political missions have occasionally opened the avenues of those empires, were better

qualified in this respect; but time and opportunity were almost invariably wanting to enable them to form correct ideas respecting the natural history of the eastern portion of the old continent. This grievous blank in our information was apparent in matters which related to geology, the geography of plants, the dispersion of the animal species, but especially in what concerned medicine, rural and domestic economy, agriculture, and commerce. In the dictionaries which we now possess of the Chinese themselves, nearly all the productions of the three kingdoms of nature are designated merely by vague terms, in this manner: "name of a tree; name of a plant,—of a stone—of a bird," &c. M. Rémusat undertook to remedy this inconvenience. In the absence of a thorough exploration of these eastern countries, books and figures, painted and engraved, afforded some information respecting their principal products. The Chinese and the Japanese possess very extensive treatises on natural history. They contain descriptions and frequently figures of all the subjects of the three kingdoms which have attracted the attention of the natives. By combining these two resources, descriptions and plates, we may, in many cases, determine exactly, or at least proximately, the genus and even the species of the object. This was the laborious work undertaken by M. Rémusat, aided by the science of such men as Brown, G. Cuvier, F. Cuvier, Corren de Serra, Jussieu, Petit Thouars, Valenciennes, Walckenaer, &c. In order successfully to accomplish such a work, the first thing to be done was to collect from all the original treatises,—Chinese, Japanese, Mandshoo, Mongol, &c.,—the whole of the denominations; next to determine their synonyms, first with each other, and then with our scientific nomenclatures. This has been done by M. Rémusat; and this portion of his work, classed alphabetically, is completely finished, with the exception of a few branches of zoology, which it would not be difficult to complete. Unfortunately, the original descriptions are not translated; but even without this, the work would deserve to be published, since it would afford the means of understanding Chinese and Japanese works on technology and agriculture, which has been hitherto impracticable, on account of our ignorance of the significations of the names in natural history.

The preliminary labours requisite for this great work furnished M. Rémusat with materials for a general sketch of the Chinese system of natural history. It appeared to him the more interesting to examine what had been, in this respect, the march of the human mind in the eastern regions of Asia, because those countries are almost the only ones in the old continent which have not been subjected to the influence, more or less direct, of the method of Aristotle, the common preceptor of most nations in the West and in modern Asia. With the talent and perspicuity which distinguish all the productions of the learned Parisian professor, he has digested his observations in a paper on "the State of the Natural Sciences amongst the Nations of Eastern Asia," which has never yet appeared in print, and which Madame Rémusat, the author's widow, has placed in our hands for publication.*

* The first portion of this paper appears in our present number.

MR. ATKINSON'S TRANSLATION OF THE SHAH-NAMEH.*

THE Oriental Translation Committee, notwithstanding the many valuable works which they have been the instrument of transferring into English literature from the languages of the East, have not laid the country under greater obligations, than by their patronage of this translation of the *Shah-Námeh*. The names of the two most distinguished poets of Persia, Firdausi and Hafiz, are familiar enough to the ears of English readers, but their works are almost as little known amongst us as the *Zendavesta* or the *Rig-véda*. The truth is that, besides the habitual aversion of Europeans to the study of oriental literature, it must be confessed that its productions are rarely placed before them in a form which is very attractive. Oriental scholars, who are capable of following the wild and eccentric flights of an Eastern imagination, and of penetrating the immeasurable depths of Persian mysticism, are shocked at versions which are not close and faithful. Yet who can endure poetry transposed? and how few unite to a just perception of the beauties of the original, the genius and mechanical skill requisite to transfuse those beauties into English verse, which can please the refined and fastidious taste of the present generation? Most of our translations from Persian poetry are either close renderings of the language, in prose, or copies, in verse, which the Persian author would have some difficulty in recognizing as even an imitation of himself.

In venturing upon a translation of Firdausi, there is another obstacle to be encountered, namely, the extreme length of the *Shah-Námeh*. Sixty thousand couplets could not, probably, be rendered into English verse in much less than a quarter of a million of lines, which, reckoning the same number per page as in the work before us, would fill seventeen tolerably thick octavo volumes.

A sense of all these inconveniences induced us to project, a short time back, the publishing in this journal succinct reviews of oriental authors, with occasional translations of remarkable passages, which, we were of opinion, would contribute to render the study of those authors more popular, and enable the English reader to form more just and accurate ideas of the nature and merits of their productions. This scheme we commenced, in our fourth volume, by a review of the *Gulistan* of Saadi, and a coadjutor was employed in a similar task upon the *Shah-Námeh* of Firdausi, when the appearance of Mr. Atkinson's work induced him to forego his laborious occupation, inasmuch as Mr. Atkinson has filled up, upon a larger and grander scale, the same outline which he had sketched for his own review.

Not having yet had sufficient time to bestow, upon the work before us, the degree of attention requisite to speak critically upon its merits as a translation, we shall confine our present notice to a brief analysis, in order that the reader may be enabled to form some judgment of it; reserving, perhaps, to a future occasion a more elaborate review.

* The *Shah-Námeh* of the Persian poet Firdausi, translated and abridged in prose and verse, with Notes and Illustrations. By JAMES ATKINSON, Esq., of the Hon. East-India Company's Bengal Medical Service. London. Printed for the Oriental Translation Fund, 1832. Murray, Parbury, Allen, and Co.

Mr. Atkinson has been long known to oriental scholars as a proficient in the language of Firdausi, and his occasional poetical publications have taught English readers to appreciate his taste and acquirements in English poetry.* He tells us, in his preface, that twenty-five years ago he contemplated such an abstract of the *Shâh-Nâmeh* as the present, which he brought to a conclusion in 1829. It will not be displeasing, therefore, to our readers, to have his opinion of the *chef d'œuvre* of the Persian Homer:—

The *Shâh-Nâmeh* is indeed a history in rhyme. It comprises the annals and achievements of the ancient kings of Persia, from Kaiûmers down to the invasion and conquest of that empire by the Saracens, in 636, an estimated period of more than 3,600 years! It was finished early in the eleventh century, gathered from the tales and legends for ages traditionally known throughout the country, and in accordance with that origin, it abounds in adventures of the most wild and romantic description, in prodigious efforts of strength and valour, and there are heroines to be met with in the Persian bard as intrepid and beautiful as ever vanquished heart or wielded sword in western poetry. It is, in fact, considered one of the finest productions of the kind which Oriental, or rather, perhaps, Mahomedan nations can boast; and though the general character of Persian composition is well known to be excess of ornament and inflation of style, the language of Firdausi is comparatively simple, and possesses a greater portion of the energy and grace of our own poets than has been commonly admitted, as will be seen from the copious notes and illustrations at the end of this work. His verse is exquisitely smooth and flowing, and never interrupted by inverted and harsh forms of construction. He is perhaps the sweetest as well as the most sublime poet of Persia. In epic grandeur he is above all, and he is besides, one of the easiest to be understood.

The preface, which is an enlargement of that prefixed to his translation of the episode of *Sohrab*, published in 1814, contains a biography of Firdausi,—if the scanty and unsatisfactory details to be gleaned from eastern authors respecting his history can be so called,—in which, however, little could be added by the industry of Mr. Atkinson to the facts recorded by Doulet-shah, whose life of the poet has been given in this journal.† Some remarks are also introduced upon the hero of the *Shâh-Nâmeh*, the redoubtable Rustem, the points of analogy between whom and the Hercules of the Grecian mythology have been ingeniously discussed by Sir William Ouseley.

The work itself is abridged into a readable form in the following manner. The historical and traditional matter is condensed into a summary, more or less detailed, of the substance; the splendid passages are translated fully in verse. By this means, the reader has a connected view of the whole poem, its characters, the battle-scenes, the romantic incidents, and the historical events of the thirty-six centuries. The invocation, which contains the remarkable compliment to King Mahmood, composed by the poet in the royal presence, at his first introduction, is given by Mr. Atkinson

* See his translation of the Rape of the Bucket of Tassoni, a highly creditable specimen of skill in a very difficult department of verse.

† See *Anat. Journ.* vol. xxvii. p. 529.

fully in rhyme, which, in elegance and closeness to the original, affords a very favourable specimen of his skill. The translation of the beautiful episode of *Sohrab*, which is abridged in the body of the work, and now revised and augmented, is inserted at the end.

We may here observe that Firdausi's verse is uniformly the same, consisting of eleven syllables, like that of Anstey's *Bath Guide*; but Mr. Atkinson, judiciously, we think, in order to introduce an agreeable variety; has adopted different metres, as well as both rhyme and blank verse.

Having thus briefly stated the plan of the work, from which it will be seen that it is intended not for the oriental scholar alone but for general perusal, we proceed to give a few specimens of its execution. We begin with a short extract from the story of Jemshid, so renowned for his learning and wisdom.

After the lapse of seven hundred years, however, inordinate ambition inflamed the heart of Jemshid, and, having assembled all the illustrious personages and learned men in his dominions before him, he said to them:—"Tell me if there exists, or ever existed, in all the world, a king of such magnificence and power as I am?" They unanimously replied:—"Thou art, alone, the mightiest, the most victorious: there is no equal to thee!" The just God beheld this foolish pride and vanity with displeasure, and, as a punishment, cast him from the government of an empire into a state of utter degradation and misery.

All looked upon the throne, and heard and saw
Nothing but Jemshid, he alone was king,
Absorbing every thought; and in their praise,
And adoration of that mortal man,
Forgot the worship of the great Creator.
Then proudly thus he to his nobles spoke,
Intoxicated with their loud applause:
"I am unequalled, for to me the earth
Owes all its science; never did exist
A sovereignty like mine, beneficent
And glorious, driving from the populous land
Disease and want. Domestic joy and rest
Proceed from me; all that is good and great
Waits my behest; the universal voice
Declares the splendour of my government,
Beyond whatever human heart conceived,
And me the only monarch of the world."
—Soon as these words had parted from his lips,—
Words impious, and insulting to high heaven,—
His earthly grandeur faded:—then all tongues
Grew clamorous and bold. The day of Jemshid
Passed into gloom, his brightness all obscured.
What said the Moralist? "When thou wert a king
Thy subjects were obedient, but whoever
Proudly neglects the worship of his God,
Brings desolation on his house and home."
—And when he marked the insolence of his people,
He knew the wrath of Heaven had been provoked,
And terror overcame him.

Jemshid now become a wanderer, and Zohâk, having usurped the

throne, had sent spies, in every direction to intercept the unfortunate prince.

When Zohák received intelligence of the apprehension of his enemy, he ordered him to be brought before the throne, that he might enjoy the triumph.

All fixed their gaze upon the captive king,
Loaded with chains; his hands behind his back;
The ponderous fetters round his neck
Down to his feet; oppressed with shame he stood,
Like the narcissus bent with heavy dew.
Zohák received him with a scornful smile,
Saying, "Where is thy diadem, thy throne;
Where is thy kingdom, where thy sovereign rule;
Thy laws and royal ordinances—where,
Where are they now? What change is this that fate
Has wrought upon thee?" Jemshíd thus rejoined:
"Unjustly am I brought in chains before thee,
Betrayed, insulted—thou the cause of all;
And yet thou wouldst appear to feel my wrongs!"
Incensed at this defiance, mixed with scorn,
Fiercely Zohák replied, "Then choose thy death;
Shall I behead thee, stab thee, or impale thee,
Or with an arrow's point transfix thy heart?
What is thy choice?"—"Since I am in thy power,
Do with me what thou wilt—why should I dread
Thy utmost vengeance, why express a wish
To save my body from a moment's pain?"

As soon as Zohák heard these words, he resolved upon a horrible deed of vengeance. He ordered two planks to be brought, and Jemshíd being fastened down between them, his body was divided the whole length with a saw, making, says Firdausí, two figures of Jemshíd out of one!

Why do mankind upon this fleeting world
Place their affections? Wickedness alone
Is nourished into freshness; sounds of death, too,
Are ever on the gale to wear out life.
My heart is satisfied—O Heaven! no more,
Free me at once from this continual sorrow.

The tyrant's cruelty and oppression had become intolerable. He was constantly shedding blood, and committing every species of crime.

The serpents still on human brains were fed,
And every day two youthful victims bled;
The sword, still ready—thirsting still to strike,
Warrior and slave were sacrificed alike.

At that period there lived a man named Gavah, a blacksmith, remarkably strong and brave, and who had a large family. Upon the day on which it fell to the lot of two of his children to be killed to feed the serpents, he rose up with indignation in presence of the king, and said:

"Thou art the king, but wherefore on my head
Cast fire and ashes? If thou hast the form
Of hissing dragon, why to me be cruel?
Why give the brains of my beloved children
As serpent-food, and talk of doing justice?"
At this bold speech the monarch was dismayed,
And scarcely knowing what he did, released

The blacksmith's sons. How leapt the father's heart!
How warmly he embraced his darling boys!
But now Zohák directs that Gavah's name
Shall be inscribed upon the register.
Soon as the blacksmith sees it written there,
Wrathful he turns towards the chiefs assembled,
Exclaiming loud: "Are ye then men, or what,
Lengued with a Demon!" All astonished heard,
And saw him tear the hated register,
And cast it under foot with rage and scorn.

Gavah having thus reviled the king bitterly, and destroyed the register of blood, departed from the court, and took his children along with him. After he had gone away, the nobles said to the king:

"Why should reproaches, sovereign of the world,
Be thus permitted? Why the royal scroll
Torn in thy presence, with a look and voice
Of proud defiance, by the rebel blacksmith?
So fierce his bearing, that he seems to be
A bold confederate of this Feridún."
Zohák replied: "I know not what o'ercame me,
But when I saw him, with such vehemence
Of grief and wild distraction, strike his forehead,
Lamenting o'er his children, doomed to death,
Amazement seized my heart, and chained my will.
What may become of this, Heaven only knows,
For none can pierce the veil of destiny."

Gavah, meanwhile, with warning voice set forth
What wrongs the nation suffered, and there came
Multitudes round him, who called out aloud
For justice! justice! On his javelin's point
He fixed his leathern apron for a banner,
And, lifting it on high, he went abroad
To call the people to a task of vengeance.
Wherever it was seen crowds followed fast,
Tired of the cruel tyranny they suffered.
"Let us unite with Feridún," he cried,
"And from Zohák's oppression we are free!"
And still he called aloud, and all obeyed
Who heard him, high and low. Anxious he sought
For Feridún, not knowing his retreat;
But still he hoped success would crown his search.

The hour arrived, and when he saw the youth,
Instinctively he knew him, and thanked Heaven
For that good fortune. Then the leathern banner
Was splendidly adorned with gold and jewels,
And called the flag of Gavah. From that time
It was a sacred symbol; every king
In future, on succeeding to the throne,
Did honour to that banner, the true sign
Of royalty, in veneration held.

Rustem is appointed by his father Zál to discover the retreat of Kai-kobád, and raise him to the sovereignty of Persia.

Rustem accordingly mounted Rakush, and accompanied by a powerful force, pursued his way towards the mountain Alberz; and though the road was in-

feasted by the troops of Afrásiyáb, he valiantly overcame every difficulty that was opposed to his progress. On reaching the vicinity of Alberz, he observed a beautiful spot of ground studded with luxuriant trees, and watered by glittering rills. There too, sitting upon a throne, placed in the shade on the flowery margin of a stream, he saw a young man, surrounded by a company of friends and attendants, and engaged at a gorgeous entertainment. Rustem, when he came near, was hospitably invited to partake of the feast; but this he declined, saying, that he was on an important mission to Alberz, which forbade the enjoyment of any pleasure till his task was accomplished; in short, that he was in search of Kai-kobád: but upon being told that he would there receive intelligence of him, he alighted and approached the bank of the stream where the company was assembled. The young man who was seated upon the golden throne took hold of the hand of Rustem, and filling up a goblet with wine, gave another to his guest, and asked him at whose command or suggestion he was in search of Kai-kobád. Rustem replied, that he was sent by his father Zál, and frankly communicated to him the special object they had in view. The young man, delighted with the information, immediately discovered himself, acknowledged that he was Kai-kobád, and then Rustem respectfully hailed him as the sovereign of Persia.

The banquet was resumed again—
 And, hark, the softly warbled strain,
 As harp and flute, in union sweet,
 The voices of the singers meet.
 The black-eyed damsels now display
 Their art in many an amorous lay;
 And now the song is loud and clear,
 And speaks of Rustem's welcome here.
 "This is a day, a glorious day,
 That drives ungenial thoughts away;
 This is a day to make us glad,
 Since Rustem comes for Kai-kobád;
 O, let us pass our time in glee,
 And talk of Jemshíd's majesty,
 The pomp and glory of his reign,
 And still the sparkling goblet drain.—
 Come, Sakí, fill the wine-cup high,
 And let not ev'n its brim be dry;
 For wine alone has power to part
 The rust of sorrow from the heart.
 Drink to the king, in merry mood,
 Since fortune smiles, and wine is good;
 And ever choose those things divine,
 Night, and a mistress, lights, and wine.
 The Heavens may oft our choice condemn.
 But be not thou displeased with them,
 Quaffing red wine is better far
 Than shedding blood in strife, or war:
 Man is but dust, and why should he
 Become a fire of enmity?
 Drink deep, all other cares resign,
 For what can vie with ruby wine!"

One of the exploits of the warrior Giw presents a very animated picture.

At the period when Giw arrived on the banks of the Jihún, the stream was very rapid and formidable, and he requested the ferrymen to produce their certificates to shew themselves equal to their duty. They pretended that their certificates were lost, but demanded for their fare the black horse upon which Giw rode. Giw replied, that he could not part with his favourite horse; and they rejoined, "Then give us the damsel who accompanies you." Giw answered and said, "This is not a damsel, but the mother of that youth!"—"Then," observed they, "give us the youth's crown." But Giw told them that he could not comply with their demand; yet he was ready to reward them with money to any extent. The pertinacious ferrymen, who were not anxious for money, then demanded his armour, and this was also refused; and such was their independence or their effrontery, that they replied, "If not one of these four things you are disposed to grant, cross the river as best you may." Giw whispered to Kai-khosráu, and told him that there was no time for delay. "When Gávah, the blacksmith," said he, "rescued thy great ancestor, Feridún, he passed the stream in his armour without impediment; and why should we, in a cause of equal glory, hesitate for a moment?" Under the inspiring influence of an auspicious omen, and confiding in the protection of the Almighty, Kai-khosráu at once impelled his foaming horse into the river; his mother, Ferangís, followed with equal intrepidity, and then Giw; and notwithstanding the perilous passage, they all successfully overcame the boiling surge, and landed in safety, to the utter amazement of the ferrymen, who of course had expected they would be drowned.

It so happened that at the moment they touched the shore, Afrásiyáb with his army arrived, and had the mortification to see the fugitives on the other bank, beyond his reach. His wonder was equal to his disappointment.

"What spirits must they have to brave
 The terrors of that boiling wave—
 With steed and harness riding o'er
 The billows to the further shore!"
 —It was a cheering sight, they say,
 To see how well they kept their way;
 How Ferangís impelled her horse
 Across that awful torrent's course,
 Guiding him with heroic hand,
 To reach unhurt the friendly strand.

Afrásiyáb continued for some time mute with astonishment and vexation, and when he recovered, ordered the ferrymen to get ready their boats to pass him over the river; but Húmán dissuaded him from that measure, saying that they could only convey a few troops, and they would doubtless be received by a large force of the enemy on the other side. At these words, Afrásiyáb seemed to devour his own blood with grief and indignation, and immediately retracing his steps, returned to Túrán.

As soon as Giw entered within the boundary of the Persian empire, he poured out thanksgivings to God for his protection, and sent intelligence to Káús of the safe arrival of the party in his dominions. The king rejoiced exceedingly, and appointed an honorary deputation under the direction of Gúdarz, to meet the young prince on the road. On first seeing him, the king moved forward to receive him; and weeping affectionately, kissed his eyes and face, and had a throne prepared for him exactly like his own, upon which he seated him; and calling the nobles and warriors of the land together, commanded them to obey him. All readily promised their allegiance, excepting

Tús, who left the court in disgust, and repairing forthwith to the house of Friburz, one of the sons of Káús, told him that he would only pay homage and obedience to him, and not to the infant whom Gíw had just brought out of a desert. Next day the great men and leaders were again assembled to declare publicly by an official act their fealty to Kai-khosráu, and Tús was also invited to the banquet, which was held on the occasion, but he refused to go. Gíw was deputed to repeat the invitation; and he then said, "I shall pay homage to Friburz, as the heir to the throne, and to no other.

"For is he not the son of Kai-káús,
And worthy of the regal crown and throne?
I want not any of the race of Poshung—
None of the proud Túránian dynasty—
Fruitless has been thy peril, Gíw, to bring
A silly child among us, to defraud
The rightful prince of his inheritance!"

Gíw, in reply, vindicated the character and attainments of Khosráu; but Tús was not to be appeased. He therefore returned to his father and communicated to him what had occurred. Gúdarz was roused to great wrath by this resistance to the will of the king, and at once took twelve thousand men and his seventy-eight kinsmen, together with Gíw, and proceeded to support his cause by force of arms. Tús, apprized of his intentions, prepared to meet him, but was reluctant to commit himself by engaging in a civil war, and said, internally:

"If I unsheath the sword of strife,
Numbers on either side will fall,
I would not sacrifice the life
Of one who owns my sovereign's thrall.
My country would abhor the deed,
And may I never see the hour
When Persia's sons are doomed to bleed,
But when opposed to foreign power!
The cause must be both good and true,
And if their blood in war must flow,
Will it not seem of brighter hue,
When shed to crush the Tartar foe?"

These specimens will furnish the reader with some idea of the mode of translation adopted by Mr. Atkinson, and of the amusement they will find in this popular transcript of the Persian Iliad. Many of the romances in the *Sháh-Námeh* are of high dramatic interest; such, for example, as the loves of Zál and Rúdábeh, the affecting story of Sohrab, the loves of Byzun and Manijeh, and the story of Sáiáwush.

The entertaining notes and illustrations in the work display learning and research. The elegant translation from the *Saki-námeh* of Hafez beginning—

Saki! ere our life decline,
Bring the ruby-tinted wine

which shows that the translator is as much at home in anacreontic as in epic poetry, we would cite, but that it has already been inserted in this Journal.*

We must not omit to notice that the Oriental Translation Committee have justly considered this translation deserving of one of the royal gold medals.

* See O. S. Vol. III. p. 144.

RAMMOHUN ROY' TRANSLATION OF THE VEDAS.*

THIS is a republication of some translations from the Sanscrit and controversial tracts and letters, printed by the author in India, the most important of which (the translations of the *Védas*, for example) have been published, more or less fully, in the early numbers of this Journal. A detailed and critical examination of this work, which embodies, in a convenient and authentic form, some valuable materials for appreciating the real character of pure Brahminical theology, is, therefore, uncalled for.

The abridgment of the *Vedant*, or "Resolution of all the Veds," which "establishes the unity of the Supreme Being, and that he alone is the object of propitiation and worship," will teach those who declaim against Hinduism that they have something to learn as well as something to unlearn. It must be recollected that the enlightened translator is now a convert to Unitarian Christianity.

The summary of the design of these celebrated writings is thus given by Rammohun Roy, in his introduction to the present work:

I feel induced to set forth here, briefly, the substance of these writings, to facilitate the comprehension of their purport, as being foreign to the generality of European readers. The Veda (or properly speaking, the spiritual parts of them) uniformly declare, that man is prone by nature, or by habit, to reduce the object or objects of his veneration and worship (though admitted to be unknown) to tangible forms, ascribing to such objects attributes, supposed excellent according to his own notions; whence idolatry, gross or refined, takes its origin, and perverts the true course of intellect to vain fancies. These authorities, therefore, hold out precautions against framing a deity after human imagination, and recommend mankind to direct all researches towards the surrounding objects, viewed either collectively or individually, bearing in mind their regular, wise, and wonderful combinations and arrangements; since such researches cannot fail, they affirm, to lead an unbiassed mind to a notion of a Supreme Existence, who so sublimely designs and disposes of them, as is every where traced through the universe. The same Veda represent rites and external worship addressed to the planets and elementary objects, or personified abstract notions, as well as to deified heroes, as intended for persons of mean capacity; but enjoin spiritual devotion, as already described, benevolence, and self-control, as the only means of securing bliss.

* Translation of several Principal Books, Passages, and Texts of the Veds, and of some controversial works on Brahminical Theology. By RAJAH RAMMOHUN ROY. Second Edition. London, 1830. Parbury, Allen, and Co.

AN HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE REIGN OF THE EMPEROR KHËEN LUNG.

(Continued from p. 58.)

In 1773, Wän fūh, being unable to advance farther than mount Sōih ling, pitched his camp at Moogom. Thence he despatched Tung thēen peth, with a considerable detachment, to reconnoitre the enemy towards Dimda. In the sixth moon, Sonom secretly commissioned a person of Little Kin chhwan, named Tsitwandoor, to proceed from the valley of Mēi wo kow, in order to excite the Tibetans, who had submitted, to revolt again. On his way he fell in with the detachment of Tung thēen peth, which he attacked, and entirely cut off. The enemy also came from the other side of the mountains and harassed the Chinese camp near Moogom, intercepted their supplies, and having for some time stopped the course of the river which runs through the valley, suddenly opened it again, when the waters rushed into the camp, and completely wasted it: the loss of the Chinese amounted to 3,000 men, and Wän fūh was taken prisoner. In consequence of this disaster, Little Kin chhwan again fell into the power of the enemy. Akwei now saw that it was indispensable to seize upon every one of the small forts in Säng ghe dzung, Yodza, and Kaya, and to exterminate their inhabitants. With this view he pitched his tent at Oongoor lung; thence he marched westwards through Okahi, whilst Ming leang, who had been appointed to command under him, penetrated by Marly. In the tenth moon, i.e. in the month of December 1773, they joined Fung shingghe at Djosghia. Within five days, Akwei took by assault Dzuri, Akamyu, Mooramba, Looding dzung, and Minggō dzung, and advanced against Meino. On the other side, Ming leang took Tely, Thjai, Chihdana, and Deblian; and thus the two divisions occupied Little Kin chhwan.

In the beginning of 1774, Akwei prepared for the siege of Guga. Before that place is a high and very steep mountain, called Lobowa, which it was necessary to occupy before any operation could be undertaken against the place itself. The task was difficult, as the imperial troops were obliged to contend at every step with the mountaineers, who fought heroically, making a fortress of each of their little houses. It was, therefore, but very slowly and with great difficulty that Akwei could make any progress among the mountains of Great Kin chhwan; enemies, in every ravine, annoyed his troops, and even the women and children rolled large pieces of rock down upon them, by which many were crushed to death. The whole of that year 1774 was consumed in these skirmishes, which were excessively fatiguing to the Chinese army. It was not till the fifth moon of that year that Akwei, having taken Garangga, arrived before Lā oo wei, the usual residence of Sonom. After a siege and bombardment of three months, he took this strong place; yet not before Sonom, with his family, his court and troops, had withdrawn across the mountains, as far as the opposite extremity of Great Kin chhwan.

There was a town called Gara', very strong by situation as well as by the artificial works which protected it. In this place Sonom shut himself up, with the best of his troops, whilst his army took up a position in the vicinity, in order to defend the approaches. Akwei, when master of Lā oo wei, halted there for some time, in order to give repose to his men, and to make the necessary preparations. At length the Mandshoo army arrived near Gara'. What Akwei had done in besieging the capital and the other important posts, he repeated here with still more diligence and zeal. It was necessary to sur-

round the whole mountain on which Gara' is situated, in order to prevent Sonom from escaping, as he had done at Lā oo wei, Akwei's object was not only to render himself master of this place, but likewise of the person of the rebel prince. At length, in December 1775, Sonom, alarmed at being surrounded, meditated submission, and asked a truce for a few days, in order to prepare his terms. Akwei consented, and the Tibetan prince sent him his mother Atsang, his aunt Atsing, and his sister, as hostages for his fidelity. He proposed that his own life and the lives of all his people should be spared, and that he should be again permitted to govern subordinate to the emperor. Akwei replied that the question was of too great importance for him to decide; he advised him to rely upon his sovereign's clemency, and to deliver himself up freely into his hands. Sonom, however, did not consider it prudent to act upon this advice.

Akwei wrote to the emperor, and while waiting for his reply, pushed on the siege vigorously. When Khēen lung received his general's letter, he considered this long war as now terminated. He replied, that Akwei might assure the rebel of the pardon of his crimes, in case he would surrender immediately; that he might even promise him that he should be left in the government of his subjects, not, however, in the mountains of Kiu chhwan, but in such a part of the Chinese dominions as should be pointed out to him. When Akwei offered these terms to Sonom, the latter replied that he would rather bury himself under the ruins of his country than accept them; and he now defended himself with desperation. In January 1776, the corps of Ming leang and Foo th having joined Akwei, the Chinese army closely invested the retreat of Sonom, who, in March following, was compelled to surrender, with his family and about 2,000 soldiers he had left. Akwei then set fire to Gara', and razed it to its very foundations.

Khēen lung ordered the Tibetan prince and his family to be conveyed to Peking, whither his general also sent the head of Säng ghe sang, the king of Kin chhwan, who had died during these transactions. The too credulous Sonom had no doubt that he should be left in the enjoyment of his life and liberty at Peking, and did not think of destroying himself, as he at first intended. The good treatment he received from the Chinese general, the courteous manner in which he was attended on the journey, and the liberty he enjoyed of seeing his family, greatly contributed to nourish his hopes. But the emperor was far from designing to pardon him; on the contrary, he had prepared to make such an example of him as should intimidate the other vassals of the empire. When Sonom, therefore, arrived at Peking, he and his people were loaded with chains and brought before a court composed of grandees of the empire, with the ministers of state at their head. The prince, his youngest brother Solobon, his three ministers, Atsing his aunt, who had chiefly contributed to excite the revolt of the mountaineers, Langka her husband, as culpable as herself, were condemned to be cut to pieces, together with two lamas and other counsellors of Sonom. Khēen lung, seated on a throne placed in one of the courts of the palace, received the prince and the principal rebels, who were obliged to strike the ground with their foreheads. Thence the emperor went immediately to the great palace, called Ju thaë, where the instruments of torture were displayed in a great hall. Khēen lung seated himself at one end upon a small throne, in order to glut his eyes with the torments of the wretched victims of his wrath. Sonom confessed that he had tormented Wän fūh for 100 days, and then killed him, with his own hand, with an arrow; according to other writers, he declared that he had him wrapped up in cotton

steeped in oil and burnt. He also avowed that it was he who had killed the emperor's son-in-law, who had also fallen into his hands. After these avowals, the rebels were conducted to the place of execution, where they were fixed to stakes, and cut into a thousand pieces: their heads were exhibited in cages upon the palace-walls. Khëen lung, in commemoration of the conquest of Kin chhwan, composed an inscription, which was placed on a monument erected on four different spots, viz. one in the great school of Peking, one at Meino, another at Lā oo wēi, and the fourth at Garaï. The two Kin chhwans were subjected to Chinese administration, and were placed under the governor of Szee chhwan. The Great was called *ting* (or jurisdiction) of Argoo, and the Little, *ting* of Meino.

Whilst Khëen lung had to sustain the war against the Tibetans of the two Kin chhwans, another dangerous rebellion broke out in Shan tung province. One Wang lun, together with a priest named Fan wēi, were the leaders of this enterprise, which had been three years in preparation, but had been kept so secret, that between ten and twelve thousand men were in readiness before the commander of Show chung he'n, in the vicinity of which Wang lun resided, had any notion of it. In the year 1775, Wang lun, followed by 4,000 men, marched against the town, which he gained by treachery, killing the governor. He repulsed the forces sent against him, proclaimed himself emperor, adopted the ensigns of the Ming dynasty, and advanced by the way of Lew ling against Lin thsing chew. This city, having only a small garrison, opened its gates to him; but the Mandshoo soldiers retreated to the new town, from which Wang lun was repulsed with a loss of 300 men.

Khëen lung, on the news of this revolt, sent Shooohede, or Shoo ta jin, with a comparatively small force, against Wang lun; in order not to alarm the people. Wang lun, instead of marching to Peking, at the head of a numerous body of men rendered desperate by the distress of the times, amused himself at Lin thsing chew with a troop of players and with ostentatious ceremonies. Shoo ta jin surrounded him and put his troops to flight; but Wang lun set fire to his house and perished in the flames. The priest, Fan wēi, was taken prisoner and conveyed to Peking. The emperor, curious to know the secret of the plot, was present at his interrogatory. Fan kwei addressed him thus: "Prince, your good fortune is great; I had a thousand men at Jih ho, prepared to seize you when hunting; but your fortune prevented it." He and his associates were sentenced to death, and were publicly cut into pieces. In the following year, Khëen lung made a tour in the province of Shan tung, in which the rebellion of Wang lun had caused great damage.

In 1774, the emperor put in execution a design which he had formed for some time, and which was one of the most extensive ever executed by a monarch in favour of science. It was no less than that of forming four large libraries, all containing the same books; and publishing, at the same time, new editions of the best Chinese works, in every branch of human knowledge. With this view, the emperor had given, at different times, the strictest orders to the governors and other superior officers in the provinces to devote their utmost attention to discover, in their respective districts, whatever written monuments, books, and manuscripts existed there, which might have been overlooked or neglected. As an inducement to the possessors of such literary treasures to produce them, he promised that, after a selection and copies should have been made of them, the originals should be faithfully returned, and the possessors should be rewarded with money and honours, and their names inserted in a work which would transmit their fame to posterity. These

orders were executed throughout the whole empire. The people hastened to send whatever they could find in the shape of books and curious manuscripts; the four libraries were, in this manner, completed in ten years, and established at Peking, Yuen ming yuen, Jih ho, and Shing king or Mookden. Khëen lung caused, in 1784, a catalogue of these libraries to be published, under the title of *Szee khoo thaeuen shoo mūh lūh*, which is one of the best manuals of Chinese literature.

The sect of Pih lëen keaou, or of the 'law of the white lotos,' has continued, for a long time past, to excite partial troubles in China. A rebellion originating with this sect broke out in 1777, at Hwa chew, in Shān se, where it was headed by an individual named Wang foo ling. The viceroy of the province proceeded against the rebels, but notwithstanding volleys of musketry, they fought like madmen. He then charged them sword in hand; the battle lasted nearly five hours; the rebels lost about 1,500 men, and the remainder were made prisoners. Wang foo ling was found among the slain; he was dressed in a large black robe, and wore a mirror on his breast. His two wives, who had fought by his side, were also killed: the one had a black standard, and the other a white one. The heads of these three persons were cut off and exhibited in cages to the people.

In the following year, Khëen lung went to Mookden in order to visit the tombs of his ancestors. During his absence, it was reported at Peking that he was dead; a report which created great fermentation in the public mind. Akwei, who was then prime minister, and at the head of affairs, had under his orders all the troops at Peking and in the neighbourhood; and he took the necessary precautions. It was surmised, in the capital, that Khëen lung himself had been the author of the report, with the view of sounding the dispositions of his subjects, and of ascertaining the intentions of those who might pretend to the throne after his death. If this conjecture be well-founded, he must have been satisfied with the conduct of the princes of the blood, who all remain.

Khëen lung made his entrance into Peking on horseback, and was received with acclamations by the people.

The Hwang ho, in 1779, burst its banks, and made frightful ravages near E fung he'n, in Ho nan. The emperor sent Akwei to repair the damage, and to take measures to prevent the recurrence of similar disasters. The Mandshoo general drew off the waters by means of a new arm, or channel, about 200 *le* in length. It began in the district of E fung he'n, in Ho nan, and ran into the Thsing ho, in Keang nan, which flows towards the S.E., and unites at Thsing ho he'n with the Hwang ho. But notwithstanding this new work, the Hwang ho, in 1782, renewed its ravages. A country of more than 300 *le* from W. to E. by nearly 200 *le* from N. to S. was devastated in the most dreadful manner; the crops were completely lost; cattle and even whole villages were carried away by the current, and more than 50,000 families reduced to misery. Akwei was again despatched; he supplied these poor people with food, and repaired the banks of the river; but this was an enemy he could not easily overcome.

The Keang, or 'river' *par excellence*, which to a great distance from its mouth is subject to the effects of the tide, also causes, occasionally, immense ravages in Keang nan, the most beautiful and most fertile province of the empire. At certain periods, its waters overflow the fields to a great distance, and cover several leagues of land, which, on that account, the people are obliged to leave waste, although extremely fertile and productive. Khëen lung, visiting Keang nan in 1780, saw the sad effects of these periodical

inundations, which the people had become accustomed to consider as a necessary or unavoidable evil. But he thought differently, and determined, if possible, to have it remedied. As soon as he reached the capital, he consulted with Akwei, and charged him with the execution of the design he had formed. In the beginning of the following year, the minister set out for the scene of his operations.

He had been employed for about five months in fortifying the weakest points along the banks of the river, when the governor-general of Shān se and Kan sūh informed the emperor that the Mohammedans in the vicinity of Ning bo, and other places in the western part of Kan sūh, had made a sudden irruption in the neighbourhood of Ho chew, rendered themselves masters of the city, thrown down the bridges which lay across the river, in order to retard the march of troops sent against them, and were then besieging Lan chew foo. The pretext for this rebellion was the vexations to which the Mohammedans had been subjected by the Chinese mandarins: the general opinion in China, however, was that this war had been projected for eight years, and that the Muslims dwelling to the N.W. of the empire were clandestinely connected with the secret societies of the country, whose object is to drive the Mandshoos from China.

The emperor, upon this intelligence, sent a force of 20,000 Mandshoos, placing at their head his favourite, young Ho shin, subsequently better known under the name of Ho chung tang. Orders were also despatched to Akwei to proceed to the army and assume the principal command, with Ho shin as his second. Before Akwei's arrival, however, Ho shin undertook, with only the troops of the province assembled by the governor-general, to raise the siege of Lan chew foo, and succeeded; he even pursued the enemy, overtook them near the mountains, and routed them in a battle. Instead of being content with this victory, being in a mountainous and difficult country, impelled by his ardour, he pushed forward into the mountain-gorges, where he was hemmed in by the Mohammedans, who had rallied. His troops, without provisions or the means of procuring any, could neither advance nor retreat. In this melancholy position, Ho shin had remained for three days, when Akwei arrived at Lan chew foo, followed by some bodies of troops who had joined him in his route. Hearing of the apprehensions entertained respecting the army which had liberated the city, he hastened to its assistance, attacked the Mohammedans, and liberated Ho shin and his troops. He then sent him back to court to carry the news of the destruction of the rebels to the emperor. In an action which Akwei had with the Mohammedans, their chief was killed by a cannon-ball, and his people, disbanding themselves, took to flight. When the Mandshoo general had received all the reinforcements he thought necessary, he proceeded to exterminate the rebels, who were all massacred. The country which they had inhabited was repopled by Chinese, amongst whom the lands of the Mohammedans were distributed.

It was now apprehended that the Chinese government would proceed against all the other Mohammedans scattered over the empire, although they had taken no part in the revolt. But Khēen lung wisely contented himself with forbidding them to retain foreign priests, or to make use of books written in foreign languages, or give to the chief of their religion the title of Aong (Akhoon), which is not a Chinese word. These Mohammedans declared that they were of a much older sect than the rebels, and that they had no communication with them. The government, therefore, left to them the free exercise of their religion, contenting itself with having their names and places of residence

exactly registered. The governor-general of Shān se and Kan sūh were called to court, in order to render an account of his conduct, and to detail the causes of the troubles created by the Mohammedans; he could not justify himself, so as to satisfy the emperor and his judges, and was condemned to death: however, the emperor pardoned him, and substituted in his stead Le shay yaou, the former governor of Kwang tung.

Besides the Dalai lama, there is another living divinity in Tibet, namely, the Banchen Rimbokehe; in Mongol, Bogdo Banchen, or Banchen erdeni, or Banchen lama. He resides in the convent of Tashi h'loonbo (Teshoo loom-boon), near the city of Tigardze (Shigatsee). The Dalai lama himself adores this god-man, because his divine origin is older than his own. The latter is the chief of the sect of red lamas, and the Banchen of that of the yellow. In 1779, the Banchen lama, yielding to the repeated invitations of Khēen lung, undertook a journey to Peking, in order to congratulate the emperor on the occasion of his having attained the seventieth year of his life. He arrived in good health, after a long journey, during which he was every where treated with the utmost respect. The emperor received him at Jih ho, with the utmost splendour. From Jih ho, the Banchen lama went to Peking, where Khēen lung bestowed on him the highest honours. After a short residence, he was attacked by the small-pox and died there. The emperor was greatly grieved at this loss, and sent back to Tibet the body of this divine incarnation, with unusual pomp. All the accounts, which the writer has been able to consult respecting the death of the Tibetan patriarch, confirm the fact of his dying of the small-pox, and the report spread in Europe that Kēen lung had poisoned him, in order to dissolve the connection between the Banchen lama and Mr. Warren Hastings, the governor-general of British India, seems altogether void of foundation.

The year 1782 is memorable in Chinese history by the fatal event which ruined the island of Formosa. On the 22d of May, a furious wind, or typhoon, accompanied by heavy rain and a tide much higher than had ever been witnessed, threatened to swallow up the city of Thau wan foo, situated on the western shore of this island. The buildings of the tribunals, the public granaries, the barracks, the salt-warehouse, as well as the salt works themselves, were completely destroyed. The shops of merchants and tradesmen, as well as the private houses of the inhabitants, presented for the most part nothing but heaps of ruins. Of seventeen ships of war which lay in the harbour, two entirely disappeared, two were shattered to pieces, and ten so damaged as to be entirely unserviceable; the other smaller vessels, to the number of a hundred, experienced a similar fate. A vast portion of this island was covered with water, which swept off various stores, or rendered them unfit for use. When the emperor heard of this event, he ordered the governor-general of Fuh keen to inquire into the exact amount of the damage done, gave orders to assist the inhabitants, remitted their taxes for a certain time, and lessened them for the future.

Although now very old, Khēen lung undertook, in February 1784, a new journey to the southern provinces of his empire, as far as the banks of the Keang. His object was to visit, at the same time, the eastern Yō, i.e. Mount Tae shan, in the province of Shan tung, in order to sacrifice there to the protecting geni of the empire. Thence he repaired to the tomb of Confucius, where he performed the usual ceremonies over the ashes of this sage. The city of Soo chew foo was to be the last stage. The emperor embarked on the Great

Channel, and performed the remainder of the journey by water. Having found the viceroy of Keng nan guilty of oppression, he sent him to Peking, where he was tried, and condemned to death. The emperor ordered the sentence to be executed.

The Turkish tribes, at present called *Hwuy tsze* by the Chinese, are Mohammedans, and mostly descendants of the *Hwuy khe*, or Oigoors of the middle ages. Their habitations begin at the extremities of the province of Kan sūh, and extend towards Little Bukharia, as far as the limits of Ele, the ancient capital of the Dzoongars. These Turks are divided into several tribes, which form so many nations, some of which have their separate sovereigns, named or confirmed by the emperor of China; whilst the others form but one nation with the Chinese, amongst whom they have settled. These Mohammedans, who enjoy a free exercise of their religion, are divided into eight sects, which the Chinese only distinguish by the different head-dresses worn by each. Those of the first sect have red caps, in the shape of a sugar-loaf, and are for this reason named *Hung maou Hwuy tsze*, 'red-capped Mohammedans'; those of the second wear white caps, of a similar shape, and are called *Pih maou Hwuy tsze*, 'white capped Mohammedans'; the last sect, covering their heads with a turban, are called *Chhān thow Hwuy tsze*, 'Mohammedans who wrap up their heads.' The latter, being merely vassals of China, never appear there, except when they bring their tribute, which they do every three years, or to obtain from the emperor the confirmation of a new sultan, on the death of one. Between the red-caps and the white-caps, however, disputes arose, which, owing to their being very numerous in Kan sūh, could not be kept a secret from their neighbours. As long as they confined themselves to words, the Chinese authorities did not interfere; but when, in some of the Chinese cities, they began to form parties, make cabals, and create disturbances, they were punished indifferently, without any reference to their sects. Thus matters stood in this province, when Le shay yaou was appointed governor general. His first act was to order the Mohammedans to abstain from disputes which might disturb the public tranquillity, under pain of exemplary punishment. But it was easier to give these orders than to see them executed. The *Hwuy tsze* still continued their mutual quarrels, and Le shay yaou punished them. They grew more and more bitter, and the white-caps in particular, who were in fact the aggressors, became quite furious. This sect considered the others as degenerate Musulmans, and wished to compel them by force to follow the *Coran* in all its purity. The governor-general, therefore, without waiting to consult the emperor, determined to expel from Kan sūh the most refractory of the white-capped Mohammedans, whom he considered as the principal authors of the troubles. The number of the proscribed amounted to about 10,000 families. When these unfortunate victims of their own religious madness were informed of the decree which banished them from their country and deprived them of their lands, shops, and houses, they presented reiterated petitions to Le shay yaou, imploring him to revoke the cruel order; but in vain. They, therefore, departed, their hearts filled with rage, and became in their exile fierce and barbarous rebels. At first, they concealed their designs, and prepared for the blow they meditated in secrecy and security. They easily succeeded in gaining the co-operation of the Mohammedans without the great wall, in Tangoot, whither they had retired, by painting to them in the blackest colours the injustice of which they represented themselves the victims. They sowed the seeds of the revolt as far as the limits of Bukharia. They knew that, in that country, there still resided a descendant of their ancient sove-

reign, who was leading an obscure life in the desert of the patrimony of his ancestors.

This individual owed his existence to the clemency of Khéen lung, who, at the time of the conquest of the kingdom of the Dzoongars, when the rebellious Mohammedans were put to death, desired to have him spared. He was then but three years of age, and the emperor did not think he could become dangerous; forgetting, great politician as he was, that a dynasty cannot be got rid of but by entire extermination. The Mohammedan prince referred to had reached his thirtieth year, and the whole of his subjects amounted only to 800. Under these circumstances, the deputies of the *Hwuy tsze*, who had been driven from Kan sūh, presented themselves before him, and opened a plan by which he might re-ascend the throne of his ancestors. He acceded to their proposal, and tried to collect a party; whilst the rebels, whose forces amounted to 100,000 men, entered into secret connexions with the Mohammedans of their sect in the different cities of Kan sūh. Under pretext of carrying on commerce, they made use of the liberty guaranteed to them by Le shay yaou; they passed to and fro, ordered the manufacture of arms, purchased powder, bows and arrows; they even built a fortress within a few 100 *le* from the ancient limits of Kan sūh; and yet the governor-general either was, or pretended to be, ignorant of their proceedings. Of this extraordinary security on the part of the Chinese authorities, the rebels availed themselves to complete their preparations. Their party was increased by a great multitude of *Hwuy tsze*, who joined them from all places where they lived dispersed, from the frontier of Kan sūh as far as Kashghar. They now only waited for the prince whom they had chosen for their chief, and who was already on his way to put himself at their head. Unfortunately for him, however, the Mohammedan Hakim Beg, to whom the emperor had entrusted the government of Kashghar, remained faithful, and marching against him with 10,000 men, met, attacked, and routed his array and took him prisoner, before the imperial troops, which had the defence of these districts, could join him. This celerity on the part of the Hakim Beg, joined to the important service which he had rendered, procured him praises and rewards from the emperor; but he nobly refused to give up his prisoner, who would have been taken to Peking and executed as a rebel. In the mean time, the disaffected Mohammedans, not seeing the prince whom they expected arrive, thought that it was time to begin their operations without him. In July 1784, fourteen chiefs, each at the head of their tribes, and conducted by the exiles of Kan sūh, who were well acquainted with the country, rapidly advanced towards the frontiers of China, where they expected to supply themselves with provisions, money, and ammunition. It was not till then that Le shay yaou was roused from his lethargy. He had in Kan sūh 80,000 regular troops, whom he might have sent immediately against the rebels; but not knowing exactly the state of things at home, and not considering it prudent to deprive the province of its defenders, he sent a few detachments only, while he despatched messengers to Peking for assistance.

A part of the troops thus sent against the Mohammedans were cut to pieces, and the others not daring to meet an enemy so superior in numbers, returned in order to inform Le shay yaou of his imminent danger. Almost at the same time the emperor recalled his governor, and put him on his trial at Peking. He was condemned to death, but the protection of Akwei saved his life a second time. In the meanwhile, troops, provisions, and ammunition were sent forward from all sides, and Khéen lung charged Akwei with the suppres-

sion of this new rebellion. He wished to get every thing in readiness for his expedition before he left the capital; and during this interval, the Hwuy tsze, to the number of 100,000 armed men, had entered China. They lost no time in sieges, but pillaged open and defenceless places, massacring all who made the least show of resistance. These atrocities they perpetrated with hardly any opposition, as far as the vicinity of Thae yuen foo, the capital of Shen se. They would have proceeded farther, if intelligence of the march of troops towards Kan süh had not warned them to retire with their families and booty, to their strong hold, which they considered impregnable.

With the exception of a few skirmishes with the troops they met on their way, they reached without any obstacle their chosen position. Soon after, Akwei arrived on the banks of the river which covered the camp of the Hwuy tsze, and to which they were obliged to go for water. The Mandshoo general remained there for several weeks, apparently in total inaction; but during this time an immense number of workmen had been employed by his orders in turning the course of the river; whilst several bodies of troops were sent to guard the avenues of a neighbouring lake, and others were dispersed about the mountains in order to guard the passes through which the rebels might escape. The want of water and provisions soon drove the Hwuy tsze to despair; they determined to destroy all their useless mouths, and then to fall furiously on the Mandshoo troops, and fight their way through them as they could. But Akwei had taken his measures so well, that he surrounded them and cut them off to a man. The next day, he appeared before the fortress, the last refuge of the unfortunate Mohammedans, and summoned it to surrender at discretion. The Hwuy tsze, however, refused; upon which he attacked and took it by storm, putting all the inmates to the sword, except the principal men, whom he sent to the emperor at Jih ho. There they were put to death, after having confessed all that it was necessary to know respecting their accomplices among the other Hwuy tsze established in the north-west of the empire.

Akwei, having asked instructions respecting the fate of the Mohammedans established in Kan süh, K'heen lung, incensed at the ingratitude of people who, having enjoyed the same privileges as his other subjects, had nevertheless always shown themselves inclined to revolt, ordered them to be exterminated, with the exception of those who were under the age of fifteen years. Akwei executed this terrible order; and the emperor agreed to his proposition, that the lands possessed by the Hwuy tsze, and which by a suitable culture might be rendered fertile, should be given as a reward to those who had deserved well of the empire, and that the remainder should be sold, at very low prices, to such Chinese as wished to settle on them. The scene of this event was in eastern Tangoot, between that part of the Hwang ho which passes through Kan süh, the river Boolungheer and the lake Khara-nohr.

[*The conclusion next month.*]

THE BOMBAY PETITIONS.

IN September last, Mr. Hume presented two petitions* to the House of Commons, purporting to come from certain native inhabitants of Bombay, dated December 1829 and January 1831, wherein it was asserted that the administration of justice in the interior of British India affords no adequate protection for the rights of property, and scarcely any against personal wrongs, and in particular for false imprisonment when committed by persons possessing public authority; that the laws of the British Parliament, which make his Majesty's subjects amenable to the jurisdiction of the King's courts, have been little more than a dead letter, being unknown except to the presidencies and their vicinity; that laws have been enacted by the governments of India for the natives, and courts of justice established to administer them, that have stamped upon the natives of India the character of a conquered, distinct, and degraded people; that the judges of the courts, civil and criminal, are extremely deficient in the knowledge necessary to perform their duties; that the judicial system, therefore, is defective, "even if the judges always meant to do right; but the truth is, that those judges are the principal instruments of wrong, particularly of false imprisonment to the natives, and those acts of injustice are committed with ostentatious indifference to the feelings of those who suffer, and to the opinion of the native community."

The petition, in which the last allegations are contained, is stated to be "signed by a committee of four persons, and by upwards of four thousand respectable native inhabitants of Bombay, of every religion."

Both petitions were referred by the House to the East-India Committee, which took an early opportunity of investigating their allegations; and the following substance of the evidence taken by the Committee on these allegations will enable our readers properly to appreciate their worth.

We premise that the first petition must, from its date, have been got up immediately subsequent to the dispute between Sir John Peter Grant, the late judge of Bombay, and the local government; and that the last was almost contemporaneous with a petition to the King from 3,000 "respectable inhabitants of Bombay," got up in favour of the said Sir John Peter Grant,† lauding extravagantly the said Sir John Peter, who it is therein affirmed, "on the seat of justice, had ample evidence of the insecurity of the natives residing without the island of Bombay from false imprisonment."

The Committee called before them, Sir Lionel Smith, K.C.B., a major-general in his Majesty's service, who had resided twenty-two years in the western side of India, and who had been, he says, for a very considerable portion of his time, in command of detached corps, which brought him very much in contact with the natives of the country. "I believe I may say," he adds, "I had as much intercourse with the natives of all classes as any officer who neither held any political or civil situation." A more

* See copies of the petitions and a report of the debates to which they gave rise, in the *Asiat. Journ.* for October 1831, Vol. vi. p. 90.

† *Asiat. Journ.* Vol. x. p. 115.

unexceptionable witness, therefore, and one more competent to speak without bias upon the subject of these allegations, it would be difficult to find.

With respect to the qualifications of the judges, Sir Lionel says, that "there are many gentlemen who have a superior knowledge, even of the native languages, to many of the natives, except the very first caste of Bengal Brahmins; there are good Sanserit scholars amongst the Europeans, and some who speak all the languages with great fluency: within these few years, since Mr. Elphinstone's government, it is impossible that any body of men could improve more than the civil servants have on that side of India." He speaks elsewhere, as we shall find, still more decidedly upon the same point.

With respect to the defectiveness and mal-administration of the judicial system, he is asked by the Committee:—"In one of the petitions, it is alleged that the system for the administration of justice in the interior of British India is eminently defective; that it affords no adequate protection for the rights of property, scarcely any protection from personal wrongs, and in particular, from false imprisonment, when committed by persons possessing public authority: do you consider that the petitioners, from their connection with, and knowledge of, the interior, were competent to pronounce an opinion on this subject?" Sir Lionel answers: "I do not think they were; and I do not think they have any reason to say that there has been any mal-administration: a vigorous government for the Deccan was absolutely necessary, or we should have been at war at this moment; but I do not think that any unnecessary rigour has been carried on, and I think the natives of Bombay have been put up to that representation by the lawyers who got up their petition." The witness was in India during the manufacture of the petitions in question (he was at Bombay in December 1830), and he stated to the Committee that he knew a good many of the natives who signed them. He had, therefore, doubtless ample grounds for his last important remark.

The following testimony of Sir Lionel Smith is worth citing at length:—

Q. In the petition of the inhabitants of Bombay, dated 25th January, they state that "it is to Parliament that the natives of his Majesty's territories in India are indebted for the public institutions intended to prevent injury and insult to them, and to raise them in the ranks of society;" do you yourself consider that it is to his Majesty and the two houses of Parliament, and not to the East-India Company, that the native inhabitants of Bombay look for a redress of their grievances, and an amelioration of their condition?—A. I think they have, of late years, been carefully taught to believe that Parliament and the King are every thing to them.

Q. Do they make a distinction between the King and Parliament, and the authority of the East-India Company?—A. In Bombay, they have been doing so for some time; they have learnt that in the Supreme Court; and in the late discussions, some of the judges almost told them from the bench that the Court was supreme, and that the government was nothing compared to them; not in so many words, perhaps, but tendency: Sir John Grant and Sir Charles Chambers both, I believe, held that language from the bench.

Q. Supposing that impression became general throughout India, what effect

would that produce on the East-India Company?—A. It would be highly injurious to their government, no doubt; it must, of course, tend to bring them into contempt, and make their power questionable.

Q. Do you think it advantageous to the good government of Bombay that such an opinion should prevail in Bombay itself?—A. No; I think whatever tends to put the subjects of the country in contempt of its government, cannot be advantageous or judicious: whatever the government of India is, it is administered by the sanction of Parliament, and ought to be made strong and respected, for the good government of the people; nothing can be so bad in that country as a weak government.

Sir Lionel, in the course of his evidence, denies "decidedly" the assertion of the petitioners, that property is not so secure in the interior as at Bombay: "I am convinced," he says, "it is quite as secure." He denies, "upon his honour," their assertion that the laws enacted by the local governments, and the courts established to administer them, have degraded the people of India. With reference to a charge against the Company's judges, that they have no sympathy with natives subject to their criminal jurisdiction, Sir Lionel declares that it is a very unjust imputation. He says: "I do not believe there is a better set of public servants in the world than those in Bombay,—a more honourable or assiduous class of men. I have lived among the natives a good deal, and am fond of them; I have heard their sentiments a good deal, and never heard a complaint against their superiors in the Deccan."

The reader will be disposed already to exclaim that the natives of Bombay must have had some latent subject of discontent in their minds, when they suffered themselves to be "put up by the lawyers" to such gross misrepresentations as these; and we think that Sir Lionel has dropped, incidentally, a piece of information on this head. Upon being asked, apparently by some free-trade member of the Committee, whether the intercourse with Europe and the commerce with that part of India, where he had been, had not very considerably increased, since 1814, he answers: "I do not think, from what I have heard of Bombay, that there has been so much prosperity amongst the native merchants of late; I do not think they are so rich or so independent as when I first went there; they were immensely rich." Two obvious reflections arise upon this remark; first, that the "considerable increase" of the free-trade has been attended with the same want of prosperity amongst the native merchants in India as amongst our manufacturers at home; and, secondly, that this absence of their former prosperity must have bred much dissatisfaction amongst the native merchants, which is easily, by crafty persons, discharged upon the ruling powers.

Another equally unexceptionable witness, regarding the points adverted to in the Bombay petitions, is Rammohun Roy, whose written testimony, on the subject of the judicial system of India, is inserted in our last volume.* The learning and practical information of this accomplished Hindu are probably equal in value to the aggregate amount possessed by the whole 4,000 petitioners, and his express object was to point out the defects of our

judicial system. But let the reader compare his sentiments on these topics with those of the lawyer-tutored petitioners of Bombay.

So far from confirming the statement that the judicial system of India is intrinsically bad, and available only for purposes of oppression, the learned Hindu sets out with declaring that "the judicial system, established in 1793 by Lord Cornwallis, was certainly well-adapted to the situation of the country, and to the character of the people as well as of the government;" its defects he ascribes to causes wholly extrinsic. Throughout the whole of his elaborate paper, he no where countenances such an atrocious charge, as that there is a systematic violation of justice in the interior of British India.

Of the character and competency of the Company's judges, Rammohun Roy says explicitly, "it is but justice to state, that many of the judicial officers of the Company are men of the highest talents, as well as of strict integrity, and earnestly intent on doing justice." Again: "I am happy to state that, in my humble opinion, the judicial branch of the service is at present almost pure: and there are, among the judicial servants of the Company, gentlemen of such distinguished talents, that, from their natural abilities, even without the regular study of the law, they commit very few, if any, errors in the administration of justice." Of the judges in the superior Company's courts, he says, "Government has always been very careful in its selection of the judges for the Sudder Dewannee Adawlut, both as regards their ability and integrity;" and that they, as well as those of the Nizamut Adawlut, or chief criminal court, are "highly competent." This may serve as an answer to a charge, in one of the Bombay petitions, which alleges that "the chief judge of the Sudder Dewannee Adawlut and the Sudder Foujdaree Adawlut, at Bombay, is a gentleman who never was in the judicial department until he was made the chief justice of those courts." This allegation is an artful one, and shows the lawyer-like craft with which the petition was got up. Sir Lionel Smith explained to the committee, when interrogated upon this point, that the situation of president of the courts referred to, was merely a nominal office, as regards the judicial functions, always filled *ex officio* by the junior member of council at Bombay, who has no individual power whatever in the court.

We have stated enough, we imagine, to prove the falsehood of the allegations contained in these petitions. It would be well if the petitioners' advisers (those, at least, who have not quitted Bombay), provided they are desirous of serving their clients' interests, would explain to them the prejudice which such groundless accusations must infallibly create against themselves in those quarters, which they are taught to regard as "every thing to them." Although the natives of Bombay are represented to be "great lawyers now," they may not have acquired yet an exact notion of the legal signification of the term *libel*, which, their advisers should explain to them, is defined by Blackstone to be "a malicious defamation of any person, and especially a magistrate, made public by either printing, writing, signs, or pictures, in order to provoke him to wrath, or expose him to public hatred, contempt, and ridicule."

GEOGRAPHY OF CHINA.

ON THE GEOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL ATLAS OF CHINA, ENTITLED 圖輿廣, 'KWANG YU THOO,' AND ON CHINESE MAPS IN GENERAL.

FROM the most remote times, the Chinese have had maps, more or less perfect, of their empire. According to an ancient tradition, Yu the Great, after having completed his stupendous works for carrying off the water, and divided Northern China (the only part of the country then civilized) into nine provinces, caused a like number of vases to be fabricated, on which he drew their position and inscribed the statistical details of each. These vases, which were preserved by the ancient emperors, with the utmost veneration, in their capital, were looked upon as the symbol and mark of royalty. Another tradition attributes to Yu a "Map of the Mountains and the Seas;" he is said to have drawn it up after having accomplished his great undertaking of draining off the waters which had inundated a portion of China.

The Chinese character which denotes a 'geographical map,' is 圖 *thoo*; it expresses generally any picture whatever. We find it employed for the first time in the sense of 'map' in the chapter *Lô khaou* of the *Shoo king*, in which appears an account of the report made by Chow koong, minister of the emperor Chhing wang, of the Chow dynasty, of the works he had effected for the construction of a new capital on the banks of the river Lô, in Honan. He therein thus expresses himself: "On the day *yâ maou* (the 52d of the cycle of 60), I arrived, in the morning, at the royal residence situated on the Lô: I consulted 卜 *pâh*, 'divination,' and determined (the position of) the river Le shwuy, to the north of the Hwang ho; I also determined by 'divination' what was to the east of the river Kien shwuy, and to the west of the Chhân shwuy. I then perceived that (the position of) Lô was convenient. I determined again by 'divination' what was to the east of the Chhân shwuy, and Lô appeared once more convenient. I have forthwith transmitted you the 'map' (*thoo*) of it, and the (result of) the 'divination.'"

It would appear that, in this passage, geometrical measurement is referred to under the denomination of *pâh*, or 'divination.' The grand annals of China place this event, mentioned in the *Shoo king*, in the seventh year of Chhing wang and in the year *jin shin*, which is the twenty-ninth of the cycle, corresponding with 1109 B.C.

In the work entitled *Shûh e ke*, or 'Narrative of Extraordinary Facts,' we also read that one Loo pan engraved upon a stone tablet a map of the nine provinces established by Yu, and that this relic was deposited on mount Shih shih shan, near the city of Lô, just referred to.

From this period, Chinese history makes frequent mention of geographical maps. Under the Han dynasty (from 202 B.C. till A.D. 219), several geographical and statistical works were compiled, accompanied by maps and drawings. Under the Thangs, who reigned from 618 to 906, Leu wân published a detailed Atlas of China, with a geographical description. Under the Sungs, Shing too, having been commissioned to proceed into Shan se and the contiguous territories, to make a description of them, collected the materials requisite for constructing a 'Map of the Western Countries,' which shewed their condition from the time of the Hans to that of the Thangs. He presented it to the emperor Chin tsung (A.D. 998 to 1022).

The Mongol emperor Khoobilai khan, in 1264, despatched an expedition

into Tangut to explore that country and the course of the Hwang ho: the commander presented to him, on his return, a map of the country. In 1290, the same prince commissioned Too shih to follow the Hwang ho to its source, and to draw up a map of it. From the observations of this geometer, the neademician Phan ngan senou, at a subsequent period, compiled his memoir on the sources of this river. But the finest geographical work which the Mongols who reigned in China have left us, is a large Atlas of the empire. This work may bear a comparison, in every respect, with the labours of Ptolemy, and in some points surpasses them.

Chu szee pen, the author of this Atlas, was a celebrated astronomer and geographer, who lived in the early part of the fourteenth century, under the reign of Jin tsung, of the Mongol dynasty. He was born in the district of Le chhwan, situated in the modern department of Foo chow foo, in the province of Keang se. During his sojourn at court, he met with a great number of learned mathematicians, many of them from Balkh, Samarkhand, Bokhara, and other places adjoining: there were some even from Persia, Arabia, and Constantinople. It is probable that these learned persons enlightened him with their knowledge and rendered him competent to execute the vast geographical work which he bequeathed to posterity. In his first preface, Chu szee pen states that he had, in the years 1311 and 1312, traversed the whole empire, in order to draw up maps of the different provinces. In the second, he tells us that these maps were originally seven Chinese feet long and the same in breadth, but that he had been obliged to reduce them in order to adapt them to the size of the present Atlas.

The title of the work is *Kwang yu thoo*, or 'Geographical Tables.' There are various editions of it. A copy of the oldest we know is in the collection of the Imperial Academy of Sciences at St. Petersburg: it is in one volume, and was published in 1561, by Sin kiew kaou. In this edition, the primitive work of Chu szee pen is revised and augmented by Lo hoong sên, of Kih shwuy, and completed by Hoo sung, native of Sze chow, in Keang nan, then treasurer of the province of Chê keang.

The second edition is in two volumes, and appeared in 1595, in the reign of the emperor Shin tsung, of the Ming dynasty. A copy of this edition is in the bibliotheca Magliabechiana, at Florence. It was brought from China by the celebrated Tuscan traveller, Francesco Carletti, who was there in 1599, and remained in the country two years. Carletti presented it to the Marquis Cosimo Castiglione, the same to whom he dedicated the account of his travels, which appeared at Florence in 1701, in octavo, with the title of *Ragionamenti di Francesco Carletti, Fiorentino, sopra le cose da lui vedute ne' suoi viaggi, si dell' Indie Occidentali e Orientali, come d'altri paesi*.

This edition of the Atlas contains forty-two maps, accompanied by geographical and statistical tables. Carletti has added to many of the names, by the help of an interpreter at Macao, the Italian transcription; so that their pronunciation, as well as that of all the Chinese names throughout his work, is conformable to the dialect or *patois* of that place.

The third edition, which is the subject of this paper, is the most complete one. It was brought to Europe by Sir George Staunton, who has deposited it, with the rest of his invaluable collection of Chinese books, in the library of the Royal Asiatic Society. It was published in 1615, under the same emperor as the preceding, and is likewise in two volumes, square folio; it appears bulkier, but this arises from the thickness of the paper, and a few supplementary leaves. In this edition there is an explanation of the signs

employed in the maps; we do not remember whether this is the case with that at Florence. The mountains are represented nearly as they are in our maps; rivers are denoted by a double line; frontiers are marked by a thick black line; roads are dotted; the *foo*, or cities of the first order, are indicated by a square; the *chow*, or cities of the second order, by a parallelopiped; the *hiên*, or cities of the third order, by a circle; post-stages, by a triangle; fortresses by a dark square; towns by a dark parallelopiped; military colonies by a dark circle, and so on, with great minuteness, down to the *chhang kwan szu*, or hereditary mandarinats, which are distinguished by a dark triangle, with a white point in the centre.

Instead of degrees of latitude and longitude, the maps of this Atlas are divided into squares of 100 *le* (300 to the degree of latitude), both ways, length and breadth. Thus, if we have the latitude and longitude of any one place on these maps, we are certain of finding easily, by reckoning the squares from north to south, or from east to west, the latitude and longitude of any other point, the position of which we are desirous of knowing. It must be observed, however, that the lines from north to south are not meridians; they represent only the differences in latitude. The longitude must be adjusted according to the meridian of Peking. The college of the Jesuits in that city is situated, according to the most recent observations, and from the mean calculation of M. Wolfers, in 116° 23' 5" E. of Greenwich; or, if we reject some observations which vary too much from the rest, in 116° 22'.

The following is a list of the maps contained in the Atlas of Chu szee pen, in the edition possessed by the Royal Asiatic Society:—

First Volume.

1. *Yu te trung thoo*, that is 'General Map of the Earth.' It represents China with the countries immediately adjacent.

2. *Pih chih le yu thoo*, 'Map of the northern Province of the Court.' The term *chih le* signifies 'province in which is the residence of the emperor.' As the Chinese monarchs at the present day reside exclusively at Peking, the province in which this capital is situated bears the name of *Chih le*, and not *Pih chih le*, as it appears to be commonly believed. This last denomination, moreover, is as old as the time of the Mings, who had two capitals.

3. *Nan chih le yu thoo*, 'Map of the southern Province of the Court.' This is Keang nan, the capital of which is the city now called Keang ning foo, but which is known in Europe by the name of Nan king, which it bore under the Mings, because it was the second or northern residence of the emperor of that dynasty.

4. to 16. are maps of the provinces of Shan tung, Shan se, Shen se, Ho nan, Che keang, Keang se, Hoo kwang, Sze chhwan, Füh kên, Yun nan, and Kwei chow.

Second Volume.

The second volume is preceded by a preface dated in 1534. Its contents are as follow:

1. *Kiew pên trung thoo*, or 'General Map of the Nine Frontiers.' Under this term the Chinese comprehend the ancient land limits of their country, beginning on the north-east with Leaou tung and proceeding thence to the south-west, to Sze chhwan, then going back to the east, by Kwang se, as far as the sea-shore between Kwang tung and Füh kên. The fourteen succeeding maps give the details of these limits, which are protected by a vast number of fortifications of different strength.

2. *Leaou tung pên thoo*, 'Map of the Limits of the Province of Leaou tung,' which is situated to the north-east of Peking, beyond the Great Wall of China, and adjoining Corea.

3. *Ke chow pên thoo*, 'Map of the Frontier of Ke chow.' It corresponds with the north-east part of the province of Chih le, traversed by the Lwan ho (Lan he on

the maps of D'Arrville), and terminated in the north by the mountains over which the Great Wall passes. This map comprehends Peking, and ends to the west at the fortified pass of Kheu yu kwan, which is reputed one of the eight wonders in the vicinity of the capital of China.

4. *Nuy san kwan pien thoo*, 'Map of the Frontier of the three interior fortified Passes.' It begins where the preceding ends, and includes Paou ting foo and a portion of Chih le and Shan se.

5. *Seuen foo pien thoo*, 'Map of the Frontier of the Seuen foo Country:' a city now called Seuen hwa foo, and situated in the north-west part of Chih le.

6. *Tae thung wae san kwan thoo*, 'Map of the three exterior Passes of Tae thung.' It comprehends the northern part of Shan se, near the great wall.

7. *Yu lin pien thoo*, 'Map of the Frontiers of Yu lin.' It takes in the eastern portion of the Great Wall in Shan se.

8. *Ning hea koo lan thoo*, 'Map of the Country of Ning hea and Koo lan, likewise near the Great Wall in Shan se, but more to the west.

9. *Chwang, Ning, Leang, Yung thoo*, 'Map of the territory of Chwang lang wei, Se ning, Leang chow, and Yung ying,' all fortified cities near the Great Wall in Shan se, and more westerly than the preceding.

10. *Kan, Süh, Shan tan thoo*, 'Map of the Territory of the cities of Kan chow, Süh chow, and of Fort Shan tan wei,' near the Great Wall, in the north-west point of Shan se.

11. *Thau ho thoo*, 'Map of the country traversed by the river Thau ho,' on the western frontier of Shan se: it is the country of Lin thau foo.

12. *Sung phan thoo*, 'Map of the Country near Fort Sung phan wei,' in the north-west of the province of Sze chihwang, on the frontier of the Tibetans called Mongak. This map includes the upper course of the Min keang, which the Chinese consider as the upper part of the Great Keang.

13. *K'ên chhang thoo*, 'Map of the district near Fort K'ên chhang wei,' on the western frontier of Sze chihwan, towards Tibet, as far as the banks of the Kin she, keang, which is really the commencement of the Great Keang.

14. *Ma yang thoo*, 'Map of the Country of Ma yang,' on the frontiers of Kw'ü chow, Sze chhwan, and Yun nan.

15. *K'hên chin thoo*. This map shows the fortified places in the territories of the cities of Thing chow and Chang chow, in Füh k'ên, and of Shaou chow, Chaou chow Hwei chow and Khing chow, in Kwang tung.

16. *Hwang to thoo*. A map of the Yellow River, from its origin, or Lake Sing süh hae, to its embouchure in the sea; three sheets.

17. *Hae thun yoo*. A chart of the maritime coasts of China.

18. *Thaou yun thoo*. A chart of the water-communication between Peking and Canton, by way of the grand canal, the Kan keang and the Pih keang: three sheets.

19. *Chao sien thoo*. A map of Corea.

20. *Tung nan hae e trung thoo*, 'Map of the Barbarians of the Sea to the South-east.' It represents the confused ideas which the Chinese had, in the time of the author, respecting the Indian archipelago and a part of Australia.

21. *Si nan hae e trung thoo*, 'General Map of the Barbarians of the Sea on the South-west.' It comprehends Southern Asia.

22. *Ngan nan thoo*, 'Map of the Kingdom of Annam,' or Tonquin. This map is not by Chu ssee pen, but was made under the Mings, and added to his work.

23. *Se yu thoo*, 'Map of the Western Countries.' *Se yu* is the name which the Chinese give to all the countries in the west, as far as they are known to them.

24. *So mo thoo*, 'Map of the Northern Countries,' or of the Desert of Sand: two sheets.

25. *Lew khew thoo*, 'Map of the Island of Loo choo.'

26. *Jih pen kw'ü thoo*, 'Map of the Kingdom of Japan.' Upon this rude map are drawn the names of all the provinces of this empire, with the number of the *kwan* (in Japanese *gori*), or districts, of which each consists.

Most of the maps contained in this Atlas are followed by tables of the terri-

torial divisions, revenues, taxes, population, productions, and other statistical details; they afford a very complete idea of the state of China at the time the work was compiled. In short, it is one of the most curious geographical records extant. This Atlas of Chu ssee pen has been the basis of all the maps which have appeared in China from his time till the reign of Khang he, who caused a map of his empire to be prepared by the Jesuit mathematicians then resident in China. The *Novus Atlas Sinensis* of Father Martin Martini, published at Amsterdam in 1655, and which also forms part of the different editions of the Atlas of Bleau, is also constructed upon the work of Chu ssee pen; although it does not give it entire, and does not contain all the places on the maps of the celebrated Chinese geographer.

Father Dominic Parennin was the person who suggested to Khang he the first idea of the vast undertaking of preparing a grand map of all the countries subject to his sceptre, proposing to him to have one of the Great Wall constructed by the missionaries at Peking. In 1708, Fathers Bouvet, Régis, and Jartoux (called in Chinese Pe tsin, Lih heau ssee and Too te mei) received instructions to follow the direction of this immense fortification, and draw up a map of it. They set out from Peking, arrived at Th'een tsin, on the Pae ho, which falls into the gulf of Chih le, and from thence proceeded to the north, along the sea-coast, till they came to the beginning of the Great Wall. They employed in their operations a quadrant of two feet two inches a radius. Care was taken to verify it, and it was constantly found that it gave heights too great by a minute. The mathematicians had large compasses, a pendulum, and other instruments necessary for the execution of their undertaking. With cords exactly divided, they measured the road from Peking to Wang hae low, or the tower from which there is a look-out on the sea. This fortification, which was built in the time of the emperor Woo te, of the Han dynasty, extends into the sea itself, and is situated at the eastern extremity of Chih le. From this point, the missionaries proceeded to Shan hae kwan; thence, following as closely as possible the direction of the Wall, by He fung khow, to Thang theuen, or the hot springs, which are a little to the south of the Great Wall and to the east of the imperial burial-place of the grandfather and father of the emperor Khang he. This cemetery is magnificent; it is situated in a great breach of the Wall. The baths of Thang theuen are handsome and kept in good order.

From thence the mathematicians proceeded to the gates of the Great Wall named Koo pih khow, Szu hae khow, and Too chih khow: the latter is the most northerly. On the 4th August 1708, they were at Chang kea khow, that is 'the gate of the Chang family.' This passage through the Great Wall is in the department of Seuen hwa foo, and is the same place called by the Russians *Kalgan*, a Mongol word, which signifies simply 'a gate in the wall,' and is by no means a proper name. The Russians gave this name to Chang kea khow, because it is by this pass that their caravans enter China.

From Chang kea khow the mathematicians pursued their course to Sha hoo khow, in Shen se. At Sze hae khow they had determined the position of the commencement of the inner Wall, which, in Chih le, separates the department of Seuen hwa foo from that of Peking. It behoved them to fix in like manner the western extremity of this inner wall, which is in Shen se. From this point, they followed the direction of the principal Wall as far as Shin moo h'ên, in Shan se. At this place, Father Bouvet, finding himself ill, returned to Peking. His two colleagues, carefully verifying their instruments, pursued their labours and proceeded by Yu lin wei and Hwa ma chhi, to Ning hea,

which is one of the largest and most important cities on the line of the Great Wall. Here they had an opportunity of observing an eclipse of the sun. At Ning hea the Hwang ho is very deep and upwards of 400 yards in breadth. Ning hea is more than nineteen Chinese *le* in circuit; its form is an oblong rectangle, extending much further from east to west than from north to south. It has also large suburbs.

From Ning hea, their course continued by Chung wei, Leang chow, Kan chow, and Süh chow, as far as Kea yüh kwan, a fort situated at the westernmost point of the wall. As the tower of Wang hae low, at its eastern extremity, was found to be $3^{\circ} 10'$ east of Peking, and Kea yüh kwan $17^{\circ} 58'$ west, the Great Wall extends from east to west about $21^{\circ} 6'$, and its two extremes are, within a few minutes, in the same parallel.

Having thus traced the whole line of the Great Wall, and determined the position of the principal places situated upon it, the mathematicians prepared to fix in like manner the positions of other considerable places. They retraced their steps to Leang chow, and proceeded, by the way of Chwang lang wei and Nan Ta thung, to Lan chow in Shan se. These three places are on the line of the inner Wall of this province, the northern extremes of which they had determined. From Lan chow they proceeded to Se ning or Se ling, at present a city of the first order, on the frontiers of the country of Lake Khookhoo nohr. Its territory is bounded by the country of the Mongols and Olets to the north and by an ancient ruined wall on the west. At this spot they terminated their labours; the following is the result of their astronomical observations:—

	Latitude.	Longitude, from Peking.	Variation of the Needle.
Shan hae kwan	$40^{\circ} 0' 51''$...	$3^{\circ} 0' E.$	... $2^{\circ} W.$
Wang hae low	$40^{\circ} 0' 10''$...		
He fung khaw	$40^{\circ} 26' 0''$...	$1^{\circ} 56' E.$	
Thang thseuen	$40^{\circ} 15' 20''$...	$1^{\circ} 14' E.$	... $1^{\circ} 40' 42'' W.$
Khoo yüh khaw	$40^{\circ} 43' 15''$...	$0^{\circ} 43' E.$	
Szee hae khaw	$40^{\circ} 35' 3''$...	0°	
Too shih know	$41^{\circ} 13' 24''$...	$0^{\circ} 42' W.$	
Chin ning phoo	$41^{\circ} 0' 0''$...	$1^{\circ} 42' W.$	
Chang kea khaw	$40^{\circ} 54' 15''$...	$1^{\circ} 44' W.$	
Sha hoo khaw	$40^{\circ} 19' 30''$...	$4^{\circ} 10' W.$	
Western extreme of the } inner Wall in Shen se }	$39^{\circ} 37' 0''$...	$4^{\circ} 50' W.$	
Shin moo hien	$38^{\circ} 55' 20''$...	$6^{\circ} 25' W.$	
Yu lin wei	$38^{\circ} 15' 8''$...	$7^{\circ} 7' W.$	
Tsing pên phoo	$37^{\circ} 42' 40''$		
Hwa ma chie	$37^{\circ} 52' 45''$		
Ning hea	$38^{\circ} 32' 40''$...	$10^{\circ} 25' W.$	... $2^{\circ} 52' W.$
Chung wei	$37^{\circ} 40' 45''$		
Leang chow	$37^{\circ} 59' 0''$...	$13^{\circ} 43' W.$	... $2^{\circ} 58' W.$
Kan chow	$39^{\circ} 0' 40''$		... $2^{\circ} 31' W.$
Süh chow	$39^{\circ} 45' 20''$		... $3^{\circ} 5' W.$
Kea yüh kwan	$39^{\circ} 49' 20''$...	$17^{\circ} 56' W.$	
Chwang lang	$36^{\circ} 47' 58''$...	$14^{\circ} 36' W.$	
Nan Ta Thung	$36^{\circ} 40' 20''$		
Lan chow	$36^{\circ} 8' 0''$...	$15^{\circ} 1' W.$	
Se ning	$36^{\circ} 39' 0''$...	$14^{\circ} 34' 30'' W.$	... $3^{\circ} 10' W.$

[To be concluded next month.]

Miscellaneous, Original and Select.

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

Asiatic Society of Paris.—At the meeting of the 6th August, M. Eyriès communicated to the Council intelligence of the new loss the society had sustained in the death of M. Saint-Martin, member of council and editor of the *Journal Asiatique*, after a short illness. The same member likewise announced the death of M. Brué, a member of the society.

The council proceeded to the nomination of a provisional president, in lieu of M. Rémusat, and unanimously resolved that Baron Silvestre de Sacy, honorary president to the society, be requested to preside again at the ordinary sittings of the council.

M. Brosset read the commencement of an account of the manuscript of the Georgian grammar, by the Patriarch Anthony I., entitled *the Liberal Art, or Grammatical Precepts*.

M. Jacquet requested the council to order the printing, at the expense of the society, of a new theory of the Chinese grammar, drawn up by himself during the latter years of M. Abel-Rémusat's lectures: the proposition was referred to a committee composed of MM. Klaproth, Mohl, and Burnouf, as was likewise that of M. Stanislas Julien, for lithographing the original text of the Chinese drama entitled *Hwuy lan ke*, or *the History of the Circle of Chalk*, translated by him into French and recently published in London, at the expense of the Oriental Translation Fund.

A critical account of this drama has been given by M. Klaproth, of which we subjoin an epitome.

The *Hwuy lan ke* is contained in the celebrated Chinese collection of the *Hundred Pieces*, of which two have been translated by Mr. J. F. Davis, namely, *A Son in His Old Age*, and more recently *The Sorrows of Han*. Each of the pieces in this collection consists of two distinct portions, a dialogue in prose and irregular verses, resembling the airs of European operas. These lyrical pieces, which the authors reserve for the most pathetic and impassioned scenes of their dramas, are often written in a very elevated strain of poetry, scarcely known in Europe. M. Klaproth censures Mr. Davis for omitting these interesting passages in his translations, inasmuch as, besides their curiosity as specimens of poetry, replete with allusions and figures of speech which are novel to Europeans, they almost invariably constitute an integral part of the dialogue; and their retrenchment, consequently, leaves chasms which embarrass the reader. M. S. Julien has given a translation of the entire *History of the Circle of Chalk*, having applied himself for some years to collecting a vast number of terms in the poetic phraseology of China, which would be vainly sought in the Chinese dictionaries in Europe. Without such knowledge, it is next to impossible to understand the difficult passages, and to feel the beauties of the romances, novels, dramatic pieces, the refined epistolary style, and elegant compositions in the Chinese language. M. Julien states that he has collected upwards of 9,000 expressions of this kind, and expects to increase the number to 20,000, which, with their explanations, will form a very useful poetical dictionary.

The drama under consideration is very simple; it evinces the want of business and of just delineation of character, which seems common to all the productions of the Chinese stage. The heroine of the *Circle of Chalk* is the fair

Haethang, descended from an illustrious family in distress. Her mother had obliged her to make a traffic of her charms, in order that the family might subsist upon the gains. Amongst the votaries of Miss Haethang was Mr. Ma, a man of wealth, who ultimately took her as his second wife. This marriage was eminently displeasing to Mrs. Ma, the gentleman's first or principal wife, who was so unfortunate as to have no children. Her rival soon produced a son, destined to prolong the illustrious race of the Ma's.

Prior to her marriage, Miss Haethang had had a dispute with her brother Changlin, who, shocked at her mode of life, quitted his mother's house and went to reside with an uncle. At the end of five years, he returned to his native place in great distress. His mother being then dead, he had no other resource than to apply for relief to his sister, Mrs. Ma the younger, who, however, received him very ill and turned him out of doors. He there encountered Mrs. Ma senior, who does not let slip so fair an opportunity to ruin her rival. She artfully persuades Haethang to divest herself of, and give her brother, some handsome robes and head-ornaments, which she had received from their husband, and offers to carry them to Changlin. She does convey them to him, but as presents from herself. When Mr. Ma returns home, he is surprised to see Haethang thus plainly dressed. His elder spouse gives him to understand that her rival carries on a criminal intercourse with a stranger, to whom she had parted with her robes and ornaments. At this news, poor Mr. Ma falls into a dreadful passion, maltreats Haethang and faints away. The elder wife desires Haethang to prepare some broth, and, watching her opportunity, secretly throws poison into it, and then directs her rival to present the poisoned broth to the sick man, who soon gives up the ghost. Haethang laments most pathetically the calamity. Her cruel rival, however, executes her project; she accuses her of poisoning her husband, and claims the son of Haethang as her own, that she may get the property.

Mrs. Ma, senior had herself kept up, for a long time, a criminal connexion with a Mr. Chaou, registrar of the tribunal before which she drags the unhappy victim of her villainy. She conspires with Chon, suborns witnesses, and succeeds in getting Haethang condemned and the infant adjudged to herself. The wretched mother, with the cangue, or moveable pillory, about her neck, is marched to the place of execution. On the way she meets her brother, Changlin; they come to an explanation, and he undertakes her defence before the Supreme Court of Appeal. By great good luck, the president of this tribunal is a man of integrity, who revises the judgment with care. He cites the names of Haethang and her accomplices to appear before him. When they arrive, he resorts to an expedient similar to that employed by Solomon to determine which was the real mother of a child claimed by two women. He draws on the floor of the court, with chalk, a circle. The infant was placed in the middle of it, and he directs the two Mrs. Ma to take each a leg and to pull the child on either side; "for," said he, "as soon as the real mother has seized him, it will be easy for her to draw the child out of the circle, but the false mother will never be able to do it." Haethang, fearful of harming her child, did not dare to pull hard; so that her rival drew the infant twice out of the circle. Every one believed Haethang guilty, except the judge, who pronounced her innocence, ordered the restitution of her child as well as of the inheritance, and condemned her rival and her accomplice Chaou to be cut into a hundred and twenty pieces each. The other agents of the criminals were punished proportionately.

"Whatever little value this Chinese piece may possess as a dramatic produc-

tion," observes M. Klaproth, "M. Stanislas Julien merits not the less commendation for having undertaken its translation. It was no easy task to render accurately the verses in the original, the sense of which is obscured by a multitude of metaphorical and out-of-the-way expressions; we can conceive the unremitting attention requisite in order to avoid taking them in their habitual and vulgar sense, and to give them the figurative meaning assigned them. M. Julien has, moreover, explained happily most of the traditional and proverbial allusions which are constantly occurring in Chinese literature; he has succeeded in executing at Paris what the English, who apply themselves to the Chinese language, have not deemed themselves competent to undertake at Canton, where they have at hand all those resources which their connexion with the literati of the country affords them, as well as access to a vast number of necessary works, which are not to be met with in Europe."

CRITICAL NOTICES.

A Treatise on the Epidemic Cholera, as it has prevailed in India; together with the Reports of the Medical Officers, made to the Medical Boards of the Presidencies of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, for the Purpose of ascertaining a successful Mode of treating that destructive Disease; and a critical Examination of all the Works which have hitherto appeared on the Subject. By FREDERICK CORBYN, Esq., Surgeon on the Bengal Establishment. Calcutta, 1832.

OUR resolution to abstain from critically noticing any works on cholera (a resolution forced upon us by the vast number of publications on that subject), unless distinguished by some peculiar circumstance or characteristic, would not, by virtue of this qualification, exclude Mr. Corbyn's work from notice. He was the discoverer of the new character of the disease, when it made its first appearance in the army under Lord Hastings, Mr. Corbyn being then in charge of the native hospital of the centre division; and his mode of treatment has continued in repute to the present time. He has had, subsequently, much experience in India, and appears to have been indefatigable in collecting facts and opinions upon the subject of this inscrutable malady. Moreover, his book contains the best history of the cholera which we have hitherto seen. Under these circumstances, we feel it to be our duty to recommend the perusal of his Treatise most strongly to the faculty in England, who will find it a valuable book of reference, combining, besides a general history of the disease, a statement of the author's own opinions, an examination of the works published on the subject, and the result of the different modes of treatment of the disease. His opinions respecting the proximate cause of cholera, and the proper course of treatment for it, may be exhibited in the author's own words: "He regards the cause of cholera to consist in inequalities of weather, producing sudden check of perspiration, a determination of blood from the surface to the centre, and consequent inflammation internally, at the same time the skin is seized with a deadly chill; the remedies he would prescribe, in this state of excitement within, are principally the immediate exhibition of sedatives, with the careful exclusion of stimulants of every kind."

A Ramble of Sir Thousand Miles through the United States of America. By S. A. FERRALL, Esq. London, 1832. E. Wilson.

WE have read many books of travels in America, and we confess none ever pleased us more than this. The author, evidently a man of sense, discernment, and reflection, and who seems to have mixed with all classes, has looked at America without prejudice. The truth probably is, that he went there without an object that was sure to be disappointed; he, therefore, depicts the faults of the Americans without exaggeration, and their virtues in their true colours. The scenery of those parts of the United States visited by the author are well described; he does not touch upon the domestic character of the people, but their social character, in the largest sense of the term, is drawn, upon the whole, favourably. The picture of their camp-meetings does not afford us a

very high idea of their religion, nor do the details which the author has given of the transactions with the Indians, justify us in forming an exalted opinion of the humane policy of the American government towards those children of nature, whose property it usurps.

Historical View of the Progress of Discovery in the More Northern Coasts of America, from the earliest period to the present time. By PATRICK FRASER TYTLER, Esq. F.R.S. and F.S.A. With descriptive Sketches of the Natural History of the North American Regions. By JAMES WILSON, Esq., F.R.S.E., &c. To which is added, An Appendix, containing Remarks on a late Memoir of Sebastian Cabot, with a Vindication of Richard Hakluyt. With a Map and Plates. Being Vol. IX. of the *Edinburgh Cabinet Library*. Edinburgh, 1832. Oliver and Boyd.

This work may be regarded as the sequel of the "Narrative of Discovery and Adventure in the Polar Seas and Regions," in the same collection, forming "a Complete account of the whole Series of Northern Discoveries by Land and Water."

The contents of the volume are thus distributed: A narrative of the discovery of North America; the early voyages of the Portuguese, French, and Spaniards; the more recent voyages of Behring, Cook, Vancouver, Kotzebue, &c.; the journeys of Hearne and Mackenzie, and the late discoveries of Franklin and Beechey along the Arctic Ocean. The rest of the volume is devoted to the zoology, botany, and mineralogy of the northern regions of America. All these subjects are treated by the respective authors (Mr. Tytler and Mr. Wilson) with great ability.

In an appendix, Mr. Tytler has undertaken a detailed reply to the author of the Memoir of Sebastian Cabot, and a vindication of Richard Hakluyt from the severe strictures of that writer, with a view of setting at rest the disputed point regarding the discovery of North America. To detail our own opinions of the result of this curious controversy, in which the writers on both sides have evinced great ability and research, would require more space than we can afford here. We may be tempted, at a future time, to investigate the point at issue.

We cannot omit remarking that the wood engravings in this volume are executed in a very superior style; the portrait of Cortes, after Titian, can be distinguished only by an experienced eye from an engraving on a plate.

The Works of Lord Byron, with his Letters and Journals, and his Life. By THOMAS MOORE, Esq. Vol. IX. London, 1832. Murray.

This volume consists of the occasional pieces, written in 1811-13; Hints from Horace; the Curse of Minerva; the Waltz; the Giaour; the Bride of Abydos and the Corsair; the last three pieces of sterling merit. The notes are, as usual, very abundant, and will afford amusement even to those who have the pieces already by heart. The remarks on the Romaic language, in the Appendix, are not worth much.

The vignettes are excellent.

The Parent's Cabinet of Amusement and Instruction. No. 1. London, 1832. Smith, Elder, & Co.

One of the best, if not the best, amongst the manuals for the amusement and instruction of the youth we have seen.

A Treatise on Chemistry. By MICHAEL DONOVAN, M.R.I.A. Being Vol. XXXIV. of Dr. Lardner's *Cabinet Cyclopædia*. London, 1832. Longman and Co. Taylor.

This is an excellent popular Treatise on the Elements of Chemistry, written in a clear style, and comprehending all that is necessary to put the student in the right road to the acquisition of the higher branches of knowledge in this very delightful department of science.

Lives of Scottish Worthies. By PATRICK FRASER TYTLER, Esq., F.R.S. and F.S.A. Vol. II. Being Vol. XXXIV. of the *Family Library*. London, 1832. Murray.

This Volume concludes the history of Robert Bruce (of which it fills one half); and contains the life of Archdeacon Barbour, one of the earliest Scottish bards, the author of the Practical Chronicle of the Deeds of Bruce, began in 1375; a brief account

of Andrew Wynton, the author of "The Orygynale Chronykyl of Scotland," and the earliest original historian of his country (the work of Barbour, which was prior in date, being rather a biography than a history), founded upon accurate documents; John de Fordun, author of the *Scoti-chronicon*, containing the history of Scotland till the death of David II., and who was contemporary with Wynton, though these two writers were mutually ignorant of each other's productions; and the biography of King James I.

This volume, in point of interest, does not yield to the first.

Four Views of the East-India Company's Military Seminary at Addiscombe. Drawn by MONS. MARIN DE LA VOYE. London: Smith, Elder, and Co.

These etchings give a very faithful representation of Addiscombe House, and its contiguous buildings. There is a degree of taste in the drawing, which shows that M. de la Voyer's pencil is guided by a master's hand. Those who have been educated at this College, and their friends, will doubtless wish to possess themselves of these elegant little prints: the price of the four is only 1s. 6d.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

M. Stanislas Julien, of Paris, is about to send to press his complete translation into French of the *Chao she kou uh ta pau chow*, or "Great Revenge of the Orphan of the Family of Chao," the Chinese Drama from which (translated by Father Prémare) Voltaire drew the plot of his *Orphelin de la Chine*, known to our stage by Murphy's translation.

The Rev. J. P. Rottler, D.D., Senior Missionary at Vepery, Madras, has in the press at that presidency, and partly printed, a Lexicon of the Tamil Language, compiled from the works of Beschi and other Lexicographers.

Mr. Burnett, late General Superintendent of Agriculture to the Australian Agricultural Company, is about to publish a work on the practical husbandry, statistics, present state of society, &c. in New South Wales.

Lord and Lady Nugent will shortly publish a work under the title of "Legends of the Library at Lisle."

Mr. James Bird, Author of "Framlingham," &c. has in the Press "The Emigrant's Tale, with other Poems."

The following Annuals for 1833 are announced: "Heath's Picturesque Annual;" "The Keepsake;" "The Literary Souvenir," edited by Alaric A. Watts; "The New Year's Gift and Juvenile Souvenir," edited by Mrs. Alaric A. Watts; "Christmas Tales, Historical and Domestic, illustrated with Engravings;" by Mr. Harrison.

On the 1st of January, the first Monthly Volume of a cheap series of "Original Novels and Romances," by the most popular authors of Europe and America, conducted by Leitch Ritchie and Thomas Roscoe, will appear.

Mr. George Rogerson, of Liverpool, has nearly ready for publication a "Treatise on Inflammations;" containing their pathology, causes, consequences, and treatment; with their effects on the various textures of the body: being an extension of "A Dissertation on Inflammation of the Membranes," to which the Jacksonian Prize for 1828 was awarded by the London Royal College of Surgeons.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LONDON.

Ganoun-e-Islam, or the Customs of the Moosulmans of India. By Jaffur Shurreeff, a native of the Deccan; composed under the direction of, and translated by G. A. Herklotz, M.D., surgeon on the Madras establishment. 8vo. with plates 16s.

The Political, Commercial, and Financial Condition of the Anglo-Eastern Empire in 1832: an Analysis of its Home and Foreign Governments, &c. &c. By the author of "The Past and Present State of the Tea Trade of England, &c. 8vo. 9s.

The Geographical Works of Sadik Isfahani. Translated by J. C. from Original Persian MSS. In the collection of Sir William Ouseley, the editor. 8vo. 10s. (Printed for the "Oriental Translation Fund.")

The Shah Nimish of the Persian Poet Firdausi, translated and abridged in Prose and Verse, with Notes and Illustrations. By James Atkinson. Esq. 8vo. 15s. (Printed for ditto.)

The Teshreeh al Fakih, or Private Memoirs of the Moghul Emperor Humayun, written in the Persian Language by Jouheri, a confidential domestic of his Majesty. Translated by Major Charles Stewart, M.R.A.S., &c. 4to. 10s. (Printed for ditto.)

The Siyar-ul-Mutakherin, a History of the Mahomedan Power in India, during the last century. By Mir Chohan Hussein Khan. Revised from the translation of Hajji Mustefa, and collated with the Persian Original, by Lieut. Col. John Briggs, M.R.A.S., &c. Vol. I. 8vo. 14s. (Printed for ditto.)

Huet-tan-ki, ou l'Histoire du Cercle de Crale, Drame en prose et en vers, traduit du Chinois, et accompagné de notes; par Stanislas Julien. 8vo. 7s. (Printed for ditto.)

San kokf toun ran to sets, ou aperçu général des Trois Royaumes. Traduit de l'original Japonais-Chinois, par M. J. Klaproth. Ouvrage accompagné de cinq cartes. 8vo. 15s. (printed for ditto.)

Annals of the Turkish Empire, from 1501 to 1689 of the Christian Era. By Naima. Translated from the Turkish by Charles Fraser. Vol. I. 4to. (Printed for ditto.) £1. 11s. 6d.

Raghuvansa, Kālidāsa Carmen, Sanskrit et Latine. Editit Adolphus Fredericus Stenzler. 4to. (Printed for ditto.) £1. 1s.

An Investigation of the Currents of the Atlantic Ocean, and of those which prevail between the Indian Ocean and the Atlantic; with a Series of Charts. By the late Major James Rennell, F.R.S., &c. 8vo. and Atlas. £1. 3s.

A Letter on the Importance of settling the Sandwich and Bouma Islands on the Plan of a Proprietary Government, &c. By T. Horton James. Esq. 12mo.

Journal of a Residence at Bagdad during 1830-31. By A. Groves. 12mo. 5s.

Chahab, the Hostage. By the author of "Hajji Baba." 3 vols. post 8vo. £1. 11s. 6d.

Imported from Calcutta.

A Treatise on the Epidemic Cholera, as it has prevailed in India; together with the Reports of the Medical Officers made to the Medical Boards of the Presidencies of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay; and a Critical Examination of all the works which have hitherto appeared on the subject. By Frederick Corby, Esq., M.R.C.S.L., &c. 8vo. 12s. (Calcutta.)

A Grammar of the Ordinary Dialect of the Tamil Language, spoken on the Eastern Side of the Peninsula from above Malacca to Cape Comorin; translated from the original work, composed in Latin, by the Jesuit Missionary Bosch. £1. (Vepery.)

The Nuli Neri Vilavaram, a Didactic Poem, in Tamil, with an English Translation, Vocabulary and Notes. By H. Stokes, Esq., of the Madras Civil Service. 3s. (Vepery.)

Selections from the Old Testament, English and Tamil. 11s. 6d. (Vepery.)

The Pilgrim's Progress, translated into Tamil. 4to. 8s. (Vepery.)

The National School Book, in Tamil. 8vo. 4s. (Vepery.)

Dictionário Portuguez-China no estilo vulgar Manderim e Classico Geral, composto por J. A. Gonçalves, Sacerdote da Congregação da Misão. (Macao, 1831.) Small 4to. £2. 2s.

PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS.

DECCAN PRIZE MONEY.

(Ordered by the House of Commons to be printed, 11th August 1832.)

A copy of the King's warrant, dated 31st July 1832, authorizing a scheme for further distribution of the Deccan booty, refers to the warrant of the late king, whereby the booty was given in trust for distribution to the Duke of Wellington and the Right Hon. Charles Arbuthnot; to the schemes presented by the Lords of the Treasury in 1826, under which the several sums of 21,58,168 rupees and 41,39,803 rupees, were distributed. It then states his Majesty's approval of a scheme prepared by the Lords of the Treasury, for a distribution of a further part of the booty arising from constructive captures, amounting in all to 27,04,346 rupees, and directs the distribution accordingly: and further that, in case any doubt shall arise respecting any particular claim or claims, the same shall be determined by the said trustees, whose determination shall be final and conclusive.

Scheme.

The scheme first particularizes all the forces of the three presidencies entitled to share. Then follows the scale of shares to which each rank or class is entitled, viz.

Rank and Number of each.	Number of Shares to which each Rank is entitled.	Total Number of Shares.
1 Commander-in-chief	1-8th of the whole.	
1 Lieutenant-general, Sir Thomas Hislop	1,500	
One-third more as second in command	500	
15 Major-generals and brigadier-generals	2,000	2,000
7 Colonels	1,800	22,500
74 Lieut. Colonels	600	4,800
127 Majors and superintending surgeons	360	26,640
514 Captains, surgeons, and paymasters	246	30,480
1,350 Subalterns, assistant surgeons, and regimental quarter-masters	120	61,680
49 Troop quarter-masters, Company's riding-masters, provost marshals, and conductors	60	81,480
1 Subadar-major and native aid-de camp	15	735
131 Subadars, syangs, whoordee-majors, and resauldars	8	8
348 Staff and park serjeants, sub-assistant-surgeons, dressers, and sub-conductors	6	5,098
1,927 Serjeants, jemidars, first tindals, resauldars, and naib resauldars	3	1,044
17,987 Corporals, English farriers and trumpeters, havildars, second tindals, head maistries, head guides, and kote duffadars	2	3,654
88,461 Naigues, drummers, farriers, sepoy, and kote duffadars	1	17,987
maistries, bearers, black doctors, privates, lascars, puccallies, petty duffadars, sawars, neshaunburdars, &c.		
Grand total of shares	2-3ds.	58,973½
		318,600½

Dr.	Ra.	A. P.	Cr.	Ra.	A. P.
To amount (including Commander-in-chief's share) required for discharge of the under-mentioned claims, preferred and admitted since the distribution authorized by his Majesty's warrant, dated the 13th of February, 1828, viz.			By amount to be distributed on account of booty or prize, acquired by the combined operations of the force engaged in the campaigns of 1817 and 1818, under the command of the Most Noble the late Marquis of Hastings, 30,00,000 0 0		
2 Lieut. Cols.					
5 Majors					
3 Majors, the difference between rank of major and captain					
25 Captains					
9 Captains, the difference between rank of captain and subaltern					
44 Subalterns					
4 Conductors					
1 Conductor, the difference between rank of conductor and serjeant					
1 Subadar-major and native aide-de-camp					
7 Subadars					
17 Sub-conductors					
1 Sub-conductor, the difference between rank of sub-conductor and naigue					
28 Serjeants, jemidars, &c.					
62 Corporals, havildars, &c.					
1 Havildar, difference between rank of havildar and naigue					
730 Naigues					
To amount required to defray law charges and expenses appertaining to the fund now proposed for distribution, and for the payment of £1,000, which it is proposed to grant to Captain Henry Dundas Robertson, of the Bombay army, in consideration of his services in reference to the booty which was recovered at Poonah in the years 1818 and 1819, under his superintendence as collector and magistrate of that town	33,000	0 0			
To agency	1,42,334	0 11			
To balance carried down for distribution according to scheme annexed	27,04,346	10 4			
Se. Ra.	30,00,000	0 0			
			Se. Ra.	30,00,000	0 0

Number of each Rank.	Amount of each Person's Share.			Total Amount of Shares.			
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
1 Commander-in-chief	3,38,043	5	3	3,38,043	5	3	Balance brought down .. 27,04,346 10 4
1 Lieutenant-general	14,947	12	5	14,947	12	5	
15 Major-generals	11,210	13	4	1,68,162	8	4	
7 Colonels	4,484	5	4	31,880	5	4	
74 Lieut. Colonels	2,680	9	7	1,58,104	6	9	
127 Majors, &c.	1,783	11	8	2,27,804	2	8	
514 Captains, &c.	886	13	10	4,60,989	8	6	
1,358 Subalterns, &c.	448	6	11	6,08,972	0	10	
49 Troop quarter-masters, &c.	112	1	8	5,483	4	10	
1 Subedar-major native aide-de-camp	59	12	7	59	12	7	
838 Subadars, syangs, &c.	44	13	5	37,758	11	6	Sa. Rs. 27,04,346 10 4
348 Staff-serjeants, &c.	22	6	8	7,842	11	10	
1,927 serjeants, &c.	14	15	1	28,804	5	11	
17,887 Havildars, &c.	7	7	6	1,34,432	13	9	
68,460 naiguts, &c.	4	15	8	4,40,760	3	3	
Sa. Rs.	..			27,04,346	10	4	

MR. BURY HUTCHINSON'S CLAIM.

The Report from the Select Committee,* dated 7th August 1832, on the petition presented by Mr. Bury Hutchinson to the House of Commons, on the 15th December 1831, complaining of the interference of the East-India Company in preventing the payment of a debt due from the Rajah of Travancore, states at length the allegations which have been proved and those which have not been proved to the satisfaction of the Committee. Amongst the latter are those which assert that the advances by Mr. Hutchinson to the Rajah were made "at a period of unusual pecuniary difficulty and distress to the affairs of the Company, and in great part for the purpose of enabling the said Rajah to perform his political engagements and commercial contracts with the Company; that "the claims were examined by Mr. Duncan, the Governor of Bombay, who expressed himself fully satisfied with the justice of such claims;" that the Company sanctioned payments on account of the balance of the accounts; that the debt due from the Rajah to Mr. Hutchinson's estate was, in consequence of the vexatious interference of the Company, inquired into by successive Governors General, "all of whom not only declared themselves fully satisfied with the justice of the debt, but sanctioned and directed its payment;" that the Court of Directors, though frequently and urgently solicited to bring forward their objections to the claim, have not taken any steps whatever for further ascertaining its justice; that the Board of Control decided in favour of the claim; and that the territories of Travancore were, in 1824, and had been for years, in the possession of the Company, and the Rancee under their entire control, but not amenable to any of his Majesty's Courts, either in England or India. These allegations are declared to be *not proved*. The Committee, however, report as follows:—

"Your committee, in addition to the facts as stated and proved by the petitioner, think it not unimportant to observe, as showing the peculiar and singular situation in which Mr. John Hutchinson stood as commercial resident, that it appears from the evidence adduced by the petitioner, that the benefits and advantages arising to Mr. Hutchinson, from his privilege and right of trading as commercial resident, constituted, with the exception of a small and trifling sum of 130 rupees per month, the sole emoluments of his official situation, and that it was not till after Mr. Hutchinson's death, that a new arrangement was made by the East-India Company's Government, of allowing the commercial resident of Anjengo a per-centage on the pepper and other contracts annually effected and completed between the Rajah and the East-India Company.

"Your committee, under the circumstances of this case, have come to the conclusion, that, though it appears the advances on which these claims were founded were made in the way of trade, yet one of them is described as a Loan (vide No. 21) to the Rajah, and that it does not appear that such advances were made at a period

* Printed, by order of the House, 7 August 1832, at the expense of the parties.

of unusual distress to the East-India Company, nor for the purpose of enabling the said Rajah to perform his political engagements and commercial contracts with the Company.

"That it does not appear in evidence, that the claims of Mr. John Hutchinson were ever examined by Mr. Duncan, then appointed Governor of Bombay in 1795, nor that Mr. Duncan ever expressed himself satisfied with the said claims.

"That nevertheless a debt to a large amount, and arising out of a course of fair and honourable transactions, was due from the Rajah or Government of Travancore to Mr. John Hutchinson, at the time of the death of Mr. Hutchinson in the year 1797, and that such debt was admitted by the Rajah his nephew in the year 1800, when he could have had no other motive for such admission but a conviction of its justice.

"That the payment of this debt, after it had been in part liquidated by the Rajah, was impeded and prevented by the interference of the Political Resident of the East-India Company in the year 1803.

"That after such interference in the year 1803, and after the declared opinion of the Governor General in India in 1807, 'that as the late Rajah has acknowledged the balance claimed by the representatives of the late Mr. Hutchinson to be due, he the Governor General, did not deem it equitable to impede an application to the Rajah for payment on the part of the representatives,' the East-India Company, by their renewed interference in 1808, continued further to impede and prevent the payment of such debt.

"That in consequence of such their interference, the representatives of Mr. John Hutchinson were prevented and still are prevented from obtaining payment of the said debt from the Travancore Government, although such Government may be in the possession of surplus revenues amply sufficient to discharge and satisfy such debt.

"Your committee are of opinion, that although the debt in question can only be considered a debt due from the Government of Travancore to Mr. John Hutchinson, yet that the petitioner (as the representative of Mr. Hutchinson) has an equitable claim that the petitioner (as the representative of Mr. Hutchinson) has an equitable claim on the East-India Company, to be replaced by them in the same situation with regard to this debt as he was before their interference, and that the East-India Company are therefore bound to exert their influence with the Government of Travancore to obtain payment of the debt, agreeably to the terms of the Rajah's engagement in March 1800, and the custom of that country; and that on failure of their obtaining such payment within a reasonable time, the East-India Company ought to be held answerable to the representatives of Mr. Hutchinson for the amount."

COLLEGE EXAMINATION.

REPORT ON THE FIRST QUARTERLY EXAMINATION FOR THE YEAR 1832, AT THE COLLEGE OF FORT ST. GEORGE.

To the Chief Secretary to Government.

Sir: I have the honour, by desire of the Board for the College and for Public Instruction, to submit, for the information of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, the following Report upon the proficiency attained by Messrs. Frere, Goodwyn, Taylor, Pelly, Mole, Forbes, Limond, and Lushington, who attended at the first quarterly examination for the present year, held in conformity with Section XVII. Title I. of the College Rules.

Mr. Frere and Mr. Goodwyn are nearly equal in Tamil, and the degree of proficiency they have attained is uncommonly high. Both of these gentlemen have made such translations of a Tamil paper of the degree of difficulty usually selected for the junior civil servants who have attained the highest standard of proficiency, as reflect credit upon their acquirements. Their translations from English into Tamil are still stronger proofs of advanced proficiency. In speaking also, and in reading and translating off-hand a Tamil petition, these gentlemen have acquitted themselves in a highly creditable

manner. In this part of the examination, as well as in his written translation from Tamil, Mr. Frere excelled; while in regard to composition in Tamil, the superiority belongs to Mr. Goodwyn.

Mr. Goodwyn has also attained a high degree of proficiency in Persian, as evinced by a translation almost quite correct, of a difficult Persian paper, and by a very good translation made from English into that language. He speaks it intelligibly and pretty correctly, and with some assistance he translated an official arzee of considerable difficulty.

Mr. Frere's acquirements in Hindustanee are of the same order. His translations both from and into that language are nearly correct. In reading and translating *visà voce* a Hindustanee business paper he acquitted himself most creditably, and he speaks the language quite intelligibly, though not without some hesitation.

Mr. Taylor has made considerable progress in Telooogo since the last examination. His exercises are remarkably well performed, and shew that he possesses a very respectable knowledge of the language. His translation from Telooogo into English contains but few errors, and that from English into the language gives fully the sense of the original in grammatical and idiomatic language. He speaks with ease and correctness, and with a little assistance, translated a portion of an official paper.

Mr. Taylor made pretty good translation of the most difficult Hindustanee paper; but in some places the original seems not to have been fully understood by him. He also rendered a paper from English into Hindustanee, conveying the sense of the original intelligibly throughout, although not always correctly. In speaking as well as in reading and translating a cutcherry paper, Mr. Taylor acquitted himself creditably.

Both Mr. Pelly and Mr. Mole have made extraordinarily rapid progress in Telooogo during the short time they have studied the language.

Mr. Pelly correctly rendered the sense of a story of greater difficulty than is generally given to beginners, and there were but two or three words with the meaning of which he was unacquainted. Mr. Mole's translation is not quite so well executed, but is still a very creditable performance. They are both fully conversant with the easier rules of grammar, and are able to put together a few sentences in conversation.

Mr. Forbes with a very little assistance translated part of the same story as was given to Messrs. Pelly and Mole, and he answered readily such questions as were put to him relative to the easier parts of grammar.

The progress made by Mr. Limond in the study of the Tamil language is very satisfactory; he translated quite correctly an easy Tamil paper.

Mr. Lushington joined the College the day of the examination, and the translation he has made into English of an easy Persian paper, though far from being correct, is a satisfactory proof of his having acquired an elementary knowledge of his language.

The Board are of opinion that Mr. Goodwyn and Mr. Frere have fully established their claims to the honorary reward of 3,500 rupees each.

The Board also recommend that the second increase of College allowances may be granted to Mr. Taylor, and the first increase to Messrs. Pelly, Mole, Forbes, Limond, and Lushington, respectively.

I have the honour to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

College, March 24, 1832.

A. DOUGLAS, Acting Secretary.

To the Board for the College and for Public Instruction.

Gentlemen: I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your acting secretary's letter, dated the 24th ultimo; and to acquaint you that the Right Honourable the Governor in Council considers the Report therein submitted to be highly creditable to the gentlemen who attended at the first quarterly examination for the present year.

The Right Honourable the Governor in Council has great satisfaction in conferring, agreeably to the recommendation of your Board, the honorary reward of 3,500 rupees on Mr. Goodwyn and Mr. Frere, and is also pleased to grant the highest rate of College allowances to Mr. Taylor, and the first increase of allowances to Mr. Pelly, Mr. Mole, Mr. Forbes, Mr. Limond, and Mr. Lushington.

I have the honour to be, gentlemen, your most obedient servant,

Fort St. George, April 10, 1832.

H. CHAMIER, Chief Secretary.

THE EAST-INDIA QUESTION.

THEORY OF MR. RICKARDS.

No. IV.

WE recur to the subject of the Rickardian theory once more, for the sake of noticing the "Reply" of Mr. Rickards and his accountant, inserted in the last number of this Journal. The former confines himself to a mere reiteration of his propositions, which, he asserts, "nothing has yet appeared to invalidate, or at all shake;" and he declines "a war of words." Mr. Wilkinson stands in different circumstances from Mr. Rickards, and cannot decently decline a challenge which calls in question his professional accuracy. He has committed himself, not to the public only, but to his employer, and is bound by implied contract to make good his allegations. He appears to entertain none of his employer's antipathy to a wordy war; and has, accordingly, poured forth a pretty copious stream of words: besides the *fifty-five* pages of manuscript excluded as containing matter irrelevant to his professed object, his reply to less than *six* pages of strictures extends to *eighteen*, in small type. "Dialectics," to which he insinuates pretensions, should have taught him to syllogize and condense his arguments a little better.

Our rejoinder will be as brief as the artful and elusive nature of the "Reply" will permit. The same latitude, on our part, which has been conceded to Mr. Wilkinson, would engross an entire number; and to expose, in detail, all the gratuitous and unwarranted inferences, the specimens of professional dexterity and mere special pleading, which compose the bulk of his exaggerated reply, would be, to use Mr. Rickards' words, "worse than useless, by withdrawing attention from the only points which ought to engage it."

We must prefix a few preliminary observations to our rejoinder. And, first, respecting the motives of the individual, whose animadversions have provoked the "Reply" in question.

The opponents of the East-India Company seem utterly incapable of conceiving that there can be such a thing as a disinterested advocacy of their cause. Mr. Rickards, in his letter, speaks of his "interested opponents." Mr. Wilkinson begins his reply with—"the gentleman, connected with the *Asiatic Journal*, to whom is committed the hopeless task," &c. He talks of "writers accredited by the Company," and throughout seems to assume that "the apologist of the Company" must be somebody in their service. This assumption is utterly false. Surely there may be individuals, wholly unconnected with the Company, who conscientiously think Mr. Rickards' theory an absurd one; who honestly believe that an essential change in the constitution of the Indian administration may possibly involve the loss of India, the derangement of our political machine at home, and the irremediable ruin of the commerce and finances of Britain; and if there be any such persons,—whether their impression be just or otherwise,—it cannot

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be a selfish motive which prompts them to aim at averting a national calamity.

But if arguments are to be neutralized by a reference to motives, what are the motives which actuate the antagonists of the Company? Are they not, in almost every instance, necessarily and often avowedly of the sordid cast? Are the petitioners against the Company, the persons who assemble and "resolve" at meetings, the migratory orators who "lecture" the humbler classes in return for their hard-earned pence, and the enormously-salaried agents paid to rail and write pamphlets against the Company, all disinterested labourers for the public good alone? Is it not the interest of many or most of these that the existing India system should be overturned, without regard to immediate or remote consequences? What is Mr. Rickards? Member of a mercantile firm which, as consignees of goods passing to and from India, is directly interested in the augmentation of the amount of the Eastern trade, whether that trade be profitable or not, and whatever might be the ultimate political issue of a change in Indian affairs. What is Mr. Wilkinson? A professional accountant, hired and paid (we presume) by Mr. Rickards expressly to defend his theory out of certain documents placed before him, in the manner of a brief, by his employer; and who, it must be acknowledged to his credit, wrangles with all the apparent zeal of other advocates, and possibly with no more sincerity. We mean nothing personally offensive in these remarks, which are called for and therefore justified. We are prepared to admit that both these gentlemen may be perfectly honest in their opinions; but we claim, as a condition, the same concession: *veniam damus petamusque vicissim*.

It may, indeed, be urged, and with perfect truth, that, in a question of this difficult and complicated nature, which, as Mr. Rickards observes, "to ordinary readers must be involved in the most puzzling obscurity," since much must be taken by readers of the controversy, who have not the time or means for minute scrutiny, upon trust, they should be thoroughly assured of the trust-worthiness of the writer. Let us, then, with the same freedom indulged in his own "Reply," inquire a little into the *professional accuracy* of Mr. Wilkinson, and his title to confidence.

When Lord Brougham introduced his bill, for the reform of the bankruptcy system, into the House of Lords, he stated, as one of its recommendations, that it would supersede the necessity of employing accountants, to whom this great practical lawyer seems, for some reason or other, to entertain an antipathy. At a subsequent period (the 15th August last), when the Act had commenced its operations, he was congratulating the House upon the beneficial working of the new system, and he stated a few "illustrative facts," mentioning the names of the parties concerned, "in order that there might be no mistake." We find a passage in his speech thus reported in the *Times* newspaper* of the ensuing day:

"The system pursued by the accountants, under the old system, is illustrated by the fact which I will now mention to your lordships. Robert Wilkin-

* The passage is substantially the same in the *Mirror of Parliament* (No. LXXV. Sess. 1831-32, p. 3716), except that it refers to the individual as "one Wilkinson, an accountant."

son, an accountant, became a bankrupt in April last.* His accounts, on being investigated by an official assignee, shew that he had assets of different bankrupts' estates in his hands, at the time of his bankruptcy, amounting to £7,000. This item also appeared in his balance-sheet: "profits, including professional earnings as accountant, and balance remaining, after declaring final dividends, £38,000."

This statement, made by the highest law-authority, and published in the newspapers, has never been publicly impugned. Mr. Wilkinson will not "venture to say" that he is not the individual referred to in the statement, nor that it is not substantially correct, nor that it does not impute to him either want of accuracy as an accountant or want of integrity as a trustee. The obvious construction of the statement would seem to be this: that Mr. Wilkinson, as assignee, or accountant, or both, got possession of portions of different bankrupts' estates, which he retained, perhaps for twenty years, appropriated to his own use, and dissipated in speculations (for an accountant, in the receipt of such large professional earnings, can have, as such, no mercantile losses), leaving his own creditors (amongst whom, we have heard, is Mr. Rickards himself) to be satisfied only when his trust-balances are discharged; which transactions remained undiscovered till his accounts were investigated by an official assignee. This, we repeat, is the obvious construction of the statement publicly proclaimed by Lord Brougham, with reference to accountants; it is singular to remark its wonderful correspondence with the very offensive accusation which Mr. Wilkinson indignantly brings against the Company!

Considering the little scruple or delicacy with which this gentleman reiterates his charges of fraud against a body like the East-India Company (whose integrity is vouched by his own employer), and of misprision of fraud against their responsible servants, men of the highest honour and veracity, "their apologist," as he is pleased to consider us, might be fully justified in adopting this severe construction, and recriminating upon their accuser. We shall, however, put the charge no stronger (for our object reaches no farther, and we are no inquisitors into private character) than an impeachment of Mr. Wilkinson's *professional accuracy*, assuming that, in the adjustment of accounts infinitely less intricate than the Company's, he omitted various large sums actually received, or carried them to the wrong side of the account; and then we simply ask whether our readers are prepared to trust Mr. Wilkinson in complicated figured statements, whereby he professes to show that all preceding accountants, official and non-official, partizans or non-partizans, Company's officers and government officers, who have examined the Indian accounts, for the last century, have committed the grossest errors, or been completely deluded?

The next general remark we shall make is upon the disingenuousness of Mr. Wilkinson. We employ no harsher term lest we should be again reproached with using "abusive epithets."† Thus, he keeps studiously out of his readers' sight the material fact, that, in dealing with the whole theory

* Robert Wilkinson, of Copthall Buildings, in the City of London, Accountant, Dealer and Chapman, appears in the list of bankrupts, in the *London Gazette*, April 10th, 1832.

† Where are they to be found? The only epithet which he specifies is "blundering," that is, the committing gross errors. Does he think we ought not to have pronounced them blunders?

of Mr. Rickards, from first to last, we tried it by the test of his own authorities, in preference to more accurate data, conformably with the plan with which we set out, and repeatedly stated, of refuting the theory by means of the very witnesses on whose evidence it professed to be founded. So that Mr. Wilkinson, when he chuckles over the errors he finds in statements "*adopted*" by us, not as accurate, but because they either were selected by Mr. Rickards, or put forth by his witnesses, gains his petty triumph at the expense of his own employer. We are sorry to observe that Mr. Rickards himself does not seem, for some reason, to have noticed this essential feature of our plan. He says: "having had no documents to refer to but those which are in print and laid before Parliament, it is not unlikely that some error may be discovered in my statements." Why, throughout our review of his theory, we adhered as closely as possible to his own authorities (though we quoted them more correctly than he did), and never cited a figure that was not in print!

Again: endeavouring to find some charitable excuse for the errors of Mr. Rickards and his accountant, we observed as follows:

"Taking into consideration the complex character and functions of the East-India Company, the gradual and unavoidable blending of their commercial with their political transactions, the obvious difficulty of defining with precision, in all cases, what are commercial and what political charges, and lastly, reflecting that it was not until the year 1813, that Parliament prescribed the series of periodical accounts now exhibited, in which the two branches of the Company's finances are distinctly separated, it is not wonderful that it should be next to impossible to make out a correct exposition of the whole of the Company's affairs (especially for the period between 1765 and 1793), merely from disjointed and mutilated statements, some of them got up by individuals from erroneous or doubtful data; others submitted to Parliament for some specific purpose: *à fortiori*, an individual possessed with a theory, or eager in the pursuit of an object he is determined to find, is almost sure to obtain from such statements a result very remote from the truth."

And again:

"The machinery, by which Mr. Wilkinson professes to shew that the additions to the debt were of a commercial character, is constructed, with all the mechanical art of an accountant, from a variety of *different accounts*, whence, if his statements could be relied on, it would appear that, for several years, whilst there was a surplus revenue in India, there was a progressive augmentation of the debt. We have already remarked, that writers, especially those pregnant with a theory, are almost unavoidably deceived by partial statements of the Company's affairs, which are not drawn up for the specific purpose of making a complete exposition of them: and we shall find that Mr. Wilkinson has fallen into the same errors as preceding writers."

This remark was intended to palliate, in some degree, the gross error (amongst others) of Mr. Rickards, in concluding, from a statement specially confined to the profits on *imports* in certain years, that there were no profits on the *export-branch* of the Company's trade, which assumption forms a basis of his theory; and the error equally gross (amongst others) of Mr. Wilkinson, in assuming that the surplus revenue mentioned in the Second

Report was *net* surplus, whereas the Report was intentionally confined to the finances of the *local administration abroad*, excluding the home charges.

This charitable intention of ours has exposed us to a serious reproach of imputing to the Company and their servants the fabrication of deceptive accounts, in order to conceal the true condition of their affairs! This is the interpretation which Mr. Wilkinson pretends to put upon the foregoing remark, and which he exultingly repeats again and again. Whether it be possible for the most malicious ingenuity to extort such a meaning from the passage, we leave the candid reader to decide. But suppose it to be possible: does Mr. Wilkinson believe that an advocate, an apologist of the Company, really meant so foul a charge against them? If he does, what are we to think of his understanding? If he does not believe it, yet strives to impress that belief upon his readers, what are we to think of his honesty?

The following question, put to Mr. Rickards himself by the Commons' Committee of 1830, must have been present to Mr. Wilkinson's recollection, and must have illustrated our meaning:

Do you not think that, in a point of so much importance as that of correctly ascertaining the state of the Company's affairs, it would be more desirable that this committee should be guided by documents *framed expressly for such a purpose*, from official sources, than by *statements compiled from different accounts*, which, however correct in themselves, from being framed for different purposes, may not admit of being combined into a general result by persons *not conversant with the Company's mode of keeping accounts*?—Mr. Rickards answers in the affirmative!

Having, in these preliminary remarks, afforded our readers the means of appreciating the trust-worthiness, the candour, and the honesty of Mr. Wilkinson, as a controversialist, we proceed to our rejoinder, in which we shall recapitulate summarily the principal objections we urged against the Rickardian theory, and consider the manner in which those objections have been met.

I. We took up the theory of Mr. Rickards at the period of incubation, and considered the proofs he adduced in support of his assertion that, from the very first beginnings of the Company, whether the merchant-adventurers traded upon separate or upon joint-stock, in spite of the large profits the trade was supposed and alleged to yield, it was, in fact, unprofitable. We distinctly declared that it was not because we considered the results of these remote transactions as bearing, in the smallest degree, upon the question at issue, that we took the trouble of examining Mr. Rickards' proofs and deductions upon this head. Nevertheless, as he chose to introduce those results into his book and to make them the substrata of his theory, it was incumbent upon him to state them accurately. We found, upon referring to the very authorities he cited, that they were misquoted or misunderstood; that he drew true conclusions from false premises, false conclusions from true premises, and even conclusions from no premises at all,—as where he infers* from two hypothetical propositions put alternatively, neither of which

* *Asiat. Journ.* Vol. viii. p. 8.

is attempted to be demonstrated, that it was CLEAR there must have been a heavy loss where the account before him stated a profit! We found abundant evidence of want of candour and fairness in the whole of this portion of Mr. Rickards' work, and we convicted him of a species of ambi-dexterity in adopting, in different pages, two conflicting charges against the Company which neutralized each other. What is the answer to all this? Nothing.

II. We took up his theory again at the period of the Dewanny (1765), "the proper commencement of the Company's political character in the East," and considered the evidence adduced by Mr. Rickards in support of his assertion, that at that period and subsequently there was a large net surplus revenue supplied by the territory to commerce, which he states, on the alleged authority of Mr. Verelst's work, to have amounted to £4,226,155, in the five years succeeding the Dewanny grant.

Giving Mr. Rickards the benefit of admitting that he had quoted Mr. Verelst's work correctly (not having it at hand to consult), we showed that the work was expressly confined to Bengal; that Mr. Mill, one of Mr. R.'s witnesses, repudiated Governor Verelst's authority; that Moreau, another of Mr. R.'s witnesses, gives an official parliamentary account, whence it appears that the revenues of India, from 1761 to 1766, fell short of the charges by upwards of £300,000 a year, and that, immediately after, the war with Hyder Ali broke out. Further: we showed that Mr. Mill, in a specific examination of Verelst's administration (from 1767 to 1769), with the governor's work before him, and after an investigation of this very question respecting a surplus revenue, at least as acute and comprehensive as Mr. Rickards', and at least as impartial, arrived at a conclusion directly the reverse of Mr. Rickards', declaring that the notion of a net surplus revenue was all a delusion. Further still: we cited at length a passage from Mr. Mill's work, wherein this writer demonstrates, upon grounds which supersede even an appeal to figures, that a surplus revenue in India, at that period, was, in the very nature of things, impossible. Still further: we showed that Lord Clive, upon whose assertion, *a priori*, that there would be a net surplus revenue after the Dewanny, Mr. Rickards lays vast stress, subsequently recanted, alleging that the civil and military disbursements, that is, the territorial charges, swallowed it up.

Now these objections go to the very root of the Rickardian theory; they subvert its very foundation, which rests upon the doctrine that a surplus revenue at that period was not merely *in posse* but *in esse*. What is Mr. Rickards' answer? Why, that no part of his theory is invalidated or at all shaken!

III. We then examined the proofs extracted, or rather garbled, from Mr. Hastings' Review of the State of Bengal, and from the mass of documents contained in the Report of the Committee of Secresy in 1772, by Mr. Rickards, in support of his conclusions that the Company's commerce was at time supported by "free investments,"—"investments which cost nothing,"—"investments supplied by the territorial revenues;" that, in six years, "many millions were supplied by territory to commerce," &c. We showed that these "conclusions" were based upon what we denominated

"a fallacious sort of *hocus pocus*," meaning thereby a juggle, by which the reader is dexterously cheated in spite of himself. The numerous quotations, in this part of Mr. Rickards' work, if not falsely are unfairly and partially made. The whole evidence leads to a conclusion directly opposed to that which results from the parts he has cited. We pointed out one passage, retained in a citation by himself, and which could not have been expunged without fraud, wherein the deficiency of the territorial revenues in 1770 is directly asserted; and we showed that the evidence adduced by Mr. Rickards, as to particular facts and particular periods, was applicable not to those facts and periods, but to others. Further: we showed, from an official statement, "in print and laid before Parliament," adopted too, as accurate, by his own authority, Mr. Mill, that not only had the political charges greatly increased since the Dewanny, but the revenue-collections, in Bengal, had gradually declined, between 1776-7 and 1784-5, about £500,000, and the other presidencies were not better circumstanced, Bombay, in particular, being deeply in debt: so that, instead of there being a net surplus, "the revenue of the Indian government, at the close of the administration of Mr. Hastings" (these are the words of Mr. Mill), "was not equal to its ordinary expense." Further still: on the subject of Mr. Hastings' testimony respecting "free investments," on which Mr. Rickards so triumphantly relies, we quoted a passage in the evidence of Mr. Hastings before the Committee of 1813, and which must have been known to Mr. Rickards, wherein Mr. Hastings distinctly repudiated the crude notions inculcated in his book, which better means of information had enabled him to unlearn. When told of the doctrines he was supposed to have maintained in his book (for we doubt if they bear the construction put on them), respecting "free investments," the venerable personage replied: "I do not come here to defend my own inconsistencies; if I have expressed myself in the terms I have listened to, and clearly understand them, I positively abjure them; they are not my present sentiments." What notice has Mr. Rickards taken of these objections we have here restated? Just as much as he took of Mr. Hastings' recantation!

IV. In further proof that the notion of Mr. Rickards, that "many millions of revenue" were diverted to the commercial funds in the six years from 1765 to 1771, is totally erroneous and unfounded, we showed, from documentary evidence in print and repeatedly admitted, that, at the period of the grant of the Dewanny, there was a balance due from territory to commerce of £5,069,684 which has never yet been wholly discharged; that, as soon as the Company came into receipt of territorial revenues under the grant, the King's government claimed a participation on the part of the nation, and that payments to the amount of more than two millions were made into the exchequer on this score, till it was found that these payments would constitute a virtual tax upon the Company's commercial funds, and that, to use the words of Moreau, Mr. Rickards' own witness, the acquisition of the territorial revenues was found to be "beneficial only to the individuals in the Company's service in India and to government at home." No answer is made to these redundant objections.

V. We examined that curious part of Mr. Rickards' theory, which assumes,—for it is impossible to understand his averments in any other sense,—that, for a series of years, the Company's commerce was supplied by investments of merchandize paid for out of the territorial funds, which payments were never refunded by, or charged to, the commerce: if the purchase-money of the goods so supplied was ever set off against any outlay from the commercial funds for political purposes, to call these purchases “free investments, which cost nothing,” would be an unwarrantable abuse of terms, in the sense in which the phrase is constantly used by Mr. Rickards.

We showed that this notion of Mr. Rickards was an unaccountable misapprehension; that the persons, by whom the phrase “free investments” was used, never meant more than that these investments were purchased in India by advances, by way of loan only, from the revenue-treasuries, as a convenient mode of providing commercial funds in India and territorial funds at home, and of realizing the surplus revenue in England, for which advances, however, the commerce was always debited and understood to be debited; that the objection taken to this system of free investment by the Parliamentary Committee of 1783, whose authority Mr. Rickards invokes, was avowedly founded, not upon the ground that it was a fraud upon the revenue and eventually upon the nation, as Mr. Rickards must contend, but that the system was impolitic and disadvantageous; that investments so supplied were “transactions conducted not upon the common and wholesome principle of commercial barter.”

As Mr. Rickards brought forward a figured statement, professing to show, from the state of the Company's commerce, that the dividends could not have been paid unless the investments were “got for nothing,” we subjected that statement to close analysis. We found that Mr. Rickards selected for his experiment the four years 1776-1779; but instead of referring to his own authority, Mr. Moreau, who has given a detailed statement, “carefully compiled from authentic documents presented to Parliament,” of the original cost, charges, sale-amount and profit on the Company's whole trade, imports and exports, for those very years, Mr. Rickards was led away by his “sincere desire to search after truth,” to hunt in the appendix to the Ninth Report, 1783, where he discovered a statement of the gains and losses on the different articles of merchandize composing the Company's *home-investments* for those years, during which it happened that the Company, for a public object, the establishment of the raw-silk manufacture, sunk the sum of £642,725. This large loss, on one article, was favourable to Mr. Rickards' design, because it reduced the net profits on their imports, in the four years, from £1,327,214, to which they would otherwise have amounted, to £684,489 only. The profits on the exports, —amounting, according to Moreau, to £462,338,—Mr. Rickards entirely omits, giving the reader to understand, by misquoting a passage from Mr. Bruce relative to the woollens and metals exported in *other years*, that there was a loss on the exports of 1776 to 1779! Even this extraordinary process of *proof* would have been insufficient for his purpose, but for a most miraculously fortunate *arithmetical mistake* of £100,000!

To our exposure of all this mystification, which takes away one of the *main pillars* of the theory, and, moreover, lays a *primâ facie* ground for reproaching Mr. Rickards with a complicated breach of fidelity, he says—**NOTHING!**

VI. Not to detain the reader too long, we pass to the counterpart of the theory, the proof of which is indispensable, namely, the existing insufficiency of the commercial funds to pay the dividends. Upon this head, we showed that the statement whereby Mr. Rickards pretended to show that there was a deficiency of commercial funds, in 1820-21, amounting to half a million, involved errors and omissions which, when corrected, left, on his own shewing, a credit for that year of near a million! What say Mr. Rickards and his accountant to this?—**NOTHING.**

Here we might close our rejoinder, leaving our readers, with the proofs they possess of the skillful accountantship of Mr. Wilkinson, to deal with *his* reply as they please. But we shall not indulge him even in this miserable triumph.

Our objections to Mr. Wilkinson's “Report,” which we distinctly stated it was not our object to dissect in detail, were principally as follows:

I. We selected, as a specimen of the mode in which the “Report” was manufactured, the averments of Mr. Wilkinson respecting the net surplus revenue and the debt, from 1793-4 to 1796-7. We observed that “he did not proceed upon the basis of Mr. Rickards' assumption, that the Indian debt of 1793, amounting to £7,971,668, was not territorial; he takes it for granted that it was territorial.” This is met by a quantity of verbiage which, if it means anything, must mean a denial of our assertion. We content ourselves with merely re-asserting, that Mr. Wilkinson (p. 667) *does* “take it for granted,” or “assume,” that “the whole Indian debt on the 1st May 1793, and the annual interest appertaining to it, was fairly chargeable upon the territorial revenues of India.” If he cavils at the phrase “takes it for granted,” we tell him that it is not ours but his employer's, from whom we quoted it. Mr. Rickards, describing his accountant's “Report” (p. 667), says that his examination commences with 1793, “and he takes it for granted that the debt in 1793 was territorial.”

II. We then proceeded to the averment and pretended proof of Mr. Wilkinson, that “in 1796-7, with a surplus of territorial revenue amounting to £3,409,994, which, if not diverted to other purposes, would have been applicable to the diminution of the debt, that debt sustained an *increase* of £1,171,068.” We quoted his own words, as we have done now, and we believed, as any one would and must believe, that they embraced three propositions; 1st. that the territorial revenues yielded a net surplus in the four years of £3,409,994; 2d. that the debt had sustained an increase between 1793-4 and 1796-7, of £1,171,068; 3d. that the surplus revenue had been diverted to other purposes. Lest any exception should be made to our manner of trying the truth of these propositions, we *adopted*, in preference to more accurate data, the figures contained in a detailed statement of receipts and expenditure of the Indian revenues, for the years from 1792-3 to 1808-9, prepared by Mr. Langton, one of Mr. *Asiat. Jour. N.S. Vol. 9. No. 35.*

Rickards' own witnesses, and whose statements are repeatedly cited by him as an authority. We were aware, and we so stated, that Mr. Langton's account had been convicted of "a variety of omissions, the effect of which is to make the balances preponderate in favour of the territory and against commerce;" but to anticipate quibbles and objections, we gave Mr. Wilkinson the benefit of those omissions, and "took it for granted" that Mr. Langton's account was correct, and it is so as far as it goes.

Prop. 1st.—Upon comparing Mr. Langton's account with the statement of Mr. Wilkinson, we found that the latter had omitted a variety of items of charge, actually carried to the debit of the revenues, as territorial disbursements, by the former, amounting in the four years to £2,178,575, which at once reduced Mr. Wilkinson's supposed surplus of £3,409,994 to £1,231,419; and we stated this omission.

Mr. Wilkinson's reply to this begins thus: "the reviewer, in one or two preceding numbers of his publication, had been insisting that Mr. Langton's evidence was incorrect; he now professes to find that Mr. Wilkinson's statement differs from that of Mr. Langton, and his conclusion is that the former must, therefore, likewise be incorrect." The utter nonsense of this remark is glaring. It is true, we did and do insist that Mr. Langton's evidence, relating to the finances of the Company in the years 1765-6 to 1778-9, is incorrect, but we are not thereby precluded from assuming his statement of receipts and disbursements from 1792-3 to 1809 to be correct; and if it be correct, or if the errors make the balances preponderate in favour of territory, Mr. Wilkinson's statement must be incorrect, at least to the extent of more than two millions in four years. This is the "conclusion" which a tyro in "dialectics" would draw. Both statements cannot be right, though both may, indeed, be wrong.

The reasons why he omitted some of these items of charge are now stated by Mr. Wilkinson, and the reader will judge for himself as to their validity, and whether they were thought of before or after our detection of the omissions. The largest item omitted is the sum paid to the creditors of the Nabob of Arcot and of the Rajah of Tanjore, £1,122,997; and Mr. Wilkinson, unable to resort to his usual subterfuge of calling it a commercial charge, first insists upon the possibility of its having been included in the Madras accounts (in which he is contradicted by his co-witness, Mr. Langton); and then, in despair, taxes the Company's accounts with "want of clearness and detail," though they were clear enough to Mr. Langton.

Prop. 2d.—With respect to the increase of the debt between 1793-4 and 1796-7, we showed from Mr. Langton's account and from Mr. Wilkinson's own figures, that the principal and interest of the debt had diminished in the years 1793-4 and 1794-5, and that, according to his own figures, with the necessary addition of the items omitted, the revenues were deficient in the succeeding years. The total Indian debt, which had been reduced in 1792-3, £1,171,055, was farther reduced in 1793-4, £666,408, and in 1794-5, £506,325, being a diminution of the debt in two years out of the four, to the amount of £1,172,733. In 1795-6, according to Mr.

Wilkinson's own figures, the gross revenue had fallen off £160,099, and the charges had increased (though the interest on the debt had diminished £69,551) £398,992, to which increase of charge must be added the items specified below,* included by Mr. Langton but omitted by Mr. Wilkinson, amounting to £474,097, making the actual difference between his net revenue of this and of the preceding year, a falling-off of £1,033,188. In the following year, the last of the four, the net revenue, according to Mr. Wilkinson's own figures, sustained a further diminution of £641,969 compared with the preceding year, leaving still, however, according to him, an apparent surplus of £31,846. But when we bring into account the items of charge he has omitted, though they are admitted by Mr. Langton,† amounting to £1,106,041, this surplus is converted into a deficiency of £1,374,195. How was this deficiency to be provided for but by loan?

Mr. Wilkinson, in his reply, has drawn out a table of the annual amount of the debt from 1792 to 1797 (which the reader will find completely corroborates our statement), whence he contends that, as the amount in 1792-3 was £7,971,665, and in 1796-7, £9,142,733, he has proved his position, that £1,171,068 (the difference) was an addition to the debt, whilst there was a surplus revenue; whereas he had, in the very page preceding this table, reluctantly admitted one item of charge, amounting to £1,122,997, as omitted by him, and which necessarily reduced, *pro tanto*, the amount of the net revenue.

Prop. 3d.—We need not discuss this proposition: the assertion it contains falls with the two preceding. Mr. Wilkinson will not quarrel with the "conclusion," that, if there was nothing to divert to "other purposes," nothing could have been so diverted. We might, indeed, ask to what "other purposes" this imaginary surplus could have been diverted, had it been real. The commercial gains, in those years, were amply sufficient to pay the dividends and interest on commercial debts. According to an account given by Moreau, and which corresponds exactly with that laid before the committee of 1813,‡ the profits on the trade from 1793-4 to 1796-7 amounted to £3,729,294, allowing for "prime cost of goods," not considering them as "free investments which cost nothing."

III. We objected that Mr. Wilkinson had excluded from his view the state of the cash-balances in the vast number of treasuries scattered over British India; we contended that the increase of those balances, so far as they were territorial, was another item in reduction of his "surplus totally unaccountable;" and we remarked that "even Mr. Rickards would not pretend that money was not accounted for, which was in his own coffers or lying at his banker's." The reply to this is, that, with "complacency," we have "totally misconceived the nature of the question at issue;" that those balances may have existed, and that the Company are in a condition to shew that they did exist; but the essential part of the question is, to

* Claims on government, £36,396; payments to Arcot and Tanjore creditors, £64,046; stores exported, £263,569; paid on Chinsurah cause, £130,086; total, £474,097.

† Claims on government, £132,994; payments and bonds to Arcot and Tanjore creditors, £1,101,773; same £260,417; total, £1,465,184; less receipts on Chinsurah cause, £30,143; net total, £1,406,041.

‡ Evidence of C. Cartwright, Esq., 13th May 1813.

what branch, territorial or commercial, did the balances unexpended belong? Now the "total misconception" into which we have fallen is, first, very natural; and secondly, very obstinate, for we adhere to it still. A balance of cash is an asset to be set off against debt, and the increase of the assets is virtually a *pro tanto* reduction of the debt. That the balances existed is *now* admitted; some portion (it is, we suppose, admitted) must have belonged to territory, and all the surplus territorial, whatever be its amount, is omitted by Mr. Wilkinson. If he disputes its territorial character, the *onus* is upon him to prove it commercial; we suggested some ground for assuming the bulk of these balances to be territorial, by showing, from a parliamentary account "in print," that out of £8,106,360, the amount of cash-balances in one year, only £383,939, less than one-twentieth, was commercial cash.* What Mr. Wilkinson assumes is, that the loss of interest on the cash-balances stagnant in the Indian treasuries, should be borne by commerce: Mr. Langton is of a different opinion.

But, at least, Mr. Wilkinson will not accuse us of "misconception," when we assert, that it was his duty towards his employer and the public to take some notice of this subject, in his figured statements A and B. Even a short note, warning superficial and precipitate readers (whom his statements are precisely calculated to delude) of the omission, would have been some salvo for his accuracy. But no; the subject is entirely suppressed; and when reminded of it, he says "it cannot be ascertained whether the balances were territorial or commercial;" *ergo* they were commercial. This is a gentleman who talks about "dialectics!"

IV. We objected to the "Report," that it assumed that the "striking observation" in the Second Report of the Select Committee,—that "on the eleven years, 1792-3 to 1802-3, the revenues of India proved more than sufficient to defray every demand for expense of administration and government, and the interest of the debts, by the sum of £3,734,445,"—referred to the *net* surplus revenue, after paying the home territorial charges; whereas the passage in the Report was confined to the finances of the local administration in India,† and we stated that two items, the home-charges, and the charge incurred in England for king's troops serving in India, amounted in the eleven years to upwards of four millions and a half, which sum was a set-off against the surplus of the territorial revenues. This objection remains *without an answer*; Mr. Wilkinson endeavours to meet it by raising a sort of mist, under cover of which he cunningly makes his escape. This mist we shall endeavour to disperse.

He does not deny that the four millions and a-half constitute a charge upon the territorial revenues, which convert his pretended net surplus of £3,734,445 into a deficiency of near a million; nor does he deny that the omission of this charge is a "blunder" on his part. But he says there was

* The cash assets from 1814 to 1829 (Account (C.) No. 8, App. to Lords' Rep. 1830) amounted to 110 millions, of which only three millions were commercial. From the last annual accounts, in p. 82, it will be seen that the total amount of cash assets in 1829-30 was £7,020,636, whereof £236,500 only was commercial.

† This fact was distinctly brought to the notice of the Commons' committee by Mr. Melvill: "Q. Do you suppose that the committee, in that report, did not take into account the territorial expenses incurred and to be paid in England?—A. Clearly not in their Second Report, because the £3,734,445 is deduced from the Indian view only."—Q. 4462, 30th August 1831.

an augmentation of the debt, during the same period, of £11,600,588, ostensibly contracted to supply the deficiencies of revenue; and if this debt "was contracted for the purpose of covering an alleged deficiency of revenue amounting to no more than £800,000, what became of the remaining £10,800,588? It is *quite clear*," he continues, "upon his (the reviewer's) own shewing, that at least £10,800,588 are totally unaccounted for, if not applied to commercial purposes."

"Quite clear," upon our shewing! The result of our shewing is (as appears in p. 187), that in 1796-7, the actual *deficiency* of the revenue, after admitting acknowledged items of charge excluded by Mr. Wilkinson, was £1,374,195, left to be provided for by loan! Mr. Wilkinson, indeed, with a "complacency" quite as tranquil as our own, assumes (assumption is a distinguishing feature of his "dialectics") that, as we did not examine his statements beyond 1796-7, therefore we admitted their accuracy. But it is "quite clear," upon Mr. Langton's shewing (in spite of his omissions in favour of territory), that the revenues of India, from 1797-8 to 1802-3, amounted to £62,561,770, and that the territorial charges, including those omitted by Mr. Wilkinson but admitted by Mr. Langton, amongst which is interest on the debt (which debt, "according to our shewing," was, down to the year 1796-7, when there was a deficient revenue, contracted for territorial objects), amounted to £70,004,679: the difference is a *deficiency* of £7,442,909. Now if we add to this deficiency political losses and augmentation of dead stock (admitted by Mr. Langton), £541,710, and only nine-tenths of the increase of cash-balances in the six years (which are included in Mr. Langton's statement No. 2), £1,592,351, the total will be £9,576,970, or, subtracting a payment made by government, £9,176,970. Deducting this sum, which "it is clear" could only have been provided for by loan, from Mr. Wilkinson's "unaccountable" £10,800,588, it melts into £1,623,618. This sum might be left to a candid controversialist's mercy, but it shall not be left to Mr. Wilkinson's. In his evidence before the Commons' committee, 30th August 1831, Mr. Melvill has specified a few only of the errors in Mr. Langton's statement, extending from 1792-3 to 1809, making a difference of between two and three millions, most of which errors are either actually or virtually acknowledged by Mr. Langton himself! The items admitted by Mr. Langton to be territorial, but which Mr. Wilkinson wishes to throw upon commerce, between 1793 and 1809, amount to upwards of twelve millions, which, accumulating at compound Indian interest, would now exceed sixty millions.

Having mentioned Mr. Melvill's name, we shall just remark (in reply to Mr. Wilkinson's insinuation), that we are not personally acquainted with that gentleman, nor ever had any intercourse with him whatever, direct or indirect; nor are we more "intimately acquainted" with his sentiments on this question than Mr. Wilkinson is or ought to be. It is unnecessary for us to notice the sneers cast upon Mr. Melvill, in the "Reply" we are considering; they will be properly appreciated by the reader. That his complete discomfiture of the "theory" should have provoked the asperity of Mr. Rickards and his satellites, is natural enough; but the ability, the clear-

ness, the promptitude, and above all, the temper, displayed by Mr. Melvill in his examinations, have earned for him a reputation which cannot be endangered by Mr. Wilkinson, and will survive long after the Rickardian theory shall have been lost in the limbo of forgotten paradoxes.

V. We objected, *in limine*, to the whole argument about the origin of the Indian debt, that some termination should be put to discussions upon this point; that "attempts to prove it otherwise than territorial in its origin ought fairly to be barred, by the distinct and repeated recognitions of the Legislature; the whole stream of enactments, from 1793 (33 Geo. III. c. 52) to the last charter act (53 Geo. III. c. 155), *treats the debt as territorial*." Mr. Wilkinson, after a sneer at the "Hon. Company's" anxiety to bar inquiry into the origin of the debt, as if the "Hon. Company" and the "reviewer" were identical, denies our assertion (for so we must understand him, or the whole of his verbiage amounts to nothing), and calls for "more particular reference to those enactments which are held to be 'distinct recognitions' that the debt was territorial in its origin." We can hardly suppose that Mr. Wilkinson had not read, before he penned his "Reply," Mr. Melvill's evidence on the 30th August 1831, where these legislative recognitions are expressly cited. For example:—

In 1793, Parliament declared: "whereas sundry debts, incurred in the defence and protection of the British possessions in India, bearing interest, are now due and owing, amounting to seven millions, or thereabouts,"* &c. 33d Geo. III. c. 52, s. 108.

Again: in 1811, in the 51st Geo. III. c. 64, it was declared, that the debt secured by the engagement of the Company in the East-Indies "was incurred by reason of territorial and political expenses in that country."

Again: in 1812, the 52d Geo. III. c. 135, s. 18, provided that sums payable in respect of the loans made by the public to the Company, to enable them to meet bills drawn in discharge of the Indian debt, should be charged "upon the revenues of the territorial acquisitions in the East-Indies."

Lastly: in the last charter act (53d Geo. III. c. 155), "territorial debt" is the term used to describe the Indian debt.

Our readers will decide which is most entitled to credence, our assertion, or Mr. Wilkinson's circumlocutory denial.

VI. In reference to Mr. Wilkinson's tables A. and B., wherein he professes to show that there has been a surplus totally unaccounted for, from 1793 to 1827-28, of £11,208,417, we re-stated some of the charges omitted by Mr. Wilkinson, and pointed out others, which we showed, by the operation of interest and compound interest, incurred by the deficiency of revenue and increase of charge in individual years, would more than totally extinguish this "unaccountable" balance. It would seem that, in recapitulating these omissions (the repetition of which is supposed to be an error), we have charged some of them twice over, separately and in gross. If so, we beg Mr. Wilkinson's pardon: his errors are numerous enough without being multiplied. We allow him, then, the abatements he contends for, and inquire what he says to the rest, the amount of which is still sufficient, with interest, to annihilate his "unaccountable surplus."

* The whole of the Indian debt then owing, as will be seen at p. 185.

Mr. Wilkinson certainly says a great deal, but the result is nothing at all. Grant, indeed, all he asks,—that there are "reasons for assuming" that the £973,945 for St. Helena was included in the supplies to Bencoolen, &c.; that "there are the strongest reasons for concluding" that the £1,359,013 to the Arcot and Tanjore creditors "must have been included in the Madras accounts;" that the £873,403, losses by consignments, were commercial losses (he acknowledges, indeed, that part were territorial, yet that part he has omitted); that the £500,000 paid to Government, as participation in the revenue surplus, was commercial; that the £847,864, considered by the Parliamentary Committee as "doubtful whether territorial or commercial" (some items of which charge he considers may be territorial), should all be transferred to commerce;—grant these and many more convenient concessions, in lieu of facts, and Mr. Wilkinson's task is tolerably easy: to use his own words, "who can doubt the possibility of proving any thing by such a process of dialectics?"

We have now waded sufficiently through the so-called "Reply of Messrs. Rickards and Wilkinson." Not having before us the "twenty pages of MS. extracts" from Mr. Bruce and Mr. Mill, excluded by the editor, we can only infer, from the inserted remark, that those writers, having "had ample and special facilities for informing themselves of the facts," have maintained that the surplus revenue has been diverted to other than proper purposes, and that the territorial debt has been contracted for commercial objects. We stake our credit upon the assertion, that Mr. Bruce maintains no such thing, so that the pretended extracts from him must have been falsely quoted. With regard to Mr. Mill's authority, we cited a passage from his history, in which he demonstrated from facts and from the nature of things, not only that there was not, but that there could not be, any surplus at all; and Mr. W. tells us, Mr. Mill "had ample and special facilities for informing himself of the facts." Does Mr. Wilkinson contend that Mr. Mill has in any other part of his work contradicted this deliberate and specific declaration? Were it so, Mr. Mill's authority on this point would be neutralized.

We now state a fact, which would have been sufficient to absolve us from the irksome task we have just completed. In consequence of the pertinacity with which Mr. Rickards and his coadjutors clung to their errors, in spite of reiterated refutation, the Select Committee, anxious, perhaps, to leave no doubt in the minds of the public, though satisfied in their own, on this essential question, suggested, in the course of their inquiries last year, that the fairest way of adjusting it would be to refer the accounts to some very competent accountant unconnected with the Government, the Company, or any of the parties. The India Board accordingly, after diligent inquiry, selected Mr. James Pennington, a professional accountant of the highest reputation for talent and for integrity, whom they directed to examine the Company's printed accounts, territorial and commercial, with the most scrupulous care and attention, and to make his report. That report was made in July last, subsequent to our review of the Rickardian theory, but prior to Mr. Wilkinson's reply. As the report is not yet published, we can only state its result generally: it completely justifies

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the accuracy of the Company's accounts (so far as the prescribed form permitted) and of their accountants, and it completely negatives the theory of Mr. Rickards and the accuracy of Messrs. Langton and Wilkinson, whose joint and conflicting errors, omissions, and assumptions, it fully exposes. Such, we understand, is the result of Mr. Pennington's report, which puts this question finally at rest.

We may now take our leave of the Rickardian theory for ever. For its author—though we have deemed it necessary to be somewhat pointed in our remarks—we cease not to feel respect. We lament that his obstinate adherence to paradoxical notions should have encumbered and embarrassed the inquiries of the Committee with a vast accumulation of useless matter; yet we can make due allowance for the infirmity of human nature, from which it is almost too much to expect a ready acknowledgment, that twenty years of severe mental labour have been worse than wasted.

*** It is but just to Mr. Rickards to state that he has transmitted to us an explanation in respect to the point adverted to in our note appended to his letter, which (not having room for it the present month) shall appear in the ensuing number. It is proper, likewise, to mention here, that the remarks excluded by us upon Mr. Melvill's evidence, in Mr. Wilkinson's Reply, being considered by Mr. Rickards as "of vital importance in the present discussion," inasmuch as "the pretended supply of £3,616,113 is the main-stay of the Company's advocates for upholding the claims of their commerce," we have inserted the whole of them (though long) in a subsequent part of the present number.—EDITOR.

MR. MARTIN'S "CONDITION OF THE ANGLO-INDIAN EMPIRE."

MR. ROBERT MONTGOMERY MARTIN, the author of the work before us,*—one of the most comprehensive publications on the East-India question we have yet seen, and which contains a variety of striking facts very forcibly put,—comes before the public under circumstances, which strongly recommend his work to notice. This gentleman has passed one-third of his life in the eastern hemisphere; he resided for a short time at Calcutta, where he imbibed free-trade anti-charter notions to such a degree, that, upon his return to England, he joined the ranks of the antagonists of the East-India Company, and became the conductor of a periodical work set on foot to assail that body. In this capacity it was requisite that he should investigate facts, read and reflect. Upon a clear understanding and a disinterested mind, reading and reflection have the effect of dissipating error and revealing the truth. The effect they produced upon Mr. Martin's was that of altering the opinions he had previously formed.

The grounds upon which this change of opinion was made are given in the publication to which we now invite the attention of all readers of this controversy. To attempt to analyze a work which embraces almost every topic connected with the question, and exposes the mistakes of Mr. Crawford, Mr. Rickards, &c., would be impracticable in the space we could allot to such analysis. We, therefore, simply recommend those, who wish to form a correct opinion upon the subject, to read this book, and those who are obliged to retain their opinion, to answer it,—if they can.

* The Political, Commercial, and Financial Condition of the Anglo-Indian Empire, in 1832; an Analysis of its Home and Foreign Government, and a practical Examination of the Doctrines of Free Trade and Colonization, with reference to the Renewal or Modification of the Hon. East-India Company's Charter. London, 1832. Parbury, Allen, and Co.

BIOGRAPHY OF ABDALLAH BEN ZOBAYR.*

It becomes necessary to notice, in this place, the history of an individual, who played a very conspicuous part in the transactions of this period.

Mokhtar,† a native of Tayf, in Arabia, was the son of Abu Obaydah, who, in the reign of the khalif Omar, commanded the Arabian army in Irak, and was trodden to death by an elephant in one of the engagements with the Persians. Mokhtar, a knavish and dexterous character, who well deserved his surname of *Kadzab*, or 'impostor,' after evincing, in the first instance, a fierce enmity against the family of Ali, suddenly changed his conduct. Visiting the city of Kufah, he endeavoured to ingratiate himself with the Shyites, by affecting the most ardent zeal in their cause. His intrigues being detected by Obayd-allah ben Ziad, who governed Irak in the name of the khalif Yezid, he caused Mokhtar to be arrested, and was at first disposed to condemn him to death, but contented himself with putting him into close confinement. Mokhtar had recourse to the influence of his sister Safiah, who had married Abdallah, son of the khalif Omar, who prevailed upon her husband to write to Yezid in his favour. The khalif could not refuse the request of so respectable a personage, and sent Obayd-allah a formal order to release Mokhtar. The governor, calling his prisoner before him, told him he was free, but intimated that if, after three days, he was found in Kufah, his head would answer for it. Mokhtar took the road to the Hejjaz, and met in his way Mosab ben Zobayr, of whom he inquired what his brother (Abdallah) was doing. Upon learning that he was secretly employed in getting himself acknowledged by the Musulmans, he assured Mosab that he intended to raise the standard to avenge the family of Ali, and would make terrific havoc amongst the partizans of Moawiyah and Yezid.

On his arrival at Mecca, in the year 61, he appeared before Abdallah ben Zobayr, who received Mokhtar with much honour, and invited him to acknowledge in him his legitimate sovereign. "I am willing to do so," replied Mokhtar, "upon condition that you invest me with unlimited powers, that I may subject to your authority the whole of Irak and Syria." Abdallah observing that the matter required serious reflection, Mokhtar, perceiving that he was not treated with openness, retired in anger and proceeded to Tayef, where he passed a year with his family; Abdallah, meantime, using every effort to learn what had become of him, without success. At length, Mokhtar coming to Mecca to perform the ceremonies of the pilgrimage, Abdallah observed him in the mosque, and deputed Abbas ben Sahl to propose to him the acknowledgment of Abdallah. Mokhtar replied that he had once offered to do so, but that Abdallah had evinced a distrust of him, and was unwilling to trust him with his secrets. "I am therefore resolved," he continued, "to appear no more in his presence, in order that I may convince him that he has more need of me than I of him." Abbas, however, represented to him, that at the interview to which he referred, others were present, and Abdallah had thought it prudent to act on the reserve in so weighty an affair; and he prevailed on him to consent to a conference that night, when every thing was to be frankly discussed. Abdallah received Mokhtar in the most distinguished manner, apologized for his former reserve, and requested him to state his claims explicitly. Mokhtar said he was ready to take the oath demanded of him; "but," added he, "I annex these conditions; that I shall be the first who has the privilege of *entrée* to you, and the last to quit your presence; that if you gain a complete

* Continued from page 118.

† Tabari. Mirkhond. Khondemir.

victory over Yezid, you will decide no matter without consulting me." After some discussion, they came to an agreement, and Mokhtar took the oath of fidelity to Abdallah.

When Amru ben Zobayr, at the head of the Syrian army, marched against his brother, Mokhtar displayed in the war equal bravery and zeal, and contributed materially to the victory. When Hasin ben Nomayr laid siege to Mecca, Mokhtar rendered signal services to Abdallah.

After the retreat of the Syrian troops, Abdallah, inflated with his success, and seeing himself recognized as sovereign by so large a part of the Moslem world, began to treat Mokhtar with less consideration, and to be less scrupulous in fulfilling his stipulations with him. Mokhtar expected to be named governor of Kufah, but he learned that this important place was given to Abdallah ben Yezid. This behaviour disgusted Mokhtar, and inclined him to think of renouncing his engagements. Learning that the Shyites of Kufah had armed to avenge the murder of Hoseyn, he quitted Mecca by night, and set off to Irak.

On his arrival at Kufah, he presented himself before the Shyites, declaring he came to fulfil a mission of the highest importance. According to some historians, he brought from Mecca forty letters supposed to have been written by Mohamed ben Haneftiyah to the chief persons of the city, in which that son of Ali said: "I have chosen Mokhtar to be my representative amongst you; march under his colours to revenge the murder of my brother Hoseyn, and execute his orders with scrupulous fidelity." His secret intrigues having attracted the attention of the government, Abdallah ben Yezid threw him into prison; but he once more obtained his liberty by the active intervention of his brother-in-law, Abdallah ben Omar.

Meanwhile, some of the principal inhabitants of Bassorah took arms, revolted, and assumed the denomination of *Azrakis*, from the name of their chief, Nafi ben Azrak. They rejected both Ali and Moawiyah with all their adherents. These sectaries came frequently to blows with the troops in Bassorah and the governor. When the death of Yezid caused the retreat of Obayd-Allah ben Ziad, the people of Bassorah, having experienced many severe defeats from the *Azrakis*, sent a deputation to Abdallah ben Zobayr, praying him to give them a chief capable of repressing this faction. Abdallah appointed Hareth ben Abdallah governor of the city, and gave the command of the troops to Abdallah ben Moslem. This officer having collected a large body of the people of Bassorah, followed the rebels into the province of Ahwaz, and attacked them near the town of Dulab. The battle was severe; many fell on both sides, including Nafi, chief of the *Azrakis*. Several sanguinary conflicts followed, without any decisive result; at length the Bassorah troops retreated into the city, leaving the *Azrakis* masters of the field, who extended their ravages. Mohalleb ben Abi-Safrah was then on his return from Khorasan, where he had defeated the Kharejis, and the people of Bassorah, convinced that he was the only man who could cope with the rebels, wrote to him, in the name of Abdallah ben Zobayr, soliciting him to undertake the conduct of the war. Mohalleb, on his arrival at Bassorah, declined the office except on certain conditions, which were agreed to by the governor and people of Bassorah, and ratified by Abdallah.

Mohalleb accordingly marched against the rebels, who were encamped near a town in Ahwaz, to the number of about 30,000 men. The battle lasted from sunrise till noon, with unexampled fury. The *Azrakis*, at length, by an impetuous onset, forced the Bassorah troops to fly, and Abdallah ben Majoor,

the commander of the *Azrakis*, pursued them at the head of a moiety of his force. Mohalleb, intrepid as usual in the midst of danger, remained at his post, calling back his men with a loud voice: some were deaf to his cries; others rallied round him. Meantime, Abdallah ben Majoor re-entered his camp in triumph at the head of his troops, thinking he had nothing to fear from a beaten enemy. As soon as Mohalleb had collected 3,000 men, he retrograded, and fell unexpectedly on the *Azrakis*, a part of whom had already dismounted. He made a frightful slaughter amongst them, and forced the survivors to fly towards Isfahan.

Meanwhile, Abdallah ben Zobayr removed Abdallah ben Yezid from the government of Kufah, where he had lost all influence by his silly conduct, and bestowed it upon Abdallah ben Moti. This general was scarcely installed in his post before he learnt that Mokhtar kept up a very active secret intelligence with the Shyites of Kufah, and was acknowledged by them as the head of their party. He immediately sent for this man, under pretence of consulting him upon an affair of importance, intending to arrest him and throw him into prison. Mokhtar was about to obey, when one of the agents employed to guard his person, contrived to advertize him, indirectly, by quoting a sentence of the *Coran*, that his liberty was menaced. Mokhtar, catching the meaning at once, told the commissioners that a raging fever obliged him to keep his bed and prevented his attendance upon the emir. But aware that this artifice would not long escape the vigilance of Abdallah, he immediately convoked the Shyites, and exhorted them to take arms in the morning, kill Ben Moti, and seize the city of Kufah. One of the principal Shyites, Saad ben Abi-Saad, declared, in the name of his partizans, that they were all willing to obey, but required the delay of a week: adding, that if, in this interval, Mokhtar was arrested, they would liberate him from prison. His real design, in proposing this delay, was to satisfy himself that Mokhtar was really accredited by Mohamed ben Haneftiyah; and he despatched four confidential persons to Medina, to inquire of Mohamed whether he had authorized Mokhtar to avenge the murder of Hoseyn. Mohamed replied: "To avenge the grandson of the prophet is an act obligatory on all good Musulmans." With respect to Mokhtar, however, he gave no explanation, and did not say whether or not he had entrusted him with this important mission. Mokhtar, who fully expected that his imposture would be unveiled, took advantage of the silence of Mohamed, and making it appear a confirmation of his assertions, assembled the Shyites, who unanimously consented to obey his orders. Ibrahim ben Malek-ashtar, upon being urged to join the plot, demanded, as a condition, to be the head of it; but he was told, this was impossible; that the imam Mohamed had selected Mokhtar as his lieutenant, who had been universally recognized as such. Ibrahim required a little time for consideration. Mokhtar, learning what had passed, took with him fifteen persons, and went to Ibrahim, to whom he showed a letter alleged to have been written to him by Mohamed, in which the imam recommended him to submit to the orders of Mokhtar. "If success crowns the efforts of my partizans," it added, "you shall be named governor of all the conquered provinces, as far as Syria inclusive."

The fifteen who accompanied Mokhtar guaranteeing this promise, Ibrahim declared he was content, and acknowledged Mokhtar his chief. The latter fixed Thursday, the fifteenth of Rabi the first, A.H. 66 (A.D. 685), for the commencement of hostilities.

Abdallah ben Moti, being informed that a plot was about to explode, took measures to defeat it. The city being divided into seven quarters, he placed in

the night, in each quarter, a general with 500 men, each having orders to cut in pieces whomsoever should leave his house, and if the tumult became serious in any quarter, to proceed thither directly with his whole force. On the night fixed for the revolt, several men well-armed were collected at the door of Ibrahim's house; and this general, on going out, observed Ayas barring his passage with 500 men. He let fly an arrow at him, which passed through his belly and back. The soldiers of Ayas fled immediately to the palace of Abdallah ben Moti, who was already in arms. The Shyites, meanwhile, had assembled under Mokhtar.

After some indecisive affairs, Abdallah, who had assembled a body of 20,000 men, prepared to crush the rebels. Mokhtar, who had only 1,600, determined to quit the city. Three detachments sent against him were completely defeated, and their commanders slain. A reinforcement from Abdallah of 2,000 men were also routed. Mokhtar re-entered the city, and Abdallah retired into the palace, which he fortified, and was blockaded there by Mokhtar for three days. Being in want of provisions, Abdallah consulted his generals, and they were all of opinion, that there was no alternative but to capitulate and surrender the city to the rebels. Abdallah, bidding adieu to his companions in arms, let himself down from the roof of the palace, and concealed himself in the house of Abu Musa Ashari. The gates of the palace were opened to Mokhtar, who found nine millions of pieces of silver in the treasury, which he distributed amongst the 10,000 men who accompanied him. Next day, he required all of them to take an oath of fidelity to him, and the soldiers swore to fight under his orders, in order to avenge the blood of Hoseyn. Being informed of the retreat of Abdallah ben Moti, Mokhtar, mindful of their former friendship, sent secretly a message to him that he could not answer for his life if he was discovered, and urging him to fly. Abdallah requesting a delay of three days, that he might provide himself with money for the journey, Mokhtar sent him 100,000 pieces of silver, and Abdallah departed for Bassorah.

Mokhtar, finding himself without a competitor, appointed governors to rule the different countries belonging to the Moslem empire, all of whom were required to exact from the people an oath of fidelity to Mokhtar, who took the title of *Khalifat al Mahdi*, or 'Vicar of the Mahdi,' or Musulman messiah, and performed prayer in the name of Mohamed ben Hanefiyah.

Crafty as he was bold, Mokhtar was no sooner possessed of the city of Kufah, than he applied himself to lull, by artful and insidious protestations, the jealousy of Abdallah ben Zobayr, to whom he wrote in these terms: "You know my sincere attachment to you, and the zeal with which I have fought in your behalf; you made magnificent promises to me, which you have not fulfilled, whereas I have scrupulously adhered to the letter of my engagements. If you wish that I should serve you with renewed fidelity, I am willing. Adieu." He had no other object, in this step, than to suspend the operations of Ebn Zobayr, that he might have time to realize his own designs.

In order to try the sincerity of Mokhtar, Abdallah despatched Omar ben Abd-alrahman to Kufah, as governor of the city, with 30,000 pieces of silver. As soon as Mokhtar heard of his approach, he set on foot a variety of intrigues, and closed the gates against him. Omar joined Ebn Moti at Bassorah. Meanwhile, Mokhtar wrote to Abdallah, offering to march into Syria against the son of Merwan, on condition of being left in possession of Kufah and receiving a gratuity of 100,000 pieces of silver. Abdallah with an oath declared he would not give the knave a dirhem. On the march of Abd-almalik ben Merwan to

Wadi-alkorá, however, Ebn Zobayr concluded a truce with Mokhtar, in order to secure his neutrality, whilst he directed his whole force against the Syrian army. Mokhtar offered to assist Abdallah, who directed him, if he was sincere, to send a body of troops quickly to Wadi-alkorá, to co-operate with his army against the son of Merwan.

Mokhtar, accordingly, sent a corps of 3,000 men under Sharhabil ben Waras, whom he directed to await his instructions when he had entered Medina. His real design was, as soon as he learned that Sharhabil was master of Medina, to reinforce him, that he might be in a condition to besiege Ebn Zobayr in Mecca. The latter, suspecting Mokhtar's artifice, despatched a corps of 2,000 men under Abbas ben Sahl, whom he directed to collect the Arabs on his route, to put the sincerity of Mokhtar's troops to the test, and if he found them treacherous, to employ craft and artifice for their destruction.

Abbas, on reaching Rakim, found Sharhabil's force drawn up in order of battle. Several contests took place, which ended in the death of Sharhabil and the greatest part of his men. Mokhtar wrote to Ebn Hanefiyah: "I sent a body of troops to subdue your enemies; but unfortunately they have fallen by the hands of Ebn Zobayr's soldiers. Authorize me to make another attempt." Ebn Hanefiyah replied that he would, on no account, have recourse to arms.

Abdallah ben Zobayr* had, at this time, the mortification to see his authority braved, in the centre of his dominions, by some eminent personages, amongst whom was this Mohamed ben Hanefiyah, the son of Ali. In his retirement in the city of Medina, he seemed to have renounced the world and to have devoted himself to religion. But, if we can trust some historians, he had not abjured all ideas of ambition: some sectarians, who called themselves *Kisáúis*, were devoted to his cause, and recognized him as imam. Abdallah was most anxious to overcome the opposition of Ebn Hanefiyah and his relations, because, though few in number, they enjoyed a high consideration amongst the Musulmans by reason of their birth as well as their merit. He wrote pressing letters to them, as well as to some leading persons at Kufah, inviting them to take the oath of fidelity to him. All, however, declined, declaring that they would not comply till they saw him universally recognized as khalif. Abdallah was nettled at this reply, and suffered injurious sarcasms against Ebn Hanefiyah to escape him: he was fearful that the illustrious origin of the son of Ali would unite the suffrages of those who were devoted to the family of the prophet.

Ebn Hanefiyah, having come to Mecca, in the year 66, escorted by his relations, to perform the pilgrimage, Abdallah caused them to be brought into his presence, and required them to take the oath of fidelity to him as their sovereign. Mohamed requested a delay of a year; but Abdallah, at first, protested he would not grant an hour. He at length agreed to a term of two months, on condition that Mohamed and seven of his kindred, should be shut up in a small house attached to the wells of Zemzem. He signified to them, that if, after the space agreed upon, they persisted in their refusal, they would be consigned to the flames; and to show that his threats were not idly meant, he heaped about their prison a prodigious quantity of wood, which a slight spark would kindle into flames.

Ebn Hanefiyah, finding the time passing away with no hope of deliverance, determined to write to Mokhtar and implore his aid. The latter, delighted at

* Makrizi. Tabari. Masoodi. Elmacin. Khondemir. Kazwini. The *Kitab-ulaghani*. Abulmahá-sen. Mirkhond.

this appeal, vowed to rescue Mohamed by a measure, the boldness of which should astonish Ebn Zobayr. He chose a select body of 1,000 horsemen, with Abu Abdallah, Jadel, and Abu Tofayl at their head, and distributed amongst them 30,000 pieces of silver. He divided them into several parties, directing them to proceed with the utmost caution, lest Abdallah should be aware of their advance. As water and forage were abundant this year, the enterprise had every prospect of success. The first party reached the walls of Mecca before Abdallah had made the least preparation for defence, two days only prior to the expiration of the term fixed for the submission of Ebn Hanefiyah. The soldiers of Mokhtar rushed into the city, proclaiming themselves the avengers of the murder of Hoseyn. They were armed with bludgeons, not wishing to draw a sword on the sacred territory. They broke open the door of the house at the wells of Zemzem, and liberated Ebn Hanefiyah, who expressly prohibited them from engaging in battle in a place consecrated to religion, or to slay any one, unless in self-defence. Abdallah, thunderstruck at such a deed of audacity, withdrew to the veils of the Kabah, declaring that he was a refugee under the protection of God. "Strange," exclaimed he, "that these bludgeon-wielders should talk about the murder of Hoseyn, as if I was the author of it. If I had had the power to put Hoseyn to death, I would not fail to massacre them in their turn." Then he observed to Abu Abdallah: "Do you imagine I shall suffer you quietly to depart without exacting the oath of fidelity from Mohamed and all of you?" Abu Abdallah haughtily replied: "I swear by the master of the *Rokn* and the *Makam*, that either you shall not oppose the departure of our chief, or we will draw the sword, and fight you with a vigour of which tame souls have no idea." Ebn Hanefiyah restrained the ardour of his general, enjoined him to create no disorder, and departed at the head of his partizans, who made the air ring with imprecations against the son of Zobayr; retiring to the place called Shaab Ali, 'the defile of Ali.' His party kept continually increasing, so that he soon found himself at the head of 4,000 men, and in a condition to withstand attack. Abdallah had seized Hasan, Mohamed's son, and shut him up in the prison of Arem, an unhealthy place, his object being to occasion his death; but the youth escaped, and joined his father.

Meanwhile,* Obayd-Allah ben Ziad, commander of the forces of Abd-almalik ben Merwan, having under him an army of 80,000 men, advanced towards Irak, intending to crush Mokhtar, and then march against Mosab and Abdallah ben Zobayr. His troops advanced as far as Mausel, when Yezid ben Anes, despatched by Mokhtar, gained a decided advantage over them, though he died immediately after his victory. Ibrahim ben Malek-Ashtar was appointed to succeed him; but scarcely had he quitted Kufah, when the people of the city rose against Mokhtar, who, amusing the rebels with deceitful proposals, in order to gain time, despatched a courier to Ibrahim, requiring him to march back to Kufah; which he did, and taking the rebels by surprise, took 800 prisoners, amongst whom were 250 who had distinguished themselves against Hoseyn, and who were beheaded. Ibrahim then resumed his march against the Syrians, whom he met near Mausel, and completely defeated, Obayd-Allah and all the chiefs of the Syrian army being left on the field of battle: their heads were brought to Kufah, and transmitted by Mokhtar to Ebn Hanefiyah. Abdallah was much chagrined at the triumphs of Mokhtar, who had now subjected to his authority nearly the whole of Mesopotamia.

Urged by the reproaches of Mohamed ben Hanefiyah and the other Shyites, who accused him of culpable lenity towards the enemies of the family of Ali,

* Tabari. Mirkhond. Khondemir. Elmacin.

he had a list prepared of all who had taken part in the battle of Kerbela, and had them all successively put to death without a single exception. He did not spare even Omar ben Saad, who had married his daughter, or, according to others, his sister. Sheykh ben Rabi and Mohamed ben Ashath escaped the slaughter and fled to Bassorah, and vehemently urged Mosab ben Zobayr to make war against Mokhtar. Abdallah, however, in imitation of the policy of the Omniade princes, who confided the important governments of the empire to their sons, removed his brother Mosab from the command at Bassorah, and gave it to his son Hamzah, whose administration constantly betrayed blunders and follies.

The career of Mosab ben Zobayr, surnamed Abu Abdallah, more commonly Abu Isa, though short, was brilliant. He was justly accounted one of the handsomest and bravest amongst the Arabs. He married, at the same time, two wives, both of illustrious birth, Aysha, daughter of Talhah, and Sokaynah, daughter of Hoseyn and grand-daughter of Ali. The former, whose mother was Omm Kelthoom, daughter of Abu-bekr, was first married to her cousin Abdallah, grandson of Abu-bekr. She was the most beautiful woman of her time, and never veiled her face before any person whatever.* Mosab one day reproaching her on this point, she replied: "God having bestowed upon me such beauty, I wish all mankind to be witnesses of it, in order that they may appreciate my superiority over them in this respect." She was of rather impracticable temper, like all the women of Taym. Mosab was sometimes constrained to strike her. Complaining to his secretary, Ebn Abi-Ferwah, one day of his wife's humour, he offered to reduce her to dutiful behaviour if his master would authorize him to act as he pleased. Mosab consented. The secretary went to Aysha one night, attended by two negroes, and demanded admission. "What! at this hour?" exclaimed Aysha. "Yes," replied Ebn Abi-Ferwah, "I must enter." Upon being admitted, he commanded the two negroes to dig a pit. The young female slave, who attended Aysha, inquiring what they were about to do, the secretary replied, "I am charged with a disagreeable commission to your mistress; the emir has commanded me to bury her alive; he is the readiest of all men to commit murder." Aysha, terrified, exclaimed, "grant me a little time, till I can see Mosab." The secretary said it was impossible; at the same time telling the two slaves to dig away. Aysha, finding the affair serious, began to weep, saying, "Oh, Ebn Abi-Ferwah, you will then put me to death?" He said that it was unavoidable; adding, "my master is in such a rage, that he is out of his senses." Aysha inquired the reason of it. "Because," he answered, "you invariably repel his caresses, and he therefore concludes you hate him, and have a regard for another; and this suspicion maddens him." She entreated him to intercede for her with his master, but he answered that he was afraid of being killed by him. Upon this Aysha and all her slaves burst into loud exclamations of grief. The secretary professed to be affected by their tears, and consented to risk his life. "But what shall I say to my master?" he asked. "You may promise him," cried the sobbing Aysha, "that, for the future, I will do nothing that can displease him." Ebn Abi-Ferwah desired the slaves to suspend their work, and proceeding to Mosab, informed him of his success. He returned, made Aysha take a solemn oath to observe her promise, and from that moment she gave Mosab no cause of complaint.

* Tabrizi (Comment. on the Hamasa) states that the Arabian women, when they were distinguished for beauty, never veiled their faces.

An anecdote is related respecting Mosab's beauty.* Being seated in the court of his house at Bassorah, a female, passing, stopped and looked at him attentively. Mosab asking why she stood there, she replied, "my lamp is out, and seeing your brilliant face, I fancied I could light it there."†

The deficiencies of Hamzah becoming more and more apparent, one of his officers, whom he had threatened with the bastinado, wrote to Abdallah ben Zobayr, that if he wished to retain Bassorah, he must remove his son, and re-appoint Mosab. Complaints had reached Abdallah from all sides against the administration of Hamzah, causing him to apprehend a rising of the people of Bassorah, and he was at length constrained to recall his son and restore Mosab to the government of Irak.

When Hamzah, whose generosity, which is celebrated by the poets, as of the most prodigal character, returned to his father, the latter inquired what had become of the treasury? Hamzah replied that he had distributed its contents amongst his partizans. Abdallah asked him sternly, whether the money belonged to him or to his father? He ordered his son immediately to be arrested, loaded with chains, and confined in the prison of Arcm.

It was in the beginning of the year 67, that Mosab, then governor of Bassorah, was visited by the personages from Kufah, already mentioned, who had quitted that city precipitately to avoid the fury of Mokhtar. They assured him, if he would march thither, the people of the province would join him; but he declined unless he could depend upon the co-operation of Mohalleb ben Abi-Safrah, whom Abdallah, sensible of his talents, had shortly before invested with the government of Ahwaz, Pars, and the adjoining provinces. Mosab sent to him Mohamed ben Ashath, who prevailed upon Mohalleb to put himself at the head of his army and march to Kufah. The people of this city sallied out, under Mokhtar, were defeated and driven in disorder within the walls. Mosab arrived at the same time at the head of his troops. Mokhtar prepared to sally forth, and repel his rival in person, but was assured by his spies that he could depend upon the attachment of no person in Kufah; and whilst Mosab prosecuted the siege of the city, the inhabitants vented their imprecations against Mokhtar at the very ramparts of his palace. He had 6,000 men; want of provisions beginning to be felt, Mokhtar told them that death was unavoidable, and that they had better perish in battle. They offered to capitulate for him as well as themselves; he refused, and declared he knew how to die with arms in his hands. At break of day, after prayer, he washed his head and body, placed linen under his cuirass, and prepared to sally forth against the enemy. "It is my turn to die to-day," he observed to his companions in arms; "it will be your's to-morrow; he assured that not one of you will be spared." But this address failed to revive the courage of these timid and cowardly men. Mokhtar opened the gate, and rushed forth followed by nineteen persons, who soon fell, as well as himself, under the swords of the enemy. Mokhtar's head was cut off, by order of Mosab, and stuck up at the gate of the mosque. The soldiers in the citadel surrendered at discretion; they were bound and marched to a large open space in the centre of the city, where they were beheaded to the number of 6,000. Mosab felt inclined to pardon them; but Mohamed ben Ashath protested against this lenity towards men guilty of such atrocities.

* Marg. note to the *Rabi-alabrar*.

† A parallel to this compliment may be found in the well-known address of a dustman to a certain English duchess: "allow me, madam, to light my pipe at your eyes."

One of the followers of Mokhtar escaped by his effrontery.* Whilst being led to the fatal spot, he cried to Mosab, "what a frightful spectacle will it be when, at the day of the resurrection, I shall appear before your handsome form and brilliant countenance, grasp hold of you and say to God, 'Lord, ask Mosab wherefore he took my life!'" Mosab ordered him to be liberated. "Emir," rejoined the soldier, "add to the gift of life that of fortune." Mosab presented him with 100,000 pieces of silver. "I call God and the emir to witness," added the fellow, "that half of this sum should belong to the poet Ebn Rokiah, who says:

A star from heaven is Mosab; his bright face
Dispels the gloom. His reign is clemency:
Nor pride nor tyranny in him appears.
The fear of God his every action rules.
Prosperity attends such holy fear."

Mosab burst out laughing. "I see you deserve my kindness," he said; and kept the man near his person.

After administering the oath of fidelity to Abdallah ben Zobayr to the people of Kufah and Sawad (Chaldea), he wrote to Ibrahim ben Malek Ashtar, who was at Mausel, at the head of his army, inviting him to submit, and promising to confer a vast government upon him. Ibrahim came, and acknowledged Abdallah; but Mosab failed in his engagement, telling Ibrahim that when they had conquered Syria, he should have that government.

Towards the close of 67, Mosab left Kufah to perform the pilgrimage. On arriving at Mecca, he visited Abdallah ben Omar, who saluted him coldly. Surprised at this indifference, he requested to know the cause. Abdallah asked him how he could, without scruple, put to death, in the month of Ramadan, 6,000 Musulmans, who had surrendered in the hope of saving their lives? Mosab replied that they were infidels. "Wretched man," said Abdallah, "had they been sheep which your father had bequeathed to you, God would call you to account for their blood; how much more, when they were sherifs of distinguished birth!" Mosab took leave immediately. He departed for Bassorah, still retaining the government of Irak, and appointed Hareth to command in his name at Kufah.

Regularly every year did Abdallah ben Zobayr perform the ceremonies of the pilgrimage at the head of his partizans; and the year 68 (A.D. 687-8), offered to the astonished Meccans a spectacle unexampled since the origin of Islamism.† On the spot named Arafat were assembled four banners: that of Abdallah ben Zobayr and his adherents; that of the Omniade khalif; that of Mohamed ben Hanefiyah, and that of Nejdah ben Amer, which the Kharejis had wrested from the Harawris: yet the presence of so many adverse parties produced not the slightest disturbance.

The tragical death of Mokhtar was a terrible blow to the party of Mohamed ben Hanefiyah. Abdallah, availing himself of this circumstance, pressed him to submit, threatening, in case of refusal, to compel him by force of arms. Mohamed retreated towards Syria; but retracing his steps, he returned towards Mecca, and fixed his residence at Shaab Abu-Taleb, or 'the Defile of Abu Taleb.' Abdallah ordered him to quit the country. Mohamed, imprecating curses on his rival, retired to Tayef.

Abdallah had nominated Abdallah ben Abdalrahman to govern one of the

* *Zamakhshari, Rabi alabrar.*

† *Makrisi. Fâsl. Tabari.*

provinces of Yemen. This man appropriated to himself the wealth of the country, which he employed in gratuities, which gained him a high reputation for liberality. The Koraishes, in return for his presents, chaunted his praises and attended him in crowds. Ebn Zobayr, jealous of the popularity of this governor, removed him and appointed Ibrahim, the son of Saad ben Abi-Wakas, his successor. The latter wishing to settle accounts with Ben Abdalrahman, he replied arrogantly, "I have no accounts to settle with you; we have nothing to do with each other;" and set off immediately for Mecca. The Koraishes attended him armed, their slaves burning incense before him, and in this manner he appeared at the mosque, and made the tour of the Kabah. With the same attendants, he presented himself before Ebn Zobayr, who, sensible of the impolicy of uselessly compromising his dignity, evinced no dissatisfaction towards him, and suffered him to proceed quietly to his home.

Abdallah ben Zobayr did not take sufficient pains to conciliate an illustrious personage, Abdallah ben Abbas, whose birth and high qualities secured to him the respect of all Musulmans. Free from personal ambition, but sincerely devoted to the family of Ali, Ebn Abbas beheld in the son of Zobayr only an ambitious usurper, on whom success could confer no genuine rights. This feeling kept up an irritation between these two individuals, formed for mutual esteem, which manifested itself upon all occasions, either in public acts, unfriendly proceedings, or pointed sarcasms. In these disputes, Ebn Abbas retained that superiority which his wit and talents gave him over his adversary. Abu bekr ben Hojjah, an Arabian writer, relates a discussion between these two personages, concerning the respectability of their descent, in which Ebn Abbas placed Abdallah in a dilemma, which exposed him to the derision of his own wife. Masoudi and Makrizi relate instances of their mutual quarrels and sarcasms. Abdallah ben Abbas, nevertheless, recognized Ebn Zobayr as *khatif*, and honestly confessed, that he combined, in a more eminent degree than the Omniades, the qualities which gave a title to supreme rank. When he saw, however, the rigour with which he treated the son of Ali, he went to Ebn Zobayr, reproached him bitterly, retracted his oath, and, quitting Mecca, retired to Tayef, where he died, A.H. 68, universally regretted by the Musulmans.

[To be concluded next month.]

COINCIDENCE OF THOUGHT IN SUCKLING AND A SANSKRIT POET.

Most English readers are familiar with the pretty verse of Sir John Suckling :

Th' adorning thee with so much art,
Is but a barb'rous skill;
'Tis like the poisoning of a dart,
Too apt before to kill.

The identical thought appears in the following couplet, quoted by Mr. Ward (vol. ii. p. 402) from the Sanscrit, though without the author's name :

Thine eyes have completely eclipsed those of the deer; then why add *kajala* (a mineral pigment used to darken the lower eye-lid)? Is it not enough that thou destroy thy victim, unless thou do it with poisoned arrows?

REMINISCENCES OF AN OLD INDIAN OFFICER.

No. II.

Rob. By St George, I was the first person that entered the breach; and had I not effected it with resolution, I had been slain if I had had a million of lives.
Ed. Know. 'Twas pity you had not ten, your own and a cat's. But was it possible?
Rob. I assure you (upon my reputation) 'tis true, and yourself shall confess it.

BEN JONSON.

WHEN we next met at the hospitable table of our friend, the colonel, we found him not a little depressed; and I began to be apprehensive that the state of his spirits would be inauspicious to the usual flow of his after-dinner narrations. The fact is, he had dined a day or two before with a member of council, at whose table he met two or three of those coxcombs, who glory in dissipating the enchantment of an Anglo-Asiatic adventure, by finding the cracks and flaws of a story, and hunting out petty discrepancies and trivial incongruities: like the critics, who turn up their noses at Shakspeare, when he disdains to be fettered with the shabby unities of time and place. These blockheads, it seems, were young civilians, fresh from the matter-of-fact land of their birth, whose minds a long residence in India had not yet enlarged to the dimensions of the various prodigies, which are of almost daily occurrence in that country. Accordingly, after the colonel had treated them with one of the most amusing incidents he could pick out from his wallet, which, I need not say, was always well stuffed with singular and awakening facts, they shrugged their shoulders, tossed their heads, and exhibited the most obtrusive symbols of that unpolished incredulity, which had justly given him so much offence.

In the party assembled at the colonel's table there chanced to be a barrister of the Supreme Court, a well-informed man and polished in his manners, who endeavoured, by giving a pleasing turn to the conversation, to bring our good friend back to his wonted track of narrative, from which the impertinence he had lately experienced had nearly turned him aside. "It seems to me," said the barrister, "the most unequivocal symptom of a narrow intellect, to throw discredit upon any specific occurrence, merely because it rises above the level of every-day experience; nor is anything more provoking than the foolish exclamations, on such occasions—how improbable! how incredible! as if 'improbable' and 'incredible' were convertible words; whereas that which seems improbable is not incredible, and that which seems incredible is by no means improbable. It is a mere logomachy, considered apart from false associations.

"And do imagine, if you can, a mode of existence from which every thing improbable and incredible is excluded. What, in such a state of things, would become of the most active undying principle of our being,—curiosity? Gone; gasping for breath like the mouse in the philosopher's air-pump, when the receiver is exhausted. Figure to yourselves the dead, cheerless void, the torpid, exanimate stupidity of such a world! The bare imagination of it comes over one with a sensation like that we experienced during the hot nights we have had lately;—an atmosphere so heavy, stag-

nant, and motionless, that it seemed as if the winds of heaven had sighed away their last breath.

"I go further. Blot out what you call the incredible and the improbable from real history; prune your ancient or modern records of every shoot and excrescence that strays beyond what you can easily believe or readily admit; what a miserable balance-sheet would the history of the world appear! what a paltry sum of insignificant items, when all the dignity of its agents, all that is dramatic in its transitions, or stirring and ennobling in its lessons, is struck out! I am not speaking of mere fables," continued the barrister; "of roaring, rampant prodigies,—the '*quicquid Græcia mendax*;' nay, I will give you up Mount Athos and the fleet that sailed through it,—though I believe Herodotus to be most shamefully slandered in this respect:—but, in the name of authentic history, I ask, what is to become of the whole catalogue of daring adventurers, rank and file,

From Macedonia's madman to the Swede;

in a word, all the romance of history, which is the most credible part of it after all—the Corinthian capitals that crown it, the immortal friezes that stand out in such exquisite relief from its surface?

"And on the existing world, this most remorseless ostracism of incredible facts would be still more deadening in its effects than on the retrospective. You must have a new language. Every sentence must be decimated of its epithets; and as for the delightful gabble of the sex, when every adjective that glides from their lips is mulcted of its superlative, and every phrase implying intensity of feeling or thought is forbidden them—what a death-blow, I say, to that interesting gossip, which so well becomes them when they play the part of historians; those graceful tendrils of imagery and fancy, that twine round our hearts as we listen to their narrations! One sickens at the thought.

"But I go still further. I assert that the region of fact, strict literal fact, is commensurate with that of romance. Their territories are so curiously indented into each other that it is scarcely practicable to discriminate their exact boundaries. Examine the facts which constitute the daily questions that arise in courts of law. Facts that are enough to make you turn pale with astonishment, and to keep you so for the rest of your natural life, revolve there in a ceaseless circle; miracles are there solemnly attested beyond the reach of scepticism; the wildest anomalies are brought into juxtaposition—the most jarring contradictions reconciled. A court of law is a stage, as it were, on which Fate herself is a mountebank, displaying all sorts of buffooneries to amuse, all sorts of juggling to perplex us;—a carnival of the strangest follies and the most incredible crimes. Are you conversant with that most amusing of all French books—the *Causes Célèbres*? It is a collection of adjudged cases in the old provincial courts of France, carried by appeal to the provincial parliaments, sifted, analyzed, debated by minds trained to doubt, magnifying hairs into stone-walls, turning over every thing, first on one side, then on the other, with the keen inquisition of a watchmaker examining the wheels of a chronometer.

"And my own little experience in the Supreme Court of this presidency would be enough to furnish cases of so extraordinary a kind, involving delicate questions of testimony,—that testimony hanging together by so curious a contexture—so whimsical a joinery—you would suppose they had been strung together expressly for the Minerva press. Allow me to say, moreover, that nature is a more skilful artist than imagination. She pieces her work without seam or suture; she never overreaches herself, as fiction is apt to do, by stretching her arm too far. All, in her operations, is striking without absurdity, miraculous without exaggeration. I would, therefore, exhort the puppies, who laugh at the colonel's surprising adventures, merely because they transcend the circle of their own limited conceptions, to ponder a little upon some matters of fact, that will give their credulity a much rougher exercise; yet, resting upon the assured testimony of living witnesses, and upon circumstances which cannot err. And perhaps you will permit me to mention one, the first that comes into my recollection.

"It was one of the earliest briefs I ever held," said the barrister. "The cause was tried before three clever judges, and it made each particular hair of their heads so to bestir itself, as to endanger the balance of their law-wigs. Indeed, the junior judge had just arrived from England with a new wig; but unfortunately it had feasted a convocation of cock-roaches on the voyage, and there was a wide aperture on each side, through which his ears projected; and it was amusing to observe them becoming every minute more and more erect as the details of the case increased in interest.

"James Murdoch and William Nichol, privates in the Madras European regiment, were indicted for the murder of one Hawley, a serjeant in that regiment. The cantonments of Arcot, where the murder was committed, consist, as the colonel well knows, of a line of neat bungalows for the officers, at some distance from the barracks. Beyond the lines, and much behind the barracks, there are one or two huts, at a straggling space from each other, where arrack, toddy, and other poisons are licensed to be vended, the sum paid for the license going into some pocket ready to receive it, as a perquisite for winking at the abuse. One evening, a party had stolen out, after gun-fire, to one of these dens of drunkenness, kept by a man and woman, neither of them bearing the best of characters. Their names were Alexander and Mary Britton. Their three guests, Murdoch, Nichol, and Serjeant Hawley, becoming by degrees maddened with a liquor remarkable for producing that effect without the intermediate one of inebriation, a quarrel took place, according to the statement of Britton and his wife, between the two privates and the serjeant, and afterwards an affray, which terminated in bloodshed; Hawley having fallen, in consequence of severe blows given him by Murdoch and Nichol, one of whom mortally wounded him with a bayonet.

"Such a scene, though accompanied with the noisy wrangling which is the usual prelude to blows, was too distant from the cantonments to attract observation. A sentinel, indeed, heard something like a shriek, but as the festivities of the place were generally drunken ones, noises above

the ordinary pitch were neither unusual nor appalling circumstances. The serjeant was, of course, missed, and inquiries made for him in every direction.

"Before, however, any suspicions were directed to the hut, Britton and his wife appeared before the commanding officer, to whom they made the following statement. They were well acquainted with Hawley, who frequently came to their *boutique*, as well as with the two privates. All three came there on the preceding night, and after drinking rather freely, a violent dispute took place between Nichol and Hawley, arising from some jealous feelings entertained by the former as to certain attentions the serjeant was supposed to have paid his wife. Murdoch entered into the quarrel, having been aggrieved by some strokes of a rattan the serjeant had given him upon parade. In a short time after the commencement of the dispute, the two privates rushed upon Hawley, and Nichol, seizing a bayonet which had fallen on the ground in the scuffle, inflicted a mortal wound upon the serjeant, who died immediately without a groan.

"Being asked, why they made no effort to separate them during the struggle, or to give the alarm at the barracks, they declared they had made the strongest efforts with that intent, but that the two men being muscular and strong, and they themselves in a weak state of health, they were easily overpowered, and were subsequently afraid to leave the hut, inasmuch as Nichol, having armed himself with a horse-pistol loaded with slugs, which hung up in the hut as a protection from the Looties (a wandering tribe, some of whom constantly hovered about Arcot and the adjacent places), threatened them with instant death if they attempted to stir, and, moreover, forced them by intimidation to assist Murdoch in removing the body of the deceased to a small enclosure at the back of the hut, where they found a piece of tent-cloth, with which they covered it. They then went away, with the most horrid imprecations, and menacing them with immediate destruction if they dared to leave the hut; telling them also they would return in a short time to bury the body. On this information, Murdoch and Nichol were ordered to the guard-room, and the commandant, with the magistrate of the district, who happened to be then on a visit within the cantonment, proceeded back to the hut with the man and his wife.

"On entering it, they observed blood upon the floor, but much of it appeared to have been absorbed during the night; and proceeding to the back of the hut, where the witnesses described the body to have been left beneath a covering of tent-cloth, they lifted up the cloth but the body was not under it. They looked minutely about the premises, but could not discover it. The cloth, indeed, was bloody in many places; but the surgeon, who took a part in the investigation, expressed surprise that there was no appearance of coagulated blood, which usually follows from a stab inflicted by a sharp instrument. But the most striking circumstance was the absence of the body itself. The witnesses testified surprise at this incident. Only one mode of accounting for it presented itself—that of the deceased having been carried off by the Looties, for the sake of his dress or any valuable

article he might have upon his person; and this was the more probable, as the serjeant had a gold watch in his pocket at the time of the scuffle, and nothing of the kind had been found upon either of the prisoners. Being asked, why they did not secure his watch after his death, they replied that, in their alarm and distraction, they had not taken the precaution. In answer to a question, why they gave information at so late an hour, they said they were afraid of being killed by the prisoners, and dared not leave the place till eight o'clock the next morning.

"There were some singular things observable in their statements, but they adhered to them, at least in their general outline, with little or no variation. On the other hand, from the first to the last, Murdoch and Nichol denied the crime imputed to them. They acknowledged, indeed, that feeling anxious to get the serjeant out of the hut, knowing he had valuable property on his person, a gold watch in his fob, and a bag of 100 pagodas concealed in his dress, of which he had boasted in the course of the evening, they endeavoured to pull him forcibly away; but, having obstinately resisted for some time, he sunk down at last in a drunken stupor, in which state they left him to the care of the man and woman. They supposed it to have been about ten o'clock when they left the hut and returned to the barracks.

"It was a nice point:—for, the *corpus delicti* not being proved, it did not unequivocally appear that a murder had been committed. This defect, however, was supplied by the positive assertion of Britton and his wife, that they had seen the serjeant die, and that when the body was removed life was quite extinct. The hypothesis, therefore, of its abstraction by the Looties, was acquiesced in, as being the least improbable.

"The death of the serjeant, by the hands of Nichol and Murdoch, being thus sworn to, the prisoners were sent under a guard to Madras, to take their trial before the Supreme Court. They arrived there two days only before the sessions; but, prior to their final commitment to the gaol, they were confined, under the same guard which had brought them to the presidency, in a small arched room, beneath the ramparts of Fort St. George, which was occasionally used as a Company's godown. A strongly-barred window towards the sea was the only opening by which it was ventilated. The nights being sultry, the prisoners placed themselves as near the window as they could. Hence, in addition to the guard at the door opening into the fort-square, another had been stationed under the window looking to the sea. The sentinel, who did duty there, paced backwards and forwards on a kind of terrace formed by the stones piled up as a breakwater, to protect the fort from the incursions of the sea, which for many years had gained considerably upon it.

"It was about the hour of midnight; the same corporal who had brought the prisoners to Madras was on duty below the window of the room in which the prisoners were confined. He was nearly twenty feet beneath that window. The moon shone bright, but mistily. The corporal was much respected by his officers for steadiness and sobriety, and his courage had been tried on too many occasions to be questioned. Well;—about

twelve o'clock—indeed, St. Mary's clock had not quite finished striking; it was an old weather-beaten storm-cradled clock, and always took time to tell its story; in this instance, it struck at longer intervals than usual, for I myself slept only three or four yards from it that night;—but the clock had not quite finished, when Corporal Hutchinson distinctly perceived a darkish body of vapour, which gradually increased in size, advancing through the surf. Suddenly, the vapour disappeared, and within two muskets' length marched Serjeant Hawley, in the regimentals,—red with yellow facings,—of the Madras European regiment. His head was bandaged, and the cloth which bound it bloody; it was apparently yet bleeding. The serjeant slowly advanced towards the sentinel.

"The corporal (as he told the story) felt at first a little nervous, it being a thing he had been never used to; but, knowing that no evil spirit could harm a good Christian, he tried to recollect the Lord's Prayer, but failing in that, succeeded in repeating a part of the Creed, when the serjeant came still closer to him, and told him not to be alarmed.

" 'And can it be you, Serjeant Hawley?' demanded the corporal.

" 'The same,' answered the serjeant. 'I belonged to your own company, George Hutchinson.'

" 'You did so,' said the other. 'But what brings you back from the dead? And did these poor lads murder you?'

" 'That's the business I am come about,' said the serjeant. 'The lads are as innocent as babes unborn. The man and woman belonging to the hut murdered me half an hour after the poor fellows had gone home to their barracks. They then robbed me of my watch, and hid it in the winch-pillow of their cot, where I have no doubt it is now. They could not get at my pagodas, which were quilted in my cape; so I nabbed them there,' said he, with the same knowing wink (according to the corporal's story) he used to make when he was living.

" 'But are you come from the dead?' asked the corporal.

" 'Ask me no questions about that, George Hutchinson,' rejoined the serjeant. 'Only mind this,—that Jem Murdoch and Bill Nichol are innocent. Lose no time, and get the saddle put upon the right horse.' So saying, Serjeant Hawley marched slowly away towards the beach. A black vapour again rose over the surf, but he was visible no longer.

" 'This is a pretty kettle of fish,' said the corporal; but although the two prisoners were at the window, and perhaps saw and heard all that passed, he knew his duty when on guard too well to exchange a word with either of them. Nor did he mention a syllable of what had happened till he reported it to the town-major the following morning.

" 'How strange!' said the town-major.

" 'It's quite true, for all that,' said Corporal Hutchinson.

" 'But why,' said the town-major, 'why did you not detain him as a deserter?'

" 'Detain a ghost for deserting!' exclaimed the corporal. 'No, that can never be. It can't be so in the Articles of War, your honour.'

" It was of no use debating the point with the corporal, who, backed

by the Articles of War, would not flinch from his argument. It is quite clear, then, thought the town-major, that the fellow, perhaps half asleep and half awake, saw and heard something that seemed to bear the semblance of the serjeant. Satisfied with his own hypothesis, the town-major thought no more about the matter.

" Early on the same morning, the prisoners were visited by a soldier, who carried them their breakfasts. He found them in the greatest consternation, and they positively assured him they had seen Hawley that night distinctly, and heard him conversing with the corporal, though by reason of the height of the window above the terrace, and the roaring of the surf, they could hear only the sound of voices, but could not distinguish what they talked about. The same story they repeated to the magistrates, by whom they were committed for trial; to the constable who conducted them to the prison in the Black Town; and to the gaoler, old Tom Eglan, when they arrived there. In the meanwhile, the bill of indictment was sent before the grand jury, and, on the oaths of Britton and his wife, returned 'a true bill;' those witnesses having adhered steadily to their original statement.

" The matter was much discussed, and, though the ghost-story was but slightly credited, some degree of sympathy began to be felt for the prisoners, especially as the man and woman were persons of notoriously bad characters. A small subscription having been set on foot to enable them to employ counsel, an attorney was sent into the prison to take down the heads of their defence. The men told him the same story they had told all along;—that observing Serjeant Hawley to be in a stupified state from drinking, and knowing he had property about him, they endeavoured to get him home; but finding him intractable, had left him in the care of Britton and his wife. They further assured him, with a solemnity of manner attesting at least the sincerity of their belief, that they had seen the serjeant with his head bandaged, but in other respects looking as usual; that they had neither seen nor conversed with Corporal Hutchinson on the subject, and that the reason of their watching so late at the window was the extreme closeness of the apartment in which they were shut up, and the musquitoes which prevented them from sleeping.

" 'I'll see the corporal myself,' said the attorney, who was young in the profession, and starving for want of business. 'I may hammer a good defence out of this, and I'll retain ———, who is a shrewd fellow at cross-examination.' But I must suppress the compliment," said the barrister, "which he was pleased to pay your humble servant, and proceed with my story.

" In a short time the corporal was closetted with the attorney at his office. Hutchinson repeated the statement he had made to the town-major, but with one accessory circumstance, which he had then omitted. It was this: that when the serjeant's ghost first spoke to him, the corporal thought it smelt a little of brandy, as if it had just taken a dram. It did not, however, seem probable enough to be mentioned to the town-major, but he had since called it to mind, and the longer he thought about it the more he was

convinced that his senses had not deceived him. The attorney came to one of these conclusions; either that the serjeant was still living, which was fortified by the smell which the corporal had perceived whilst he conversed with his ghost; or that, if murdered, he had been murdered by Britton and his wife, and that the corporal and the prisoners had been egregiously duped by their imaginations in regard to his re-appearance. 'Yet,' said the attorney, 'the watch in the winch-pillow!' At any rate, it will be a case of robbery against the man and woman, even if the serjeant turns up, sufficient to discredit their evidence against these poor fellows. So, don't let us forget the watch.'

"And he did not forget it; for he sent off instantly relays of bearers to each of the three choultries between Madras and Arcot; and, having instructed me to move the court to put off the trial till the last day of the sessions, proceeded with the greatest expedition to that station, where he arrived late in the evening. Early the next morning, the magistrate with his peons attended him to the hut, the door of which they burst open. The winch-pillow was searched,—and the watch found! 'The ghost's word for a thousand pounds!' exclaimed the attorney; and having taken the precaution to subpoena the magistrate, he returned to the presidency.

"It was a singular case, and the defence was equally singular. It was threefold:—first, that the prisoners had not committed the murder; secondly, that it was committed by Britton and his wife; thirdly, that no murder had been committed at all, the serjeant being still living. In the meanwhile, the minutest search was made for Hawley,—in the Black Town, Vepery, Chepauk, and every suburban hole and corner around Madras. Constables and peons dragged every punch-house; nay, the ships lying in the roads were searched, with the exception of H.M. ship *Bellerophon*, which fired a swivel at Tom Eglan's party, headed by himself, just as they were under her quarter, and preparing to go on board. 'Let Bill Ruffian alone,' said Tom, and wisely hauled off.

In spite, however, of these perquisitions, Serjeant Hawley was not to be found; and the prisoners were put on their trial. I took care that the two witnesses for the Crown should be examined apart from each other. Britton, accordingly, was first sworn. In substance, he repeated what he had already sworn in his depositions. But though the cross-examination did not shake the main parts of his evidence, he became dreadfully agitated, pale as death itself, and the sweat ran profusely down his face. At the end of it he fell down, and was carried out of court in a state of mental agony and bodily exhaustion. All this, however, was so irreconcilable with the manner of a witness speaking the truth, that no one could give his testimony the least credit; nay many, and I was of the number, jumped into an opposite extreme, and believed that he himself had either committed the murder or was privy to its perpetration. A confused murmur ran through the court-house when the woman appeared. But it is impossible to describe the sensation which pervaded bench, jurors, bar, and auditory, when, her hair floating in the wildest disorder over her face, which was lighted up with an expression that thrilled every heart with horror, the old

sybil, in a voice between a scream and a groan, cried out, 'I saw him! I saw him! his wounds bleeding afresh as soon as he came up to me! Yes, with these eyes I saw him! The prisoners are innocent!' Whatever this might mean, the judges stopped the proceeding, and the two lads were acquitted.

"There was, however, another debt due to justice. The man and woman were conducted before two magistrates in the grand jury-room. They confessed the murder, and declared they had first stunned and afterwards stabbed their victim; that they had heard him boast of having money concealed about his person, but, from the hurry and confusion of the scene and the perturbation of their feelings, it had eluded their search; but they took his watch, which they hid in the winch-pillow of their bed, and dragged the body to the back of the hut, where they wrapped it up in a tent-cloth. In a short time a bill of indictment was prepared, and found by the grand jury. The next morning saw them arraigned at the bar: a memorable alternation almost without a precedent in the records of criminal jurisprudence! To the indictment they pleaded *guilty*. Their confessions, signed by the magistrates, were read. They received sentence of death, and the following day was appointed for their execution.

"The confessions that led to their conviction were the fruit of those compunctious visitings of nature, to which the most depraved are sometimes accessible. In this instance, they had been wrought to a full disclosure of their guilt, by a delusion akin to that which had been experienced by the corporal and the two soldiers—the phantasm that had cheated their senses under the guise of the deceased serjeant. For on the same night, when it was seen by Hutchinson and the prisoners, and nearly about the same hour, it was seen also by the wretched culprits. It shook its bloody head at them, and pointed to a ghastly wound in its breast. They had been walking on the beach near the Black Town, when the apparition advanced through the surf towards them, and after the dreadful and appalling gestures just described, vanished from their sight. Affrighted consciences might adequately account for such a phenomenon. Something, however, much more inexplicable took place afterwards.

"Never was so dense a multitude assembled to witness the awful consummation of the law. Never was less commiseration felt for its unhappy victims than for these persons, who had conspired to sacrifice two innocent men in the prime of life by an infamous complication of perjury and murder. Even that caste of the native population, who shrink with horror from the infliction of death upon the meanest reptile that crawls the earth, acknowledged its moral rightfulness in a case of such singular atrocity. The criminals had now ascended the scaffold, and while they were muttering a few inarticulate prayers for Divine mercy, and the chookly, who performs the degrading duty of executioner, was adjusting the cords to their necks—just at that moment, there arose a hollow murmur like the roar of winds pent up in rocks, and—side by side with the hangman—stood Serjeant Hawley, exactly as he appeared to the corporal, in regimentals red with yellow

facings! The apparition, if apparition it was, drew a shriek of agony from the condemned wretches. In an instant the drop fell; they died without a struggle; but the serjeant disappeared, no one can tell how or where, and was never heard of from that moment. Yet he was seen on the scaffold by thousands, and by five and twenty at least of his comrades, who bore the most positive attestation to the fact. The executioner saw him also, but, busied in the sad duties of his office, marked not how he came or whither he vanished.

"For my own part," said the barrister, "I was never satisfied with that case. The serjeant's death was not proved satisfactorily to my mind; but certain it is that he eluded every effort to discover him."

"A variety of theories were afloat. I had mine. The watch found in the place which the ghost had indicated; the disappearance of the body from the garden behind the hut where the murderers had left it; above all, the brandy, of which the serjeant was redolent when he 'revisited the glimpses of the moon,' during the corporal's guard, lent some confirmation to the surmise generally current, that it was the identical Serjeant Hawley himself, who had been corporally visible on each of these occasions. Nor were there wanting some who believed that the serjeant, stunned not killed by his supposed assassins, took to his heels, glad of the opportunity to desert, and having skulked to Madras, buried himself in the recesses of the Black Town for a time, and having in the early part of his life served in several ships of war, entered himself as an able-bodied seaman on board the *Bellerophon*, whose stern swivel fired, it may be remembered, so uncourteous a salute to Tom Eglan's party. But how he could appear in those memorable *avatars*, or pay such mysterious visits on shore, is a question that has baffled all conjecture. It has been suspected that what the corporal took for a vapour, hovering over the surf, was a masulah-boat, in which he left the ship. Here, however, conjecture must pause. The problem was never solved, and I confess that I am not Œdipus enough to unravel it."

Here the barrister concluded. It had the effect for which he intended it. The cold reserves of our good friend the colonel were instantly thawed, if I may use the phrase. "Its a d—d odd story," he said, "but I can beat it. A circumstance happened when I was at the siege ———." But the colonel's story must be given in a future number.

AN HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE REIGN OF THE EMPEROR KHÈEN LUNG.

(Concluded from p. 157.)

THE revolt of the Mohammedans was soon followed by another, which, although it did not take place within the frontiers of the empire itself, became nevertheless the cause of a war to the Chinese government. Ever since Thsin she hwang te had subjected Tonkin and Cochinchina to obedience to his laws, the emperors of China had regarded these two kingdoms as fiefs dependant on their empire. In 1413, the last king of the *Trán* family went to war with China, and was made prisoner by the imperial troops. Whilst he was being carried off, he threw himself into a river. Tonkin was then for ten years under the immediate control of China. In 1418, one of the descendants of the *Le* family, which had reigned in that country from 1010 till 1226, collected troops in order to attack the Chinese. After a ten years' war, he expelled them, and restored his family to the throne. His successors reigned uninterruptedly till 1527, when a revolution drove them from the throne; which they, however, re-ascended in 1533, and retained till 1786. *Kanh hung* (called by the Chinese *Le wei juy*), the last king but one of their dynasty, invaded Cochinchina in 1774, under the pretext of liberating the king of that country from the guardianship of the *Chua*, or regent. Yet, although the latter was given up to him, the Tonkin army kept still advancing in the country, till it arrived in the province of the court. The King of Cochinchina, who was himself an usurper, wished to collect an army, but had no one to whom he could give the command of it; his generals quarrelled among themselves, his troops were beaten, and he himself was compelled to retire into the southern provinces. In the mean time, a man of low origin, named *Nhak*, under pretence of wishing to restore the legitimate king of Cochinchina, collected a band which became daily more numerous. The people, deceived by his promises, and thinking that he was defending the interest of the legitimate prince, flocked to his standard. *Nhak*, in a short time, collected an army, stopped the Tonkinese, and seized upon a great portion of the country. The troops of this rebel were known under the name of *Táe son*, i. e. 'western mountaineers,' from their chief having sallied forth from the mountains which border upon the country in the west. From that time, the whole of Cochinchina became a vast scene of civil war. *Kanh hung* died in 1786, and was followed by his son *Chiêu thong*, called by the Chinese *Le wei ke*. In the same year, the *Táe son*, who had got possession of the western part of Cochinchina, entered Tonkin, ravaged that country, and compelled all men capable of bearing arms to join their army. Thus they traversed the kingdom with astonishing rapidity, and arrived before the royal city. The perpetual regent of the kingdom, abandoned by his troops, took flight and killed himself. The unhappy country remained for more than two years plunged in anarchy; the young king fled in 1788 into the Chinese province of Kwang se, and sued for the emperor's protection. Khèen lung, touched by the fate of this young prince, gave orders to Sun szee e, governor-general of the provinces of Kwang se and Kwang tung, and Wootá kin, commander of the troops of Yun nan, to advance to Le chbing, the frontier-town of China, where the king of Tonkin had taken refuge. Sun szee e, who had little military reputation, took the command by order of the emperor, who enjoined him to restore the prince and princess back to their country, to destroy the rebels, and send their chief to

Peking. The latter, however, was already with his forces in sight of Le chhing, and the two armies were only separated by a small rivulet. The Chinese attacked and routed the rebel chief; but Sun szee e allowed himself to be duped by a treacherous proposal of his opponent for an arrangement. The rebels offered to acknowledge the legitimate prince, and to pay a tribute to China. But Sun szee e had scarcely dismissed the greater part of his troops, when he was unexpectedly attacked during a fête, given on the occasion of the king of Tonkin's return to his states. The rebels, on a sudden, burst from their hiding-place, and fell with fury on 12,000 defenceless Chinese, who assisted at the festival; and made such dreadful havoc amongst them, that not more than thirty, with the general-in-chief, succeeded in escaping. Khéen lung, who in this campaign had lost four great Mandarins and thirty other officers, did not think it prudent to make a second attempt to subdue Tonkin; and the Tâe son were left for thirteen years to commit their ravages in Cochin China and Tonkin. It was not till the year 1802, that a descendant of the legitimate king of Cochin China succeeded in subduing them, and in remounting the throne of his ancestors. Since that time, Tonkin has become one of the provinces of that kingdom, and the successor of Khéen lung acknowledged the king, in 1804, as the legitimate ruler of the two countries.

Khéen lung ought, perhaps, to have sent assistance to the king of Tonkin, when in 1786 the Tâe son made their first irruption in that country. But it seems that he was prevented from doing so by two powerful motives: the first was a great famine, which in that year desolated the empire, and especially the provinces of Keang nan, Ho nan, and Shan tung; and the second arose from the troubles which then broke out in the island of Formosa. The emperor, in order to give occupation to those whom general want might drive to excesses, on the representation of the tribunal of public works, ordered them to be employed in the repairs of the great canal in Shan tung. He also acceded to the request of the governor of Ho nan, who proposed to have the river Koo loo, which runs through the department of Khae fung foo, the capital of this province, rendered navigable. Public works of a similar kind were also undertaken in the other provinces most exposed to the scourge of famine.

The revolt in the island of Formosa had its origin in the following manner. In the district of Ta le e, which belongs to the jurisdiction of Chung hwa heên, lived a rich individual named Lin shwang wen, who was a member of the secret society called *Theên te hwuy*, or 'union of heaven and earth,' which is chiefly spread about Füh keen and Kwang tung, and the machinations of which are directed against the reigning dynasty. Lin shwang wen had been cultivating some fallow land, without having made any declaration respecting it. The mandarin of the district had him arrested, and asked him the reason of this neglect. The cultivator replied that he had no intention to defraud the revenue, but wished to wait, before he made his declaration, till the ground was actually broken. This explanation did not satisfy the officer, who was desirous of making some money by the affair, and said that he had been guilty of a great crime, for which he deserved punishment; but that he would allow him to redeem himself by paying 20,000 ounces of silver. After much disputing, he reduced the sum to 8,000 ounces, but declared that if it were not paid he should send him to prison. Lin shwang wen, however, still refusing, he fulfilled his threat; but the people rose, killed the mandarin, and liberated the prisoner. Upon this, the general-in-chief of the troops of Füh keen crossed over to the island, and without distinguishing the innocent from the

guilty, killed all who came in his way. This cruelty exasperated the people to such a degree, that they revolted, and massacred the Chinese troops. The general was then alarmed, and hastened back to Füh keen, whilst the rebels seized upon the capital Thae wan foo, where they had previously killed the governor. They also took the cities of Chüh lô heên and Fung shan heên, and placed themselves under the command of Lin shwang wen. The rebels raised a new standard, and left off shaving their heads, allowing their hair to grow as it was the custom under the preceding dynasty, and banishing the plaited tress which the Mandshoos had forced the Chinese to wear. Many Chinese soldiers went over to them; for, on making prisoners, they put the Mandshoos to death, but induced the Chinese to make common cause with them. They also coined a different sort of money.

During the whole of 1787, the rebels almost constantly beat the Mandshoos, who, at this period, had already lost 20,000 men and eighty superior officers in the island. The reinforcements sent from Canton and Wen chew foo were also repulsed, after an obstinate combat, which lasted for five days. At last, the military governor of Shen se, Füh kang ngan, brother-in-law of the emperor, took the chief command of the troops destined against Formosa. He arrived at Hea men, or Emuy, with a considerable staff, and a numerous army well supplied with provisions and ammunition. The war was prosecuted with great acrimony on both sides. The provinces of Kwang se, Kwang tung, and Keang se, were compelled to furnish, besides troops, 30,000 ounces of silver, as a war-tax. The Mandshoo general did not, however, succeed in subduing the rebellion till the year 1788. Indeed, China never sustained a more expensive and less honourable war; it lost, at least, 100,000 men, by disease or the sword; the expenditure amounted to more than half a million sterling. According to the report sent by the general to the emperor, Lin shwang wen was taken and cut to pieces; but according to other secret accounts, he escaped, and the person who suffered was another native of Formosa, who bore the same name.

During these wars, however, Khéen lung neglected nothing relating to the civil government of the empire. So early as 1753, he had prepared a new and enlarged edition of the *Hwuy teên*, or universal code, to contain the laws, customs, usages, and every thing in general prescribed for the observation of the people under the present dynasty, including, likewise, all the edicts, ordinances, and decrees, issued on special emergencies to the tribunals and officers of the different orders, for their guidance in administration. During the long reign of Khéen lung, the number of documents which were to be incorporated in this collection had been considerably increased; he therefore ordered, in 1786, a new and revised edition of this code.

The year 1788 might have been fatal to the emperor. According to his custom, he had gone to Jyh ho, where he spent the hottest summer months. Having celebrated his *Wan shew*, or birth-day, he placed himself at the head of a select body of his Mandshoo troops, in order to repair to Mooran, a country farther north, where tigers, stags, and other wild animals are hunted. The season happened to be very rainy when he began his journey; the roads were bad; the rivers and torrents from the neighbouring mountains, swelled by the rain, had converted the country into a large lake. The emperor preceded his retinue, when all at once the inundation became general; he reached with difficulty a small eminence, where, with a few persons of his suite, he was compelled to remain a whole day without food, and narrowly escaped destruction. A great number of persons, who had followed the party, perished by this disaster. The prince had received at Jyh ho the ambassadors of the kingdom

of Moen or Ava, who came to implore his succour for their master, who was oppressed by rebels. The emperor treated them with great civility, but, probably recollecting the great overthrow his troops experienced in their country, did not accede to their application.

Ever since the abolition of royalty in Tibet, that country had been governed by the Dalai Lama, the Banshin Lama, and the Chinese military authorities stationed there. Nothing had occurred to disturb the repose of this vast country, when Dandzin Bandjoor, one of the chiefs subjected to the Banshin Lama of Jashi Loombo, who had committed various crimes, fled into Nepal, and placed himself under the protection of Ratna Bahtoor, a Gorkha prince, who then reigned over that country, and whom he persuaded to invade Farther Tibet. The Gorkhas actually entered that country, took possession of Jashi Loombo, and carried off the golden tiles which covered the convent, together with all the costly vessels they found there. In 1788, the Banshin Lama and Dalai Lama despatched a messenger to the emperor, in order to inform him of this event, and solicit him to send them troops to protect them from a repetition of these visits. At first, Khëen lung, considering the very great distance of the country, showed but little inclination to send troops there, and charged the commanders of those who were already in Tibet, to protect the frontiers of that country against all foreign aggression. At the same time he despatched political agents to treat with the Gorkhas and restore peace. When he, however, found that their attack had been of a very aggravating kind and was likely to lead to others, he ordered the formation of several corps, the command of which he entrusted to Füh khang ngan, who had suppressed the rebellion in Formosa. This general set out in the beginning of 1792 from the vicinity of lake Khookhoo nohr, traversed the whole of Tibet, and arrived at Neälma, a frontier-town, called Lee Koota by the Nepaulese. He had an excellent army of 70,000 men, Chinese and Mandshoos; and in order to free himself from the incumbrance of undisciplined troops, he dismissed all the Tibetans. He beat the Gorkhas in every encounter, and advanced as far as Naskote, within twenty-six miles of Katmandoo, and within sixty of the British territory, in the presidency of Bengal. In consequence of these repeated defeats, the Nepaulese were obliged to come to terms, and acknowledge themselves tributaries of China, besides being compelled to restore all the booty they had made in Tibet. Ratna Bahtoor, moreover, delivered up the body of Dandzin Bandjoor to the Chinese general, and sent the emperor several elephants with their trappings, some beautiful horses, a band of musicians, and a great variety of productions of his country.

Two years after this peace, a very singular event took place in the northern provinces of China. An impostor from Chinese Turkistan, or Little Bukharia, in 1793, with a numerous train, entered Mongolia, for the purpose of passing from thence into the Mandahoo country, where he intended to excite a rebellion. He pretended to be nearly related to the emperor, and had prepared a number of documents to support his deception. Khëen lung, therefore, fearing to excite the discontent of the people by the execution of this rebel at Peking, allowed him to pass repeatedly through different provinces of his empire, in order to destroy him on the outside of the great wall. Sung ta jin, known in Europe from his having received the embassy of Lord Macartney, was then the *amban*, or director, in Oorga, the principal place in the country of the Khalkha Mongols. As a member of the privy council, he was aware of the emperor's design, and resolved to execute it. When the impostor arrived at Oorga, he went out to meet him, and received him with all the cere-

monies due to a person of elevated rank. The next day, he examined him very respectfully, and when he had satisfied himself that he was a cheat, he caused him to be beheaded. A Lama, a cunning and enterprising man, who had been his instigator, was punished in the same manner. Khëen lung was much pleased at being so promptly delivered of two such dangerous enemies.

This aged monarch had, moreover, the satisfaction of receiving, at the close of his reign, the embassy of a nation, which had never sent one to China before. He must have been the more delighted at this event, as the military and commercial reputation of the English had, at this time, spread over all Southern Asia. Lord Macartney arrived at Peking in August 1793, and followed the emperor to Jih ho, where he obtained an audience of ceremony. Sir George Staunton's narrative of this embassy being in every body's hands, it is unnecessary to dilate upon it. If this mission to the court of China had for its object to give a high opinion of the power and civilization of an European people, it undoubtedly attained this end; but if the intention of this expedition was to procure for British commerce with China a greater extension, and a more effectual protection on the part of the Chinese government, its result has by no means been such as might have been expected. The Chinese are not accustomed to enter into negotiations with foreign ambassadors; they only consider them in the light of people sent by their master to compliment the emperor, to bring him presents, called by them tribute, and to renew the assurance of his submission to the supremacy of the celestial empire.

The Dutch embassy, which arrived after the English, was far less graciously received, because it was less splendid, and because, perhaps, the persons at the head of it did not display the same dignified deportment as Lord Macartney and those immediately under him.

The tranquillity of the last years of the reign of Khëen lung was disturbed by the revolt of the *Meaou tsze*, or mountaineers dwelling in Kwei chew, on the borders of the provinces of Szee chhwan and Hoo nan. It broke out in March 1795, owing to some unknown cause; but probably in consequence of the severity of the governor of the province, who had put to death several of their chiefs. At first, their number was computed at about 60,000 men, but they were soon strengthened by the accession of a great many Chinese, whom either they compelled to march with them, or who joined them of their own accord. The troops of the three provinces just named, reinforced by several other corps, proceeded against them. Nevertheless, they could not subdue these fierce mountaineers, but were repulsed in most of their attacks with great loss. This revolt lasted till 1797, when the successor of Khëen lung, seeing that he could not conquer them by force of arms, made peace with the Meaou tsze. It is even said that his general purchased it for money. It was, however, a measure of wise policy.

Füh khang ngan, when proceeding in 1795 to Kwei chew, passed as imperial inspector through Szee chhwan; he had been in this province before, and was well acquainted with its localities. His severity had rendered him the terror of all public functionaries, in whom he would not overlook the least fault. Their lives were not too great a forfeiture: possessing an almost absolute power, delegated to him by the emperor, he condemned them to death or compelled them to kill themselves. This conduct towards bad servants of the public, and his severity with respect to the highway robbers who infested the province, kept the whole population within the bounds of duty, and remedied a variety of evils. It soon came to the knowledge of Füh khang ngan that there had been for a long time a great number of coiners of base money in

the mountains of the department of Chung khing foo, which separated Sze chhwan from a part of Kwei chew. They had hitherto been little disturbed by the authorities of the adjoining districts; or if they had, they escaped by giving them money, which they were well enabled to do from their enormous profits, although they manufactured nothing but copper coin. They, in fact, kept an open market of their manufacture in the place where they made it. Their nefarious acts caused great confusion amongst the people, squabbles, battles, and litigation without end. The coiners were governed by three chiefs, one of whom ruled with despotic sway. They were feared for their violence and accused of having committed several secret murders. As soon as Füh khang ngan arrived in Sze chhwan, he sent troops against the coiners of Khê keang hên. The first body experienced some resistance from them, upon intelligence of which, the great mandarin sent orders for reinforcements. Finding them still resist on his arrival, he surrounded and bombarded them in their retreat. A part was killed, and more than 200 taken and sent prisoners to Chung khing foo. He then had their furnaces destroyed and their houses burned. Of the captives, the principal chiefs were executed; some were sent to Peking, others banished, and the remainder set at liberty.

Khên lung had long adopted the resolution to abdicate when he should have reigned sixty years, the space of a Chinese cycle; not deeming it proper that he should occupy the throne longer than his great ancestor, Khang he. Having attained the eighty-fifth year of his age, and reigned the space of time which he had prescribed to himself, he renounced the empire in favour of his fifteenth son, in February 1796, reserving for himself the title of *Thaë shang hwang te*, or 'the exalted and much elevated emperor.' He lived three years longer, and died the 7th February 1799.

Khên lung was no doubt one of the greatest princes that ever reigned in China. Far from delighting in the voluptuous repose of the palace, and leaving the government in the hands of ministers and favourites, he wished to inspect every thing with his own eyes, and displayed a great degree of energy. The conquest of the kingdom of the Dzoongars and of Little Bukharia was his own work, for almost all the grandees of the empire were opposed to the enterprise, the difficulty of which they foresaw. But the emperor was inflexible, and pursued his design with an admirable perseverance, which no misfortune could shake. His object was to restore the ancient empire of the Hans and the Thangs, as the only means of keeping in submission the wandering hordes of Central Asia. This great monarch went six times to visit the provinces of Keang nan and Keang se, in order to direct the works on the banks of the rivers, as well as the construction of trenches and dikes destined to keep off the sea, which threatened to invade the low lands situated near its shores. His foresight almost always enabled him to relieve the wants of the people occasioned by scarcity, which is but too common in China. On such occasions he opened the granaries of reserve, which he had caused to be erected, and usually charged those grandees in whom he placed the greatest confidence with the distribution of the grain.

The only reproach upon his character is the excessive severity which he often displayed towards those who had incurred his displeasure. The destruction of the Tibetans of the two Kin chhwan and that of the Mohammedans of Kan sùh, are terrible examples; but we must consider that he thought, by the first, to secure for ever the tranquillity of Sze chhwan, and by the second to eradicate the spirit of religious persecution, so disgraceful and horrible a scourge of human society. The Chinese government is the only one in the

world which has the good sense not to meddle with the religion of its subjects, nor to contribute in any way towards the maintenance of the priesthood. There is free liberty in China for the exercise of any religious worship, which has no tendency to disturb the tranquillity of the state; but as soon as the acts of sectaries are likely to occasion troubles, the government puts them down. Besides, an empire so extensive as that of China must be governed in a very different manner from the possessions of a petty king in Europe, the civilization of which differs altogether from that of the Chinese.

Khên lung imitated his grand-father, Khang he, in protecting and cultivating literature; immense works and collections, new editions of books which had become scarce, and the publication of writings of general utility, sufficiently attest the zeal of this prince. We must, however, confess that neither his own works, nor those made under his immediate inspection, equal those of Khang he. Khên lung aspired to be a poet, and filled a hundred Chinese volumes with his compositions; but the pieces composing it are for the most part *centos*, such as the *Eulogy of the City of Moukden*. There is a poem, with this title, published by father Amiot, but it is very far from being a translation of Khên lung's; it is an amplification so diffuse, that the sense of four characters of the original has frequently furnished the translator with matter for a whole page. Voltaire, thinking that he was in possession of the identical work of Khên lung in the French *Eloge de la Ville de Moukden*, was the dupe of the jesuit; for it was actually the poetic genius of father Amiot that Voltaire admired, and not that of "the charming king of China."

SONG.

I.

Ask you why love is blind, my fair?
 Ah! wherefore should he see?
 'Tis sympathy has led me where
 I breathe my vows to thee.
 The heart alone, without the eyes,
 Its fellow-heart can find,
 As to the mark the arrow flies:
 —And therefore is he blind.

II.

Ask you why love has wings, my fair?
 The truth shall be confessed:
 Love may mistakingly repair
 To an obdurate breast,—
 A heart too frozen to repay
 The warmth its fellow brings;
 'Tis fit, then, love should flee away:
 —And therefore has he wings.

DR. HERKLOTS' "QANOON-E-ISLAM."

It is not a little remarkable, that the peculiar features of the religion and domestic customs of the Muslims of India,—who form a large portion of the immense population subject to our rule,—should have hitherto so little attracted the attention of writers; and it is scarcely less remarkable, that they should have recently become the subject of three works, almost simultaneously published, by individuals who were wholly unacquainted with each other's intention. M. Garcin de Tassy, the learned professor of Hindustani at Paris, first gave to the world his Memoir on the Peculiarities of the Muslim Religion in India,† in which, with much industry, ability, and accuracy, he extracted from Hindustani authors a very full account of the peculiar tenets of the Hindu Mahomedans, their festivals, saints, &c. Mrs. Hassan Ali, in her Observations on the Muslims of India (which work was reviewed in our last volume), having better resources than M. de Tassy,—being the wife of a Muslim of rank and education, and an inmate of a Mahomedan family resident in India,—sketched a larger outline, and has given a complete and highly interesting picture of the Mohammedans of India, of their manners, customs, religious institutions and opinions, though, it is but just to say, without superseding the labours of the French author. In a critical notice of this work, M. de Tassy has pronounced a sufficient eulogium upon it, by declaring that he found therein the counterpart of the very ideas which his extensive reading had suggested to him, as well as explanations of difficulties the solution of which he had sought in vain. The work before us, which is more minute in its details than either of the preceding, consummates the history of the religion and domestic customs of the Muslims in India; and in these three works, the student at home, but especially the public servant in India, will possess a fund of indispensable information.

The *Qanoon-e-Islam*,—in the original, قانون اسلام دکن, or 'Rules of Islamism in the Deccan,'—was written by a native of Ellore, who "has, for a considerable time, been in attendance upon English gentlemen of high rank and noble mind" as a *munshi*. Of Jaffur Shurreef, Dr. Herklots says: "in all my intercourse with natives of India, I have seldom met with a man who had so much of the European mode of thinking and acting, or who was so indefatigable in the pursuit of knowledge. He was penetrating and quick of comprehension." He is avowedly a *Soonnee* Muslim; Mrs. Hassan Ali's work, on the contrary, embraces the *Shieeah* doctrines. This circumstance, which ought to be constantly recollected by readers, is an advantage, inasmuch as it enables us to see in contrast the minute diversities of custom and opinion, which result from this division of the Mahomedans. "The two works," as Dr. Herklots remarks, "thus

* *Qanoon-e-Islam*, or the Customs of the Moslems of India; comprising a full and exact Account of their various Rites and Ceremonies, from the Moment of Birth till the Hour of Death. By JAFFUR SHURREEF (a native of the Deccan); composed under the direction of, and translated by, G. A. HERKLOTS, M.D., surgeon on the Madras establishment. London 1832. Parbury, Allen, and Co.
† Printed in the *Nouvel Journal Asiatique*, vol. viii. pp. 81, 161, and 308. An abridgement of the memoir appears in this Journal, vol. vi. p. 336; vol. vii. pp. 53, 141.

Dr. Herklots' "Qanoon-e-Islam."

develop the conflicting opinions of the two great sects, who entertain the most inveterate hatred towards each other; and, combined, afford as complete an insight into the national character of that race as can be reasonably desired or expected." It is to be observed, moreover, that Jaffur Shurreef has confined himself to the customs of Muslims in the Deccan.

The work begins with the ceremonies observed during pregnancy and upon the birth of the child, and conducts the reader throughout the intermediate stages of existence, particularizing the customs, manners, and superstitions of the Moslems, their fasts, festivals, &c., to death, burial, and the *fateeha* or rites after death. Necromancy and casting out devils are not forgotten. The details, as we have already observed, are extremely minute, describing the exact mode in which the innumerable ceremonies are performed, comprehending all the terms used and names of the articles employed, in the Deccani dialect (of which a copious explanatory glossary is appended), with occasional digressions respecting the origin of a custom, or the historical occurrences and associations connected with it. In short, although it is confessedly compiled for the information of Europeans, the work might be used, we imagine, as a manual by Muslims themselves.

Having thus afforded the reader an idea of the contents of the book, we shall extract a few passages, which will enable him to judge of the original author's *modus operandi*.

The subject of marriage occupies a very conspicuous place in the work before us. We have a description of the mode in which marriages are contracted, an astrological table, whereby the destiny of a new couple is calculated, the interminable ceremonies which follow, the wedding-jokes, the paraphernalia of the bride and bridegroom, &c. We select from the mass a description of a Mussulman dinner-party, which, the author tells us, is nearly the same in form amongst rich and poor:

Having spread in the *deewan-kana*,* or in the house, a carpet more or less rich, or simply a cloth, on the floor, the company take off their shoes outside of the door, and, as they enter, call out *Us-sulam-oon-ally-koom* (or 'peace be unto you!'). It is not customary, and it is even disrespectful, to go in with their shoes; and moreover it is a sin to eat with shoes on. The landlord, or any other present, replies *wo ally koom-oo sulam* ("and unto you be peace!"); and if they be particular friends or men of rank, inquires after their welfare: they then take their seat † next the wall, close to one another. After this two servants in attendance, one with a basin in his hand, the other with an ewer of water, serve the guests with it to wash their hands;‡ commencing with the seniors, they all wash either one or both hands as they please. This office concluded, the servants proceed to lay a *dusterkhwan*, of white cloth or chintz, in front of the guests, on the carpet; leaving the latter uncovered in its centre; after which they arrange the dinner on it; viz. plates containing *polao* (pillaw), *feerne*, and *roteean* (unleavened bread), cups with curries, saucers with *chutnee* and *kubab*, placing each one's share (or *fora*, as it is termed,) before him. This being done, the landlord, or the senior present, calls out *bismilla*! (as much as

* A public room detached from the house.
† Of course, on the ground, with their legs crossed; as is customary for natives to sit.

‡ An act of cleanliness indispensable, where the hands are used instead of spoons or knives and forks. In eating, men of rank have a servant standing on each side of them to wipe their hands each time that they take a mouthful.

to say, "commence!"); "eat," for Moosulmans never partake of a morsel without first uttering the word *bismilla* (lit. 'in the name of God'), meaning to say, "I commence in the name of God." After this, they commence eating, and that with the right hand, without the use of spoons or knives and forks. They loath eating with the left hand, as that hand is employed by them for ablution after visiting the temple of Cloacina. During the repast, two or three of the relatives act as *surburans* (or stewards), and supply what is wanted, while some are in waiting with *gugglets** (goblets) and cups† to help any one that chooses to water. These stand in the centre of the dining room. Dinner being finished, and the plates removed,‡ the basin and ewer are again brought, and the guests wash their hands as before; but, using *bayson*§ instead of soap, which is an excellent substance for removing the grease from the hands; if this cannot be got, they wash in pure water. But, previous to washing the hands, it is the command of the prophet to lick the fingers: however, very few adhere to this precept. The nobility generally have two *dewankhanas* (one in which the company is received, the other in which the dinner is laid out); and when ready, the landlord respectfully says to the company, "let us withdraw" (i. e. to the dinner-room). If there be a numerous party, first, part of them wash their hands and sit down to dinner; when these have done, the others follow the same practice. When dinner is over, they who please retire to the *dewankhana* where they first assembled. Here they spend the time in conversation, reciting pieces of Hindoostanee or Persian poetry, puzzling each other with riddles, composing acrostics, &c.

Dancing girls are also frequently in attendance to entertain the guests with their performances, while the *hoogga* (Indian pipe), and *cheroots* (segars) are presented to regale them; and in the mean time *pan-sooparee*, tobacco, flowers, and *attar* are handed round, and rose-water sprinkled over them. After sitting for an hour or two (lit. two or four *ghurrees*), they go home. On retiring, the senior guest, addressing the host, says, "Be pleased to (or will you) give us leave, (or permission to depart)?" adding, "may God bless and prosper you! I have made a hearty meal, or dined heartily (orig. eaten a bellyful)." To which the other replies: "It is the will of God and Mohummud," (i. e. not mine;) or, "very well;" "certainly." Then the whole company rise, calling out, "*Us sulamoon ally koom!*" ('Peace be unto you!') and take their departure.

Another comprehensive subject is the martyrdom of Hussun and Hosein, and the Mohurram, a festival during which, it is well known, the two sects sometimes come into hostile collision. The author has given (p. 12) a summary of the argument between the Sheeahs and Soonnees, and seems to be perfectly well-satisfied that, as the doctrines of the latter were inculcated at Mecca and Medina, and no other, the Soonnee creed is the orthodox.

The most curious portion of the work is that which relates to supernatural matters: the science of *dawut* or exorcism, including the commanding the presence of genii, as well as casting out devils; the mode of establishing friendships or procuring love by sorcery, &c. We must remark

* Vulgar gugglets.

† Several drink out of the same cup, which is washed out a little, after every time that one has drunk.

‡ They repeat aloud, or whisper or say silently in their hearts, the words *Athund-o-illah!* 'Praise be to God!' or *Shookr-e-khoda*, 'thanks' or 'gratitude to God,' or some other prayer, by way of grace after meat.

§ *Bayson*, powder of chunna (or Bengal horse-grass), of *mnong ke dal* (green gram, *Phaseolus radiatus*, Lin.) of *toowur ke dal* (pigeon-bean, *Cytisus cajan*, Lin.) or of *manah* (black ulandoo, *Phaseolus max*, Willd.).

that, under the last head, Dr. Herklots has injudiciously suffered some passages to appear (though he has covered them with the flimsy veil of a learned language) of a most disgusting and execrable character. No object whatever would have been sacrificed by the entire omission of these vile descriptions.

It is deplorable to observe that the original author, of whose intellect and acquirements Dr. Herklots speaks in such terms of eulogy, is an implicit believer in this black art, and moreover a dabbler in it. He declares that he for a long time cherished the greatest curiosity to dive into these mysteries, and consequently associated much with proficients in them, whence he acquired his knowledge. The rules and directions he gives afford a very sorry proof of the author's sense, though they are curious as revealing the grounds of this ridiculous science. By the repetition of certain formulæ, demons and spirits become submissive to the will of the exorcist, and he states that he has endeavoured to get through them himself, but "he met with such strange sights and frightful objects as completely deterred him from concluding any one of them."

The following passage contains some of the rules of behaviour towards the spirits when evoked, as well as a succinct statement of the benefits they are able to confer, which are such as to excite some surprise that the gentry of the immaterial world have not more business on their hands.

When an exorcist has once commanded the presence of genii and demons, he may, through their means, cause whatever he pleases to be effected. He can obtain things mysteriously, such as his daily food, or ready cash equal to his real expenses, by demanding it of them; and I have generally heard it said that they never ask for more than what they absolutely require.

Previous to commanding the presence of genii and demons, it is requisite to confine one's-self in a closet, and the apartment is to be besmeared with red ochre; and having spread a *moosulla* (which if also red, so much the better), he is to sit on it, and observing the utmost cleanliness, is to discharge its *nissab*, &c. in the course of a week. The sooner the better.

After that, in order to cause the presence of these beings, he is again to shut himself up for forty days, and repeat the *ism* 137,613 times, having previously divided the number into forty parts, a part being read each day.

For such *chilla* (or a forty days' abstinence), the place most congenial is a secluded spot; somewhere in the vicinity of the sea, in a rocky cavern, in a garden, or out of town, where no noise or bustle is likely to disturb the mind of the exorcist.

After he has commenced the reading of the *ism*, every night or week, or every now and then, some new and fresh phenomena will present themselves; and on the last week, the demons and genii, attended by all their legions, will appear before him; and two or three from among the latter, or one of the demons or genii himself, will advance, and, respectfully addressing him, say, "Well, Mr. Exorcist, wherefore hast thou demanded our presence? Here we are, with our assembled forces." At this critical juncture, it behoves the exorcist to muster up his courage, and not to speak to them all at once, but by a motion of the finger or hand beckon to them to be seated. Having concluded his daily task, he is to inquire after their names, demand of them a sign or token, and ascertain how often it will be necessary for him to repeat the *ism* to cause their presence. They will then inform him on these points, and he

is strictly to attend to their injunctions. Should he speak to them before concluding his daily task, they will cause some misfortune to befall him; nay, he will be in danger of his life; or they will all disappear of a sudden, and render the pains he has taken of no avail.

The author, "for the information of Europeans," relates some of the "well-known and celebrated virtues" of an *ism* (formula) recorded in the *Juwahir-e-khumsa*, an authentic depository of magic. We quote one of the virtues, which may, perhaps, be profitably tried by those who desire the favour of the great in this country.

When any one wishes to go into the presence of a monarch, a noble, or a grandee, or that of his gracious master, without requiring to give the *nissab*, *zukat*, &c., and *dawut* (i. e. the familiarizing one's-self with it), if he merely repeat the chief *ism* seventeen times, with open hands upheld to heaven, and having blown on them draws them over his face once, the instant the person beholds him he will become so fond of and attached to him, that however great his anger might have previously been against him, he will now be pleased with him.

The credulity of Jaffur Shurreef, however, has limits. In his account of the *Unjun*, or Magic Mirror, by which, it is affirmed, may be ascertained where stolen goods are deposited, or where treasure is hid, or the condition of persons possessed by the devil; or whereby a person may be rendered invisible, he treats the whole as folly and nonsense. "I myself," he says, "place no faith in such *unjuns* and *hazirats* (charm-wicks). Although born in this very country (Hindoostan), bred and educated among this (the Moosulman) race of people, through the blessing of God and the friendship of the great, by the studying of good books and the hearing of good counsel, the credibility of the existence of any such thing has been entirely effaced from my breast. Let no one imagine I assert this to flatter Europeans (may their good fortune ever continue!): God preserve me from any false assertion!"

He is, nevertheless, a believer in the "art of catching thieves," the most effectual way to accomplish which, he says, is by the virtue—not of a constable's staff, but—of a magic-square, written upon pieces of paper, which are to be folded and enclosed in boluses of wheat-flour, and thrown into a *loti* full of water. "The ticket of the thief will come up and float upon the surface."

In comparing together the minute details which are given in the work before us, and in that of Mrs. Hassan Ali, respecting the celebrated festival of the Mohurram, and other striking parts of the Mahomedan ceremonies, we find, amidst a variety of slight discrepancies, so great a conformity in their general character, that we feel a strong confidence in the accuracy of both. They are, therefore, works which can be safely recommended to the public servant and to general readers, as containing full and faithful details regarding the religion, customs, and manners of the Musulmans of India.

ON THE STATE OF THE NATURAL SCIENCES AMONGST THE NATIONS OF EASTERN ASIA.

By M. ABEL-REMUSAT.*

PRIOR to entering upon an exposition of the classes and orders adopted by the authors of the principal treatises on botany and zoology, we shall state briefly some general notions, on which their definitions of the different classes of natural objects are founded. The mammiferæ are animals with four feet and covered with hair. Amongst the twelve species of animals, whose flesh is considered proper for food, are included five domestic quadrupeds, namely, the horse, the ox, the sheep, the pig, and the dog: the domestic fowl is added, which is the sixth animal in a domesticated state. Six others, reputed wild quadrupeds, are the elk, the stag, the wolf, another species of stag, the wild boar, and the hare. Birds have two feet, the body clothed with feathers, and are endowed with the faculty of flying. They denominate fishes the inferior animals (the Chinese text says "insects") which live and move in the water. Reptiles (the lizard and serpent tribes) are scaly insects of a large size. Insects, properly so called, are the smallest of all animals. Peculiar names are given respectively to those which are provided with feet and those which have none. Some are bare, others clothed; some have wings, others are covered with scales or a shell. All have the bones without and the flesh in the interior of the body: this very just remark is of the highest antiquity in China. They walk backwards or sideways; they hold by one another, or envelope themselves in a cocoon. They are either viviparous, or are produced from an egg, or generated by the influence of the wind or moisture, or by transformation. Their voice proceeds either from the body, or the mouth, or the sides, or the wings, or the abdomen, or the thorax. In the opinion of the Chinese, they constitute the most confused class of animals, and the one which comprehends most species.

Vegetables are distributed, naturally, into two grand divisions, trees and herbs. Some add a third, that of flowers, arranging in this section those trees, shrubs, and plants, the blossoms of which are remarkable for their odour or their bulk. This is the classification followed in several dictionaries, arranged in the order of subjects, particularly in the *Mirror of the Mandshoo Language*. Trees, productions of the earth, and whose substance is wood, one of the five elements, grow in mountains, vallies, plains and moist places, by transformation of the ethereal matter, and, according to the influences they undergo, they acquire a lofty stem or trunk, branches, berries, thick shoots, roots, leaves, flowers, fruit; they become hard or soft; they attain an elegant or irregular form; they are odoriferous or scentless, yield fruit good to eat, wood applicable to different uses, products medicinal or poisonous. Herbs grow from shoots put forth by the stem. They describe and distinguish by appropriate terms the varieties of roots,—fibrous, bulbous, tuberous,—as well as the different parts of the

* Concluded from p. 99.

flower and of the fruit. It may be readily imagined, however, that no trace can be discovered of any precise notions respecting the difference of sexes, and the true theory of fructification. By way of equivalent, we have an explanation of the peculiar agency which gives birth to trees and herbs, and imparts to them wholesome or pernicious qualities. There are considered to be five properties, corresponding to the five elements; five kinds of emanations, the agreeable, the fetid, the animal, the ammoniacal, and the nauseous odours; five savours—sour, bitter, sweet, sharp, and salt; five colours—green, red, yellow, white, and black; five temperatures—cold, hot, temperate, cool, and equal or indifferent; five modes of action, &c.: for the systematic theory, founded upon the loose notions which the Chinese natural philosophers formed, *a priori*, concerning the inherent properties of matter, and the spontaneous motion which it experiences in the universe, has extended to natural history as well as other sciences, and we must reckon the influence of this theory amongst the causes which have mainly contributed to keep knowledge amongst the Chinese in the state of backwardness in which we now see it. In this respect, they have scorned the light which observation and experience might have afforded them, because they were deluded by the false glimmerings of a system; and the facility with which they could explain natural phenomena, by substituting symmetrically-combined formulæ for words, gave birth to a scientific jargon, which, especially since the thirteenth century, has wholly arrested the progress of those studies, which are directed to the different branches of natural philosophy, and the end of which is the properties of bodies and the laws of organization.

• In order to give a correct idea of this system, which may be compared, in some respects, to the scholastic method of the Middle Age, it would be requisite to enter into details which would be incongruous with the special object of this memoir: it may be the subject of a distinct work, on the cosmological, astrological, and philosophical opinions of the Chinese, who follow the doctrines of Chu he, respecting fixed matter and subtle matter. It will be sufficient to state here, that these two principles once admitted as the source of all the operations of nature, the origin of the five elements, and all the phenomena which are the results of their properties in animated beings and in celestial bodies, can be explained by contraction and expansion, attraction and opposition, motion and repose. Dry and moist, cold and hot, hard and soft, thus become simple modifications of the *prima natura*; and from the commingling of these contrary properties are generated all the variations observable in natural objects, their diverse qualities, characters, shapes, &c. Colours, tastes, smells, medicinal virtues, are artificially grouped and placed in mutual relation; the names which designate them are disposed in tables arranged in a circle, and it costs no further trouble to solve a question in physiology or therapeutics, than to consider, in the manner of the astrologers, the theme or position which appertains to the subject under examination, for the purpose in view. The stem, leaves, petals, and stamens of a plant are under the influence of the active principle, or subtle matter; the flowers themselves and the fruit depend on the passive principle, or fixed matter: a distinction which reminds one of the sexual

organs, and conceals the germ of a very just remark under an enigmatical expression. The action of the hard upon the soft produces the roots; that of the soft upon the hard generates the stems or trunks; hence it happens, observes an author, that there are trees amongst herbs and herbs amongst trees. It is the active principle which gives birth to birds, the nimblest of animals. Fish belong to the igneous element. The moist and the hot united preside at the metamorphoses of insects. Animals are produced by the agency of the ligneous element, and are transformed by that of the aqueous element. These absurdities occupy but too much space in the scientific works of the Chinese: having pointed out their nature, however, we may be excused from dwelling on them any farther. It is well known what a mass of errors may be accumulated by the human mind, when once put into a wrong road, before it can be warned to return; and that, by a fortunate contradiction, of which some of our own pursuits afford examples, theories the most opposed to reason do not always impede the march of sciences depending on observation, so much as might be apprehended. The application of mind which they require is not wholly barren of facts; to see rightly and to reason falsely are not absolutely incompatible; and the naturalists of China, as we shall presently see, have sometimes shown how they can be reconciled.

One of the most glaring errors, or rather one of the most absurd follies, into which the Chinese have fallen, is the idea that natural objects may, by the influence of certain circumstances, undergo mutual transformation, not by the effect of a superior power, and consequently in an irregular or a variable manner, but conformably to constant and invariable laws, and by virtue of a natural development: for it is the peculiar characteristic of Chinese theories, that they scarcely ever refer any thing to the intervention of beings superior to man, and that every effect is explained by the agency of causes considered to be purely physical, even when they are wholly imaginary. It is probable that, under these circumstances, appearances, which otherwise could only impose upon the rudest of the vulgar, may have deceived inattentive and ignorant observers; and when these follies were once recorded in the writings of any authoritative author, they were accepted as facts. The external changes which contain metallic substances undergo, and the metamorphoses of insects, are, perhaps, well-adapted to originate this species of error, because they suggest, by analogy, the inference of other changes which have no existence, and metamorphoses which are impossible. A philosophical system, which admits but one matter, infinitely diversified, in the objects which compose the universe, easily accommodates itself to all these variations: they affect merely the apparent properties of bodies, or rather, the bodies themselves are but appearances in the eyes of those who contemplate them; and thus it is that we almost always find certain metaphysical opinions exercising their influence upon positive facts, and alchemy grow out of idealism and mysticism.

Following these extravagant notions, which the Chinese and Japanese naturalists detail with tedious minuteness, they suppose that minerals from being soft become hard, as salt, which changes into stone; or from being hard become soft, as those saline substances which deliquesce. Objects endued

with motion, they suppose, become immovable; sensible objects lose their power of feeling, as herbs and trees, which become petrified. The vapour of thunder, and even the stars themselves, turn into stones, as aerolites. Stones and metals are mutually transformed to each other. Gold, silver, and copper are originally the same substance, which has undergone different influences. Lead (Saturn) is considered the oldest (the grandfather) of the five metals. Tin is formed by the influence of the moon: if the substance which is subjected to this influence remains 200 years undisturbed, it changes into red arsenic; at the end of another period of 200 years, the arsenic begins to form tin; if, after 200 years of perfect rest, the tin be subjected to the action of the sun, it is converted into silver. Ice enclosed in the earth for a thousand years becomes rock-crystal, &c.

Similar transformations amongst animals, not only of one species, but of one class, to another, also occur. In the spring, the field-rat turns to a quail; in the eighth moon, the quail becomes a rat again. In like manner, the loriot changes to a mole: there is also a fish of the genus *cyprinus* which becomes a mole. Le she chin quotes an author, who asserts that two fishes of the genus *cyprinus* are formed, by metamorphosis, one of the seeds of a certain tree, the other of grains of rice; adding that this is a ridiculous story. "As to the change of fishes into moles and rats," he continues, "this is a fact recorded in all the ephemerides, and I have repeatedly witnessed it myself: for there are fixed laws for generation and for transformation." Frogs entering the sea become *Intjans*; butterflies are changed into flowers, &c. The tone with which these wonders are related by authors is, indeed, somewhat equivocal; but there is reason to believe that they admit, at least, a certain number of them as demonstrated, and that they see nothing really absurd in the rest.

But we must not assume, because we meet with a few fictions here and there in the writings of the Chinese and Japanese naturalists, that we are entitled to reject altogether whatever is contained in those writings relative to the organization of the species they were acquainted with, or their observations upon the characters and habitudes of those species. These people are distinguished for patience and minuteness of research, which are the constituent qualities of observers. They entertain, moreover, an exaggerated idea respecting the properties and medicinal virtues of simples, which renders them extremely vigilant to avoid confounding them, and to discover the means of discriminating from each other those which they suppose cannot be employed indifferently. As we have already seen, they devoted themselves, at a very early period, to record in books the results of their investigations. These books, like all their literary productions, have been the subject of innumerable discussions and commentaries. The art of engraving on wood has furnished them, for nearly 900 years past, with the means of imparting to their labours the advantage of a fixed and regular form, and what gives so much value to treatises on natural history, the aid of plates and figures. Moreover, that spirit of method, which we have already traced in the etymological arrangement of their characters, failed not to promote the objects of the Chinese naturalists. Let us now inquire

what has been the influence of each of these causes on the development of that branch of knowledge, the history of which we are now considering.

The nations of eastern Asia have never attached much value to anatomical pursuits; all that they know respecting the organization of the human body amounts to the commonest notions, which are, moreover, disfigured by the systematic absurdities of which we have spoken. Since, however, they are not controlled by those prejudices which lead other nations to look with horror on contact with a dead body and on the slaughter of animals, they have picked up occasionally, and if we may so say, involuntarily, many facts respecting the form and relative functions of the interior organs. With respect to the exterior, their descriptions are careful, and in general tolerably correct, without being methodical. They give the size, relative and absolute, of the parts, their general form, the colour of the hair or plumage, often the number of teeth or fins, the proportion of the members, their division, and the other particulars which may serve as characteristics. In respect to vegetables, they have no clear idea, as may be supposed, of the real end of the different parts of the flower; but the minute exactness, which leads them to reckon the veins of a leaf, hinders them from overlooking the divisions of the corolla and the filaments which it contains, still more the size and conformation of the roots, the stems, the fruit, &c. If any one part of an animal or a vegetable presents a remarkable disposition or characteristic singularity, it is rare that they omit pointing it out, even though they are not capable of appreciating the importance of it. Generally speaking, however, they proceed, for the sake of brevity, by comparison. They say of an animal that it has the head of a bear, the eyes of a rhinoceros, the tail of an ox, the feet of a tiger; of a plant, that it has the leaves of some other plant supposed to be better known, the flowers of a second, the seeds of a third. This abbreviated method approximates to that of our early naturalists: it has the defect of being inexact, and of requiring a previous knowledge of the forms of a certain number of objects of more habitual recurrence, and which serve as types. The practice is much more embarrassing in respect to the mineral kingdom, owing to their total want of chemical and crystallographical knowledge, whereby their descriptions are incomplete. These descriptions, however, in conjunction with the history of their habits, and the particulars respecting their properties and uses, enable us almost invariably to recognize the genus, and sometimes even to determine the species, supposing it to be known. Where the species is a new one, there remains necessarily some uncertainty, until it has been seen and characterized by the observations of Europeans.

Another sort of help, of which Chinese naturalists avail themselves greatly, consists in figured representations, engravings, and drawings. The former always accompany scientific treatises; they are repeated in all the editions given of them, and are even inserted, after being reduced, in some dictionaries arranged in the order of subjects, and in the small works put into the hands of children. There can be no doubt that, in the works of a higher class, they were copied from or compared with nature, and although merely in outline, there are some which equal the best of ours in

the same way. The principal traits, and especially the general aspect or *facies*, sometimes so striking and which is so difficult to define, are caught and represented with equal exactitude and simplicity. The coloured plates are more unequal: some are very poor, and others are to be met with which may bear a comparison, in a scientific respect, with the most faithful and best-executed specimens in the art of natural iconography. Every one knows that whatever talent Chinese artists possess is evinced in objects of this nature; they apply it to illustrating works which contain figures of animals, birds, fishes, shells, insects, flowers remarkable for their beauty, vegetables cultivated in a particular country, or which some wealthy amateur has collected in his garden, &c.

I have thought it necessary to enter into these details, in order to show how far it was practicable for Chinese and Japanese naturalists to arrive at the determination of species. All that could be done in Europe, in this respect, antecedent to the advancement of comparative anatomy and the discovery of the sexual organs in plants, they executed equally well, for they want neither perseverance nor sagacity. It never happens that they confound together objects discriminated by distinct characters. There cannot, however, be expected from them a precise and philosophical apprehension of species, considered abstractedly. Nevertheless, the term they employ to denote it signifies *seed*, and may easily be understood to imply a succession of individuals born one from another; but accidental differences and races may be alike comprised under this denomination. With respect to the analogies which serve to constitute the genera, they do not estimate them regularly, by reason of their being incompetent to establish principles for assigning the relative value of the characters. Still, there are genera so intrinsically natural, that they cannot escape the least enlightened observers; and it is evident, from the denominations which the Chinese have given to certain species, that they perceived the relations between them, although, by an injudicious irregularity, they have sometimes neglected to bring them together, and include them in one common description.

The remark we made, at the outset, respecting this nomenclature, the elements of which exist in the primitive composition of the characters, might afford ground for thinking that the nations which employ these characters ought to have been led, in fact, more readily than others, to the perfection of a regular system of denominating natural objects. They might, in furtherance of what had been already done, have appropriated to each species a distinct name, and represented it invariably in writing by one of those binary characters already mentioned, compounded of a generic image and an accessory sign. But it would have been then necessary to abstain from the use of compound names, descriptive denominations, geographical surnames, and terms which denote the approximation of one species to another, all which insinuate themselves unavoidably into a language; and that a radical reform, systematically introduced by naturalists, should operate on the Chinese tongue, like that which can alone exclude from science in Europe the use of the Latin language. Such a reform has not taken place in China, and the nomenclature has been successively overcharged with names, some

of which are reputed scientific, because they are formed according to the ancient process, and others are vulgar terms, or epithets, or poetical expressions, or descriptive and local phrases. I do not think that the number of these various denominations can be taken lower than 20,000, exclusive of Tartar or Japanese names current out of China, and which are likewise very numerous. It was no easy matter to introduce order into this vast vocabulary; but Chinese patience triumphed over the difficulty. In their treatises on natural history, the article devoted to each production always commences with a synonymy, founded either on tradition, or a comparison of the most complete descriptions and most perfect figures. These discussions are generally remarkable for sound judgment, which the subject imperiously requires: for the distance, both of time and place, renders synonymy difficult to establish, even with us, and it is an office as perplexing as it is indispensable, to determine the identity of the species of one country with those of another, or of two different epochs, amidst such a confusion of names, and without the help of collections, cabinets, herbals, and botanical gardens.

We have shown how the Chinese and their disciples the Japanese, setting out with the knowledge of an extremely limited number of natural objects, extended their observations to most of those existing in Eastern Asia; and how, by a comparison of their imperfect but carefully executed descriptions, they succeeded in distinguishing the principal species, in characterizing them with tolerable exactness, and in fixing the necessary synonymy between their different denominations. There remain to be considered the classifications which were the fruit of their studies: for we are now speaking of scientific labours executed by naturalists, and no longer of the simple arrangement of characters or the etymological nomenclature, of which we have given an outline in a preceding part of this memoir. The authors of treatises on natural history necessarily regarded the subject more closely than those who invented the characters, and, it may well be imagined, obviated many of those errors, and corrected many of those inaccuracies, which would have been as revolting in their works as they were pardonable in an operation alien to science, which answers its end sufficiently, if it affords to the bulk of a nation the means of making each other acquainted with their mutual wants. It may be affirmed, however, that the naturalists were frequently as much inferior to their task, as the inventors of the written characters evinced themselves, in certain respects, superior to that which they undertook.

The small encyclopædical compilations, in which all the words of the language are arranged according to the subjects to which they relate, may be assimilated, in what respects the classification of organized beings, to treatises on natural history. The *Urh ya*, the most ancient of these works, justly served as a model, in this respect, for more recent compilations. The figures, which were added in the time of the Swuy dynasty (in the sixth century), and which are republished in most of the subsequent editions, impart additional value to the nomenclature it contains, by furnishing the means of illustrating it and of ascertaining its accuracy. The number

of prints in the work is 544, which are distributed in the following manner:—176 herbaceous plants, 80 trees, 64 insects, 56 fishes and reptiles, 68 birds, 52 wild mammiferæ, and 48 domestic animals, including varieties. The number of subjects which are merely named and referred to their families is quadruple the amount of the figured subjects; but as these names are unaccompanied by descriptions, they afford but a vague idea of the extent of knowledge possessed at the time when the work was composed. The mammiferæ are the only class which discovers any trace of a distribution into orders or genera. After the large wild animals, are separately classed the following genera: *rat, ape, horse* (with its numerous varieties), *kine, sheep, and dog*. The elementary works, intended for the instruction of children, present some additional divisions in the vegetable kingdom: in other respects, the arrangement is nearly the same. The number of classes is eight, namely, the mammiferæ, wild and domestic; birds, reptiles and fish, insects and mailed animals (serpents, shell-fish, and tortoises); corn; kitchen-plants; fruits, as well of trees as of herbaceous plants; trees and plants analogous to the bamboo, and herbs.

We meet with nearly the same distribution in Tartar dictionaries arranged according to subjects. The *Mirror of the Mandshoo tongue* appropriates five classes and as many orders to corn, fruit, herbs, trees, and flowers: we have already seen what the Chinese were accustomed to comprehend under this denomination. It divides the class of birds into two orders, great birds and sparrows; that of quadrupeds into four, quadrupeds with no other denomination, domestic animals, horses, and kine. It appropriates one class to scaly animals, which are divided into three orders, serpents, river-fish, and sea-fish. The last class consists of one order, comprehending insects. The Mandshoo nomenclature having been subsequently augmented by the new terms imported into the language by the emperors, all those which had reference to natural objects have been collected together in the third book of the Supplement to the *Mirror*, where they form separate chapters. There is one for fruits of extraordinary shape, one for trees, one for exotic trees, one for flowers, one for rare flowers, two for birds, great and small, one for quadrupeds, another for quadrupeds which are little known, and a third for animals of different classes which are remarkable for some singularity.

I shall not dilate on the different classifications adopted in some works on natural history and the *Materia Medica*, the substance of which is always borrowed, directly or indirectly, from the *Pen thaou*. One of these would be entitled to much attention if it fulfilled what its title promises. This is the *Fen poo Pen thaou*, or 'Natural History of Objects distributed into Classes:' but the classes here meant relate to the author's systematic opinions respecting the operation of medicaments. He lays down fifteen; the first five relating to the action ascribed to medicaments upon the principal viscera,—the liver, the heart, the spleen, the lungs, the reins; the sixth containing a list of the plants mentioned in the classical books; the seventh comprehending divers plants; the eighth, corn; the ninth, kitchen-herbs; the tenth, fruits; and the last five medicaments obtained from quadrupeds, birds, water, fire, and earth.

Another treatise, given out to be the very text of the Divine Labourer, accompanied by a commentary, distinguishes ten classes, namely: gems and other stones, herbs, trees, man, quadrupeds, birds, insects and fishes, fruits, corn, oleraceous plants; and it reckons 1,300 species, of which 145 are reputed more important, and are specially described. Several other treatises on the same subject present an arrangement similar to one or other of those which have been mentioned. Generally speaking, they may all be arranged in two classes: in one, the method adopted is altogether medical, and at the same time astrological, or borrowed from the systematic notions already explained; in the other, the classification in view is a natural one, a distribution founded on the relations of the objects and their most prominent qualities, such as a mere inspection and study of their external characters could disclose. The former may be termed treatises on the *Materia Medica*; the latter are really treatises on natural history, although the same materials are common to both, and the notions with which the inventors of the science set out predominate in one class as well as in the other.

But instead of dwelling long upon these essays at classification, I prefer proceeding directly to the completest which the Chinese have laid down. It is that of Le she chin, adopted, with very slight modifications, by the physician to whom we are indebted for the Japanese edition of the work entitled *San thsae thoo hwey*, and improved, with the aid of the best Chinese and Japanese treatises, in an edition of the *Pen thaou Kang mûh*, which was before me when I drew up this memoir. I shall conclude it with an exposition of this system, which, like most of those I have specified, labours under the defect of being constructed upon medical notions, rather than upon principles drawn from the nature of things; but which, nevertheless, may, in some respects, be regarded as what is termed a natural method by explanation (*latonnement*).

The first class is that of waters. It consists of two orders; the first comprehends the waters of the heavens, of which they reckon thirteen species, such as rain-water, dew-water, snow, &c.; the second includes the waters of the earth, in thirty species, as running-water, well-water, sea-water, &c.

The second class has but one order, which contains eleven species of fire or lights, as the light of the sun, of the moon, of the stars, and of meteors; the fire which appears when we pierce wood, or strike a stone, &c. Le she chin remarks that all the other elements are of a single nature; that fire alone corresponds to the two principles; that it is action without matter; that it generates and destroys all animated beings, &c.

Earth, or rather the different species of earth, to the number of sixty-one, occupies a third class, which has only a single order. Scarcely anything which we should naturally seek here would be met with, for these sixty-one species of earth are not, as might be expected, different sorts of earthy substances,—clays, marls, chalks,—but varieties of vegetable mould or common sand, to which a ridiculous prejudice attaches some peculiar value: as the earth of the threshold of the door, that of a swallow's nest,

ant-hills, and many others, the preference of which is founded upon notions not a whit less puerile.

The fourth class is that of minerals, or, as the compound term employed in Chinese expresses it, of metals and stones. It comprises four orders, the first of which, that of metals, includes twenty-eight species; these are metals properly so called, their minerals, their oxides, and the principal preparations that may be made from them. The second order is that of gems, of which they distinguish fourteen species, as jade, sapphire, coral, agate, crystal, glass, mother-o'-pearl, amethyst, &c. The third contains seventy-one species of stones, amongst which are ranked minium, quicksilver, cinnabar, sulphur, realgar, lazulite, the diamond, petrifications, all the rocks, and many other stony substances. The fourth order, that of salts, comprehends not only the salts properly so called, marine salt, borax, nitre, alum, ammoniac, but carbonated lime, stalactites, and other calcareous depositions: in the whole, twenty principal species and twenty other secondary ones.

The vegetable kingdom is comprised in five classes, the first of which, that of herbs, is subdivided into nine orders, *viz.*, 1st, mountain-herbs, comprehending seventy species of plants which grow spontaneously in wild places. The epithet *shan*, 'mountainous,' coincides, in the names of animals and vegetables, with those of *sylvestris* and *sylvaticus* with us. At the head of these species are the liquorice, the *jin shen*, the *nin so*, and the germander (*chamædrys*). It is impossible to perceive any method in the arrangement of these species, unless it consists in commencing with the most important and ending with those which are least so in the eyes of Chinese physicians. 2dly. Odoriferous herbs, fifty-six species. Several umbelliferous plants are found here, the ranunculus, the species of the genus *amomum*, liliaceous and labiated plants, &c. 3dly. Plants belonging to humid places,—chrysanthemums, mugwort, rushes, plants of the *borago* and *malva* genera, *polygonum*, sweet maudlin, salicary (*lythrum hyssopifolia*): in all twenty-six species. 4thly. Venomous plants, to the number of forty-seven, of which the principal are *rheum* or rhubarb, *phytolacca*, the *euphorbia*, *ricinus*, the aconites, the arums, the daphnes, and several others which are reputed venomous. 5thly. Climbing or trailing plants, ninety-two species, various rosaceous plants, the *ipomœa*, bind-weed, clematis, honeysuckle, and many other plants which have nothing in common besides the weakness of their stem, which renders a support necessary to them. 6thly. Aquatic plants, twenty-two species; the *alisma*, sorrel, sweet rush, water-lentil, water-lily, the *hippuris*, *fuci*, &c. 7thly. Rock-plants, to the number of nineteen, which comprise ferns, saxifrages, &c. 8thly. Mosses and lichens, sixteen species. 9thly. Mixed plants, which could not be introduced into any of the eight preceding orders, of which 162 species are indicated.

The second class bears a name which it is customary to render by that of *corn*, but which must be, on the present occasion, modified, in order to render it applicable to the four orders of which the class consists. That of *grain*, or plants which bear edible seeds, would represent it appropriately.

The first order contains the genus *ma*, which comprises the sesamum and hemp, the genus wheat, with barley, oats, rice, buck-wheat; in all twelve species. The second order contains the *sorghum*, panic, millet, *coix lachryma*, and the poppy, which has no other title to be ranked in this family than arises from the multiplicity of its seeds. These species are eighteen in number. There are fourteen in the third order, which is that of leguminous plants, the *dolichos*, haricot, pease, and beans. The fourth order includes, together with the alimentary substances drawn from seeds, the preparations made from them,—pastes, beverages, fermented juices. The twenty-nine species, which are comprised herein, ought not to be reckoned the series of natural objects, of which alone we are now treating.

The third class of vegetables is that of oleraceous plants. It has five orders; the first, in which are thirty-two species, is that of plants analogous to garlic, and herbs of pungent taste, mustard, colewort, ginger and certain umbelliferous plants. The second is that of watery and tuberous plants, of a soft consistence and sweet taste, such as the lettuce, mallows, purslain, *inkame*, lilies; in all forty-one species. The third order contains eleven species of cucurbitaceous plants, from which the melon genus has been excluded: it is, with this exception, a completely natural family. In the fourth order, that of water-legumes, there are but six species, which are *fuci* and *clavaria*, a tribe of *fungi*, which the Chinese eat. The fifth, in which they reckon fifteen species, contains mushrooms, another family in which nothing has been introduced foreign to this department of our cryptogamy.

The fourth class of vegetables is composed of woody or herbaceous plants, the fruit of which is large, or fit for food. Six orders are distinguished, namely, 1st, cultivated fruits, or what are called "the five fruits," which amount really to the number of eleven species—the plumb, the apricot, the almond, the peach, and the jujube. There is reason to think that the distinction, of which these species are the subject, took its rise from the circumstance of their having been cultivated more anciently than the rest, and perhaps from their being indigenous in the provinces where the Chinese laid the first foundations of their civilization and sciences. 2dly. Mountain-fruits, which, as I have already remarked, signifies wild-fruits, or such as grow spontaneously, although several of the thirty-four species contained in this order are cultivated; these are the different species and varieties of the pear, the *diospyros*, pomegranate, orange, strawberry, cornel, hazel, *gingko*, oak, &c. 3dly. Foreign fruits, thirty-two species, amongst which it is curious enough to see included various products of the southern provinces of China: a fact which sufficiently denotes the remote period at which the classification was formed, since it must have been previous to the union of those provinces to the empire. Amongst them are the *le che* and the *lung yen* (*dimocarpus*), the two celebrated species of the genus *euphoria*; the olive, which has been erroneously imagined to be unknown to the Chinese, the areca, the coco, the date, the bread-fruit tree, the *ceratonia siliqua*, the barrel-fig, the *opuntia*, the banana, &c. 4thly. Fruits of

pungent taste, or plants remarkable for their strong flavour, thirteen species, belonging to the genera pepper, *sagara*, capsicum, and tea, which, from the time of the Divine Labourer, has constituted the basis of the principal beverage of the Chinese, as well as of an infinite variety of pharmaceutical preparations. 5thly. Fruits of herbaceous plants, nine in number, namely, the melon, detached from the cucurbitaceous family on account of its saccharine taste, the grape, sugar, &c. 6th. Lastly, water-fruits, to the number of six species, which are the nelmbo (*nymphaea n.*), *tribulus*, sagitary, and some vegetables akin to these.

The last class of the vegetable kingdom is that of trees; it contains six orders, which are, first, fragrant trees, thirty-five species, comprising most of the ever-greens, laurels, magnolias, lignum-aloes, sandal, and all plants which yield fragrant resins or vegetable perfumes. 2dly. Trees of high growth, with tall and straight trunks, fifty-two species; the *rhus*, Indian date-plum, saul, &c. 3dly. Bushy shrubs, which grow in moist places, and have many branches and leaves, fifty species; such as the paper-mulberry, the *gardenia*, roses, camellias, &c. 4thly. Parasitical plants, and those which are supposed to be produced in the vicinity of others by a sort of extravasation of the latter's juices: in this small family there are twelve species,—amber, the truffle, and some really parasitical plants. 5thly. Bamboos, to the number of four species. 6thly. Lastly, twenty-seven mixed species, which have not found a place in any of the preceding orders.

The animal kingdom is divided into five classes, the first of which, that of insects, is distributed into three orders. 1st. Insects produced from an egg, forty-three species, belonging really to the class of insects; 2dly, insects produced by metamorphosis, thirty-one species, the transformations of which have been more particularly observed; and 3dly, insects generated by humidity, an order, the very name of which is sufficient to show its vicious character, and which contains, besides insects and worms, the batracian tribe, which have been blended with the others because they live in the water: in all, twenty-three species.

Animals with scales form the second class, and are distributed into four orders. The first is that of the lizard tribe, whose type is the dragon, a fabulous animal; the order contains nine species of crocodiles and lizards, judiciously brought together in a natural family. The second is that of the serpent-tribe, also a natural family, which comprises seventeen species. The third is that of fish with scales, divided into two sub-orders, one of fish of rivers and lakes, the other of sea-fish and fish of large streams: in all, twenty-eight principal species. The fourth is that of fish without scales, which is likewise divided into two sub-orders, and contains thirty-one species, in the number of which are found some *crustacea*, *holothuria*, and several large cephalopodian *mollusca*. The number of species of fish is much greater in some works specially appropriated to them: and with respect to the fish without scales, which it may perhaps occasion surprise to find included in the class of scaly creatures, it is remarked that they are not, in

point of fact, divested of scales, but that their scales are extremely small and almost invisible: which, however, is not true of the pulpy polypus, and some analogous species.

The third class is that of testaceous animals, which are distributed into two orders; the first, that of the chelonians, comprises two families, tortoises and crabs; in all seventeen species. The second, that of conchyliferous *mollusca*, contains twenty-nine species, distributed into four sub-orders; univalves analogous to the *haliotis*; elongated bivalves, analogous to the *mytilus* or muscle, and the *tellina*; rounded bivalves, analogous to the *Venus* and the *bucardium*; and spiral univalves, of which the *buccinum*, or whelk, is the type. Works dedicated to conchology contain many other species not described in the work of Le she chin.

The fourth class, that of birds, has four orders, which are, first, water-birds, the goose, the duck, the crane, the cormorant, the gull, the plover: in all, thirteen species. 2dly. Birds of the open country, twenty-two species; poultry, the pheasant, pigeons, swallows, and likewise, it must be acknowledged, cheiropterous animals and the flying squirrel, which are more judiciously referred to the rat tribe by the composition of the characters which denote them. 3dly. Forest-birds, seventeen species; the ring-dove, the raven, and many kinds of swallows, that live in desert places. 4thly. Mountain-birds; the ostrich, the cassowary, birds that prey both in the day and night: in all, thirteen species. The number of birds described in books specially devoted to ornithology is much greater.

The fifth and last class, that of quadrupeds, is distributed into four orders; 1st, domestic animals, twenty-eight species, of which we have already spoken. 2dly. Wild quadrupeds; thirty-eight species. 3dly. Rats; twelve species, including the mammoth and certain small carnivorous animals of the wenzel family. 4thly. Apes; nine species, in which are reckoned some animals that are fabulous, singular, or monstrous, supposed to be natives of remote countries. Lastly comes man himself, forming alone a single class and order, and furnishing to the pharmacopœia thirty-five peculiar substances, which, however, are not here the subject of any natural description.

The number of species described by Le she chin, under the sixty-two orders we have just enumerated, amounts, as already stated, to 1,871, according to the calculation of Le she chin himself. Some deduction from this total is to be made on the ground that the Chinese author has comprised in it a certain number of products and preparations, which do not constitute natural species; but, referring to other works, in which some branches of botany and zoology are treated of with peculiar attention, it would be easy to carry the Chinese and Japanese nomenclature, concerning these two sciences, as far as three thousand species. It may be doubted whether we can reckon more than one thousand well defined by description and well determined in their synonymy; and perhaps it would be difficult, considering the small progress made by comparative anatomy on the one hand, and vegetable physiology on the other, amongst the nations of eastern Asia, to go beyond that

number, which seems the utmost that could be expected, the external characters alone being regarded.

From the facts detailed in this paper, I think we may conclude that natural history has engaged the attention of the Chinese from the remotest antiquity, and that it in consequence became the object of a pursuit amongst neighbouring nations, which caused it to make some progress. The mode of writing employed in those countries, leading the people who used it to establish genera and orders, furnished them with the elements of an excellent nomenclature, and put them in the way of classification. But the systematic notions which they too early adopted respecting the operations of nature, by habituating them to be content with words, prevented their constructing a scientific language, and threw obstacles in the way of those auxiliary sciences, without which natural history is but a mass of terms and unconnected observations. Their extravagant confidence in the virtues of simples, misled the naturalists of China from the true path, by inciting their researches for medicinal plants, and, on their account, substituting the illusions of a false pharmacopœia, for the truly great and noble spectacles of nature. All that could be learned from mere superficial inspection they have observed and recorded; all that demanded reflexion or delicate research, they are ignorant of or have misapprehended. Superficial, however, as are the ideas they have collected, they constitute a scientific whole, which derives some value from the method to which it has been subjected.

Such has been, for three thousand years, the state of the natural sciences throughout the eastern portion of the ancient continent. We conclude with a remark, which is not destitute of interest to science itself: it is, that the Chinese and Japanese descriptions, when accompanied by the figures they refer to, may, imperfect as they both are, enable us to distinguish the species we do from those we do not possess, augment our knowledge of facts, diffuse some light upon the distributions of the natural objects of the ancient world, and consequently may be consulted with advantage even by naturalists, so long as circumstances shall continue to interdict European philosophers from countries so abundant in objects of natural history, and hitherto so little explored.

CONFESSIONS OF AN EURASIAN.

EXTRACT THE FIRST.

"I KNOW not whether the document, in which I have thus sought a temporary relief from the pangs of humbled pride and disappointed ambition, is destined to see the light. Neglected, solitary, forgotten, it has been a relief to me to register my follies, and to preserve a record of the hidden troubles that have now nearly fretted to decay the frail mansion they so long tenanted. How soothing to have breathed them, in the confidence of the social hour, to some familiar friend, and in return to have drunk the cordial drop of sympathy from his lips! But neither friendship nor its consolations have been mine. To me it is a barren name,—a shadow,—an image suggested only by books, of which my experience can supply no counterpart.

"Like Sancho Pança, however, in the Sierra Morëna, I must speak or die;—in other words, I must vent my complainings, even if I give them to the winds or howl them to the desert. I have no offspring, to whom the example of his progenitor would be as a light and a beacon; but if, in the jumble of human contingencies, it should happen that the papers I leave behind me should warn one Eurasian fool from his folly, and reconcile him to the sheltering and safe security of his lot, I shall not have written in vain; and in some future progression of being, possibly, the good they may do shall rise up a sweet and refreshing memorial to delight me.

"I was born a member of that limited knot of persons, whom the improved nomenclature of the day designates *Indo-Britons*, or *Eurasians*, and a sharer, as such, in the supposed sorrows and imagined proscription which have, of late, awakened the fashionable sympathies of those who take a lively interest in the affairs of others, with the simple proviso of not being out of pocket by their philanthropy. But years glided away before the light burst in upon me, that I belonged to an aggrieved and persecuted race. From infancy almost to manhood, that consoling truth never flashed its conviction upon me. A liberal allowance, the best instructions that India could supply, a horse, a palanquin, and the superintendence of a kind parent and indulgent guardians, wafted me along so smooth a current of existence, that I had no leisure to cherish that high-minded sense of wrong, without which, according to prevailing doctrines, a man is neither free nor deserves to be so. It is astonishing how apt an unbroken flow of ease and enjoyment is to blind a man to the miseries of his own condition, as well as to make him insensible to the miseries of others as well off as himself. It is an apathy highly culpable in an enlightened age.

"I am the fruit of a mixed union, the confluence of Western and Asiatic blood in the same veins; in other words, the child of a casual congress between a major in the Honourable Company's service and a decent Pariah female, named Latchmy Ubbay, one of those beauties that wear the darkest livery of a burning sun. The country languages came to me with a natural facility, for I rapidly acquired sufficient of their vernacular gabble to communicate my wish to have what I wanted,—the primitive element of every language. My father, the worthy Major Middlerace, undertook the task

of teaching me English; but, though my docility was great, and my apprehension somewhat lively, my proficiency in that difficult tongue did not probably respond to the pains he took with my instruction, particularly when he endeavoured to teach me his own Yorkshire *patois*, which, in phrase and accent, he considered the purest English that could be spoken.

"I made considerable progress in more miscellaneous studies; yet, from my boyhood upwards to maturity, I frequently encountered a singular, inexplicable sensation, that came over me at those times when a proposition more complex than usual, or embracing several accessories or relatives, lay before me. It was a discouraging, deadening sensation, partaking of an external sense and an inward sentiment, probably compounded of both. It seemed as if, from the beginning, a mysterious decree had gone forth, by which an impassable boundary had been prescribed to my thinking faculties. I despair adequately to describe it, unless to those whom the same predicament of birth may have rendered accessible to its influence. Yet, possibly, those of our little community who have felt its tyranny, have preserved too inaccurate a notice of its operation to undertake the analysis. For myself, I can explain it only by metaphor and analogy.

"Have you noted the strange phenomena of your sleeping hours? You will easily call to mind those disturbed dreams, in which, having been pursued by a bull, or by a human assassin still more ferocious, you have betaken yourself to an alley or narrow street you vainly mistook for a thoroughfare, and to your horror found it to be a *cul-de-sac*, that interposed an effectual bar to your escape, your adversary being all the while close at your heels; and then, in the faintness of despair, you have given yourself up for lost, but with an inward consciousness of ease and satisfaction in the surrender. Even so, when, hurrying onwards in the acquisition of knowledge, a doubt or difficulty came across me; I attempted to fly from it through some easier avenue, but sunk overpowered with something of a pleasing stupor, whilst the horns of the dilemma were about to goad me. Night-mares like these rode me in the solution of every problem, whether of learning or conduct. At the same time, the very obstacle to which I had thus yielded, was triumphantly vanquished by my competitors of unmixed descent, whether Europeans or Hindoos, as a well-poised skiff mounts with the wave and rides gallantly over it. In short, I was conscious of a certain quickness of apprehension that carried me lightly along to a certain point. The sentiment stimulated my ardour and soothed my vanity; but when I had to thread consecutive reasonings, which, though of the simplest form, lay beyond the proposition I had embraced, my way became dark and confused, and, in despair of advancing an inch further in the labyrinth, I sunk down in a fit of torpor, which became by degrees rather agreeable than painful.

"Whence was this? I was alarmed at the soothing complacency that came over me on these occasions. Had I persisted in the struggle to the last, and then retired with defeat, my case would have been less hopeless; but, instead of making an effort to burst through the barrier, I tranquilly laid myself to rest the moment I reached it.

"There was a certain pundit, of high caste and profound learning; but

the acuteness with which he unravelled the problems of the mind surpassed all his other endowments. Of all my instructors, he was the only one to whom I could confide my perplexity. He was too honest to flatter my self-love, and too penetrating to mistake the causes of my embarrassment. If I did not clearly comprehend his explanation, I was not obtuse to the kindly consolation of tone and manner in which he imparted it.

"Amongst other reasonings, he reminded me, that the universal scheme was constructed like the drama of a skilful poet. In that drama, parts of an elevated kind were assigned to rajahs and heroic warriors; but without subordinate pageants, the scene would drag heavily and languidly along, the action stand still, and the attention of the audience be disgusted and fatigued. Inferior agents, therefore, are required,—such as peons, hircarras, water-bearers,—to keep up the movement of the piece, and conduct it towards its catastrophe. This mixed assemblage of characters and conditions, he said, as it was the great triumph, so it was the great difficulty of the art.

"But imagine, he went on, that he upon whom has devolved the humbler part of the vakeel, or the messenger, should throw up his part in disgust, asserting his pretensions to the more dignified one of the rajah or the hero; the mutiny of the tire-room would be fatal to the representation, and the aim of the author would be baffled. In like manner, he observed, intellectual differences are subservient to the unity of design first conceived and duly perfected by the divine mind;—in short, variety is unity on a large scale. 'All intellectual properties,' he continued, 'are as transmissible by descent as corporeal ones; and so long as tribes and races remain entire and unmixed, the perfection of each is respectively within the reach of each, according to the several powers of every individual, or his opportunities of exerting them. Break this law, however, by the intermixture of races so distinct from each other as those of Europe and Asia, and what is the result?—A yawning chasm in the system of nature;—an anomaly, which removes the perfection of both beyond the grasp of him, whose blood is thus mingled. And as anomalies have also their laws, it is by those laws that you are corporeally and mentally modified. But let not my pupil fret at this disposition. Happiness is the end and aim of human life; but commanding intellect does not conduce to it any more than corporeal power. You would not be happier had you been born a giant, able to pull up a tree by the roots, or an astronomer, who can predict the return of a comet. In the meanwhile, literature, to a certain extent, lies open before you; but as a garden already cultivated to your use and closed by a hedge or boundary, beyond which you would lose yourself in dark and interminable wilds. Repine not then at the distribution. You are limited, indeed, to a confined circle of acquisitions. Acquiesce in it, and beat not, like the foolish bird, your wings against the bars of your cage. What a world of griefs and anxieties are you saved—what a world of decent enjoyments and innocent pleasures remain to you!'

"Years glided calmly and pleasantly along, for the sage counsel of the brahmin sunk deeply into my mind, though I did not exactly comprehend his reasonings. I pursued the unambitious tenor of my way, unoffending and unoffended. In truth, when I turn back to the events of my life, which have left on my mind a chequered feeling of pleasure and pain, I feel a grateful veneration towards the Supreme Disposer, who shed upon my earlier course the choicest of his blessings. I looked around amongst my contemporary half-castes—Eurasians, I beg their pardons,—and observed them to be in the same peaceful condition of fortune. Indeed, the Eurasian lot, which it is so much the fashion to commiserate, is for the most part auspiciously cast. The British parent, engrossed in the pursuits of gain, and the gradual accumulations which are to enable him to return to England, and having, therefore, no inclination to an union with one of his own countrywomen,—for English beauty is a divinity that requires costly sacrifices at her altar,—bestows his undivided cares on his Eurasian progeny; and nature, who always acts by rule, has in each family limited this progeny to a small number, and, in the greater part of a given number of instances, to a single one. Thus, the fruit of the connection is endeared to him who has condemned himself to celibacy for the sake of fortune; and we are fondly nurtured in an affluence of all that is sufficient to render those happy, who are neither sufficiently English to be enamoured of intemperate pleasures, nor sufficiently Hindoo to debar ourselves from those which are innocent. Happy Eurasians, till the fatal knowledge was revealed to you, that you were degraded by disabilities you never knew, and bowed down to the ground by the weight of fetters you never felt! With many of them I lived in close communion, and never did a murmur escape their lips. They made no idle comparisons, and complained of no injurious contrasts.

"At Madras, I was placed, at the age of seventeen,—an epoch of Eurasian, equivalent to the maturity of European, life,—at the desk of a house of agency. It was an age when nature, an expert schoolmistress, made me accessible to youthful emotions. My homage was first paid to English beauty; but with sensations of awe rather than love:—yet there was something in that awe which propelled me to the object that inspired it. In my musings on the subject, it did not occur to me that an abstract beauty resided in the European complexion, but was to be traced in the nameless accessories to that complexion, constituting, on the whole, a being that seemed to be perfection. It was, as the swain says in *Comus*, a thing that, as it passed by, I worshipped. But when I spoke with it, I wanted the requisite phrase and idiom; my tongue clove to my mouth, and refused its office.

"I resided, at this time, in the garden-house of a storekeeper, a respectable and often an opulent class of the English community in India, but living in a subordinate sphere of connexion. He had an only daughter—a spoiled, coquettish pet; pretty, though with diminutive features, and eyes rather arch and playful than expressive. She interested me most strangely. Was it love, about which I had read so much? Why not then make love at

once? It was known that my father was rich. Where then was the disparity? My colour was not black; it was a tinge of olive only, that distinguished my complexion from the European. It is true, cosmetics would not help it;—but I said, as Othello did of his—'yet that's not much.'

"She was an interesting creature, that Amelia Waddle; but the difficulty lay in my inexperience, not so much of the passion, as the set phrase,—the words,—in which I was to reveal it. Certain novels occasionally came out from England by the India ships, and chiefly from the Temple of Minerva in Leadenhall Street: of course, I imagined they were written under the sanction, probably by order, of the Company, the seat of whose authority was in that very street. I read them, therefore, voraciously, looking up to them as accurate models of the art of making love. Ovid's were only the rules, but here were to be found their living illustrations. Often did I commit to memory parts of an interesting moonlight dialogue, from some of the numerous brood of fictions which Minerva, perhaps at a loss how to dispose of them at home, used to send out to India. But I rehearsed them in a voice so timid and faltering, that, conjoined with my Eurasian accent, which is never to be conquered nor dissimulated, she supposed, or pretended to suppose, I was talking a language she did not understand:—'I don't understand Gentoos,' she said, 'so you had better hold your tongue.' Perverse thing! Thus she rebuked me into silence.

"Now and then, but at long intervals, a civilian or two of rank, who had a respect for my father, invited me to dinner. Who has not heard of Cecil Smith, the pleasantest, the wittiest of men? I sat occasionally, a silent and unpretending guest, at his hospitable board, and the conversation I heard there, chiefly pertaining to England, seemed to open glimpses to me of an unknown world. I was, therefore, careful in treasuring up all that I heard in the delightful societies that encircled his table. Amongst other things, I remember hearing a clever man remark, that 'a series of attentions would win any woman upon earth.' Invaluable aphorism! Henceforth, it was to serve me as a talisman, to direct me through the intricate mazes of love. But Miss Waddle—what were the attentions by which she was to be won? If I touched her hand, it was sure to come back to me with a smart box of the ear, and the occasional exclamation—'let my hand alone, you black fool.'

"Not being master of all the turns and prettinesses of English conversation, I took this to be one of them. It, therefore, gave me no uneasiness. On the contrary, faithful to the maxim I had heard at Cecil Smith's, every repulse quickened my attentions, till they became officious even to servility. Her ayah could not have been more assiduous or quicksighted in discerning what she wanted, or picking up what she dropped—a glove, or handkerchief, or smelling-bottle. I shall long remember the morning of one very hot land-wind day. She was reclining on a sofa I had wheeled for her into the verandah, and dropt her kerchief on the floor. The extension of her arm an inch or two (for it was a low ottoman on which she reposed) would have placed it within her grasp. But it was enough to call my fetch-and-carry-qualities into play; so I flew instantly and replaced it by her

side. It fell again. I picked it up with equal eagerness and delight. Again, again, again, the kerchief fell, as if instinct with life. Again, again, again, I rendered her the same office. The sun shone fiercely even through the screen of cusa-grass that shaded the portico; and such was the impetuosity of my movements, that I was nearly overpowered with the exertion. Once more, the provoking piece of cambric found its way to the ground. Once more, I bustled to pick it up; but the heat of the effort and the weather made it for that day the last of 'the series of attentions,' by which my English beauty was to be propitiated; for I sunk almost fainting on the floor. I soon recovered, indeed, but perceived to my surprise that the foot of the capricious syren had been all the time kept in employ by kicking me in sundry parts of the person—those especially, of which nearly all the others take the precedence. These kicks she accompanied with 'get up, you black fool!—how can you make yourself such an ass?'

"I assured her I did not sham; that it was pure exhaustion: trusting she would think favourably of me for suffering so much in her service. But she laughed scornfully, calling me an officious blockhead. I still clung, however, to the maxim I had heard at Cecil Smith's. Thus my attentions became slavery—knight-errantry was a mild unobtrusive devotion compared with mine. If knights-errant could find favour in the eyes of their mistresses, what was the recompense I had merited in those of Miss Waddle?

"The garden-house at which Waddle resided was at Rynpettah, about two miles from the fort. It had been my wont, every evening, when the business of the day was over, to ride thither, taking at the same time the usual promenade of the Mount-road; and emulous, I am compelled to say, of the young civilians who, from their curvetting steeds, paid passing compliments to harouches, landaus, and curricles freighted with the English beauty of Madras. It is true, I could not, like them, flutter round the fair groupies, that shone like so many stars along that delightful vista. But I was dressed in the closest imitation of their European fashions; and my Arab, the kind present of my father, who considered the manly exercise of horsemanship as the most redeeming accomplishment from the reproach of Eurasianism, could caper as nimbly and gracefully as theirs.

"One evening, however, my Arab played me a scurvy trick. I had just caparisoned him with a new saddle and bridle of recent importation, and rode with conscious elation amongst the gay cavaliers of the Mount-road, who were showing off their spirited steeds, rebuking with the curb the curvet their heels were inciting, and rattling out their idle *persiflage* to the dowager with whom they were to dine, or the misses who sate bod-kinned between papa and mamma. I took care, indeed, to keep the respectful distance of an Eurasian from the young registrars of zillah courts, and other dashing civilians, not omitting, at the same time, to note down their light talk, and to watch their air and manner, which I would have given any thing to acquire,—even my grey Arab;—every thing, in short, but Amelia Waddle.

"In a short time, I observed that amiable creature mounted,—for she was a graceful horsewoman,—on a spirited palfrey. In her appropriate sphere,

she too had admirers. It is true, her cavaliers were neither of the civil nor the military service. But her train was seldom deficient in a spruce English clerk or two, or now and then a young attorney. On the present occasion, she was escorted only by a third-mate of an Indiaman, who had found himself (God knows how) on the back of a Black-town charger, and was scudding before the wind alongside of Amelia. As she approached me with her convoy, she smiled with the kindest encouragement; and the smile was not lost upon me. Making a bold effort to shake off the Eurasian bashfulness, which was for ever disconcerting me in my intercourse with English ladies, and imitating, as closely as I could, the nonchalance of the young civilians I mentioned, I crossed abruptly to get near her, and in the movement gave the third-mate a jerk with my right foot, that went near to unseating him (a cheek-mate, by the way, he never forgave me), and thus sidled myself close to her right-hand.

"Every body knows that it is the property of an Arab, though slow and sluggish in solitary excursions, to glow with a double portion of Promethean fire when he perceives a rival willing to outstrip him. 'I admire your grey much, Mr. Middlerace,' said Amelia. 'How dearly should I like to see him gallop!' With that, suiting the action to the word, she set off instantly at full speed, and my Arab, receiving the challenge with a snort of defiance, followed her with equal rapidity; the third-mate, on his Black-town hack, doing wonders, for the animal he bestrode had only the use of three legs, the fourth being suspended by the spring-halt aloft in the air. This was an insult my Arab seemed to feel, and having soon shaken off so ignoble a competitor, stretched himself out to give the go-by to a rival more worthy of his powers. Amelia, an excellent rider, pushed her palfrey to the extent of his speed;—and in an instant, chariots, palanquins, curricles, tandems, bandys, drew on one side, as if we had been regularly matched for a race.

"Miss Waddle, all the time, had her horse in perfect control. I had lost all power over mine; and he ran along as if entered in the Nemean games, and anxious to be commemorated by Pindar. My seat, always a precarious one, became now endangered; but he went on just as if my consent had nothing to do with his movements. Off flew my hat: at that moment a thousand faces were grinning most hideously at my expense. Miss Waddle seemed also to enjoy the joke she had created; but though she had reined in her horse, I was still carried onwards on the wings of lightning, and had already arrived at Lord Cornwallis's cenotaph, when the animal, apparently out of respect to that great man's memory, stood suddenly still, and I glided over his neck, like an angel I have seen in some Dutch painting, descending from the clouds on a rainbow.

"Stunned with the fall, which, thanks to the lightness of my person, was not fatal, I remained prostrate for some minutes. The first object on which my eyes opened was the third-mate, who, having dismounted, or rather let himself down the side of his horse, was lifting me up, his square inexpressive face rendered more repulsive by a broad grin, exclaiming—'How now, tawny? carry too much sail, eh!' So saying, he began swabbing me down, as he called it, to brush off the dust from my dress;

that is, giving me each time a prodigious thump with his hands. But a celestial voice vibrated in my ear, that amply compensated for the rude handling I was undergoing from this savage Trinculo; for Amelia herself rode up, and said 'I hope he is not hurt.'

" 'Not at all, Miss Waddle,' was my reply; unless it is, I would have said, by this sea-monster, who is belabouring me, under the pretext of brushing the dust from my coat. A certain Eurasian prudence, however, which has seldom deserted me, admonished me to silence. But did I see aright? for the moment the kind-hearted creature had made the inquiry, I saw a grin upon her face, much worthier the ugly mouth of the third-mate than one formed so exquisitely as her's. She is overjoyed, I said, at my safety, and vents her feelings in laughter.

"From this incident, I date my repugnance to equestrian exercises. I contented myself, therefore, with walking home on foot, like other Eurasians, who sighed neither for horses, nor carriages, nor any of the equipages that shine like meteors on the Mount-road. One evening, I was returning, at a slow musing pace, when Amelia overtook me. She was riding gently, with the third-mate, on his Black-town jade, by her side. Gladly would I have declined a rencontre with that maritime production, for he never met me without one of those abominable grins, that had already made him so hateful. But Amelia, in the kindest manner, and in spite of her unmannered companion, entered into the most pleasing converse with me, as I walked, or rather ambled, by her side. Her horse walked, however, faster than I could have wished; but, according to my Eurasian notions of politeness, it would have been a gross insult to have left her whilst she was running on in a communicative flow, with which I was seldom honoured, when she deigned to converse with me. What could this third-mate mean? He was in a broader grin than ever, and looked for all the world like Vishnu, with his wide mouth and distended nostrils, on a Hindu pagoda. She still persisted in her fluent prattle, and I began to think myself decidedly a favourite. From other lips, indeed, it would have been tedious, but she never ceased, though I was puffing, panting, choked with her horse's dust, and that kicked up by the third-mate on his three-legged beast, bathed in perspiration and ready to drop. How strangely inconsiderate, seeing how fatigued I was in keeping up with her, not to epitomize her story, which, after all, was only an account of the ladies' dresses at a ball given to the presidency at the Government-Gardens! The least she could have done would have been to moderate her horse to a slower walk. She had now got into a long description of the lady governess's pink sarsnet, and the festoon of laurel which skirted it. But the aphorism came across me, that 'every female was to be won by attentions,' and I attempted to walk on till she dismissed the pink sarsnet, and then politely to take my leave. But that accursed sarsnet would have filled a volume; and I was obliged at last, in a complete state of exhaustion, to lean against a tree to recover my breath. 'Eh, eh, eh!' cried the third-mate, shaking his fat sides, and pointing to the great Triplicane tank near which I halted, 'run in, young tawny, run in, and cool yourself.' "

* * * * *

Here follow several similar misadventures that befel the Eurasian, down to the marriage of Miss Amelia Waddle with the third-mate, occupying several pages of his diary and three years of his life. His father having died, leaving him a handsome property, he was anxious, like other sojourners in India, to return home, and take his share in the great political transactions of England. Before his embarkation, however, he took a distinguished lead in the measures that were about that time under deliberation, for the entire restoration of his Eurasian brethren to their just weight in the social and moral scale, and to those rights, from which they had been so long and so iniquitously excluded.

PROPERTY IN THE SOIL IN INDIA.

EXTRACT from the evidence of James Mill, Esq., before the Commons Committee on East-India Affairs, 4th August 1831 :—

" Q. Are the Committee to infer, from the answer you have given, that it is your opinion, that there did not originally exist in India any absolute exclusive property in the soil, in the same way that it exists in Europe?—A. I am glad that question is put, because it relates to a matter which appears to me to be at the foundation of almost every difficulty in the inquiry into this great subject, and that by not attending to it, much confusion has been incurred. I conceive that generally, at one time, the lands in India were occupied by ryots, who had a right of perpetual occupancy; they were the hereditary tenants and cultivators of the land; I conceive that from them the revenue was collected by the officers of government, and that to the demand of government there was no limit. By long practice, there was something established that was considered to be a kind of standard, beyond which the government would not readily go, but it was always understood that the government had a right to go as far as it pleased. I fancy that government never went to less than the full rent of the soil, and in those cases, there were but two parties really connected with the land; there was the mass of immediate cultivators, holding by right of perpetual occupancy, who could not be turned out as long as they paid the rent demanded of them; and there was the government, which, I conceive, always obtained a complete rent. It frequently happened, from the disposition to collect the rent in a summary manner, that middle-men were interposed, in the shape of mere renters: a certain district was rented, and the man held it only for such a length of time as he was entitled by his lease. In Bengal, and in various other places, the summary process was carried to a considerable extent, and men of eminence and men of family acted as revenue-managers of considerable districts: from the tendency in India of almost all things to become hereditary, those zemindaries often continued from father to son, and in that situation we found the zemindars under the previous governments. There were also many cases, in which the government gave away the rent of the land; they created jaghires, which were estates for life, in which a portion of land, sometimes a large portion, was given to the jagbir-dar for life. There were other cases, in which those grants were perpetual (*istumraee*), hereditary in the families to which they were given. Besides these cases,—the very summary and the very detailed,—there were other cases of an intermediate sort, where the collection was by villages, and where the head of the village became a sort of hereditary collector. But it appears to me, from these circumstances, that, properly speaking, there were but two parties really interested in the soil; the usufruct was shared by the hereditary cultivators and the government. Where exceptions occur, they are cases that the government has made by its own act.

LETTERS ON THE TRADE WITH INDIA.

LETTER I.

"Many of the witnesses are strongly impressed with the belief that a large increase in the consumption of British manufactures would be the consequence of opening the trade [to China]. These witnesses refer not only to the fact of the Americans having of late made exports of British manufacture to China, but they also refer to the result of opening the trade with India, followed, as that measure unquestionably was, by an immense increase in the exports from this country."—*FIRST REPORT Select Committee of the House of Commons, Session 1830.*

To the Right Honourable CHARLES GRANT,
President of H.M. Commissioners for the Affairs of India, &c &c. &c.

SIR:—The latter part of the passage, which is quoted at the head of this letter, expresses an opinion to which I doubt not a considerable majority of the mercantile interest will unhesitatingly assent. The committee appear to have considered it a fact so universally admitted, that they scrupled not to give it a place in a report intended to express only the opinions of those that came before them, avoiding any judgment on points which they supposed to be in dispute. Nevertheless, Sir, it must be unnecessary to remind so distinguished a friend and follower of the late Mr. Huskisson as yourself, that such universal or general convictions, unsupported by reference to official documents, are as insufficient to prove the result of any system as theories, based on popular prejudice instead of demonstrative argument, are to establish a sound system itself. It was the practice of that right honourable gentleman to assail "notorious facts" with as little hesitation as those which their propounders termed "self-evident propositions." The latter he questioned by inquiry and investigation; the former no less by inquiry and reference to actual authentic proof; and he successfully contended, that in neither case should such public prepossessions be permitted to stand in the place of the proper ordeal. In conformity then, Sir, with the practice of that statesman, to whose place, as the head of a party, you are generally thought to have succeeded, I presume to demand that this "unquestionable" fact,—that any great extension of the exports from this country to India has arisen from the opening of the trade in 1814,—should be established by positive proof from official documents, before it be admitted as a basis of legislation. I am the more emboldened to address myself to you, because from the effect of the inquiry which I have myself had occasion to make, I have strong reasons to believe that your attention cannot have been directed to this subject in the peculiar manner which your office and the present position of the East-India Company's charter require, without at least grave doubts having arisen in your mind as to the truth of the allegation so unsuspectingly adopted by the committee.

Most respectfully then, Sir, do I invite your attention to the conclusion to which a laborious examination of the requisite proofs has brought my judgment. The immediate object of this letter is the comparison of the free trade to India with the exclusive, but it may be desirable that we should first review the most striking peculiarities in the history of Indian commerce, in connection with some of the best admitted principles of trade; thus obtaining some grounds to judge *a priori* of the effect to be expected by our own attempts in the same pursuit.

In the commercial history of India, the most remarkable fact that presents itself is the continually recurring complaint, made by all countries, of the disadvantages sustained by them, in the impossibility of establishing a free inter-

change of commodities. "From the age of Pliny," observes Dr. Robertson,* "it (India) has always been considered and execrated as a gulf which swallows up the wealth of every country, that flows incessantly towards it, and from which it never returns." The complaint of the Tyrians, Greeks, and Romans has been re-echoed by the Portuguese, Dutch, and English. Nothing can be more clear than that, by no one nation of Europe, which in ancient or modern times has traded with India, has a profitable trade been maintained. "In all ages, gold and silver, particularly the latter, have been the commodities exported with the greatest profit to India."† This continued drain of the precious metals, though matter of loud complaint in earlier times, the extension of modern knowledge easily accounts for. In all commercial intercourse, the country which possesses the superiority in manufactures will naturally derive superior advantages. But the riches of a country constitute its superiority in manufactures, and its riches depend on the division of labour and the comparative number of productive and non-productive inhabitants.‡ Perhaps the earliest known attempt at division of labour is to be found in the Indian institution of caste; and when to this are added the many subordinate distinctions which are (perhaps rudely) secured by the hereditary principle, however mischievous in other senses we may consider the *mode*—little question can be entertained of the *efficiency* of this division. The system of peasant rents, which prevails throughout India, is without doubt unfavourable to the production of the non-agricultural classes, and forms, therefore, a drawback on her manufacturing superiority; but the fertility of the soil and the abstemious habits of the people go far to counteract this effect. The same causes serve to depress, much below the European standard, both the money-price and the real price of labour. The great facility of inland navigation, by saving labour and consequently cost, combines with low wages to produce cheap manufactures; and as we have it on high authority that the "manufacturing art and industry of India, though inferior, seem not to be much inferior, to any part of Europe,"§ it follows, as the inevitable conclusion of that great author, that the "money-price of the greater part of the manufactures will naturally be much lower in those great empires than it is any where in Europe." But it is to be observed that India possesses in herself scarcely any supply of gold, and none of silver. "Upon all these accounts," continues Dr. Smith, "the precious metals are a commodity which it always has been and still continues to be extremely advantageous to carry from Europe to India."

It is, however, with the greatest reluctance that the force of any argument tending to confine or limit his own exertions is admitted by the English merchant. The superiority, which we have been accustomed to claim over all the world, in industry and manufacturing skill, and the prodigious extent to which our commerce has been pushed by that superiority, aided by other natural advantages, give us a confidence in our own resources, which the soundest theories cannot at all times regulate. Although the English trade to India, in its infancy, was exclusively limited to the Company whose adventurous spirit had given it birth, yet no sooner had it attained to any degree of maturity than it became an object of general desire. A new system was vehemently demanded, and the demand prevailed. In 1852, the trade was thrown open to general competition. "Nothing," observes a distinguished writer, "can be more opposite than the accounts given by different authors of the results of this short suspension of the Company's monopoly. One, who wrote in 1681,

* Disquisition on Ancient India, Appendix, p. 262.

† Smith's Wealth of Nations, book i. ch. 2.

Asiat. Journ. N.S. VOL. 9. No. 35.

‡ Robertson, p. 164.

§ Ibid. book i. ch. 11.

asserts that the nation had nearly lost in this period all its privileges in India; that the value of English commodities was lessened and those of India were advanced; while another, whose work appears in 1680, declares that when the East-India trade was laid open, the English merchants afforded the Indian commodities so cheaply as to supply most parts of Europe and even Amsterdam itself.* One fact may with certainty be deduced from these conflicting statements, that the renewal of the exclusive privileges which took place in 1657, if an error in policy, was at least a *deliberate* error,—not caused by ignorance of the objections which modern times have raised to it. The very same arguments, which we ourselves have seen so confidently put forth, were heard in 1652: nay more, obtained the same respect, produced the same legislative measure, and then, having been tried, were adjudged fallacious; in the short period of five years, the trade was restored to the hands of the East-India Company, by one whose commercial knowledge has not been considered the least of those talents which for a time were able to gild the atrocities of usurpation, hypocrisy, and regicide. In the possession of the Company this trade continued down to the year 1814, and then underwent an important change of aspect. In this period, while the Indian commerce of other nations had progressively decreased, the establishment of the British empire in the east gave an unprecedented stimulus to our own. The number of English, sent thither in the civil and military service, occasioned of course for their consumption a considerable increase in the export of our manufactures; but as this demand was only subtracted from the home market, it cannot be considered as any beneficial extension of trade beyond the advantage derived therefrom to the shipping interests. The most important effect of our establishment in India was to be sought in the taste, which our example and influence might create in the natives, for the commodities of England. An opening was here at last afforded for that which Greeks, Romans, and Portuguese attempted in vain. With the view of securing to the country the greatest possible advantage, the policy of the legislature had committed the fostering and preserving of this trade to the East-India Company, whose great capital they judged amply sufficient for any amount of adventure which the trade could be reasonably expected to bear, while the unity of action and the perseverance consequent on the operations of one indissoluble firm, offered the best assurance for the constant supply of the market, freed from the fears of its being overstocked. The same body being, moreover, invested with the full government of the people, by whom the expected purchases were to be made, possessed obvious unrivalled advantages in the encouragement of the trade, which it was so much their commercial interest to promote. Accordingly, the exports to India did gradually increase, and with more rapidity as our arms acquired increased territory: so that between the years 1792 and 1811, our exports to those parts nearly trebled themselves in value.†

The Company's privileges being now again brought under the consideration of Parliament, the arguments of 1652 were revived with redoubled energy. It was for the second time "discovered" that the success, which had attracted the envy and admiration of the world, had been attained not in consequence but in spite of the policy pursued. It could not be denied that none other had ever procured equal benefit; but it was nevertheless contended, and that the more vehemently because as a matter of pure theory it was protected from the unpleasant refutations of experience, that the Company's "monopoly" cramped the trade and impeded the beneficial commerce, which British enter-

* Political History of India, vol. i. p. 19.

† Commons' Paper, No. 106, printed 12th May 1813.

prize, industry, and skill could not fail to effect. Calmer reflection might have suggested, that the true way to extend our exports was first to create in the natives a desire for our manufactures, and then to see that they possessed the means of gratifying that desire. The former unhappily was too hastily assumed; the latter, though of no less importance, totally neglected. The British manufacturer thought to build up his prosperity on the ruin of the native. It was by underselling the latter in a country where the wages of labour are at the lowest known rate, that the produce of England was to be forced into consumption. The interests of India, though our own possession, were, as might have been expected in such speculations, forgotten or despised. The misery, the ruin or starvation of thousands of our fellow subjects, in a distant quarter, where their cries could not be heard, were little likely to be cared for in the onslaught of mis-called "liberality" on "monopoly." It is matter of more surprise that it was not better remembered, that a people whose manufactures had been annihilated, and by consequence the bulk of their population reduced to indigence, would be hardly in a condition to acquire new tastes, or to possess the means of purchasing new luxuries.

These considerations, however, were lost in the "splendid" theories, whose pretensions to science were then almost unquestioned. The glory of conquering prejudice prevailed over the voice of experience. The trade to India was again thrown open to general competition, and what, it is now to be asked, has been the result?

In order to reply to this question, Sir, I proceed to lay before you, in the first place, a comparison of the accounts submitted at various times to Parliament of the exports from Great Britain to India from 1796 to 1829 (with the exception of the two years 1812 and 1813, for which no accounts are printed) embracing a period of sixteen years antecedent, and as many subsequent, to the opening of the trade. For greater convenience, and in order to guard against the effects of accident, in any particular period, the whole is divided into portions of four years each, and the yearly export is taken on the average of each four years.

Yearly Exports to India on Average of the four Years, viz.			
(Commons' Paper, dated 19th May 1813, No. 192.)		(Commons' Paper, No. 22, Sess. 1830, p. 104.)	
1796 to 1799 ...	£1,341,612	1814 to 1817 ...	£2,604,654
1800 to 1803 ...	1,923,034	1818 to 1821 ...	3,125,388
1804 to 1807 ...	1,950,164	1822 to 1825 ...	3,382,621
1808 to 1811 ...	2,170,574	1826 to 1829 ...	4,168,919

It appears from this statement, that in the sixteen years of exclusive trade, the exports increased from a yearly average of £1,341,612 to that of £2,170,574 or nearly 62 per cent.* In the sixteen years of open trade, the exports increased from £2,604,654 to £4,168,919 per annum (average), which is only 60 per cent.† Again: dividing the whole thirty-two years into three periods, in that from 1796 to 1803 (eight years of exclusive trade), the average of the last four years is greater than that of the first four by nearly £44 in the £100;‡ from 1804 to 1821 (omitting 1812 and 1813) sixteen years, half of exclusive and half of open trade, the increase was from £1,950,164 to £3,125,388, which is just 60½ per cent.§ while in the remaining eight years of open trade the increase was only 23¼ per cent.||

It appears then, notwithstanding the "unquestionable" assertion of the

* $2,170,574 - 1,341,612 = 828,962$ and $1,341,612 : 828,962 :: 100 : 61.78$.

† $4,168,919 - 2,604,654 = 1,564,265$ and $2,604,654 : 1,564,265 :: 100 : 60.45$.

‡ $1,923,034 - 1,341,612 = 581,422$ and $1,341,612 : 581,422 :: 100 : 43.77$.

§ $3,125,388 - 1,950,164 = 1,175,224$ and $1,950,164 : 1,175,224 :: 100 : 60.26$.

|| $4,168,919 - 3,382,621 = 786,298$ and $3,382,621 : 786,298 :: 100 : 23.24$.

committee, that so far as the *real value* of the exports to India is concerned, not only have they *not increased* by the abolition of the Company's privileges, but they have considerably *fallen short* of the amount which the experience of the exclusive trade gave reason to expect.

I proceed now, Sir, to answer an objection which I anticipate has already occurred to you, *viz.* that these observations apply to the *real value* of the exports; and that, from the fall in prices during the latter of the two periods under comparison, the same value in money really indicates a greater amount of true capital than in the former; and that, therefore, the exports of the open trade may have been *bonâ fide* greater than those of the exclusive, notwithstanding their money-price is equal or less.

The objection is undoubtedly just: but it deserves well to be remembered, that a fall in price is *itself* an efficient cause of an increased export, without ascribing it in any way to the abolition of the East-India Company's privileges.

With this remark premised, I will now endeavour to ascertain in what proportion such general fall in prices, with the establishment of peace, have affected this branch of our commerce. The fairest and most correct mode which I can think of for this purpose, is to compare, throughout, the exports to India with the total export of the united kingdom: as, however such general causes may have affected the one, they will, I imagine, have operated with equal force upon the whole.

An account has been printed by order of the House of Lords,* of the *real and official value* of the exports of British and Irish produce and manufactures since 1799. With this account, let us compare the value (real) of the exports to India, as stated in the accounts before quoted; varying only the periods taken for the average to accommodate one account with the other.

On an Average of Years.	Total Yearly Export, as per account 4th May 1830.	Yearly Export to India, as per account before quoted.	Proportion of Export to India in every £100 of Total Export.
	£.	£.	£. s. d.
Three years, ending 5th Jan. 1801	24,695,231	1,394,843	4 0 4
Five years, ditto 1812	39,320,435	2,184,224	5 12 1
Ditto ditto 1819	43,791,788	2,798,157	6 7 9
Ditto ditto 1830	35,336,585	3,969,778	11 4 8

Note.—The “year ending 5th January 1801,” in one account is to be accounted the same as the “year 1800” in the other.

We find, then, that in 1801, the average Indian export was to the total export as £4. 0s. 4d. to £100; and in 1812, as £5. 12s. 1d. to £100. At the commencement of the open trade, the proportion borne to the total export was £6. 7s. 9d. in the £100; and in 1830 it had increased to £11. 4s. 8d. But if the increase in the latter period had been in exact proportion with that in the former, it would have reached only to £8. 18s. 2d. instead of £11. 4s. 8d.† The difference between these sums is, therefore, the increase of the open trade as compared with the exclusive; and it amounts to just £26. 1s. 11½d. per cent. per annum !‡

It may be well here to observe, once for all, that as a progressive increase is apparent in the exports to India throughout the whole series of years observed upon, and under both systems of trade, I have uniformly considered any *additional impetus* given to such increase, in one period above another, to

* 4th May 1830, No. 111.

† Thus: £4. 0s. 4d. : £5. 12s. 1d. :: £6. 7s. 9d. : £8. 18s. 2d.

‡ Thus: £11. 4s. 8d.—£8. 18s. 2d.—£2. 6s. 6d. and £8. 18s. 2d. : £2. 6s. 6d. :: £100 : £26. 1s. 11½d.

be *pro tanto* an increased export; and, contrariwise, where the *ratio* of the increase is less in one period than in another, it must be considered as an actual *decrease*, though the *amount* of the export may be larger.

Dismissing then, Sir, the vague ideas as to this “*immense increase*,” which the committee's expressions are calculated to produce, allow me to ask if the moderate extension which has been observed, is at once, in the absence of all further proof, to be set down as the *effect* of a particular measure, because it happened to follow that measure? Sir, I am persuaded that you will never leap to so childish, so illogical a conclusion. It is not possible that any but the selfish adventurer, whose object must ever be to mystify and delude, can so perversely turn aside from the various causes, whose direct and obvious influence it is impossible to deny, (such as our increased territory in India and the consequent increase in European population; the rapid growth of the half-caste classes; improvement in machinery; reduction of freights; low prices, and general peace) in order to ascribe this increase to a measure, which neither sound theory, nor practical experience, has ever shewn to be a cause adequate to such an effect.

On the contrary, I am assured that the most cursory consideration cannot be given to the mighty political and commercial changes that have occurred since 1814, without bringing us to the strongest conviction, that if the exclusive trade of the East-India Company had been favoured with similar advantages, it would have prospered to an extent compared with which the result of the open trade is utterly contemptible. I hesitate not to assert, that so far as the direct influence of the measures of 1814 can now be traced, they have produced not an “*immense increase*,” not even any increase, but an “*immense*” *decrease*, in the trade of this country with the East-Indies.

Of this, Sir, I hope to convince you without launching into the sea of controversy and doubt, which a discussion of all the subjects I have alluded to would open to us. I will select one of them, and that by no means the most important. I undertake to prove that the *fall in price of the single article of cotton manufactures is more than sufficient to account for the whole increase which has been observed in the exports of the open trade*.

The following is an abstract of the exports to India, distinguished into staple produce of Great Britain and Ireland, cotton manufactures and other articles:

	Total Amount of Exports to India.	
	1796 to 1811.*	1814 to 1829.†
Beer	£.503,137	£.1,357,006
Brass	251,965	128,279
Coals	53,212	55,314
Copper	3,611,812	4,434,696
Glass and Earthenware	931,170	2,506,285
Iron, cast and wrought.....	2,438,210	1,340,220
— bar and bolt	431,505	1,668,737
Lead and shot	837,562	589,954
Linens	605,900	489,965
Spirits (British)	61,463	43,877
Stationery	672,362	964,621
Soap and candles	37,958	52,757
Steel, unwrought	155,485	210,439
Tin, ditto	18,763	13,110
Tin plates and pewter	127,525	202,545
Woollens, British manufacture ...	4,063,589	5,385,395
Staple	14,801,023	19,443,200

* As per Commons' Paper, No. 199, 19th May 1813. † As per Commons' Paper, No. 29, Sess. 1830, p. 104.

Staple commodities, brought over	£14,801,023	£19,443,200
Cotton manufactures.....	716,948	14,223,329
Other articles	14,023,574	19,459,823
Total	£29,541,545	£53,126,352

The first result which I observe from this statement, is, that in the exclusive trade, the proportion borne by the staple articles to the total export to India was rather more than £50 in the £100; in the open trade, about £36; by cotton manufactures in the former, not £2. 10s. in the £100; in the latter almost £27; and by the other articles in the former, nearly £47. 10s.; in the latter not £37.* So that it is at once apparent that the only considerable difference in the exports of the two periods is in cotton manufactures. Now, if this article be separated from the other exports, and then the latter be compared, as before, with the total export to India,

Average of Years.	Total Annual Export.	Annual Exports to India omitting Cottons.	Proportion of such Export in every £100 of Total Export.
	£.	£.	£. s. d.
Three years ending 5th January 1801	34,695,231	1,383,838	3 16 11
Five years ending 5th January ... 1812	39,320,435	2,087,245	5 6 2
Ditto ditto 1818	43,791,788	2,490,931	5 13 9
Ditto ditto 1820	85,336,585	2,625,704	7 8 7

We shall find that, while in the exclusive trade such exports increased from £3. 16s. 11d. to £5. 6s. 2d. in every £100 of total export; in the open trade it increased from £5. 13s. 9d. to £7. 8s. 7d., which is a falling off in the latter period, as compared with the former, of 8s. 7d. in every £7. 17s. 2d. or £5. 9s. 2d. per cent.† If, then, this article be excepted, the opening of the trade has been attended by a decrease rather than an increase of exports. On reference to the evidence given before Parliament in 1813, we find that all the witnesses, however favourable to the continuation of the exclusive trade, agreed in anticipating some increase in the export of certain articles of clothing, provided a material reduction could be made in their cost.‡ That such reduction has since occurred in cotton manufactures, from causes utterly unconnected with the East-India Company, few will be found to dispute. From an account printed by the House of Commons, 14th February 1831 (No. 145), the annual export of cottons, at the opening of the East-India trade and at the present time, appears to have been as follows:

Total.	Staple.
* £29,541,545 : 14,801,023 :: 100 : 50	
£53,126,352 : 19,443,200 :: 100 : 36	
	Cotton.
£29,541,545 : 716,948 :: 100 : 2.42	
£53,126,352 : 14,223,329 :: 100 : 26.75	
	Other.
£29,541,545 : 14,023,574 :: 100 : 47.47	
£53,126,352 : 19,459,823 :: 100 : 36.63	

† £3. 16s. 11d. : £5. 6s. 2d. :: £5. 13s. 9d. : £7. 17s. 2d., and £7. 17s. 2d. : £7. 8s. 7d.—£7. 8s. 7d.—£5. 9s. 2d.

‡ See particularly the evidence of Sir John Malcolm, 5th April 1813.

	Average of Five years ending 5th Jan. 1819.	Average of Five years ending 5th Jan. 1830.
Official Value	£19,125,323	£27,607,701
Real Value	15,901,539	13,298,371

The official value is a measure of quantity. If, then, the quantity had increased in this period in no greater proportion than the value (which would have been the case had the price remained the same), the real value, at the latter date, would have been £22,980,262 per annum; but being only £13,298,371, it follows that this article has undergone a reduction in price of more than forty-two per cent.* I submit, Sir, that, on every principle of commercial policy, this single cause is more than sufficient to account for all the increase of the free trade above the exclusive; and what, may we well ask, would be the result of an investigation into the effects of all the other important events, to whose obvious agency I have before alluded? This is a question that may well demand the gravest attention of parliament. It is by no means my intention to pursue the enquiry, in this place, to any thing like the extent to which it might be carried; but I cannot quit this part of the subject without inviting your attention to the fall in price of the other articles of export, during the two periods which we have been comparing. The total export of this country is stated thus :

	Average of Five years ending 5th Jan. 1819.	Average of Five years ending 5th Jan. 1830.
Official Value	£38,176,225	£49,110,085
Deduct Cottons	19,125,323	27,607,701
	£19,050,902	£21,502,384
Real Value	£43,791,788	£35,336,585
Deduct Cottons	15,901,539	13,298,371
	£27,890,249	£22,038,214

By pursuing the mode of calculation before used, we find that (cottons excepted) the general export of the country, has been reduced in price about thirty per cent.† With this let the depreciation during the exclusive trade be compared. The account before me does not furnish the real value of cottons prior to 1814, and I am, therefore, unable to separate this article as before. But, there is no reason to suppose that any greater ratio of depreciation was in progress at that time, sufficient to affect the result of a calculation in which it then formed so small an item. Comparing, then, the official and the real values of the total export, at the earliest period given in the account, and at the end of the exclusive trade,—

	Average of Three years ending 5th Jan. 1801.	Average of Five years ending 5th Jan. 1812.
Official	£21,224,589	£27,016,684
Real	34,695,231	39,320,435

We arrive at the result, that in that period there was a fall in price of not quite eleven per cent.‡

* £19,125,323 : 15,901,539 :: 27,607,701 : 22,980,262, and 22,980,262—13,298,371=9,681,891, and 22,980,262 : 9,681,891 :: 100 : 42.13.

† Thus: £19,050,902 : £7,890,249 :: 21,502,384 : 31,484,432, and 31,484,432—22,038,214=9,446,218, and 31,484,432 : 9,446,218 :: 100 : 30 (circa).

‡ Thus: £1,224,589 : 34,695,231 :: 27,016,684 : 44,163,403, and 44,163,403—39,320,435=4,842,968, and 44,163,403 : 4,842,968 :: 100 : 10.90.

It must be unnecessary for me to remark to you, Sir, that a fall in price is at all times a pretty efficient cause of an increased export. If, then, there be any truth in the calculations which I have had the honour to submit to your notice, the difference between the open trade and the exclusive is shortly this:—that, in the former, the export to India, as compared with the total export of the united kingdom, has increased in *one article* (cotton manufactures) something above 25 per cent.—the said article having in that time undergone a fall in price of more than 42 per cent.—while, in all other articles (though undergoing a depreciation of 30 per cent.), the export has *fallen short* of the increase in a similar period of exclusive trade, when the fall in price was only 11 per cent.

I have before admitted, Sir, that the result at which I have now arrived is in direct opposition to a very general impression on the public mind. If this impression had been the result of any theory, even apparently sound, or if ever the attempt had been made to show that it was in any way based on experience, I might have felt much distrust and anxiety in opposing these statements. But it is because I am convinced that the Parliament of 1813 acted with undue precipitation, and without that careful consideration of causes, (lying possibly somewhat beneath the surface) which Adam Smith, and his great disciple Mr. Huskisson, ever contended should precede the application of abstract principles to particular branches of commerce, that I now venture to impugn their judgment and fearlessly to challenge inquiry into the effect of their measures. It is the object of this letter to excite rather than to gratify inquiry. (The few remarks at its commencement suggest many questions, which, if pursued to their full extent, might be sufficient to cast considerable doubt on the soundness of the speculations of 1813: even without the practical refutation which I conceive they have met with. There is one peculiarity, however, in this trade which, on account of its great importance and the unaccountable manner in which it has till lately been excluded from view, I am desirous not to pass over. India is a *tributary* country. A considerable portion of the expenses of its government (such as military stores, pay to officers, king's troops, with other items) are defrayed, in the first instance, in England, and must be repaid by the imports from India, besides what she may owe for the merchandize exported to her. The accumulation of private fortunes in India, always seeking transmission to Europe, has a similar tendency, and these sums have been calculated to amount at present to four millions of money annually,* which is much about the whole value of our present exports to India. Now, it is clear that this sum, inasmuch as it demands a corresponding return, constitutes for every purpose of trade a *bona fide* export, differing only from the export of bullion in that it is not capable of being diminished. An extended export of produce might wholly or partially supplant that of bullion; but this political export, depending on the extent of our Indian establishments, must remain unchanged, or change only to increase. It is obvious, then, that no possible reduction of price, or other commercial contingency, can avail in extending the beneficial export of manufactures, until we are satisfied that India is capable of this return in addition to that required by our commerce: that is, a *return more than double the amount of all that we now export to that country.*—I have the honour to be, &c. &c. &c.

T. G. T.]

* Commons' Evidence, 29th April 1830. Q. 4308.

Miscellaneous, Original and Select.

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

Asiatic Society of Calcutta.—An "Analysis of the *Purānas*," by Professor Wilson, the secretary, was read at meetings of this Society. The following is the analysis of the *Agni Purāna*.

The *Agni Purāna*, or more correctly, in a derivative form, the *Agneya Purāna*, is one of the eighteen principal *Purānas*. Although, in common with the other compositions so termed, it is attributed to Vyāsa, it is narrated as usual by his disciple Śūta, and was received by him from the Muni Vasishtha, to whom it was communicated by Agni, whence its denomination.

According to the assertion of its own text, the *Agneya Purāna* contains 14,000 stanzas; the *Bhāgavat* and other authorities give it 15,000 or 16,000. The copy to which this account refers has about the former number.

The text is divided into a number of small sections, according to the subject, but without any enumeration: the number of them, in the present instance, amounted to 332. Colonel Wilford speaks of a supplement, and of a chapter, apparently the same, which he calls the sixty-third or last. The supplement, however, from which he derives his account of the modern princes of India up to the Mohammedan invasion, is no part of the work to which the name of *Agneya Purāna* is applied. It is clearly a distinct and subsequent composition.

The *Agneya Purāna* is interesting from the variety of the subjects of which it treats, and in which it deviates very materially from the definition given by its own reputed author of the contents of a *Purāna*. These Agni declares to be five: primitive creation; subsequent creations; the genealogies of demi-gods and kings; the reigns of the Manus, and the histories of royal dynasties. These, however, occur but imperfectly in the body of this work, and the far greater portion of its contents is of a widely different character.

After the usual opening, the *Agneya Purāna* describes the ten Avatāras, and in the relation of those of Rāmachandra and Krishna, follows *avowedly* the *Rāmāyana* and *Mahābhārat*, being consequently posterior to those works.

The ensuing chapters relate to the worship of Krishna, as Nārāyana or Vishnū; this *Purāna* being of the Vaishnava class: at the same time it leans very favourably to the worship of Siva, as the Linga, and is full of Tantrika ceremonies in honour of that form of the deity. It was compiled, therefore, probably anterior to any wide separation between the Saiva and Vaishnava sects, and it was undoubtedly prior to that modification of the Vaishnava faith, which pays such infinite veneration to Krishna as Gopāla, or Govinda, or Balā Gopāla, the cowherd or the infant god; no allusion to whose worship has been found, nor has the name of his favourite mistress, Rādhā, once been encountered.

The ritual, including the ceremonies of the *Homa*, or burnt-offering; the *Mantras*, or mystical formulæ; the *Mandalas*, or mystical diagrams; the *Pavitra*, or purificatory thread; the erection and consecration of temples, images, tanks, gardens, flags, jars, &c. extends through a number of chapters; it is, in its general purport, Vaishnava, but the Linga and several of the Tantrika forms of Durgā are also especially revered: Mantras are abundantly introduced, as are the acts and gesticulations with which they are muttered or recited. The style in which they are narrated is, however, abrupt and obscure, and the ceremonies so confusedly and indistinctly laid down, that the

whole has the appearance of a string of garbled extracts, rather than of a systematic detail. There is a general correspondence between these chapters with those of the *Sáreda Tilaka* and *Mantra Māhodadhi*, but it does not appear that they are identically the same.

This chapter is followed by the *Bhuvana Kosha* (the description of the universe), which corresponds generally with the same in other *Purānas*, but is much less explicit than in some of them. This chapter comprises the Tirthas, or places of pilgrimage, of which, however, it enumerates very few, and those but briefly. It is worthy of notice, that the Nermadā and Sri Saila are especially noticed, whilst the northern mountains are not mentioned, and also that Benares is called *Avimukta* in its religious character; whence it may be inferred, that the chief shrine was that of Siva, as Avimūkteswara, not Viswesarn, the form that has been most popular for some centuries at least. The site of Benares was the same as at present, or between the Varana and Asi rivulets.

The *Māhātmyas*, or legends of the few Tirthas noticed, are very brief, except that of Gāya, which is so very minute, that it may be suspected to be an interpolation, as it is not in keeping with the rest, nor with the manner in which all such subjects are usually disposed of in a Purānic miscellany. Such interpolations, or rather appendages, are not at all uncommon, although the legends are more frequently attached to some of the other *Purānas*, as the *Brahmānda* and *Skānda*. We have, however, a case in point with the *Agni Purāna*; there being current in the south of India a work called the *Kāveri Mahātmyam* of the *Agni Purāna*, which is never found in the copies of the *Purāna* itself, and which indeed is very nearly as extensive as the whole work of which it is called a section.

The Tirthas are followed by the description of the Indian continent, and other portions of the world; also the distances and dimensions of the regions below and above it. The whole of this chapter has not been compared with other works, but in some passages, particularly the description of the sun's car, it is word for word the same with the text of the *Vishnú Purāna*: being in other respects, however, much less full and satisfactory than that work.

The description of the sun and planets leads to the astronomical or astrological section, and that to magical rites and formulæ; from these, the work proceeds rather abruptly to the periods of the Manwantaras, and then to the civil institutes of the Hindu caste, as birth, investiture, marriage, death, &c., the duties of the religious orders, and the contemplation of the deity, conformably to the tenets of the Védanta: a long string of *Vratas* or religious obligations, both special and occasional, follows. The next subject discussed is that of gifts as religious duties, and this branch of the work finally closes with the description of corporal austerities of a meritorious and pious complexion.

The next portion of the *Agneya Purāna* treats, at considerable length, and with many interesting particulars, of the duties of princes, beginning with the ceremonies of their coronation, and comprehending their civil and military obligations: it forms what constituted the *Nití* of Hindu writers (polity, or the art of government), and is of a character with which Hindu ideas have long ceased to be familiar. Some of the details correspond accurately enough with those that occur in a passage of the *Dāsa Kumāra*, and both are probably indebted to a common source, possibly the work ascribed to Chānakya cited by the author of the *Dāsa Kumāra*. As the system is wholly unmixed with foreign notions, and is purely Hindu, it can only relate to a state of things anterior to the Mohammedan invasion; it is not a necessary consequence, it is true, that the *Agneya Purāna* should bear a similar date, but it is an argument

rather in favour of such a belief, and contributes with other grounds to authorize such a conclusion, if not for the whole work, for a very extensive portion.

The like genuine Hindu character belongs to the sections that follow, on the shape of weapons and archery, the phraseology and practice of which are no longer known. These sections of the *Agneya Purāna* are indeed particularly valuable, as they preserve almost, if not quite, singly the memory of former regal and martial usages.

The chapters on the subject of judicature and law are so far curious, that they are literally the same as the text of the *Mitākshara*, ascribed to the Muni Yajnyawalkya. The antiquity of that text is, in the estimation of the Hindus, extravagantly remote; but without reference to their belief, it is certainly not very modern, as passages have been found on inscriptions in every part of India, dated in the tenth and eleventh centuries. To have been so widely diffused, and to have then attained a general character as an authority, a considerable time must have elapsed, and the work must date, therefore, long prior to those inscriptions; at the same time, this throws little light on the period at which the *Purāna* was compiled, the author of which might, in any day, transcribe the code of Yajnyawalkya, although it is possible that so undisguised a transfer may have preceded the time at which the legislative code was in general and extended circulation.

The chapters on law are followed by a rather miscellaneous series regarding the perusal of the *Vedas*, the averting of threatened ill-fortune, burnt-offerings and the worship of various deities. We have then a short but curious chapter on the branches of the *Vedas*; and speaking of the *Purānas*, the following remarkable passage occurs: "six persons received the *Purānas* from Vyāsa, and were his pupils; their names are Sūta, Lomahersha, Sumati, Maitreya, Sinsapāyana, and Suvarni." These, therefore, are probably the real authors of most if not of all the *Purānas*. It is said, also, that Sinsapāyana and others compiled a *Sanhitā*, or epitome of all the *Purānas*.

The next chapter, on gifts to be made when the *Purānas* are read, contains the list of the *Purānas* and the enumeration of the stanzas they contain. In this respect many differences occur from similar enumerations in other *Purānas*, and the *Siva Purāna* is altogether omitted. With regard to the narrators and the chief subjects at least, in some cases, this detail varies from the text of the works as now found; these variations will be best noticed when we come to the respective *Purānas* to which they relate.

The list of the *Purānas* is followed by the genealogical chapters, detailing the families of the sun and moon, but more particularly the latter, and especially the houses of Yādu and Puru, to the time of Krishna and the Pāndavās. These chapters agree generally with the dynasties usually detailed, but the lists are for the greater part very dry and abrupt, whilst few of the ordinary legends are preserved, and those so concisely as to be very obscure. There are some details relating to Krishna of a rather remarkable character. The time at which these chapters close leaves us no inference regarding the age of the compilation.

The next subject is medicine, taken avowedly from the instruction given by Dhanwantari to Susruta, or from the medical work attributed to the latter; the extracts are, however, very injudiciously made, with an utter disregard of method, and with a perverse selection of every thing least important: it also alludes to the classification of medicaments as hot and cold, and although it does not attach the same importance to the system as is given to it in Mohammedan medicine, yet its introduction at all is rather in favour of its being

derived from such a source, for it is not certain that the ancient writers Charaka and Susruta laid any greater stress upon these particular properties than they are entitled to, without reference to a theoretical system. This part of the *Purāna* likewise includes much mystic medicine or curing by charms.

Another set of chapters on mystic rites and formulæ follows, and on the worship of different forms of Siva and Devi: the whole so incompatible with a Vaishnava work, that it is difficult not to suppose them additions by other and perhaps later hands.

Poetry and rhetoric form the next subjects, and conform to the systems usually received: the authority of Pingala is specified. The work concludes with a grammar, omitting the verbs: the system is that of Panini and Kātyayana: the commentator on Panini is cited by name. The compilation is therefore posterior to the existence of the great body of Hindu poetical compositions, and to the consummation of the grammatical construction of the Sanscrit language.

From this general sketch of the *Agneya Purāna*, it is evident that it is a compilation from various works; that consequently it has no claim in itself to any great antiquity, although from the absence of any exotic materials, it might be pronounced earlier, with perhaps a few exceptions, than the Mohammedan invasion. From the absence also of a controversial or sectarian spirit, it is probably anterior to the struggles that took place in the eighth and ninth centuries of our era, between the followers of Siva and Vishnu. As a mere compilation, however, its date is of little importance, except as furnishing a testimony to that of the materials of which it is composed. Many of these may pretend, no doubt, to considerable antiquity, particularly the legendary accounts of the Avatars, the section on regal polity and judicature, and the genealogical chapters: how far the rest may be ancient is perhaps questionable, for there can be little doubt that the *Purāna*, as it now exists, differing from its own definition of a *Purāna*, and comprehending such incongruous admixtures, is not the entire work as it at first stood. It is not unlikely that many chapters were arbitrarily supplied about eight or nine centuries ago, and a few perhaps even later, to fill up the chasms which time and accident had made in the original *Agneya Purāna*.—*Journal of the Asiatic Society*.

Asiatic Society of Paris.—The meetings of this Society have had a gloom cast over them of late by the severe losses announced at each. At that of July, M. Saint-Martin reported the death of M. Rénusat;* at that of August, M. Eyriès announced that of M. Saint-Martin, as well as that of M. Brué; at the meeting of September, the death of M. Chézy, the learned professor of Sanscrit and Persian, was communicated by Baron de Sacy.

The Society continues its labours. The casting of the Zend characters are now nearly completed, at the expense of the Society. M. Brosset perseveres in his application to Georgian literature, the results of which appear in the Society's *Journal*. MM. S. Julien and Jacquet continue to cultivate that of China.

The venerable Baron de Sacy, at the solicitation of the Society, resumed the office of President of the Council, until the ensuing general meeting.

Amongst the presentations to the Society were copies of a considerable number of works in Sanscrit (including the *Mudākshara*), Arabic, and Persian, published by the Committee of Public Instruction at Calcutta.

* The king has settled a pension of 3,000 francs on the widow of M. Rénusat.

CRITICAL NOTICES.

Lives of Eminent Missionaries. By JOHN CARNE, Esq. Vol. I. London, 1832. Fisher and Co.

It is rare to meet with a volume possessing more powerful interest than this. It contains the lives of John Eliot, a missionary amongst the American Indians two centuries ago, whose talent and learning were embellished by the amiableness of his character; of Schwartz, the Indian missionary, whom to name is sufficient; of the simple-hearted and truly pious Hans Egede, the Moravian missionary in Greenland; of that remarkable character, John Kiernander, the friend of Clive, and a liberal benefactor to the cause of religion at Madras, the vicissitudes of whose history afford a striking lesson; of Hocker and Autes, Moravian missionaries in the East. The volume contains besides accounts of the early mission to Tranquebar, and of the Moravian mission.

We can hardly imagine biography more engaging than the lives of Kiernander, Egede, and Schwartz. The account of the latter's interview with Hyder Ali, at Mysore, is extremely pleasing. The warlike tyrant treated the gentle missionary of the Gospel of Peace with great courtesy. "He had an audience of the prince, who requested him to sit by his side. There was as great a contrast in the outward appearance as in the spirits of the two men; that of Schwartz the very emblem of primeval simplicity,—the fair complexion, the expressive light blue eye, the thin and calm lip, the flowing white hair; the sanguinary and accomplished despot was portrayed in every feature of Hyder, with the subtlety of the 'father of lies.'"

The style in which the work is written is unequal, probably from portions being translated from a foreign language.

The K'haunie Kueh-Walla, or Eastern Story-Teller: a Collection of Indian Tales. By JOHN SHIPP. London, 1832.

Our readers are not unacquainted with the author of this agreeable volume, Lieut. Shipp, who, we are rejoiced to find, is in active service again, as superintendent of the night police at Liverpool.

The tales, of which his little work consists, strongly smack of the country where the scenes are laid; that is, they bear internal evidence that they are not the invention of a person who knew nothing personally of India or its products, except the opium under whose influence his imagination rioted. The stories are ten in number; the Minor, or Foresters of Nepal; the Village Queen (scene in the province of Agra); Lillie, or the Fair of Hurdwar; the Rose of Hurdwar; the Fakir; the Bhattee Robber; the Fortune-teller (scene in Bundlerund); the Cobbler of Delhi; Meerah, or the Victim of Avarice; and the Deserter, an occurrence supposed to have happened in the Ghooorkha war. They are all smoothly and pleasingly told.

The Works of Lord Byron; with his Letters and Journals, and his Life. By THOMAS MOORE, Esq. London, 1832. Murray.

THE present volume of this highly attractive edition contains the Ode to Napoleon Bonaparte, Lara, the Hebrew Melodies, the Siege of Corinth, Parisina, the Prisoner of Chillon, the Dream; and a great number of occasional pieces, amongst which are those denominated by the editor "Domestic Pieces," including the touching lines beginning "Fare thee well!" Of the original MS. of these lines, which was examined as well as most of the others by the editor, he remarks, that it confirms, and more than confirms, the account of the circumstances under which it was written, given in the notices of Lord Byron's Life: "it is blotted all over with the marks of tears."

The notes are, as usual, numerous and interesting, as illustrating the circumstances or feelings under which the pieces were written (during a period of the author's life, it is justly observed, "perhaps the most deeply interesting of all"); and the vignettes are, as usual, beautiful.

Lafayette, Louis Philippe, and the Revolution of 1830; or History of the Events and the Men of July. By B. SARRANS, jun.; translated from the French. In Two Vols. London, 1832. E. Wilson.

This history of a very remarkable living character, and of the secret causes and cir-

circumstances of a very remarkable revolution, by a person who possessed peculiar means of knowing them, excited, on its first appearance, the eager curiosity of Europe. That curiosity has not been disappointed. As the friend of M. Lafayette, the writer was the depository of the events of his long career; as his *aide-de-camp* at and before the Revolution of 1830, he was enabled to "load his tablets and his memory with all the materials for history, which a continual contact with the persons highest in power brought under his observation." As the transactions recorded in the latter part of the work are recent, this circumstance affords us sure a pledge of the fidelity of the historian, as the existence of M. Lafayette does of the veracity of the biographer. With all these recommendations, it is almost superfluous for us to say that the volumes are full of interest.

We just remark, that some portions of the translation before us are not made from the original, but are adopted from extracts given in the English newspapers, which are not always full and faithful. For example: the account of the interview between King Louis Philippe and the three deputies (vol. ii. pp. 303—309) is adopted implicitly from a London paper, which did not give it quite perfect.

Respecting the difference between two publishers concerning their respective claims to priority in the translation of these Memoirs (which has been brought under our notice by a circular forwarded to us by one of them), we say nothing. The matter belongs exclusively to "the trade;" it is out of the province of authors and critics, in our opinion, to interfere in such a question.

A Memoir of the Life of Peter the Great. Being Vol. XXXV. of the *Family Library*. London, 1832. Murray.

There never was a sovereign whose life more abounded in the materials of interesting biography than the Tsar Peter:—a patron and promoter of literature, yet without education; the civilizer of his people, himself a savage; who taught his subjects the art of war, of which he was ignorant; became "an expert ship-builder, created a powerful fleet, partly constructed with his own hands, made himself an active and expert sailor, a skilful pilot, a great captain;—in short, he changed the manners, the habits, the laws of the people, and the very face of the country." As if to afford posterity no cause to reproach him with a wish to disguise his history, he left a journal, which has been published, the simplicity and sincerity of which vindicate the fidelity of the narrative.

The work before us is an excellent epitome of this autobiography, and of all the scattered histories, lives, anecdotes, and notices, in manuscript or print, of this extraordinary character, "who," as one of his biographers observes, "certainly deserved the epithet *Great*, as much as any prince that ever lived."

Friendship's Offering and Winter's Wreath; a Christmas and New Year's Present for 1833. London. Smith, Elder, and Co.

Our old acquaintance, the *Friendship's Offering*, having completed its tenth year, has formed an alliance with the *Winter's Wreath*, and we sincerely rejoice at the union, notwithstanding that we were among the admirers of the former. Considering how many annuals have sunk into neglect and extinction, it must be a source of satisfaction to the publishers of this, to see it glide buoyant along the tide of public favour.

Of the literary part of this year's *Friendship's Offering*, we need say no more than that it is equal to that of the last, and comprises several pieces of great merit, in prose and verse, by Miss Mitford, Mr. Macaulay, Mr. Fraser, &c. Of the pictorial part, we are inclined to say that it excels the preceding volumes in this department: we particularize none of the engravings, for all are excellent.

The Comic Offerings, or Ladies' Melange of Literary Mirth, for 1833. Edited by LOUISA HENRIETTA SHERIDAN. London. Smith, Elder, and Co.

The sole survivor of three comic annuals, which started at the same time! How pathetically does this circumstance attest the general "distress!" A community that cannot laugh, or, what is worse, does not wish to be made to laugh, must be low indeed. The decay of competition has stimulated the fair editor of the *Comic Offering* to endeavour to concentrate the very essence of fun in her this year's volume. Every line is mirth-exciting. Even the embossed cover, exhibiting the large family of Momus, puts

the features into proper order for a grin. The humour is not only literal but graphic, there being some excellent engraved puns, most of which are from the pencil of Miss Sheridan. The *Dandy-Lion* is extremely good:—a representation of one of the supporters of the royal arms, with black stock, collar, curled mane, eye-glass, &c., carrying his tail as a cavalry officer supports his sword, *en bras*, in an attitude which, as heraldry affords no term for it, we call *nonchalante*.

To those who wish to acquire the whole art and vocabulary of punning we recommend this book; those who cannot bear their risible muscles to be perpetually on the stretch should abstain from it.

The Poetic Negligée. By CALEB, author of "*Vox Populi*." London, 1832. Simpkin and Marshall.

This is a new aspirant to public favour, as an annual, or rather as a perennial, for although these products of the literary garden blossom but once in the year, the plants themselves live and flourish for many seasons. Its aspect is extremely prepossessing. The rich purple cover, the graceful *negligée* which meets our view when we open the book, the leaves *couleur de rose*, the subjects "embalmed with the frankincense of Woman's name," all associate themselves with the idea of the being to whom the volume is, literally as well as metaphorically, dedicated,—WOMAN.

The pieces of which the volume consists are all from the pen of one person, and, although this is certainly a drawback, we must say that they prove him to possess great versatility of talent and abundant resources. The appendix excepted, the pieces are all poetical. The author professes to have been anxious to keep out of the collection whatever might be deemed *trop fleuri*, or "rose above fever heat, by the poetic thermometer." We doubt, however (it is merely a doubt), whether he applied the thermometer to all parts and passages in his collection, or whether his thermometer be properly graduated.

The Botanical Miscellany; containing Figures and Descriptions of such Plants as recommend themselves by their novelty, rarity, or history, or by the uses to which they are applied in the Arts, or Medicine, and in Domestic Economy; together with occasional Botanical Notices and Information. By WILLIAM JACKSON HOOKER, LL.D., F.R.A., and L.S., and Regius Professor of Botany in the University of Glasgow. London. Murray.

We drew our readers' attention to this most valuable work, which is now publishing in quarterly parts, on its first appearance, and although its merits have fully established its character amongst the cultivators of botany, we esteem it a duty to the cause of this elegant science to recal it to their notice. Besides the facts and accessions made to botany in this publication, it contains a variety of interesting papers on matters not exclusively botanical, such as biography and narratives of travels: as an instance of the former, we mention the life of Captain Carmichael, which is continued through several parts; and amongst the latter we include the Sketch of the Province of Emerina, in Madagascar, by the German botanists Hilsenberg and Bojar. A large proportion of the subjects are of Indian complexion. The botanical plates are excellent.

Address delivered at the Opening of the Medical Session in the University of London, October 1st, 1832. By JOHN ELLIOTSON, M.D., F.R.S., &c. London, 1832. Longman and Co.

This address contains an exposition of the plan of the medical school of the London University, which the Professor considers superior not only to those of Oxford and Cambridge, but of every other school in England.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

M. Klaproth has just published, at Paris, A Critical Examination of the Labours of the late M. Champollion, on Hieroglyphics.

M. J. J. Marcel, of Paris, has commenced publishing, in parts, the Tales of Sheikh El-Mahdy (an apostate from Christianity to Islamism), from the Arabic; they are to be followed by Tales of the *Maristan*, or 'Hospital,' by the same author.

Maharajah Kalee Krishna Bahadur has published at Calcutta a tract translated int.

English from the Sanscrit, entitled *Vidvan Mada Tarangini*, or Fountain of Pleasure to the Learned. It contains a brief account of the mode of Hindu worship, and of the discussions amongst different sects of Hindus respecting the self-existence of the Supreme Creator.

The editor of the Bombay *Harkara and Wartamān* (Nowrojee Dorahjee, a Parsee) proposes to publish, in English, a quarterly periodical, to be entitled *The Parsi Reformer*. It will contain translations of the most important controversial letters which may appear in his paper, notices of history, manners, customs, and religion of the Pārsis, animadversions on prevalent abuses, and other communications.

Father Antonio Ciadyrgy, late a pupil of the *College de Propagandā Fide* at Rome, and now an Armenian priest at Constantinople, is publishing, at the Milan press, a Turkish, Arabic, and Persian Dictionary, or rather vocabulary, being an abridgment of the great dictionary of Meninski, with the meaning of the words in Italian. The first part has already appeared.

Capt. Head's *Overland Journey from India* is now nearly ready for publication, in large folio, with elegant plates illustrative of Indian, Arabian, and Egyptian scenery, and accompanied by accurate plans and maps.

The *Scripture Manual*, or a Guide to the proper study and elucidation of the Holy Scriptures, is in the press.

Mr. Taylor has a *Life of Cowper* nearly ready for publication, which will contain a more complete view of the poet's religious character than has hitherto been given to the public.

The *Continental Annual* for the present year is in a state of great forwardness.

EAST-INDIAN FINANCES.

ALLEGED DEBT DUE FROM THE TERRITORIAL TO THE COMMERCIAL BRANCH OF THE COMPANY'S ACCOUNTS.

THE following is that part of the matter excluded from Mr. Wilkinson's Reply, in our last number, referred to in p. 127:—

It was a large demand upon our faith, when Mr. Melvill, in the Second Report, dated June 1830, required us to believe that there was a deficiency of territorial revenue, or in other words, that there had accrued a balance due from the territorial to the commercial branch, in the fourteen years ending 1827-1828, of £19,384,774. [NOTE BY THE EDITOR. Mr. Melvill does not say that commerce has supplied this sum to territory; but that (Ev. 7th June 1830, No. 5673), during the fourteen years, the revenues had been deficient £19,384,774, or, including additional charges, £19,825,027; that commerce has supplied for territorial purposes (No. 5680), £4,923,020, and lent to the territorial branch £3,184,000; and that the remainder, about twelve millions, was supplied by money raised on loan, constituting the addition to the debt. All that commerce supplied, therefore, was £8,107,020.]—How should commerce supply this large sum? it could not be from commercial profits; that supposition is negatived by the account of those profits in page 805 of the Second Report 1830 (where these are declared to have been applied to quite a different object), and is altogether discountenanced by the statement, given in the appendix to the same report, pp. 1128, 1130, and 1132, and in the accounts and papers of 1830, No. 20, p. 2, from whence it results that the profits in the two next succeeding years, on the whole of the Imports and exports to and from China, India, and America, amounted to no more than £197,359; viz. in 1828-29, £181,472, and in 1829-30, to £15,887; while, in those two years, there were to be paid in London, dividends on stock and interest on bonds, amounting to £1,576,000. These dividends and interest are strictly commercial disbursements; they have undoubtedly been paid, amounting as we see to £1,378,641 more than the whole of those profits for the period. Will it be contended that no part of this sum of £1,378,641 has been abstracted in those two years from territorial revenue?—[NOTE BY THE EDITOR. Here, it appears to us that Mr. Wilkinson labours under a mistake or misapprehension, occasioned, perhaps, by considering a variety of accounts. In the Min. of Ev. before the Commons' Committee, 17th June 1830, p. 32, there is an account, called for by the Committee, of the whole net

return yielded by the Company's commercial capital in each year from 1814-15 to 1828-29, with the mode in which the profits were applied. From thence it appears that the total net commercial profits of the Company, in the fifteen years, amounted to £20,126,001, which, after paying the dividends amounting to £9,450,000, yielded a surplus of £10,676,001, of which £2,919,745 was applied to interest and principal of the bond debt, and £4,923,021 to reduction of the principal of the Indian debt, leaving still a commercial surplus of £2,833,235. The commercial profits in 1828-29, instead of £181,472, were £810,385, leaving a surplus of £180,385 beyond the dividends, of which surplus £82,065 was applied to the reduction of Indian debt.]

To return then to the inquiry, what foundation there is for Mr. Melvill's allegation that territory is deficient in fourteen years, ending 1827-28, £19,384,774? We find, from the opportunity he has indirectly afforded us of analyzing his process, that he can only arrive at that result by charging against territory the whole interest on Indian debt for the period, amounting to £24,051,716; so that, exclusive of interest, it is manifest there is a surplus of between four and five millions of territorial revenue, after charging the account with the whole of the supplies to St. Helena, Bencoolen, &c.; and whether any part of these twenty-four millions of interest should be charged against revenue depends upon the issue of an account to be stated as between territory and commerce (in the first instance exclusive of interest); because the charge of interest against one or the other will depend on the fact to be thus ascertained, whether one or the other, or in what proportions both, have profited by the principal on which that interest has become payable. Now, with reference to this subject, we find from Mr. Melvill's evidence, in the Second Report, 1830, p. 763, that, in the year 1781, there was laid before Parliament a statement framed by a Committee of East-India Proprietors for the purpose of shewing what part of the Company's commercial funds had been expended in the wars which preceded the acquisition of the Dewannee; that account purported to shew that the charge incurred by the Company in these wars, in excess of the sums afterwards derived from the territorial revenue, amounted, exclusive of any charge for interest, down to 1780, to £3,616,000, and by an estimate "framed upon the principles of separation now observed," the excess of payments by commerce for revenue, from 1780 to 1793, to £6,829,557, and from 1793 to 1814, to £1,599,377, making a total, which, "supposing the accounts had been separated previously to 1814, would have been the balance due from the territorial to the commercial branch," of £12,044,934. And in the same Report, p. 784, we are informed that the amount due from the territory to the commerce for advances in respect of territorial charges since the 1st May 1814, is £3,184,700, which is explained by two detailed statements in the Appendix A. to the Minutes of Evidence before the House of Lords, 1830, pp. 864 to 909, shewing the amount (exclusive of interest £1,531,218) to be from 1814-15 to 1828-29, £3,184,763; making a total principal alleged to be due from territory to commerce from the earliest period of the Company's possession of territory to 1828-29, of £15,229,697.

We need not stop to compare this amount with the preceding statement of £186,849,452, principal and interest said to be due from territory to commerce in 1831; it would be found a matter of no small difficulty to reconcile them; yet both are derived from the same authority; but as the smaller sum of £15,229,697, said to be due from territory to commerce in 1828-29, is characterized by greater sobriety, and has, moreover, the advantage of being in part accompanied by details, which render an analysis possible, while the other is not, we may confine our attention to that for the present. The first item of which it is composed, viz. the sum of £3,616,000, the alleged balance against territory to 1780, being relied upon by Mr. Melvill as affording, in his opinion, evidence that the Indian debt had its origin in territorial causes, it is important to ascertain how it is constituted: it is the result of three statements referred to by him, in 1830, and subsequently delivered to the Committee, comprizing three distinct periods, and professing to shew—

1st. From Sept. 1730 to Sept. 1745 (fifteen years), when the Company's concerns were merely commercial, that the cost in England of the goods, stores, and bullion,

exported to India and China, including bills on the directors, &c., was more than the amount of investments imported into England from India and China, during the corresponding fifteen years, by £1,818,440, which, it is said, shews the amount expended in the space of those fifteen years for the maintenance of the Company's settlements more than the revenues collected (or equal to £121,229 per annum).

2d. From Sept. 1749 to Sept. 1764 (fifteen years);—in like manner, a balance of £6,888,124, from which is deducted the £121,229 per annum as the average "annual amount of the commercial drain on England and its outward trade" shewn in the account of the fifteen years 1730 to 1745, £1,818,440, leaving a remainder, which, it is said, shews the amount expended to carry on the wars against the native princes in these fifteen years, "and from the success of which wars the territorial acquisitions were acquired," £5,069,684.

3d. From Sept. 1764 to Sept. 1778 (fourteen years). The amount returned to England from India and China, in the corresponding period, more than the amount sent to India and China, £3,622,969, out of which, it is alleged, there was paid to government, in part of £400,000 per annum for seven years, per agreement, £2,169,400, leaving £1,453,569, which, subtracted from £5,069,684, leaves the sum in question, £3,616,115. But there are many difficulties to be removed before this can be received as a debt due from territory to commerce, in 1780. In the first place, no reason is assigned for the arbitrary division into periods of fifteen years; much less does it appear why the amount expended from 1749 to 1764 should, any more than the sum disbursed in the preceding period, from 1730 to 1745, be charged to territorial revenue. If, during the latter period, as well as in the former, it had been alleged against the Hon. Company that they were incurring these expenses in pursuit of territorial aggrandizement, would not the imputation have been met with a ready disclaimer? We are struggling, it would have been insisted, solely in defence of our commerce:—our commercial prosperity, our very existence as a commercial body, is menaced by our rivals and neighbours, and in support of that alone we contend. Now, in the period from 1730 to 1745, the whole is considered by the Company as a commercial disbursement and charged to commerce; will it be maintained that if the succeeding account had been closed in 1750 or 1760, or at any period before the acquisition of territory was contemplated, it would not have been disposed of in the same manner, and can the year be assigned wherein the Company first began to apply this expenditure with a view to the acquisition of territory, for that will be the period from whence the charge to territory should commence? It is then perfectly arbitrary to begin with the year 1749, there being apparently no reason for that date, which does not as well apply to any other. In the next place, the excess quoted for the fourteen years, from 1764 to 1778, if understood as a surplus of territorial revenue amounting to no more than £3,622,969, is altogether at variance with other accounts rendered by the Company for the same period, in which the surplus is described as amounting to a much larger sum, viz. eleven millions; but the following quotation from Mr. Rickards's work on India (vol. ii. p. 487 to 489) is alone quite decisive against this result of £3,616,000, as a debt due from territory to commerce in 1780. Speaking of the three accounts above referred to, he says—"as these are merely statements of goods exported to India and goods returned to England, if charges are added on the one side, they ought equally to be added on the other. In this case, the goods exported have 10 per cent. added to the invoices for charges; whilst a large portion at least of the commercial charges, paid in India, are obviously omitted in the other."

"Again, the cost of all the goods exported from England is debited in these accounts as against India, without any deduction for what may have been lost on the outward voyage, and which, therefore, was not a supply from commerce to territory. In forty-four years, the period contained in these accounts, the sea-losses must have amounted to a considerable sum.

"Again: although the cost of all the goods exported from England is debited in these accounts, we have only on the credit side the cost of such returns furnished by India as were actually received or realized in England. Whatever was lost (and much must have

been lost in so long a period) on the voyages home, although an actual territorial supply, is also omitted.

"Of the commercial charges paid in India, and not added to invoices, we have no precise statements. In the accounts A. and B., the sum of £121,229 per annum is credited as the net charge for 'the maintenance of the Company's settlements in India,' which, previous to the Dewannee grant, was necessarily disbursed out of commercial funds, and which we may therefore assume as what, in other accounts, are denominated commercial charges not added to invoices. After the Dewannee grant, these charges were defrayed from territorial revenue; and taking them all at the same amount, or £121,229 per annum for the next fourteen years (in which no credit is given for these charges), we have £1,697,200, which ought unquestionably to be added to the credit side of the account (No. 3).

"We have no means of stating the losses on the outward voyages; but as regards homeward voyages it is stated by Moreau (tables, p. 24) that the losses actually amounted, in fifty-one years, or, from 1761 to 1811, to £1,958,076, averaging therefore £38,393 per annum.

"Now, if we take this average for the forty-four years of the three accounts, we have, as the sum of losses which ought also to be credited, £1,689,292; total credits, £3,386,492."

We have here then a sum of £3,386,492 most clearly and unequivocally to be deducted from the £3,616,000, and if we had the means of ascertaining the amount of losses on the outward voyages, which ought as certainly likewise to be deducted, we should find that the charge of a debt due from the territory to commerce in 1780 has no foundation whatever.

Of the two next items, viz. excess of payments by commerce for territory from 1780 to 1793, £6,829,557; and from 1793 to 1814, £1,599,377; we are informed, 1st. that they are estimates; 2d. that they are framed upon the principles of separation now observed. But as we have no specification of particulars, we cannot tell how those "principles" have been applied, except as we may reasonably conclude that the analogy has been followed which is observed in the succeeding item, viz. amount alleged to be due from territory to commerce from 1814-15 to 1828-29, £3,184,763; which amount, in the Appendix A. to the Minutes of Evidence before the Committee of Lords printed 1830, pages 864 to 893, before referred to, is given as the balance of a "statement of the account between the territorial and commercial branches of the affairs of the East-India Company in each year, from 1st May 1814 to the 30th April 1829.

1st. In respect to territorial and political payments made in England:—

And from pages 894 to 909,

2d. In respect to bills of exchange drawn from India on account of interest on Indian debt in each year for the same period, 1st May 1814 to 30th April 1829.

But these include, at the debit of territory, the following particulars:

1814-15.—Interest on £2,500,000 loan in 1812	£120,513	
Redemption of ditto	123,531	
Expenses account of St. Helena	5,304	
Territorial stores, St. Helena	65,833	
Ditto, Prince Wales' Island	21,704	
Ditto, Bencoolen	4,762	
Ditto, China and Cape to St. Helena	33,396	
Bills from St. Helena	44,146	
Ditto Bencoolen	3,740	
	422,929	
Balance transferred from account, No. 2.	176,235	
Less—cargoes shipped from Bencoolen	599,184	
	35,279	
		563,905
Carried forward		£563,905

	Brought forward	£563,905	
1815-16.—Interest on £2,500,000 loan in 1812	£114,221		
Redemption of ditto	129,767		
Expenses account of St. Helena	10,547		
Ditto Bencoolen	940		
Territorial stores, St. Helena	69,530		
Ditto Bencoolen	6,184		
Ditto China and Cape to St. Helena	27,112		
Bullion to St. Helena	20,292		
Bills from St. Helena	40,207		
Ditto Bencoolen	1,719		
	420,519		
Balance transferred from account, No. 2.	291,757		
		712,276	
Less—Cargoes Bencoolen	55,330		
Advances to St. Helena	2,778		
Ditto Prince Wales' Island	1,910		
		60,018	
			652,258
1816-17.—Interest on £2,500,000 loan in 1812	107,708		
Redemption of ditto	136,214		
Expenses, St. Helena	3,568		
Ditto Prince Wales' Island	1,060		
Territorial stores, St. Helena	78,212		
Ditto Prince Wales' Island	7,315		
Ditto Bencoolen	3,630		
Ditto Cape to St. Helena	34,545		
Bullion to St. Helena	15,333		
Bills from St. Helena	50,243		
Ditto Bencoolen	619		
		438,447	
Less—Balance Cr. from No. 2.	£234,035		
Cargoes Bencoolen	15,980		
Advances to St. Helena	19		
Ditto Prince Wales' Island	195		
		250,229	
			188,218
1817-18.—Interest on £2,500,000 loan in 1812	101,868		
Redemption of ditto	141,991		
Sundry expenses on account St. Helena	5,007		
Territorial stores exported from England to St. Helena	46,498		
Ditto Prince Wales' Island	1,914		
Ditto Bencoolen	1,346		
Ditto from China and the Cape to India	29,261		
Bills drawn from St. Helena, discharged in England	110,327		
Ditto, Bencoolen, ditto.	759		
	438,971		
Balance from account, No. 2	399,079		
		838,050	
Less—Cargoes from Bencoolen	21,011		
Advances to St. Helena	115		
Ditto Prince Wales' Island	4,280		
		25,406	
			812,644
Carried forward			£2,217,025

	Brought forward	£2,217,025	
1818-19.—Interest on £2,500,000 loan in 1812	£96,384		
Redemption of ditto	147,418		
Sundry expenses on account of St. Helena	7,783		
Ditto Prince Wales' Island	500		
Territorial stores exported from England to St. Helena	166,837		
Ditto Prince Wales' Island	825		
Ditto Bencoolen	1,036		
Ditto from China and the Cape to St. Helena	40,886		
Bills drawn from St. Helena discharged in England	140,770		
Ditto Prince Wales' Island, ditto	146		
Ditto Bencoolen, ditto	3,084		
	605,669		
Balance from account, No. 2	162,623		
		768,292	
Less—Prince Wales' Island advances	1,034		
St. Helena, ditto	227		
		1,261	
			767,031
1819-20.—Interest on £2,500,000 loan in 1812	90,183		
Redemption of ditto	153,562		
Sundry expenses on account of St. Helena	10,087		
Ditto, Prince Wales' Island	1,173		
Territorial stores exported from England to St. Helena	94,242		
Ditto Prince Wales' Island	1,545		
Ditto from China and the Cape to St. Helena	44,312		
Bullion exported to St. Helena	52,088		
Bills drawn from St. Helena discharged in England	135,537		
Ditto Prince Wales' Island	77		
Ditto Bencoolen	2,500		
	585,306		
Balance from account, No. 2	72,659		
Less—Cargoes from Bencoolen	10,976		
Advances Prince Wales' Island	600		
Ditto St. Helena	1,212		
		12,788	
			645,177
1820-21.—Interest on £2,500,000 loan in 1812	83,343		
Redemption of ditto	160,336		
Sundry expenses on account St. Helena	9,151		
Ditto Prince Wales' Island	370		
Ditto Bencoolen	47		
Territorial stores exported from England to St. Helena	46,026		
Ditto Bencoolen	391		
Ditto from China and the Cape to St. Helena	34,132		
Bills drawn from St. Helena discharged in England	134,914		
Ditto Prince Wales' Island ditto	52		
Ditto Bencoolen ditto	2,098		
	470,860		
Balance from account, No. 2	416,805		
		887,665	
Carried forward			£3,629,233

	£.	£.
Brought forward	887,665	3,629,233
Less—Cargoes from Bencoolen	£27,489	
Prince Wales' Island	2,218	
St. Helena	28	
Cinnamon	21,516	
	<u>51,250</u>	836,415
1821-22.—Interest on £2,500,000 loan 1812	76,593	
Redemption of ditto	167,018	
Sundry expenses on account of St. Helena	10,697	
Ditto Prince Wales' Island	1,728	
Ditto Bencoolen	36	
Territorial stores exported from England to St. Helena	19,496	
Ditto Prince Wales' Island	6,076	
Ditto Bencoolen	1,284	
Ditto from China and the Cape to St. Helena	13,757	
Bills drawn from St. Helena discharged in England ...	117,125	
Ditto Prince Wales' Island ditto	6	
	<u>413,816</u>	
Less—balance from account, No. 2	196,725	217,091
1822-23.—Redemption of loan £2,500,000	557,335	
Sundry expenses on account of St. Helena	10,392	
Ditto Prince Wales' Island	314	
Territorial stores exported from England to St. Helena	45,097	
Ditto Bencoolen	1,586	
Ditto Prince Wales' Island	4,120	
Ditto from China and the Cape to St. Helena	15,639	
Bills drawn from St. Helena discharged in England ...	76,682	
Ditto Bencoolen ditto	1,557	
	<u>712,722</u>	
Less—balance from account, No. 2	374,389	338,333
1823-24.—Sundry expenses on account of St. Helena	2,988	
Ditto Prince Wales' Island	206	
Territorial stores exported from England to St. Helena	37,170	
Ditto Bencoolen	8,218	
Ditto from China and the Cape to St. Helena	13,430	
Bills drawn from St. Helena discharged in England ...	43,564	
	<u>105,576</u>	
Balance of account, No. 2	2,204,514	
	<u>2,310,090</u>	
Less—advances from Bencoolen	43,173	
	<u>951</u>	
	<u>44,124</u>	2,265,966
1824-25.—Expenses on account of St. Helena	5,190	
Ditto Prince Wales' Island	262	
Territorial stores exported from England to St. Helena	55,910	
Ditto Prince Wales' Island	3,754	
Ditto from China and the Cape to St. Helena	8,153	
Bills drawn from St. Helena discharged in England ...	44,443	
Ditto Bencoolen ditto	1,200	
	<u>118,912</u>	
Carried forward	£7,287,038	

	£.	£.
Brought forward	118,912	7,287,038
Less—Balance from account, No. 2	£170,122	
Advances to St. Helena	781	
Ditto Bencoolen	59,313	
	<u>230,216</u>	
		111,304
1825-26.—Expenses, St. Helena	6,351	
Ditto Prince Wales' Island, Singapore and Ma- lacca ..	247	
Territorial stores exported from England to St. Helena	53,136	
Ditto Prince Wales' Island, Singapore and Ma- lacca ..	9,329	
Ditto China and the Cape to St. Helena	12,799	
Bills drawn from St. Helena discharged in England...	36,344	
Claims of his Majesty's government for Cinnamon, delivered subsequently to 30th April 1822, the territorial branch having received credit prior to that date for the whole quantity of cinnamon supplied under the contract	29,054	
	<u>147,260</u>	
Balance of account, No. 2	1,030,892	1,178,152
1826-27.—Expenses, St. Helena	4,939	
Ditto Prince Wales' Island, Singapore and Malacca ..	1,559	
Territorial stores exported from England to St. Helena ..	46,835	
Ditto Prince Wales' Island, Singapore and Ma- lacca ..	9,500	
Ditto from China and the Cape to St. Helena	10,166	
Bills drawn from St. Helena discharged in England...	36,891	
	<u>109,890</u>	
Balance of account, No. 2	411,247	521,137
1827-28.—Expenses, St. Helena	12,614	
Ditto Prince Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca ..	1,268	
Territorial stores exported from England to St. Helena ..	44,372	
Ditto Prince Wales' Island, &c.	3,064	
Ditto China and the Cape to St. Helena	10,133	
Bills drawn from St. Helena discharged in England...	49,382	
Ditto Prince Wales' Island ditto	40	
	<u>120,873</u>	
Balance of account, No. 2	427,397	548,270
1828-29.—Expenses, St. Helena	5,285	
Ditto Prince Wales' Island, &c.	1,202	
Territorial stores exported from England to St. Helena ..	49,986	
Ditto Prince Wales' Island, &c.	3,834	
Bills from St. Helena discharged in England	45,255	
	<u>105,562</u>	
Less—Balance of account, No. 2	55,959	49,603
Balance		(a)9,472,896
		<u>£9,584,200</u> 9,584,200

ANALYSIS.

St. Helena, Bencoolen, Prince Wales Island, Singapore, Malacca, &c.		Interest and Redemption of £2,500,000 Loan, 1812.	Account, No. 2.	
Dr.	Cr.	Dr.	Dr.	Cr.
£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
178,885	35,279	244,044	176,255	—
176,531	60,018	243,988	291,757	—
194,525	16,194	243,922	—	234,035
195,112	25,466	243,859	399,079	—
361,867	1,261	243,802	162,623	—
341,561	12,788	243,745	72,659	—
227,181	51,250	243,679	416,805	—
170,205	—	243,611	—	196,725
155,387	—	557,335	—	374,389
105,576	44,124	—	2,204,514	—
118,912	60,094	—	—	170,122
147,260	—	—	1,030,892	—
109,890	—	—	411,247	—
120,873	—	—	427,397	—
105,562	—	—	—	55,959
	306,414	2,507,985		1,031,230
Balance	2,402,913		Balance	4,561,998
2,709,327	2,709,327		5,593,228	5,593,228

Recapitulation.

Supplies to St. Helena, Bencoolen, &c.	£2,402,913
Interest and redemption of £2,500,000 loan in 1812	2,507,985
	£4,910,898
Balance of account, No. 2.	4,561,998
	(a) £9,472,896

Here, therefore, to say nothing at present of the account No. 2, £4,561,998, we find that, before a balance of £3,184,763 can be brought out as due from territory to commerce, the account must be charged with £4,910,898, consisting of interest and redemption of the loan from government in 1812, £2,507,985, and supplies to St. Helena, Bencoolen, &c. £2,402,913. Of the first of these sums, it is perfectly certain that it ought not to be charged against territory, which never had credit for any part of the loan, and it is maintained that, at the utmost, not more than a portion of the second ought to have been introduced into the same account, these supplies being, at least for the greater part if not wholly, to be considered, as they were formerly, *commercial* and not territorial charges. We perceive then, that there was in reality no debt accruing, due from territory to commerce, from 1814-15 to 1828-29, but that, on the contrary, upon an account fairly stated, commerce would be found the debtor during that period; and as the accounts for the two preceding periods, *viz.* 1780 to 1793, and 1793 to 1814, showing the above results, are avowedly framed upon the same principles of separation, there cannot be a doubt that, if we could subject the particulars of which they are constituted to a similar analysis, they would be found equally unfounded and visionary.

SOCIETY IN INDIA.*

MANNERS are too volatile to endure the chain of a definition. They are the worst portrait-sitters imaginable, and the unceasing restlessness of their attitudes, and the changeful hues in which they present themselves, would elude the efforts of the most patient limner.

If an exception to this sweeping generality is to be found any where, it is in India. The English society in that country is, by the mere circumstance of local distance, beyond the reach of the new affectations which flutter with ephemeral life around us; and fresh infusions of folly from the parent-state are of rarer, at least of tardier, occurrence, from the length of time necessarily interposed between each transmission. For this reason, there must be a tolerably luxuriant crop of peculiarities that are of home-growth exclusively—incident to the climate,—to the indulgencies requisite to soften its rigours,—to the mode of passing away the leisure hours, which in India, more than in any place in the world, are apt to deaden the springs of existence, unless they are kept in play by a constant succession of amusements;—to the singular position in which we are placed towards the natives;—to the gradations of rank and office, which are there the most marked distinctions betwixt man and man, that can exist in the social system;—to the strange and anomalous condition of our countrywomen, whose influences upon Anglo-Indian manners act by laws almost the inverse to those which regulate them amongst ourselves;—and to many other accidents less palpable or striking. These, however, are sufficient elements for a society *sui tantum generis*—seeds that must germinate into habits strongly contrasted with our own, whilst they impart a specific character to the coteries of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, which, though not always an amusing study, may be a highly beneficial one to the observer of our common nature. He will at least be enabled to discern the peculiar force of local and incidental causes, in forming those striking features so generally visible in small communities: as mountain-rivers, pent up in narrow currents, leave behind them the deep ravines and hollows, which their stream channelled during its progress.

Yet our fopperies of manner, changeful as they are, do at length arrive amongst our Anglo-Indian brethren, as well as the fashions of our coats; and there is scarcely an arrival in which some whim of literature or science, some dogma that has run its round long enough to be exploded in England, is not unpacked, with some recent freak of millinery, a hat of new shape and dimensions, or some equally absurd *capriccio* fresh from Regent Street or St. James's. As the new fashions of a gown or bonnet, however, when they reach a country town at a day's distance from the metropolis, are sure to be most hideously travestied, in like manner our exported absurdities undergo similar exaggerations when they are adopted at our Indian presidencies. Hence it is, that affectation of every kind stands out there in stronger relief, and with a more obvious shew of its being extraneous and

* The East-India Sketch Book, comprising an Account of the Present State of Society in Calcutta, Bombay, &c. London, 1832. Bentley.

superinduced. Its birth and progress were silent and unperceived at home; it might have arisen, phœnix-like, out of the ashes of a superseded folly, preparing us in some sort for the appearance of the new one; but in India it arrives mature in growth, transplanted from the native soil which nurtured its seed and expanded its fibres, to a distant one unprepared for its reception. Manners, thus violently engrafted upon antecedent manners, give an air of caricature to the social circle, which it is painful to all but a professed satirist to contemplate. Second-hand clothes are made easy by having been worn; but second-hand affectations never fit the wearer, and render him grotesque and ridiculous into the bargain.

It is inconceivable how strongly these remarks would be illustrated to any one who, having witnessed the insect birth of a fashionable whim, and its almost immediate extinction in England, should accompany it on its voyage to India. Here its place would be filled up by its successor. There, however, it would be eagerly patronized by those who would have no notion that it had died away, because its substitute had not arrived amongst them. The folly, or the whim, or the paradox, or the bad taste, whatever it might be, would be secure of a reign of as many months as it had of days at home; for fashionable absurdity knows no inter-regnum. In the meanwhile, it is evident, that these are adventitious patches to the system of manners, which, being modified by circumstances purely local, must remain unchanged, whilst the influencing causes are the same; and that Anglo-Indian society would present the most interesting materials for satirical or dramatic description, unmixed with those of European extraction. But, on the other hand, it is observable that the mimicry of home follies is in itself a main ingredient in that very system which is to be described. *Abeunt studia in mores.* It is this readiness to patronize the cast-off fashions of thinking or conversing, this habit of puffing into new life and smoke the rush-light doctrines, whether of politics, ethics, or metaphysics, that have gone out amongst ourselves, that render the "polite conversations" of our presidencies in India so much more heavy and intolerable, than those so ludicrously depicted by Dean Swift. Without these incongruities, the society of *Quy-hys* would be more pleasing, because it would be more natural, presenting only upon its chequered surface the shadows of those humours or oddities that had grown spontaneously amongst them, and beneath which the old Indians of former days, the Holwells, the Ormes, the Barwells, the Calls, the Hastings, found repose, and comfort, and recreation. It is astonishing how little has been gained by the pye-bald mixture of old colonial habitudes with those that are let loose from the cuddly of an Indiaman with every new importation of dandies. What Anglo-Indian of that ancient date but would turn in his coffin if he knew that the old standing dish of rice and curry had been shouldered aside to make room for *blanquets de veau avec sauce à la financier*?

In a community thus constituted, it is plain that there will be a few privileged by rank, which in India is every thing, who on all subjects take the lead, that is, become egregious bores. Never shall we forget the proxy nonsense we were doomed to hear from one of these oracles of second-

hand wisdom, when the doctrine of craniology found its way to India,—nor the Golgotha of skulls that presented themselves by turns to the sapient touch of his brawny fingers. As it is the characteristic of these discoveries to unfold themselves in a long thread of words, it was a natural error to conclude that the mastery he had acquired from an uninterrupted sufferance of his talk over a certain number of vague terms, multiplied by the unmeaning echoes of an equal allowance of synonymes, was a sure guarantee for his comprehension of the subject. Gifford, in the admirable auto-biography prefixed to his translation of Juvenal, describes the village-schoolmaster, from whom he received the first elements of his instruction, as having a custom of fixing to every word in common use the periphrasis by which it was explained in the dictionary; so that his victory was sure, for his opponents could never discover his meaning. This was the secret of O——'s eloquence. If a disputant ventured to take the field, O——, like Æneas, was sure to escape in a cloud.

It is this tyranny of bores, that first strikes you on your initiation into Anglo-Indian circles. The reviews, that furnish so many short cuts to intelligence, purvey both diction and opinions to those whose station entitles them to talk. All equality of discourse is effectually repressed by the deference paid to rank, and the *borearchy* becomes thus an unmitigated despotism, which bears down all resistance. Nor is escape always practicable. Your finished bore makes sure of a given number of listeners, for he looks them each in the face, and good-breeding will not permit you to fly in the midst of what seems addressed personally to yourself. He makes sure of his victim by a fascination of stare like that attributed to the rattle-snake. In English society, changed perpetually by new infusions, where privileges of this kind are neither assumed nor conceded, all this would be impracticable. But in India, the society remains for the most part the same, year after year. It is recruited, indeed, by new arrivals, but these consist only of the juniors in the service, who, by virtue of their recent standing, must be listeners; and sometimes the old bores drop off, but their next in rank succeed to the vacant *boredom*, which, without the help of the legal fiction that keeps the British throne constantly filled, is thus never in abeyance. The distant cantonments are, in this respect, only miniature presidencies. Society is formed of nearly the same elements throughout the whole of British India;—the smaller communities reflecting the same features, though with varied proportions.

Amongst the modifying causes that have given its peculiar semblance to English society in India, the strongest perhaps is rank. Unperceived in its operation, and affectedly disclaimed by those who are tenacious of its distinctions and those who are submissive to its influence, it is constantly at work. He who for the first time is introduced to it, particularly if he has had the advantage of a general *entrée* in England, is astonished at the formality and stateliness it imparts to every circle. At home, rank may be respected, but it inspires no awe. The entrance of a person in the highest station would not instantly suspend the conversation or hush it into silence. Frequently, in the same Anglo-Indian party, you may observe an ascending

series of men in station. Each receives his quota of deference, accurately adjusted by the amount of his monthly income. Upon the female part of the circle it produces an effect like enchantment. A flirtation with a person of inferior rank is suspended, at its most interesting crisis, if a civilian of higher rank fires across them. The consequence of this is, that a great number of individuals, capable of infusing vivacity into the conversation, are thrown out. For this reason, at all large dinner tables, you will perceive a cluster of young people grouped together, and doing penance for their low standing in the service, by being excluded from all participation in what is going on, except in eating and drinking, which in India is no unimportant part of the business of life. But the effect of this is, that the conversation consists of the most solemn inanities imaginable, the most ridiculous common-places propounded with the air and gravity of new discoveries. The women might, indeed, reform all this, for every society is in their keeping, and will receive the impulse they give it. They, however, have a more important business in hand. They must render themselves agreeable to the person who, according to his rank, has been appointed to hand her to table, and to sit next her:—a matter which is arranged by the master of the house before the announcement of dinner.

The scarcity of topics also renders converse a painful duty rather than a pleasing amusement. In England, public subjects are perpetually floating on the social surface, supplying each day, almost each hour, with something new. Whereas, in India, the public intelligence comes in large masses, and having furnished themes of discourse for a few days, is forgotten. The ladies and gentlemen of India are, therefore, soon left to their own resources—and these are criticisms upon each other's dress, manners, and figure, sometimes expressed with an unpolished strength of phrase, which would not be tolerated in England.

Much might be said of the relative influence of the sex upon Anglo-Indian life—and, indeed, in what sketch of life or manners can they be passed over? They shed innumerable graces over our existence every where but in India. The fairy-land of love, the paradise of the youthful affections, is not to be found in that country. The bosoms, which in our English admiration of the fairer moiety of the species, we revere as the sainted cells from which the unholy passions of gain or ambition are excluded, are open to no other inhabitant. Women are educated for India as they would be to millinery or mantua-making, or any other female vocation. They are stuffed with acquirements by means of every forcing process substituted by modern ingenuity for the gradual developement of the mind and its faculties, which it was the sober practice of our ancestors to pursue through a course of wholesome instruction, directed to a few important objects. The girl destined to the Indian mart must run the gauntlet of at least a dozen professors. Every thing must be learned at the same time. All exclusive tastes, though frequently the internal promptings of that strong predilection and native aptitude we call genius, are frowned down and discouraged. The same portion of time is dedicated to pursuits often at variance with each other; and the result is, certain fragments and scraps of all kinds of knowledge, a

weak diluted tincture of accomplishments, that address solely the eye and ear of their admirers; a bouquet of gaudy but fading flowrets, that tire and disgust the sense. It is plain that this is a species of education which makes no real progress: it is like stationing all the relays for a long journey at the first stage.

Arrived in India, the fair pupil receives the last finish at the hands of the respectable matron, generally some distant relative, who undertakes the charge of establishing her in a suitable union. She is told whom she may encourage, and whom she must peremptorily reject. The *index expurgatorius* of the settlement is placed in her hands. She must love according to the strict letter of the red-book. Her affections must not, even in thought, stray beyond the civil service. If she is permitted to beam an indulgent smile on a military man, it must be only within the commissariat department. It often happens, perhaps, that marriages in India, though the results of a passive choice or blind neutrality of feeling, turn out well. But can the chances be in favour of wedded happiness with a companion thus educated,—a mind constructed like a shewy pavilion, on whose portico and façade all the graces of architecture have been lavished—within, cold, comfortless, and dark?

Such are one or two of the chief distinctive characters of Anglo-Indian society; and they have remained, as to one portion of it, unchanged, and little if at all modified, for many years. Yet, within that period, a change has come over another part of it, of dark and ominous import. Time was when the civil and military services, encouraged by the same hopes and indulging the same aspirations, homeward-bound and pointing to the day of return as the needle to the pole, and like the needle trembling with that delightful expectation, were alike enabled to realize the visions which supported them through a life of toil and exile. Now, it is only one service that such a hope can visit. A dreary vista of despair lies before the officers of the Company's army, unpierced by one straggling ray of future comfort. Will this pass away as a summer's cloud, without warning those to whom India and her destinies are entrusted, that the discontent, at present a dim and diminutive speck, may hereafter blacken the whole horizon? Great Britain, it is too true, having little or no elbow-room left, opens to a parent burthened with a large family the most discouraging prospects of establishing his sons respectably in life. But a cadetship! It is a gift he would do well to hesitate before he accepts. It is the present of Circe to Ulysses without the propitious gales that sped him on his voyage—the mere bag—nothingness and vapour. Ensigns thrown back to cadets, starving on a hundred rupees a month;—lieutenants picking the dry bones of hopeless expectation, and hoary-headed captains who have ten years before them to chew the cud of their bitter fancies ere the *next step* dawns upon their vision.

If the situation of a Company's officer is susceptible of aggravation, it will be found, according to the writer of the work before us, in the capricious distribution of staff-appointments, which are accessible only through what is called interest. He tells us that, a few years since, regimental

staff-appointments were bestowed upon those officers who had acquired a competent knowledge of the Persian and Hindostanee languages:—a most efficient stimulus to rouse their diligence in the prosecution of studies so essentially necessary to their intercourse with the troops under their command. But “I know,” says the writer, who is evidently an officer in the Company’s service, “a young subaltern of eight years’ standing, who, having a family at home in no affluent circumstances, assiduously devoted himself to the study of Hindostanee in the hope of acquiring an appointment on the regimental staff, and the means of assisting them. The vacancy happens, after a long interval. His application is made, and in the next G.O. he finds himself passed over in favour of a youth of condition, who is admirably calculated to be the interpreter of a language of which he does not know the alphabet. Another youth of similar accomplishments has won the prize from many competitors, by having been the lucky bearer from home of a parcel of female trumpery for a lady in office.” The cauterizing spirit of retrenchment has mingled its bitterness in the cup. The picture is doubtless highly coloured in the work before us, which breathes throughout the language of a wounded and resentful heart; but we fear the sentiments are too generally felt throughout the Indian army; and their pernicious effect upon the social system of India follows as a corollary.

Twenty years ago, a young officer in the service of the Company occupied a certain space in the eyes of the community at large. He was invited to the best tables; he lifted up his head with a conscious equality in the best circles. It is no longer so. The poor cadet or ensign, if he summons sufficient courage to pay a morning visit to a civilian, meets with a reception so closely akin to repulse, that he is never likely to repeat the experiment. It is better, however, to dismiss a topic so painful. But in an analysis of Anglo-Indian society, in which the junior officers of the Company’s service, not many years since, formed by no means the least interesting class, it could not have been altogether omitted.

The peculiarities of English society in India, present, it is true, many tempting subjects of caricature. But they are essentially undramatic. A genteel comedy, consisting of Anglo-Indian dialogue, would be hissed from the stage. There can be no wit, where the range of its excursions is so circumscribed; and the constant recurrence of the same faces, or nearly the same, in every party, stifles one of the strongest incentives to intellectual gladiatorship. It is the same thing, though on a smaller scale, at theuddy table. At the beginning of the voyage, perhaps for two or three days, the powers of each are taxed to the utmost, and lively things are said and reciprocated. But after a few rounds, the ammunition is expended. Identity of countenance, day after day, is a wet blanket not to wit only, but to that humbler facetiousness, which aspires merely to mirth. And nowhere is its deadening effect felt more than in the salons of India. Neither Congreve nor Sheridan could construct, out of the fashionable topics that float on the surface of an Anglo-Indian conversation, any thing like the fierce-and-carte dialogues of *Love for Love* or the *School for Scandal*. There is no scarcity of Mrs. Sullens and Mrs. Candours, Sir Benjamin

Backbites, or Sneerwells. Calcutta and Madras have their “scandalous colleges,” that confer diplomas to kill characters by wholesale. But Anglo-Indian tittle-tattle is deficient in that “delicacy of sarcasm, that mellowness of sneer,” which distinguishes our London scandal; and probably for this reason: the satire, in so restricted a space, must be conversant not with classes, but individuals; whereas by delineating the class, and then thrusting the individual into it, he shares the imputation with a hundred others, and his own quota of it is trivial and insignificant. It is the difference between the Aristophanic comedy, where a single person is ridiculed or one reputation mangled, and the comedy of Plautus or Molière, where a certain description of men is held up to laughter or reproach, and the individual merely dramatizes the class amongst which he has been placed. Anglo-Indian societies, on the other hand, supplying no classes, the individual himself must be laid upon the dissecting-table, and unsparingly cut up by the operators. Hence it is that, instead of sarcasm, every dialogue teems with defamation—unvarnished abuse—which the good taste of English scandal would not endure for a moment. We recur, therefore, to our former aphorism, that the dialogue of an Indian coterie is essentially undramatic. The author of the *East-India Sketch Book* has given us a specimen or two of conversations, having all the appearance of fac-similes, which seem strongly to illustrate, not only the aphorism, but the distinction we have pointed out between the polished satire, which ranges over varieties and classes, and the blunt cudgel-play of Anglo-Indian scandal, which batters specific individuals.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. Parke are meditating a ball at an up-country station, and have determined to make “quite a general thing of it.”

“Yes, on due reflection,” said the Colonel, “it will be advisable to ask every body. I may be removed, Anne, nobody can say how soon. And at my time of life, it is better to be on amicable terms with my officers; you understand, Mrs. Parke?—A word to the wise—humph!”

“It is a pity you did not come to that conclusion sooner,” said Mrs. Parke amiably, “for every officer of ours has sent a refusal, *except Grampus, who goes any where for a feed gratis.*”

“I don’t care,—so much the better,” returned Lieutenant-Colonel Parke, sulkily; “my young men want a few court-martials amongst them, and I’ll see if I can’t have two or three of them in arrest before long. I’ll have them out to squad-drill, and see how they’ll like it,—humph!”

Mrs. Parke turned away, half in a pet with her model for all colonels, past, present, and to come, and half angry at the defiance implied by the declining of all the officers of their own regiment except Mr. Grampus, who, as Mrs. Parke elegantly expressed it, went *any where for a feed gratis.*

She looked over her notes with all the haste the difficulty she found in decyphering any autograph, that was less than the magnitude of round hand, permitted. Mrs. Parke had great disadvantages to contend with: some said “old Parke had picked her up at a charity-school at Calcutta;”—some hinted that her childhood had been spent under auspices much less unexceptionable. There were many and divers reports afloat, but one point of accordance existed amongst all—Mrs. Parke was originally *nobody*, had bad manners—most unforgivable awkwardness of address—unusually plain person, &c.

To illustrate still further the distinction we have ventured, in the sketch entitled "a Tour of Visits," the visitor arrives in the midst of a morning-conversation, in which characters are dissected with the coarsest butchery.

"What upon earth placed that man at the head of a force? It is an enormity sufficient to afford matter of memorial to the Honourable Court. A frontier station on the borders of a foreign territory is a door worth keeping locked with strong springs, and to put such a warder over it!—a man who has neither head to direct, nor hand to execute."

"Nor bull-headedness enough to compensate for his deficiency in mental vigour. *He is over flexible to the touch of his native butler,*" said the Major.

"Ah! if it were permitted, 'I could a tale unfold,' of a man who, without common sense, truth, honour, or honesty, military skill, or—military courage, solely from his relationship to a man in office, is kept in an important position, in which he can only injure the government he serves and ruin the officers who have the misfortune to serve under him."

"You and the weather are getting warm, Mr. Mulgrave. Pull the pun-kah, you Bhoi," said Mrs. Erskine, rather enjoying the bitterness of the young man.

"Don't stop him," said the major growlingly, "he speaks only the truth, which, if not always safe, is always worth hearing. That *secret report* system is abominable. * * * An officer commanding a corps may be superseded, even before he suspect the possibility of it,—solely because *this wretch*, Colonel —, thinks fit, from personal pique, to describe him as *incompetent*, he himself being no better a judge than I am of indigo. The army wants pruning—and — should be sent to the invalids forthwith."

"Oh, for a free press!" said Mulgrave; "that alone contains a cure for more than half the complaints of the body military."

We must be sparing of extracts, however. But the spirit and style of the military conversation we have quoted, may surely make prudent or thinking minds pause, when they ask themselves whether a free press would be so safe or efficient a remedy for military grievances as Lieutenant Mulgrave supposes? A newspaper, breathing the spirit of these grumbings, would not be so much the safety-valve, through which the discontents and heart-burnings of the community would evaporate, as the lion's mouth, into which each individual would drop the hoarded spleen of his own malice and disappointment. If colonels and commandants were to be as roughly handled in the columns of a public journal, as they are at the breakfast or tiffin-tables of the settlement, it is pretty obvious that the "tone of society," to use the author's favourite phrase, would be very far from being improved. But it is worth while to observe the sophism, under which he shelters himself, when he contends for the right of unrestricted animadversion upon official characters. The actions of public servants are public property, he says, and no man holds office exempt from this condition. The press, therefore, the organ of the public, has the right of stamping them with the brand of shame. What a world of exceptions and reservations is excluded from this inflexible generality—exceptions and reservations sufficient of themselves to constitute the rule from which they are shut out! It assumes that there is no other channel, through which a complaint against official men can be transmitted; that military malversations are cognizable before no other tribunal,

and that a free press may be made an efficient substitute for a court of enquiry or a court-martial. So delighted is the writer with his syllogism, that the mischief worked by mere accusation, without proof, where there is neither time nor opportunity for adducing evidence to contradict it; the intermediate torture inflicted upon families and connexions, upon all, in short, who sympathize with the honour that is stained and the reputation that is wounded—to say nothing of the exasperated feelings of the party himself, and the modes of vindication to which they would goad him; all this gives him no concern whatever. Is it, however, extravagant to say that a press, exercising these unlimited powers, would soon become an intolerable despotism, from which even those, who are at this moment anxious for its establishment, would be glad to escape? It would be the bull of Phalaris, and the inventors would be the first victims. Nor is it easy to compute the insecurities of private life, the uncertain tenures upon which private reputations would hang, and the gloomy distrust that would lower over social intercourse, were this system of bush-fighting, under the pretext of assailing *public men* through the columns of a journal, to be permitted. The writer, indeed, from his panegyric upon the state of the Calcutta press, seems to imply that the actions of public servants at that presidency are amenable to its jurisdiction. But though the censorship is removed, and wisely removed, the responsibility of editors is, for that very reason, augmented rather than lightened. A slight inspection of a file of Calcutta papers, would convince any one that, with all the latitude recently indulged to them, they deal sparingly in those official attacks, which seem so much to the taste of our author. In truth, no civil or military duties could be discharged, beneath the terrors of such an inquisition.

Amongst the sketches contained in these volumes, there is a full-length one of an officer, shadowed under the name of Colonel Scovell. It is evidently taken from life, but deformed by the exaggerations, with which all unpopular characters are usually delineated, when they sit for their likeness to those who have been habituated, from some real or fancied grievance, to contemplate them with disgust. After a description of his dress and person, and some broad hints that his promotion was the result of connexions with men in power, and of a most grievous prostitution of patronage upon an object the most undeserving that the whole service could have supplied, it goes on thus:—

There was a long debate, amongst the influential part of the general staff, relative to his ultimate disposal. At length, it was determined to send him to —pore, which being very remote, his errors and imbecility were the less likely to be brought to the notice of superior authority. A sealed press and a strong party in the ministry were his securities; if the force he commanded were badly disciplined, the periodical movements of corps would afford them opportunity of recovery in other stations; if individuals suffered from his prejudices, which were notorious, who was to hear their appeal, when the channel by which it was to be made was *himself*? Open mutiny was the last thing on earth to be expected; and, in short, as Scovell *must* be provided for, every objection became light when weighed against this overpowering necessity.

And so he came to —pore, and remains there,—a monument of the per-

version of patronage, and a living record of the blindness, the folly, the culpable neglect of duty, in those who have permitted it.

But the imbecility of Colonel Scovell could never have produced his notoriety: it is more prominent characteristics which mark out a man from the crowd *famâ aut infamiâ*; and if they partake of his inherent littleness, they may not be the less noxious in their effects. A small reptile may bear a sting, the venom of which is mortal.

Much has been said in support of the secret-report system, and much has been said and written against it. "In the army," says a periodical writer, "it is a standing regulation, that an Inspecting-General, and indeed that every Lieutenant-Colonel commanding a regiment, shall make periodically, *confidential* communications upon the merits, the habits, the degree of proficiency in his profession, the manner (good or bad) of performing his duty, and so forth, of every officer under him; it being considered essential to the well-being of the service, that the personal character and conduct of every officer should be conveyed to head-quarters, and there understood. Undoubtedly, this system vests in officers commanding regiments and districts an enormous discretionary power,—namely, that of whispering away the reputation of men, who have no means of defence against caprice or calumny, and who thus may be secretly ruined in the opinion of those on whom their fortune depends, without their guessing at the hidden cause of their exclusion from every mark of favour. A heavy responsibility, indeed, rests upon the possessors of such tremendous means of mischief; and if detected in foul play, they will be ruined."

A man in high rank once said—"It requires a strong hand to pluck us; we are too well fledged." And so Colonel Scovell found it;—his missiles, charged with secret destruction, effected their aim,—in more than one instance with a success *fatal* to the victim driven to despair; but still Colonel Scovell lived, and prospered.

But all this was not sufficient to procure for him the extensive notoriety he enjoyed. There were, indeed, some who called these official loving-kindnesses by the ungentle name of guilt;—but these might have been committed by a man in the same position, who, in other respects, had the characteristics of an able officer, and he would never *therefore* have stood out from the mass, in the broad and marked attitude of Colonel Scovell. There required a singular combination of mental traits, to render an individual at once the terror, the abhorrence, and the profound contempt, of all within the sphere of his influence. The latter feeling was unmingled in the bosom of those only who were far beyond the reach of his tender mercies.

Colonel Scovell is married, but, as his wife has the misfortune to be *half* English, he has been separated from her some years, and soothes the autumn of his days in the pure retirement of an Indian Zenanah. To this state of domestic existence, probably, may be traced the *peculiar* tone of his conversation. That military skill is essential in an officer occupying a position so prominent as his, is a fact too obvious to be denied; but even the absence of that qualification is less to be regretted, than that his manners should be pre-eminent only in grossness as his morals in vileness. From his convivial parties the young officer retires in disgust, be he as little scrupulous as he may,—and the novice from England in indignation and abhorrence. Happily for Indian society, license of conversation is now confined to an infinitely small proportion of the worn-out veterans of the army, and even *these* do not venture it in the presence of officers of a certain standing. But that the commander of a large force should stand out conspicuous amongst his inferiors

chiefly by the unequalled atrocities of his language,—that his example should avail beyond all power of precept to lead astray the ignorant and inexperienced, is a fact no less appalling in itself than reflective of shame on those superior authorities who connive at its existence. Colonel Scovell possesses one grand source of power and influence. His extravagance is limited by the indulgences of the table;—beyond these his economy is as if dictated by a cadet's necessity;—consequently his wealth has accumulated beyond all ordinary calculations.

How far the influence of the golden shower extends, is recorded both "in tale and history." Therefore the purer the government, the more constantly will its vigilance be exerted to guard against the employment of any functionaries whose necessities may render them accessible to that corruption. The commanders-in-chief of the Indian armies are generally officers of His Majesty's service, whose competence may be unquestionable as far as distinction in their profession can confer it; but their lives having been spent in spheres widely unlike that in which they are to play so responsible a part, it follows that their knowledge of the distinguishing peculiarities of that army whose welfare is in their hands, must be gathered from the officials who surround them. If, therefore, one of these *should* be a necessitous spendthrift, whose wants compel him to accept the aid proffered by the astute, who regard him as the machine to work their will,—if the profferer *should* be such a man as Colonel Scovell, whose chief mental pleasure is the gratification of private and personal malice,—is it miraculous that many honourable have been disgraced,—many upright ruined,—in a land too where none dares exclaim, in the vehemence of his honest indignation,—"A curse on these unclean?"

If a voice so weak as the feeble one which is now essaying to be heard in free and just England, could hope to reach those with whom alone lies the power of redress for the future,—even if restitution for the past be impossible,—its best energies should be spent in the prayer,—"*Purify the government offices! Remove the evil which there ventures to stalk abroad at noon-day!*"

We can afford no more extracts from the *East-India Sketch Book*; but we have inserted the above military portraiture, as a specimen of what a newspaper would be, were it a picture-gallery, as the author evidently wishes it to be made, for the reception of caricatures so hideous. A *sealed press*, it is true, has sheltered many a Colonel Scovell; but how many, at the same time, has it sheltered, who have been most undeservedly disgraced by traits equally disgusting? Command of all kinds is an unenviable prerogative. It places a man upon an elevation, from which he is surveyed by those below through those false and refracting lights, that distort and darken every lineament and magnify every mole or speck into deformity. Every glass, that is pointed towards him, presents its object through a thick incrustation of prejudice, or wounded pride, or disappointed expectation. No doubt, there are Colonel Scovells in India, and if it be true, that the secret-report system exists to the extent described by the author, such beings will continue to plague and dishonour the army. It is a system that ought not to exist at all; for it is twice cursed;—cursing those who act upon it, and those whom it oppresses. But the encouragement of private reports from the native officers, of their European superiors, is not only a criminal violation of the regulations of the service, but the disruption of the strongest holdings of the Indian army. That subtle and mystic link, which unites

the sepoy to his British commanders would be soon snapt asunder, were the "*General Saib*" to encourage similar communications. A specific case, therefore, of these practices, if substantiated, as they might be, by an adequate weight of evidence, would bring down the severest penalties upon the head of the delinquent. The life of a military man, in India, is always beset with too many incommunities, and exposed to too many adversities, to expect of him the tolerance of so hateful an aggravation.

On the other hand, he is removed from the reach of many temptations. Rarely does it happen, that he can obtain the credit of a month's pay from the obsequious money-lenders, who foster the extravagance of the civilian. At every step, he learns a lesson of privation and hardship. Little courted by society, he is a stranger to its blandishments; and the world leaves him "leisure to be good." The young civilian, in the meanwhile, from the moment he places his foot on Indian ground, finds himself in the receipt of a handsome income. His first appointment probably fixes him in the family of a superior, whose allowances equal the pay of a whole regiment. He becomes the inmate of a dwelling, from which nothing that ministers to luxury and ease is excluded. It is here that he imbibes the first rudiments of that improvident profuseness, which becomes in after-life the great torment of his existence. His income sinks under his growing love of dissipation. The native assistant watches his opportunity, and proffers the aid, at the moment when it will be received with the least scruple as to the conditions annexed to it. At length, it becomes his habitual resource; till, year after year, his burdens increase in a fearful ratio, and the country, which industry and frugality would have rendered a mere thoroughfare to the enjoyment of wealth and its blessings at home, becomes his prison and his grave.

A few traits occur, now and then, in the work before us, of the Eurasians, or half-castes;—"a class," the writer observes, "despised almost emulously by Europeans and natives; the peculiarities of their birth uniting them at once with both nations, whilst they are separated by the strongest lines of demarcation from each." But he over-rates the numbers and the hardships of this race. For our own part, we conscientiously believe that they are not reduced to a state either of political degradation or of moral abasement. Great pains have been taken to convince them that they are treated with injustice, in their exclusion from civil and military appointments. It is the age for asserting rights; and as soon as they caught the spirit of the times, they bestirred themselves to call meetings and manufacture petitions. But in all countries, civil disabilities are entailed by birth, and it is a general theory, which has received the sanction of the oldest residents in India, that the intermixture of blood has limited both the corporeal and intellectual stature of the race, whom it is the fashion of the day to regard with commiseration.

Yet the female Eurasians constitute a large portion of the married women at up-country stations. Many of them are united to persons of respectable condition, in both services, at the presidencies; and for the most part, they perform the part of wives with tolerable effect. They are wonderfully

docile to the affectations and airs of the sex;—nothing can be more unmeaning than the eternal simper that plays on their lips, and their love of finer and baubles is, we are persuaded from long observation, constitutional. We have seen them hanging almost in speechless rapture over a box of newly-imported millinery, and entranced, as in a celestial vision, amidst the folds of a fresh assortment of French silks. They are the first purchasers, on all occasions, when a new inventory of modes is offered for sale. But it would be cruel to visit them with an austere criticism, when we advert to the unhappy circumstances of their maternity in their country education; for it is the good fortune of a few only to be educated in England. Native women, it must be recollected, of the higher class, are never the mothers of children by Europeans. They are generally of the lowest frequently menials of the most degraded description, ignorant of every moral obligation, and exercising the faint glimmering of the little reason that falls to their share in acts of petty fraud and cunning. It is to the guardianship of these beings, that their unhappy children—the children too of European gentlemen—are left for the first ten or twelve years of their lives. They are then sent to an "establishment for young ladies at Calcutta or Madras," where the little they learn is exactly that, which every thinking man would wish his wife or daughter to unlearn as speedily as possible.

Upon the whole, we have been pleased with these volumes, though in a far less degree than we expected. There is too much bitterness of feeling throughout them, where state-matters are discussed, and which is so directly traceable to individual resentment, that the satire is almost harmless. Some of the romantic sketches are absolutely flat and insipid. The work is evidently the production of a young author, enamoured of what is called the *intense* mode of writing. This affectation betrays him, upon some occasions, into a redundancy of phrase, which overlays the good sense diffused through his pages. There is a prose and a poetical side on which almost every subject may be surveyed. The danger of habitually viewing things through a prismatic medium, that reflects hues which do not pertain to them, is that of becoming insensible to the simple attributes of truth; and he who has accustomed himself to such a mode of treating matters, which are not susceptible of poetic colouring, will find, after all, that, like the *bourgeois gentilhomme*, he has been talking prose all his life-time without knowing it.

EGYPTIAN HIEROGLYPHICS.

IN a work* just published at Paris, and which is now before us, M. Klaproth has investigated the results of the late M. Champollion's labours on Egyptian Hieroglyphics, in a manner so full, clear, and satisfactory, as to furnish a distinct view of the subject, and an accurate summary of what has been done in this matter, as well as an outline of what yet remains to be accomplished, in order that the progress already made in decyphering some of these signs may lead to a really useful result.

The office could scarcely have fallen into more competent hands. The philological knowledge of M. Klaproth is so vast, the tongues he has mastered are so numerous, that the hyperbolical compliment bestowed by Cowley upon Wotton is almost the language of sober truth when applied to M. Klaproth:

Who had so many languages in store,
That only Fame shall speak of him in more.

The detection of errors and false notions, in any department of science, is so much knowledge actually gained; by divesting the subject of hieroglyphics of a prodigious mass of error, and presenting it in its true character and proportions, the author of the work under consideration may, therefore, be said to have added very materially to our stock of knowledge in this branch of archæology.

In a paper printed in our sixth volume,† and which was furnished by M. Klaproth, this gentleman gave a sort of epitome of his present work, which is constructed on the principles there laid down: its object being, as he states, “to fix the opinion of the learned upon the extent of the progress hitherto made in decyphering the graphic monuments of Egypt.”

M. Klaproth shows that, prior to the discovery by Dr. Young of what are termed the *phonetic* hieroglyphics, M. Champollion, like most persons who devoted their attention to the study of Egyptian cryptography, had no idea that the signs represented letters or sounds. Dr. Young's discovery, and the aid afforded by the Rosetta stone, diverted him, however, into a new course, which has enabled him to enlarge our means of interpreting the hieroglyphics to the utmost limit, we fear, which is practicable. The sanguine temper of M. Champollion hurried him, indeed, into the most extravagant notions as to the extent of his means of interpretation. He fancied that the major part of the hieroglyphical texts were phonetic, not ideographic; consequently, with the help of certain canons arbitrarily laid down, he professed to give off-hand translations of inscriptions and papyri; his discoveries were successively promulgated to the world, and received, we are sorry to say, in this country with greedy credulity. M. Klaproth palliates this eagerness to be deceived by observing, that although the authority for these readings was not given, they were eagerly assented to, because it was supposed that the author would not fail to justify them at a future

period. This important point, however, namely, the phonetic or alphabetical character of the hieroglyphics, has never been demonstrated by M. Champollion; and if, as there is every reason to believe from ancient authorities, especially Clement of Alexandria, those signs are mostly ideographical symbols, we are as far off as ever from being in a condition to read “hieroglyphical texts.”

But supposing it could be clearly demonstrated that the texts consist of phonetic hieroglyphics, that is, that each sign stood for a letter or sound, it is necessary that the value of these signs should be ascertained and fixed; for as the vowels (in the cartouch proper names) are commonly omitted, and the letters are not always arranged in the same order, if a sign sometimes stands for B, sometimes for M, and sometimes for T, it is obvious that we should otherwise never be sure of the exact word.

Supposing, however, all these difficulties to be got over, “there still remains,” as our author observes, “and will always remain, a difficulty which genius itself cannot overcome,” namely, to discover the meaning of the words when translated from the signs. The words belong, of course, to the ancient Egyptian language, and this language is unknown to us; the Coptic, which is a relic of the ancient Egyptian, adulterated with Greek and Arabic and vitiated by time, is itself a dead language, and exists only in some fragments of a translation of the Bible and lives of the saints. In these works, all pagan expressions relative to the ancient superstitions of the country,—the very terms necessary to elucidate the hieroglyphics,—were, of course, carefully avoided by the pious editors of those Christian works. “Such is the Coptic language, the only resource we have to enable us to understand the hieroglyphic inscriptions, supposing them to be all phonetic, accurately read and completely decyphered.”

The course which M. Champollion adopted, in translating texts, was this: he rendered the signs into words, according to his table of values, which are by no means satisfactorily established, and which he varied arbitrarily; these words, furnished by him arbitrarily with vowels, were then translated through the medium of the Coptic language, and this last process, which, if fairly and scrupulously employed, would be wholly unsatisfactory, was managed in so loose and vague a manner,—senses being attributed to Coptic words which they cannot bear, others being assigned to them conjecturally,—that not the slightest confidence can be placed in the results he professed to deduce from his experiments, which by such a process might be made to yield any thing required. M. Klaproth, in fact, accuses M. Champollion, and distinctly proves his charge, of “giving to the unknown signs the value most convenient to himself, and of constructing the very language in which he wished the inscription should be written.”

In his “Observations on the Phonetic Alphabet,” M. Klaproth shows the uncertainty which prevails throughout all the readings of M. Champollion, as well as certain liberties most unjustifiably taken with the text. The original hieroglyphics, which are exhibited in the work before us in very elegant types, are compared with the renderings, and it is clearly shown that M. Champollion has rendered them differently in different cases, often

* *Examen Critique des Travaux de feu M. Champollion, sur les Hiéroglyphes*; par Mr. J. KLAPROTH. Ouvrage orné de trois planches. Paris, 1832. Dondey-Dupré.

† Vol. vi. p. 273.

in opposition to his own laws; that the freedoms taken with the Coptic language are such as to make that language speak any meaning: in short, that there is nothing certain, nothing credible, but the translations of the cartouches, the point from whence M. Champollion set out.

As an example, not the strongest, of the vague manner in which this Egyptologist proceeded in his interpretations, we take, at random, his explanation of a group of four hieroglyphics, which, he says, denotes "king of an obedient people;" being an abbreviation of the phonetic group yielding *stn*, 'king,' and a character purely symbolical, the *bee*, a laborious insect.

"The first objection," observes M. Klaproth, "which occurs to this specious demonstration is, that it no where appears that the word *stn*, which M. Champollion would have pronounced *souten*, ever had the signification of 'king' in the Egyptian language. Nothing like it is found in ancient authors; on the contrary, we know, from the historical books of the Hebrews, that *Pharaoh* was the title of the kings of Egypt. Syncellus likewise informs us that the general name of all the kings of that country was *Pharaoh*. Julius Africanus, cited by Eusebius, attests the same thing. The only term for *king*, in the Coptic language, is *ouro*, and with the article, *piouro*, *pouro*, or *fouro*.* Another difficulty which presents itself is this, that if the root *stn* signified 'king,' it could not be found in the group in question, which consists of *s* and *t*, but there is no trace of *n*."

The Egyptian mythology of M. Champollion is of the vaguest and most uncertain character. We might perhaps expect that he would find in the hieroglyphics names of deities hitherto unknown to us, but we had a right to look for more correspondence between the hieroglyphical and recorded attributes of those we did know. M. Champollion was, we believe, but an indifferent classical scholar, and was even indebted to others for his translations from the Greek.

A decided proof of the inefficacy of M. Champollion's reputed discoveries is, that he has been unable, with the help of them, and with the aid of the Greek and demotic translations, to make out the hieroglyphics on the Rosetta stone. He has merely cited a few groups and very short passages. If his system was a sound one, the Rosetta inscription would naturally be the first to the test of which he would be desirous of bringing it; if otherwise, he would naturally shun it.

Upon the whole, without entering further into the subject, we recommend this volume strongly to the attention of English Egyptologists and antiquaries, as one which will afford them a firm footing for their future exertions.

* In the translation of the N. T. the word *Kairos* is invariably rendered by *pouro*. Other Coptic words, belonging to the same root, are *fiouro*, 'queen;' *erleuro*, 'kingdoms;' *erouro*, 'to reign.'

M. DE CHEZY.

A MONTH had scarcely elapsed, after we had recorded our sentiments of sincere grief at the premature death of two of the brightest ornaments of oriental literature in France, ere a third was added to the dismal catalogue,—M. de Chézy, of whose biography we subjoin a few particulars.

Antoine Leonard de Chézy was born at Neuilly sur Seine on the 15th January 1773. His father, Antoine de Chézy, was inspector-general of bridges and highways, and assisted in the construction of the celebrated Pont de Neuilly, the plan of which had been traced by Péronnet. He left a widow and two sons, who were brought up in Germany, with their mother, a woman of superior understanding.

The subject of this notice was educated at the Polytechnic School, which has had the glory of giving to France so many men of remarkable talents. Upon leaving that institution, he devoted himself to the study of Arabic and Persian. In 1798, he was chosen to accompany the army of the East, as it was termed, to Egypt, as interpreter, with other pupils who had acquired the oriental tongues. Sickness, however, prevented his joining the expedition, and he remained in France. In 1800, he was appointed, in a subordinate capacity, to the department of manuscripts in the Library at Paris, where "a happy inspiration," to use the words of his great master, the Baron de Sacy, "of which he made at first a profound secret," impelled him to Sanscrit literature, and secured to him the fame of being the first purveyor of its treasures to the learned of that country.

If the acquisition of the Sanscrit tongue be esteemed difficult at the present day, the impediments were at that time almost insuperable, especially in France. Wilkins, Colebrooke, Wilson, and Haughton, had not yet smoothed the thorny paths of Sanscrit learning in England; and in France, the only helps were the superficial works of P. de St. Barthelemy, and a few imperfect outlines of a grammar. With the aid of these, however, and stimulated, perhaps, by domestic vexations, which made some powerful diversion of mind necessary, M. de Chézy devoted himself with "a sort of temerity" to the study of the sacred language of the Brahmins: with what success his translation of *Sacountala* will declare, which occupied his attention till within a few months of his death.

Upon the restoration of the Bourbons, the French government, at the suggestion of the Baron de Sacy, founded, in 1815, two professorships, one of Chinese, the other of Sanscrit, in the Royal College of France, which were filled by two individuals whom the Baron must be proud to call his pupils, the first by M. Abel-Rémusat, the last by M. de Chézy. The project of founding these professorships, from which France has deservedly reaped both benefit and renown, was opposed by the late M. Langlès, and it is a singular fact, that this secret opposition was disclosed to M. de Chézy, by a letter of M. Langlès to the French minister falling into his hands, in the confusion of the *hundred days*, in 1816. This discovery was not without its effect on so sensitive a mind as M. de Chézy's. It is pretty well

known that a considerable degree of bitterness and animosity subsisted amongst the orientalists of France down to the death of Langlès, in 1825.

Upon the decease of this personage, the post of Keeper of the Oriental MSS. in the Royal Library became vacant, as well as that of Professor of Persian in the School of Living Languages. M. de Chézy, who had received the decoration of the Legion of Honour in 1815, and been enrolled, in the following year, amongst the members of the illustrious Academy of Inscriptions and Belles-Lettres, seems to have confidently reckoned upon filling the former post, to which he was recommended not only by eminent qualifications, but by having frequently officiated as the substitute of M. Langlès in his double functions, and by his having been attached to the royal library for a period of twenty-four years. The post of *conservateur* was, however, given to M. Rémusat, for what reason or through what influence is unknown; and M. de Chézy was appointed to the professorship of Persian. "His wishes," says M. de Sacy, "were not equivocal; his claims were incontestable; they were, however, overlooked. This mistake on the part of the government, might have been excused, and besides, from the eminence to which M. de Chézy had exalted his name, he might, perhaps he should, have regarded it with indifference. It was otherwise, however; and, unhappily, the disappointment embittered the remainder of his days, and probably deprived literature of some work, with which, in a more tranquil frame of mind, he might have enriched it."

The star of M. Rémusat was in the ascendant, and upon the retirement of the Baron de Sacy from the station of President of the Asiatic Society of Paris, of which M. de Chézy was one of the earliest members, M. Rémusat succeeded him.

It is melancholy to think of the pangs which these supposed mortifications inflicted upon one, who seems, from a variety of testimonies, to have been of a disposition as tender and benevolent as it was modest and unassuming. "M. de Chézy," says an informant, "was one of the kindest and most amiable Frenchmen I have ever met." *Fidèle et tendre* are the epithets applied to him by his venerable master, De Sacy. "Although disease and vexation may have saddened his heart," observes M. Naudet, "they did not sour his character. The effusions of friendship were, to him, a necessary, a consolation; resentment, if he had any, was an inconvenience, as it were something foreign to his nature. He was kind and affectionate from inclination, always devoid of envy, upright and sincere."

From the funeral oration of the personage whose words we have just quoted, the learned president of the Institute, we extract the following eulogium on the intellectual character of M. de Chézy: "Learning was to him a kind of poesy. The vivacity of his imagination, the sensibility of his soul, disposed him to identify himself, by the closest sympathy, with the brilliant and fanciful inventions of eastern genius; and poetic sentiment not unfrequently enabled him, by a species of divination, to resolve the greatest difficulties, arising from its delicate and daring combinations of ideas; difficulties which would have foiled the utmost skill of the mere grammarian. Hence it is that he was qualified to transfuse into his felici-

tous translations the delicacy, the splendour, and the sweetness of the Indian Virgil. What a charm, what a power there is in a study which delights us! How it lifts us above besieging ills, and even sometimes makes us forget their very existence! Knowing, as we do, how long M. de Chézy complained of an infirmity under which he was gradually sinking, we could not help wondering how it was that, in his state of bodily suffering, his mind could entertain such pleasing inspirations; how he could diffuse so much freshness and amenity over those faithful copies of the master-pieces of a poesy so graceful and so gay, whilst incessantly oppressed and absorbed by decaying health and the contemplation of approaching death. His last pages on *Sacountala* are but a few months' old; they were his last diversions from the dark presentiments which tormented him: they were like the flowers which blossom about a tomb."

We subjoin, in conclusion, a passage from the funeral oration of the Baron de Sacy, on account of its striking and impressive character:

"Where shall I find words to express the sentiments of grief and anguish which oppress my thoughts and harrow my feelings, in the presence of this grave, about to close for ever over one who, for more than forty years, cherished a filial attachment towards me, and whose loss has inflicted the keenest wound of all upon a heart, deeply smitten already by strokes which have succeeded each other with unexampled rapidity, and with scarcely the intermission of a single moment! Champollion, Rémusat, Saint-Martin, Sedillot, and you especially, faithful and affectionate Chézy, members of a family whom a community of tastes and studies kept so long associated with him whom you loved to regard as your head, and who enjoyed in your fame and success the precious fruits of a soil, the culture of which had been confided to him by Providence! in how short a space have you been all mowed down, and he alone remains, standing in the midst of ruins, aghast at the awful silence which reigns around him, and so absorbed in the magnitude of his losses, as to be almost insensible to the eager and soothing consolations offered to him by those, who were once your fellow-disciples, and are now partakers of his deep affliction!"

The death of M. de Chézy took place the latter end of August last, in the sixtieth year of his age.

His works are not numerous. He published the Persian poem of *Mejnoon and Leila*; and in 1831, he printed, under the name of *Apudy*,* an extract and translation of the century of erotic verses, by the poet Amaru. He has likewise published a Theory of the *Sloka*, or Sanscrit heroic metre. His principal work is "*Sacountala, Drame Indien, publié d'après le Manuscrit de la Bibliothèque du Roi, avec une Traduction nouvelle et des Notes.*" A few days prior to his death, he completed the transcription of the *Dhourtta Samâgama*, a Sanscrit drama, the manuscript of which has been placed in the hands of M. de Sacy, and will probably be printed. It is expected that an analysis of the *Râmâyana* will be found amongst his papers; he frequently mentioned it, and had undertaken to revise it this winter.

* His own name latinised, the word *ches* being rendered by the corresponding word *apud*.

SCENES IN THE MOFUSSIL.

No. I.—CAWNPORE.

ALTHOUGH to many of the readers of the *Asiatic Journal* the foreign names of places and things, adopted by European residents in India, must be familiar, yet, for the benefit of country gentlemen, &c. it will be necessary to explain and translate such words as the *Mofussil*, which cannot fail to puzzle and perplex uninitiated ears. The *Mofussil* is a term applied to the provinces; all the places, inhabited by Europeans, beyond the presidency, are called Mofussil stations, and the residents are entitled Mofussillites; but as there is nothing invidious or disrespectful in this term, those who may have barbarized a little during their seclusion in wilds and fastnesses are styled, *par distinction*, "jungle wallahs." I never could make out the precise meaning of the word *wallah*; it is usually translated 'fellow;' but to the natives of India, who apply it indiscriminately to all sorts of persons, trades, and professions, it does not convey the idea which we attach to this expression in England.

Cawnpore is one of the principal stations of the Mofussil, and is situated upon the right bank of the Ganges, about 600 miles from Calcutta. It is seldom that this cantonment has received common justice from its describers, the duty being rather annoying; military men, who, except upon service, usually object to the toils and tasks of their profession, dislike it because they are, what they are pleased to style, harassed by inspections, field-days, drills, committees, &c. &c. Those who do not choose to avow the real cause of their disgust, complain that it is dusty and hot; but these are disadvantages which it must share with all the stations within some hundred miles, while they are more than counterbalanced by the numerous enjoyments afforded by its superior size and the number of its inhabitants. With the exception of the Ganges, which rolls its broad waves beside the British lines, nature has done little for Cawnpore; but the sandy plain, broken occasionally into ravines, which forms its site, has been so much embellished by the hand of man, that an unprejudiced person, not subjected to the miseries of field-days, will not hesitate to say that it possesses much picturesque beauty. The garrison consists of a European regiment of dragoons, and one of native cavalry; several battalions of infantry, horse, and foot; one King's, and three Company's regiments of infantry; a major-general in command; and the numerous staff attached to the head-quarters of a large district. There are few civilians, two judges and two collectors, with their assistants, comprising the whole of the Company's civil servants (the aristocracy of India), who are stationed at Cawnpore. These personages, having far better allowances, and being settled in one place for a longer period, have handsomer houses, more numerous trains of servants, and live in better style than the military residents; but the difference at Cawnpore is not so remarkable as at many other stations, on account of the high rank, and consequently the large incomes, of many of the officers belonging to the garrison. Two or three indigo-planters in the neighbourhood complete the *grande monde* of Cawnpore; but there are other British

residents, who form a second circle, the owners of shops and farms, coach-makers, bakers, and tailors, to whom it must be a much more desirable place of abode than a smaller station, since it affords them the advantage of society. A solitary individual, belonging to a class which is not considered visitable in India, must feel peculiarly isolated: though he might be inclined to stoop to a lower grade, excepting where there is a European regiment, he cannot find associates from his own country; and even an intimate acquaintance with the language could scarcely enable an Englishman to feel any gratification in a companionship with Hindoos or Moosulmans, though of a rank superior to his own.

One objection made to Cawnpore is its want of concentration; the lines of the various regiments straggle to the distance of five miles along the river's bank, and it is deemed a hardship to travel so far to visit a friend: but the scene is thereby agreeably diversified, and the compounds (a corruption of the Portuguese word *campania*), which surround the bungalows, are larger than could be the case if its limits were more circumscribed. Many of these compounds are beautifully planted, and have a very park-like appearance, particularly during the rainy season, when the cultivated parts of the plain have put on their green mantle. The prickly pear is greatly in request for fences, and the tall pagoda-like aloe, with a base resembling the crown of a gigantic pine-apple, frequently intervening, forms a magnificent embellishment to the plantation. The houses at Cawnpore are, with very few exceptions, *cutoha*, that is, built of unbaked mud, and either choppered (thatched) or tiled; but they are, generally speaking, extremely large and commodious. The plans of bungalows are various, but the most common consist of three centre rooms; those opening on the front and back verandah being smaller than the one occupying the interior, which is called the hall; these rooms communicate with three others, much narrower on each side, and at the four corners are bathing rooms, taken off the verandah, which stretches all round. The centre, and largest room, has only the borrowed lights permitted by eight, ten, or twelve doors leading out of the surrounding apartments: these doors are always open, but some degree of privacy is obtained by a curtain attached to each, of a sort of gauze-work, formed of bamboo split very fine, and coloured green; these also serve to keep out the flies, while they admit air and all the light considered necessary by an Anglo-Indian, who seldom allows a single ray to penetrate into his *sanctum sanctorum*. Many of the Cawnpore houses are splendidly furnished, the chairs, tables, and sofas being of valuable wood, richly carved, with cushions and coverings of damask: but the absence of curtains, pictures, and looking-glasses, which harbour too many musquitos and other insects to be introduced with impunity, and the bareness of the walls, whose sole ornaments consist of lamps in glass shades, detract from the general effect. The floors, which are of *chunam* (finely tempered lime), are covered, in the first instance, with a matting, and in the second, with a *setringee*, a peculiar manufacture of the country, of an exceedingly thick texture, and usually woven in shaded blue stripes; or with calico printed in Brussels patterns, and so closely resembling a carpet as to

deceive all save practised eyes. This forms the general decoration of the houses in the upper provinces; and as it may appear to Europeans to be a very indifferent substitute for our worsted manufactures, it may be necessary to say a few words in explanation. With a little care, this apparently fragile material will last three years; for as the servants never enter the house with their feet covered, and the boots and shoes of the male residents or visitors, not being much used for walking, are lighter and less destructive than those intended for pedestrians, comparatively little damage is done to the floor-cloth. The bungalow will require a new chopper, and a general repair, once in three years, and when this takes place, new cloths are put down. At Mirzapore, a native city between Benares and Allahabad, there is a manufactory for carpets, which are scarcely if at all inferior to those of Turkey: but this fabric is too thick and warm for Indian wear, excepting during the cold season. The exterior of a bungalow is usually very unpicturesque, bearing a strong resemblance to an overgrown barn; the roof slopes down from an immense height to the verandah, and whatever be the covering, whether tiles or thatch, it is equally ugly: in many places the cantonments present to the eye a succession of huge conical roofs, resting upon low pillars; but in Cawnpore the addition of stone fronts to some of the houses, and of bowed ends to others, give somewhat of architectural ornament to the station. The gardens rank amongst the finest in India. In consequence of their being so many settled residents, they are much cultivated and improved; all the European vegetables, with the exception of broad beans, come to great perfection during the cold season, and the grapes and peaches, which are not common to other stations, are particularly fine. The pineapple does not grow in the upper provinces, but the mangos, plantains, melons, oranges, shaddocks, custard-apples, limes, and guavos, are of the finest quality. These gardens, intermixed with forest trees, give Cawnpore a very luxuriant appearance; it is an oasis reclaimed from the desert, for all around wastes of sand extend to a considerable distance. In the centre of the cantonments, and on the highest ground, are two stone buildings of a very imposing exterior,—the assembly-rooms and the theatre; the latter, a long oval, surrounded by a colonnade of pillars of the Roman Doric order, though ornamental to the station, is not very well adapted to the purpose for which it was intended: a horse-shoe form would have been better suited for the accommodation of an audience, for the spectators, who are seated in the back rows of the pit (there are no boxes) have little chance of hearing what is going on upon the stage. Beyond the theatre, the road leads to the race-course, which is approached by a long avenue well planted on either side, and well watered during the dry season. This avenue forms the evening drive, and at sunset it is thronged with carriages of every description, and equestrians mounted upon all sorts of horses. Chariots, barouches, bichtaks, and double phaetons, fresh from the best builders of London or Calcutta, appear amid old coaches, old sociables, rickety landaus, buggies, stanhopes, tilburies, and palanquin-carriages, the latter not unfrequently drawn by bullocks, and all in various stages of dilapidation, for no one in India cares about being seen in a shabby vehicle; those which

have borne the wear and tear of the jungles for many a long day are still deemed fit for service at Cawnpore, for there is little of that false shame to be found amongst the Indian community, which is productive of so much mortification and privation at home. The equestrians present an equally incongruous appearance,—the tall English charger, the smaller but handsome offspring of the Company's stud, and the graceful Arab, prance along by the side of the wild horses and shaggy ponies of native breed. The course, as it is termed, skirts a wide plain bounded to the right by the native city, which, though possessing nothing worthy of a visit, forms a pretty object in the distance, its mosques and pagodas peeping from the summit of a woody ridge. The plain also affords a busy, and to a stranger's eyes, an interesting scene. Groupes of natives are to be seen seated round their fires, cooking, eating, or singing after a repast, while the stately elephant, and strings of home-bound camels, loaded with forage, look like giant phantoms as the twilight deepens. The mixture of foreign and familiar objects at Cawnpore, to a person newly arrived in India, is very singular. In smaller stations, it is impossible ever to forget that we are far from home; but here, surrounded by Europeans, and beguiled by the throng of English-built carriages into the idea that we are in some old accustomed spot, the sudden appearance of a camel or an elephant, or a fantastic groupe of natives, seems quite startling. Upon one evening in the week, the course is deserted for the band of the King's dragoon regiment, which is assembled in a convenient place near the riding-school, and it is upon these occasions that the illusion is the most perfect. The equipages are drawn up two or three deep in a circle, many of the equestrians dismount, and lounging from carriage to carriage, converse with the inmates of each: we forget for a short period that we are exiles, but as the night darkens the charm is dispelled. Returning homewards, the cries of jackalls burst upon the ear, and lights glaring between the trees in the compounds display domestic arrangements which savour strongly of a foreign land: troops of servants are to be seen carrying covered dishes from the cook-room to the house, and hookah-badars, seated on the ground in the open air, are employed in making preparations for their masters' enjoyment of the fragrant weed, with its accompaniments of rose-water and other costly appendages of the chillum. We can no longer fancy ourselves in England, but the scene is animated and pleasing, and when arriving at our own abode, we find the house lighted up, the table laid, and the servant in attendance, were it not for that home-sickness of the heart, from which comparatively few Anglo-Indians are exempt, we might be content with a lot cast on the plains of Hindoostan.

There are two regular chaplains on the establishment, but Cawnpore is destitute of a church: no engineer officer will undertake to erect one for the sum offered by government, and in these days of cutting and clipping, no one feels willing to subscribe towards a building which, all agree, it is the bounden duty of the gentlemen in Leadenhall Street to provide for their poor servants. The service, under these disadvantageous circumstances, is performed alternately at each end of the cantonments, the riding-school of

the King's dragoons being given up on one Sunday; and a small bungalow near the infantry lines, in which marriages and christenings are performed, being appropriated in turn to the dwellers in the neighbourhood: neither will accommodate the whole of the station at once. This state of things is really disgraceful to Cawnpore, and unless some very active engineer officer should be appointed, and exceedingly vivid representations made of the grievance, it is likely to continue, for money seems to become scarcer in India every day.

Cawnpore, though usually a gay station, is, of course, subject to the vicissitudes produced by the fluctuating state of Indian society. It cannot, however, be so much affected by party-spirit, or the indisposition of leading residents to enter into amusements, as smaller places, and amongst so many families, an agreeable circle must always be found. In its best days, the entertainments are various, and suited to the different seasons; and notwithstanding the difficulty which is always found amid amateurs to "settle the play," the theatre is generally opened once a month, even during the hot winds. The performances are of course very unequal, depending frequently upon extraneous aid. It is no uncommon circumstance to request the attendance of the *Roscus* of some distant station, and the arrival of the "star" secures a full audience. The house is very elegantly fitted up, the benches in the *parterre* being provided with handsomely-carved backs; while all the other ornaments are particularly chaste and appropriate. It is very easy of access, several doors opening on the verandah; these outlets, however, though convenient and necessary to secure the circulation of air, are unfavourable to the transmission of sound; but altogether there can scarcely be a prettier scene than that which is afforded by this bright saloon, when crowded by officers decked in gay uniforms, and interspersed with parties of well-dressed ladies, who, however, bear a small proportion to the beaux, for independent of travellers and occasional visitors, it is seldom that there are more than forty belonging to a certain rank who are attached to the station, and this is considered a large number out of Calcutta. Much taste and talent is usually displayed in the scenery and dresses, and with one drawback, the performance of female characters by the fiercer sex, the Cawnpore theatricals are really delightful. Though sometimes an ambitious aspirant may insist upon tearing passion to rags in lofty verse, such exhibitions are comparatively rare; light farces and gay comedy are usually preferred, both by the actors and the audience, and the whim and humour frequently displayed would do credit to veteran stagers.

Outside of the theatre, the carriages and servants in waiting form a singular scene; palanquins, buggies, and vehicles of all descriptions are brought into requisition; half the attendants compose themselves to sleep, while the other half are smoking; but when summoned, they vie with their brethren in London in creating bustle and confusion, each thinking his own honour implicated in keeping up the consequence of his master.

After the play, it is customary to end the evening with a supper and ball at the neighbouring assembly rooms; the tables are laid out, and the khidmutghars, watching the movements of their masters and mistresses, place

themselves behind their chairs, and produce plates, knives, forks and glasses, ~~and~~ a singular custom in the upper provinces, where those articles are scarce, and where the guests at large parties are invited to come "camp-fashion," that is, to provide their own spoons, &c. The Cawnpore assembly-rooms are extremely handsome; those apartments devoted to dancing and the supper are built in the Anglo-Indian style, being divided down the length by two rows of pillars, leaving a wide space in the centre; sofas are placed between the pillars, and floods of light stream from the wall shades and the chandeliers. The floors are boarded, no common circumstance in India, where the depredations of the white ants are so much dreaded. None, save those who have danced upon a mat, covering a *chunam* floor, can truly appreciate the luxury of boards, and the English belle, swimming through a quadrille on a warm summer evening, can form no idea of the fatigues which her Indian friends are undergoing, while performing the same evolutions upon a clay ground, the thermometer up to a hundred, and in a perfect atmosphere of musquitos. That dancing altogether should not be banished from the Company's territories by universal consent, seems very surprising; yet so perverse is the human disposition, that an amusement the least calculated for the climate, is the most popular all over India. When other music cannot be procured, drums and fifes are introduced, and imagination can scarcely conceive the variety of torture to which the unhappy dancer is subjected. The natives look on in surprise, wondering that the saibs should take so much trouble, since professional persons are to be hired in every bazaar to perform for their amusement.

But to return to the ball-room at Cawnpore. Upon state occasions the whole compound is lighted up; an operation in which the natives delight, and which is performed by driving bamboos into the ground, and fastening a small *chirang* (an earthen lamp) to each: these cressets afford a very bright light, and when they are numerous, and the night is dark, they have a splendid effect. Strangers are directed to private houses on party nights by the illuminations in the neighbourhood, and when there is a very large assembly, the dusky countenances and white drapery of the attendants, who flock in multitudes to the spot, are never seen to so much advantage. Besides the coachmen, grooms, running footmen, palanquin and torch bearers, each person takes one servant, and those who affect state two or three, to wait upon them during the evening, and as the superior domestics dress very splendidly, they perform no inconsiderable part in the pageant.

During the cold season, all the infantry corps, forming the garrison of Cawnpore, usually encamp upon a wide plain in the vicinity, for the convenience of better ground for the performance of military evolutions, than is to be found in the cantonments. An Indian camp affords a very striking and curious spectacle, and though the admixture of trees adds much to its beauty and heightens its effect, yet when, as at Cawnpore, it arises in the midst of an uncultivated desert, the singularity of the scene it presents compensates for the loss of the more pleasing features of the landscape. Regular streets and squares of canvas stretch over an immense tract, each regiment is provided with its bazaar in the rear, and far beyond the lines,

the almost innumerable camp-followers of every description form their bivouacs. The tents of the commanding officers are indicated by small red flags; but in no place is it so easy for strangers to lose their way, there is so much uniformity in the several avenues, and the natives make such strange havoc of English names, than an hour may be spent in wandering before the abode of a friend can be found. All the mofussillites are accustomed to spend a large portion of their time under canvas, and in consequence of the necessity of providing a moveable habitation, there are few tents which do not boast more comfort than can be easily imagined by those who are only acquainted with an European marquee: all are double, the interior and exterior covering being about a foot and a-half apart; those which are double-poled contain several commodious apartments, and are furnished with glass doors to fit into the openings. They are usually lined with some gaily-coloured chintz; the floors are well-covered with setringlees, and they have convenient space enclosed at the rear by *kanauts* (a wall of canvas) for out-offices and bathing-rooms. Moveable stoves are sometimes provided for the cold weather, but there is a better contrivance, inasmuch as smoke is thereby avoided, in an imitation of the Spanish *brassero*: a large brass or copper basin, in common use, called a *chillum chee*, mounted on an iron tripod, is filled with red wood embers, and fuel thus prepared, without having the deleterious effect of charcoal, diffuses a genial warmth throughout the tent, and is very necessary in the evening; for though, during the cold season, the sun is still too fierce at noon-day to confront without shelter, as soon as its rays are withdrawn, intense cold succeeds, a sharp piercing wind sweeps along the plains, and the thermometer sinks below the freezing point. The transition is so severe between the heat of the day and the frost of the night, that European dogs can only be preserved from its effects by the addition of warm clothing. Every evening, at sun-set, the servant, who has the care of the canine race, equips each animal with a quilted coat, which is taken off in the morning. These rapid and striking changes are extremely trying to delicate constitutions, and there can scarcely be any thing more disagreeable than a state of affairs of constant occurrence, namely, exposure at one and the same time to a hot sun and a bleak wind.

Under the noontide glare, the white walls of an extensive camp stretched over a bare and sandy plain, are exceedingly painful to the eyes, but in the twilight, and at night, it assumes a romantic aspect; innumerable fires arise in every direction, horses picketed, camels and bullocks reposing in groupes, present endless varieties of forms, all softened or exaggerated by the deepening shadows, or flickering lights.

The artillery stationed at Cawnpore, horse and foot, are sufficiently numerous to form a camp of their own, which occupies another plain of vast extent beyond some very wild ravines. Upon reviews and grand field-days, it is usual for the commandants of all the corps to give public breakfasts in turn, and these military spectacles rank amongst the most characteristic and spirit-stirring amusements of the East. All officers, whether upon leave or at Cawnpore on military duties unconnected with field displays, such as

witnesses on courts-martial, &c. are expected to attend; wherefore the ladies are always sure of a gallant escort of beaux, not actively engaged in the toils of the day. Many parties proceed to the field on horseback, attended by *syces* on foot, well armed with spears, in order to ward off the attacks of loose chargers, who after throwing their riders run wild over the plains; a frequent occurrence where natives congregate, mounted upon the most vicious animals that ever submitted to the rein. Some of the ladies are conveyed upon elephants, but the majority go in carriages, which are drawn up at a convenient distance from the scene of action. The neighbouring city sends forth its multitudes on horseback and on foot, on camels, or in vehicles of native construction, and the sandy wilderness literally swarms with life. To the beautiful precision of peaceable military evolutions, succeeds the mimic war. The shock of contending battalions, the charge, the dispersion, the rally, and the retreat: squadrons of cavalry tear up the ground with their hoofs, "loud roars the red artillery," and now with their shining panoply glittering in the sun, and now obscured by clouds of dust, the assailants and the assailed appear and disappear like some vision raised by an enchanter's wand. At the breaking-up of the field-day, the invited guests gladly adjourn to the less intellectual part of the entertainment; dressing tents are provided for the ladies, who shake off the morning's dust, and repair their charms, by re-arranging the hair, and re-smoothing the drapery. The gentlemen also make a brief toilette, and then the bugle summons to breakfast. To unaccustomed eyes, nothing can be more surprising than the spacious saloons thrown open upon these occasions for the reception of company. I remember once losing my way in the intricate passages connecting the apartments of a tent, fitted up for the accommodation of a large party of ladies.

An Indian breakfast is allowed to be an unrivalled repast, and it is to be found in as full perfection in the midst of a desert, as when spread upon the princely boards of the city of palaces. Indian servants never permit their masters to regret the want of regular kitchens; all places appear to be the same to them, and our *déjeunés à la fourchette*, in camp, could not be surpassed in the land of cakes. Fish of every kind, fresh, dried, pickled, or preserved, or hermetically sealed in tin; delicate fricassees, rissoles, croquettes, omelettes, and curries of all descriptions; cold meats and game of all sorts; patés, jellies, and jams from London and Lucknow; fruits and sweetmeats; with cakes in endless variety, splendidly set out in china, cut glass, and silver, the guests providing their own tea-cups, plates, &c.

There are races at Cawnpore during the cold season, and as they have been long established, they generally afford good sport. These races form a very amusing scene, the male spectators, with few exceptions, appearing in masquerade, for the object being to divest the meeting of all military shew, the young men endeavour to imitate, as nearly as their wardrobes will permit, the dress and appointments of English country gentlemen, farmers, and even rustics: rather a difficult achievement, where there is so little opportunity of keeping up a stock of plain clothes, and where young men, not anticipating the necessity of assuming a peaceable character, have neglected

to provide themselves with a fitting disguise. Ingenuity is raked to find substitutes for the coveted garments; happy are those who possess a single-breasted coat, topped boots, and corduroys; round hats and jockey-caps are at a premium, and native tailors are employed to manufacture fac-similes of uncouth garments from all sorts of materials. Many of the gentlemen ride their own matches, and there is generally a very amusing *melée*, in which all descriptions of horses are entered, and which affords the greatest sport to those lookers-on not interested in the favourites. Prodigious quantities of gloves and lavender-water are lost and won by the ladies, and ruinous consequences too frequently result from the more serious transactions of the betting-stand. Gambling is one of the great evils of Indian life; and though much more limited in its extent than in former times, it is still productive of debt, difficulty, and disgrace to numbers of heedless young men. In Cawnpore, it is sometimes carried to a very dangerous extent; more particularly at those seasons when there are few balls and parties to divert the attention of idle youths from cards and dice: and at those periods the want of a public library is also severely felt. The supply of books is seldom equal to the demand; for though there are numerous clubs established in the various corps, and a few private collections belonging to the residents, the works which are to be found in all are chiefly of a light and desultory description. Books of instruction and reference are rarely to be purchased or borrowed, and however anxious young men may be to make themselves acquainted with the natural productions of India, or to study its political history, they must remain destitute of the means, unless they can afford to send to Calcutta or to England for the necessary materials. Had the government established libraries at the head-quarters of every district, a trifling subscription from the temporary residents would have sufficed to keep them up, and the advantage to young men of a studious turn would have been incalculable: but there are no facilities given for the acquisition of knowledge, and it must be picked up under the most disadvantageous circumstances. This, with the exception of Mhow, where a library has been established, is the case in every part of the Bengal presidency; and when the extreme youth of the cadets who are sent from school to fill up the vacancies of the Indian army, and their want of opportunities for improvement after their arrival, are taken into consideration, the highly intellectual state of society throughout Hindostan, must excite surprise. A church and a well-furnished library alone are wanting to render Cawnpore as delightful a residence, as an eastern climate and military duties will permit. It has not the reputation of being unhealthy, though in the rainy season it shares with other stations the prevalent diseases of fever and ague, and being the high road to the frontiers, many travellers pause on their journey, after having received the seeds of their disorders in distant places, to lay their remains in the crowded cemetery of Cawnpore. During the hot winds, it is burning, stifling, smothering; but all places liable to this terrible visitation (the simoom and sirocco of travellers' tales) are equally scorching, and in some districts the blasts from the gaseous furnace, from which the plague must emanate, blow all night, whereas at Cawnpore they subside at sun-set.

Persons, newly arrived from England or Calcutta, may deem Cawnpore a semi-barbarous place, since wolves stray into the compounds, and there are bungalows in which the doors, destitute of locks or handles, will not shut: but the arrivals from out-stations, dwellers in the jungle, companions of bears and boars (biped and quadruped) look upon it as an earthly paradise. It is well-supplied with every article of European manufacture necessary for comfort, or even luxury, though it must be confessed that they are frequently too high-priced to suit subalterns' allowances. The bazaars are second to none in India; beef, mutton, fish, and poultry being of the finest quality: vegetables of all kinds may be purchased by those who have not gardens of their own, there being a sufficient demand to induce the natives to cultivate exotics for the market. In addition to the shops kept by Europeans, there are many warehouses, filled with English and French goods, belonging to Hindoo and Moosulman merchants; and the jewellers are scarcely inferior to those of Delhi. Cawnpore is celebrated for the manufacture of saddlery, harness, and gloves; though less durable than those of English make, the cheapness and beauty of the two former articles recommend them to the purchaser; and the gloves offer a very respectable substitute for the importations from France. Prints of fashions supply the mantua-makers and tailors with ideas, and as there is no lack of materials, the ladies of Cawnpore are distinguished in the Mofussil for a more accurate imitation of the toilettes of London and Paris, than can be achieved at more remote stations. Indeed, the contrast between the female residents, and their visitants from the surrounding jungles, is often extremely amusing.

The river's bank affords some very fine situations for bungalows, and the inequality of the ground offers many advantages to those in the interior of the cantonments. The roads are kept in good order, and as they stretch along thick plantations occasionally relieved by glimpses of European houses, or cross the broad parade-grounds and other open tracts, the bits of native scenery, a small mosque, a pagoda, or a well, peeping from the trees; the long alleys of a bazaar, and the open sheds of numerous artizans, present so many pleasing combinations, that the eye must be dull of perception which cannot find an infinity of beauty in the various drives and rides. Lucknow, the capital of the neighbouring kingdom of Oude, is only a few marches distant from Cawnpore, and forms a favourite excursion, more especially whenever any particular festivities are going on at the court. In the proper season, hunting-parties are also frequently made to look for tigers and wild hogs in the islands of the Ganges, or amid the deep jungles of its opposite shore.

ON THE THREE PRINCIPAL RELIGIONS IN CHINA.

THE history of the errors of mankind constitutes an essential branch of the history of the human mind. Whatever may contribute to illustrate the latter cannot be a matter of indifference, and the investigation of its eccentricities is not one of the worst expedients we can employ to attain that end. Those great and universal errors, which are dignified with the name of religions, those moral and theological opinions, which have, at different periods and amongst different nations, taken root and flourished with more or less power and permanency, afford a subject by no means unworthy of the attention of the philosopher, who, having, by the force of reflection, securely reached the harbour of truth, surveys, with a sentiment not wholly devoid of pleasure, the vulgar still tossed about on an ocean of fallacies. These fallacies, moreover, although they may not be so ingenious and so well combined as has been sometimes supposed, possess, at least, a fund of interest and a certain degree of intrinsic merit. Man, although not always so rational as he is presumed to be, is, however, still more rarely so stupid an animal as he has been often imagined. Superstitions, apparently the most puerile and ridiculous, have not unfrequently a basis, which is sometimes, indeed, difficult to be discovered. The time has gone by when pious Europeans beheld with horror, in the allegorical representations of the gods of India, Satan and his imps usurping the homage due to the Creator, and deplored, with an honest simplicity of heart, the blindness of the idolators supposed to be abandoned to so abominable a worship. Since we have become better acquainted with these many-headed and many-armed figures, they are no longer regarded as monstrous effigies of the enemy of mankind, but as harmless though extravagant emblems, concealing from the vulgar, but revealing to the initiated, physical or moral truths, and opinions of a sublime theology or abstract metaphysics.

It is through want of attention to these considerations, that the Chinese literati have constantly indulged in virulent declamations against the votaries of Shakya and of Laou tsze. Had they been content, in their numerous writings, with reproaching the Buddhists and the Taou ssee sect with adopting a system of theology and morals, less adapted than that of Confucius to the constitution of the empire, no one could have censured their zeal or refrained from participating, to a certain extent, in their opinion. The Jesuit missionaries at Peking, who studied the philosophy of the Chinese, restricted themselves, almost exclusively, to the doctrine of Confucius, and their attention was wholly absorbed by the sect of the literati, of whose prejudices they in some degree partook. A few of the best informed of those missionaries bestowed a hasty glance upon the writings of Laou tsze, Hwae nan tsze, Chang tsze, and others, some of whose detached expressions, and a few translated fragments of whose writings, appeared, notwithstanding, calculated to inspire the liveliest curiosity. Those ancient authors, and the moderns who have developed their doctrines, being neglected by the literati, who did not comprehend or who mistook them, were equally neglected by

Europeans, who, without having read them, boldly ascribed to those authors the most false and extravagant opinions: they were materialists, atheists, nihilists, astrologers, magicians. What philosophy, consequently, could be looked for from such writers; and if the texts they have left us are obscure and beset with difficulties, was it not the shortest and simplest course to lay them entirely aside, and consider them as non-entities? This was the approved method of proceeding down to our own time.

The philosophical and theological systems, which have been current in China, deserve, however, in many respects, to be more fully investigated, and we shall endeavour to subject to examination the three principal ones, namely, those of Laou tsze, Confucius, and Shakya Mooni.

The doctrine of Laou tsze is called in Chinese *taou*, 'reason,' 'doctrine,' 'the way' *par excellence*. What it teaches is termed *taou taou*, 'the doctrine of the doctrine.' Its founder was born B.C. 565. As we have given a short account of the life of this philosopher,* it is unnecessary to repeat the details here. Laou tsze composed several works, particularly the *Taou tih king*, a work of considerable importance, but very difficult to be understood, which contains a variety of disquisitions on ethics and metaphysics. In this work the following remarkable passages occur, which have been so often cited by the missionaries: "*Taou*, or 'Reason,' produced *one*; *one* produced *two*; *two* produced *three*; *three* produced *all things*." And again, elsewhere: "He, who is as it were visible, and who cannot be seen, is named *E*; he, who can be understood and who speaks not to the ears, is called *He*; he, who is sensible and who cannot be touched, is named *Wei*: in vain do you interrogate your senses respecting these three; your reason alone can resolve your doubts, and it will tell you that they compose but *one*." Such singular texts naturally prompt a wish to be more perfectly acquainted with the *Taou tih king*, the antiquity of which is of itself no small recommendation. It would be desirable that the Latin version in the library of the Royal Society should be published, which was executed by a missionary who devoted his whole life to the study of the language and literature of China, and which must, in every respect, be preferable to any translation that could be made in Europe.

Laou tsze had several disciples, amongst whom the Taou ssee delight to include Confucius. It is certain that the latter, after an interview with him, declared to his disciples, who pressed him to say what he thought of him, that "Laou tsze resembled a dragon;" by which ambiguous reply,—not, however, to be interpreted in Chinese, but in a favourable sense,—he avoided delivering an explicit opinion. But if it be difficult to determine the precise sentiments of the prince of the literati respecting Laou tsze, his opinions of the sect itself are more easily ascertained. "It is a great misfortune," he observes, in the *Lun yu* (Vol. II. c. 16), to follow false sects." The word *e twan*, which Confucius uses in this passage, denotes, according to the commentator Chang, the *Yang she*, who, like the Epicureans, discover virtue and good in private advantage; and the *Mih she*, whose outrageous severity of morals recognizes those only as virtuous who sacrifice

* See vol. vi. p. 82.

themselves for the happiness of others. From the former, adds the commentator, originated the *Taou kea* sect (the followers of Laou tsze); and from the latter, that of *Füh kea* (or the Buddhists), who still subsist. The opinion of the literati, therefore, is that Confucius, in the passage cited, had in view the sect of Laou tsze, the future degradation of which he foresaw, though he found nothing to condemn in the principles of the master. The passage in the *Sze ke she kea*, which some affect to consider as proof that Confucius received lessons from Laou tsze, appears by no means conclusive on this head: "He (Confucius) came to the kingdom of Chow to consult Laou tsze respecting ceremonies," says the author of that work. Since Confucius, at the date of this visit, was young, and Laou tsze had for a long time discharged the functions of grand master of ceremonies, it appears natural enough to consider this as a mere visit of business, and it is hardly probable that, in a single conversation, Laou tsze had time to expound his doctrine to Confucius and to make him a disciple.

The sorcerers, or those who addict themselves to magic, do great injustice to Laou tsze, in selecting him as their chief, and in considering him as the author of their absurdities. They pretend that he applied himself to enchantment, in order to deduce therefrom the means of curing diseases, and that he has left precepts on this subject. According to them, he taught that there are five elements or principles in the human body, fire, earth, metal, water, and wood; and they have adulterated his biography with the ridiculous fables which are related in the life of Laou tsze already referred to. Some literati, however, are of opinion that Laou tsze was always ignorant of the absurd art of the enchanters, but that certain addle-headed individuals, who came after him, interpolated passages in his works, for the convenience of sanctioning their fooleries by the authority of this eminent philosopher. In their opinion, Confucius, who survived Laou tsze six years, would not have been silent regarding so palpable an aberration from the principles of wise antiquity, and would not have refrained from denouncing magic and magicians, for he was one who could not be accused of base complaisance or culpable timidity.

If we examine the matter closely, we shall easily perceive that Laou tsze was not properly the founder of a new system of philosophy, but rather the restorer of doctrines which constituted the basis of the ancient Chinese mythology. The traces of a subtle system of metaphysics are distinguishable in all the ancient texts, and the allegorical veil which sometimes shrouds it is so slight and thin, that it scarcely requires to be raised. The origin of the world and the grand operations of nature are therein referred to rational causes. The language in which these notions are expressed is commonly mysterious and obscure, but without any admixture of fabulous notions, or of any myth which discovers a consecutive sense, and appears to have had the slightest consistency in the mind of the people: for it is necessary to distinguish carefully those figurative modes of expression, the unavoidable use of which in these matters gives rise to no misapprehension of consequence, and an intentional contrivance to veil a dogma or to decorate a legend. The real worth of allegories reveals itself; whereas it often requires the aid of

tradition, in order to obtain a positive certainty respecting the true origin of a mythological tale.

The formation of the universe was unanimously attributed, by the philosophers anterior to Confucius, to an intelligent and almighty being, called by them *Taou*, or 'Reason.' Although incorporeal itself, this Reason formed the world out of nothing, as a spring can fill up a void space. It was immense, without beginning or end, or, as one author expresses it, "without morning or night." It extended itself from heaven to earth, and throughout all parts of space, yet its extreme tenuity rendered it impalpable. It comprehended the two principles, the small and the great, light and darkness, the weak and the strong. The stars are indebted to it for their lustre, the mountains for their height, the abyss for its depth; it is that which causes quadrupeds to walk, birds to fly, the celestial bodies to move. It was its own foundation and its own root. It is intimate nature, or the essence of things, the grand pinnacle, or grand principle, the lord, the sovereign who directs all the actions of the universe. It was *one* before the creation of beings, and it contains *three in one*. One of the names of the sovereign of heaven is the *Great One*. The *Great Pinnacle* is intelligent and divine, as the saint who comprehends all things, illuminates all things, sees all things, can perform all things, thinks all things, moves all things. The two principles are not spiritual and intelligent: it is the Reason, the incomprehensible being above the two principles, which has intelligence and spirituality. The two principles are subject to a multitude of reciprocal actions; but what is the being which impresses them?—the intelligent and spiritual being; he it is who is the prince or lord of the creation. "Before chaos, which preceded the birth of the heavens and the earth, there existed," says Laou tsze, "one sole being, immense and silent, immoveable, yet always active, without ever changing. This being may be regarded as the mother of the universe. I know not the name of the being, but I designate him by the word *Reason*." "Forced to give him a name," adds the same philosopher, "I call him *Great*." The Reason is the intimate essence of all things: it has neither beginning nor end. The universe verges to an end; but this Reason has none. Invariable, prior to the birth of the universe, it was without name, but always existing. The name of Reason is the only one which the sage can give it; yet he calls it *Spirit*, because there is no place where it is, or where it is not; *Truth*, because there is nothing false in it; *Principle*, in opposition to that which is produced or secondary. This being is veritably *one*. It sustains the heaven and the earth, and has not itself any sensible quality. It is said to be pure in respect to its substance; reason, with reference to the order which it has established; nature, in relation to the force which it has given to man, and which resides in him; spirit, in regard to its mode of action, without limit and without end. It is sole and self-existent. When we wish to designate it by numbers, we call it *unity*; when by substance, *nothing*; when we speak of its agency upon beings, we name it *reason*; when we think of its marvellously subtle essence, we denominate it *spirit*; when we speak of its creative and productive energy, we term it *purify*; and combining

these five species of ideas in a single expression, we give it the name of *Reason*. The Reason is the substance of the heavens: we cannot hear it, nor see it, nor describe it by speech. What we hear, and see, and express by words is not it. There is no avenue to reach it, no aperture to see it. It has no substance which could be represented, no form which could be taken hold of. Thought cannot attain it; words cannot penetrate it. The production of all things that exist cost it nothing, and in re-absorbing all things into itself it would acquire no increase. Every thing is double; every thing has its like in the heavens and on the earth, amongst beings; the Reason alone has no equal. A single potter may manufacture a thousand vessels; but there never was a vessel that could either make or destroy the potter. In like manner, the Reason suffices for the formation of all beings, but there is no being that could make the Reason, or cause it any detriment.

The foregoing is a faithful summary of the opinions of the ancient Chinese and of Laou tsze respecting the First Cause; the repetitions arise from anxiety to preserve the words of different writers, all concurring on the same point. Amidst the efforts of an intellect which strives to exalt itself to a height which human intelligence is incapable of attaining, it is impossible to overlook one well-determined idea, strongly conceived and powerfully expressed,—that of a being supremely potent, intelligent, and creative.

There remains, indeed, a question of considerable importance, namely, whether the philosophers, who thus expressed themselves, had conceived a well-defined idea of God, as of a being distinct from the world he had formed and from the matter he had produced. The ambiguity which is inseparable from the use of certain words relative to emanation, and the production of things, would leave us in a state of perplexity, if it were necessary to affirm positively that the Chinese were deists or Spinozists; although a variety of circumstances would make the balance incline to the latter opinion.

Although the definition of the Supreme Reason be extremely well-determined in the writings of the ancient philosophers of China, all that relates to the human soul, its principal faculties and its destiny, is much less so in their doctrine. Man is a microcosm; the universe is man on a large scale: this is all we find positively stated on this subject. Human reason is the reason of the universe. The holy man, or the sage, by eminence, is like the Great Pinnacle, and spirit as he is. He is the first of all beings. His spirit is one with the heavens, the master-work of the Supreme Reason, a being perfectly unique. These expressions are constantly employed in the ancient books, but they leave doubts as to what were the sentiments of their authors relative to the immateriality of the soul, its free-will, and its immortality. Intellect was incorporeal before the formation of the heavens and the earth: no one knows to what it referred. When the two principles, produced by the Great Pinnacle, had commenced operation, corporeal shapes appeared. An impure or troubled spirit produced animals; the purer formed man. The soul of man, sensitive as well as rational, is a celestial being. The corporeal tenement is a terrestrial production. The soul re-enters the class from whence it was generated, and the body returns to whence it came. Amidst this disunion, how can the *me* (identity) be

preserved? This is a question addressed to himself by the Chinese author from whom this psychogony is borrowed. The saint imitates heaven, conforms to natural affections, is not confined by vulgar customs, nor seduced by other men. Heaven is his father; the earth his mother. The two principles are the stuff of which he is formed; time is the chain by which he is made to follow on; his purity is a celestial quietude; his repose a terrestrial firmness. When the universe exists no longer for him, it is death. When all things are in conformity with him, it is life. Repose is the abode of the soul, as the absence of all quality is the property of the Reason. Hence that famous dogma of philosophical inaction, so much recommended by Laou tsze and his early followers, and so ill-understood by more recent authors, who have affected to discover in it the principle of apathy, of the monastic and contemplative life, and of the strangest anomalies of conduct.

The sacerdotal spirit, which, throughout early antiquity, converted opinions into creeds, and philosophy into theology, has never had any influence in China. What was elsewhere made the object of mystical ceremonies, of symbolical representations, and of a sort of institution called initiation, was there discussed freely and without mystery. It must not be concluded from hence that there were no fables in China, and that the whole nation was an aggregate of sages, with cultivated understandings and minds exempt from credulity. Those very works, from whence we have extracted judicious and sensible opinions, and observations almost invariably rational, offer occasionally also, though indeed rarely, absurd notions respecting numbers, imaginary relations of physical, sidereal, and physiological agencies, the virtues of simples, the effects of mysterious arts, alchemy, astrology, divination, magic. But a trait peculiar to the Chinese is, that all these false sciences are retraced by them to the principles, good or bad, of their cosmogony. A man may fly in the air, or obtain the draught of immortality, if he can penetrate the secrets of the Reason. Genii, demons, the unicorn, the phoenix, and dragons, which are its emblematic animals, are all referred to the theory of the successive or reciprocal action of the two principles. If there be some symbols in the midst of all this, if these expositions are mixed with a few fables, we may be assured that the fables are altogether extrinsic, and that the symbols belong to foreign systems.

It is very difficult to assign with precision the period when the purely philosophical doctrine of the Supreme Reason began to be transmuted into a form of worship. We have seen that the greater part of the notions, which still form the basis of this religion, are referable to the earliest historical traditions of the Chinese, and are closely connected with the philosophical systems of the literati themselves. At all events, without now going back so far as the *Three August Ones* and the fabulous *Ten Periods*, which it is customary to place anterior to the reign of Füh he, it is well to observe that, in that of Hwang te, we find in the rebel Che yew a person attached to the doctrine of the *Kwei* and the *Shin*, or the good and bad genii. Shaou baou, the third before the great Yaou, is vehemently suspected of the same errors: the literati, moreover, do not fail to assert that, under his government, innocence, candour, and integrity were extinguished in the

breasts of most men. It is, nevertheless, clear that the belief in *genii* was checked or interrupted in the reigns of Chhuen heo and Te ko. No mention is made of it in those of Yaou, Shun, and Yu; and scarcely any trace of it occurs in the first two dynasties. The literati allege, however, that certain recluses, inhabiting the gorges of the mountains, addicted themselves constantly to superstitious practices, evoking good *genii*, contending with the bad, and striving to become *shin*, or good *genii* themselves; as the Taou ssee continue to do down to the present day. It is added, that several wicked emperors of the Hea and Shang dynasties, and particularly Kie and Shew sin, devoted themselves to magic and practised superstitious rites in honour of spirits. But these accusations, the proofs of which cannot be now furnished, appear rather to form a part of the grand system of the Chinese literati, which consists in regarding the errors of the understanding as inseparable from the weaknesses of the heart, and to believe, or affect to believe, that no one can be vicious and corrupt without being a fool. It is by no means improbable that some princes, plunged in debauchery and crime, and wearied, besides, by the incessant representations of the literati, may have adopted a system which its followers might, through policy, accommodate to their inclinations. History teaches us that the most impious princes have been sometimes the most credulous of mankind, and that magic has been the cherished error of those who boasted of having no rational creed: as if the wicked alone had a right to be dissatisfied with the established order of the universe, or that, at least, they were the only persons whose interest it was to plunge it into disorder.

Considering the constant custom of the domineering literati of China, who never fail to malign the memory of emperors, when, deserting the routes traced by Yaou, Shun, and other heroes of middle antiquity, they adopted or favoured the *E twan*, or false sects, it is singular enough to find them exalting to a level with the greatest princes, Woo wang, the warrior king, founder of the Chow dynasty, who might, perhaps, have been at heart untinctured by the superstitions of the magicians, but who marked the commencement of his reign by a ceremony well calculated to bring them into repute.

The Shang dynasty had sunk in the person of Shew sin, and the people, when delivered from the tyranny of this wretch, rejoiced at having escaped from the yoke of the *kwei*, or demons, who ruled them in the persons of this prince and his ministers. Woo wang, in their estimation, was one of the beneficent *shin*, raised up in order to restore them to happiness. Far from combatting this growing prejudice, the founder of the Chows thought he ought to take advantage of it, and one of the first acts of his new government was to declare that he was about to make war upon the evil *genii*. But as the latter were proof against the weapons of men, he determined to raise an army of *shin*, or beneficent spirits, the command of which he gave to Tsze ya, his principal general. This Tsze ya was a *shin*, or genius, who, in order to attain a superior rank to that which he occupied in the spiritual hierarchy, had feared not to expose himself to the chances of a new transmigration, and to the risks which a bad education and the con-

urrence of accidents to which human life is liable, would oblige him to incur. By great good fortune, he was *re-born* of virtuous parents, who renewed in his mind betimes the sentiments of virtue with which it had previously been imbued. Forty years of study, under the *genii* of Mount Kwän lun, had ripened this happy disposition to perfection; and at length, the genius Tsze ya, appointed commander of the imperial troops, had attacked and overthrown the dominion of the demon Shew sin, and no one ought to be more fit to continue in the invisible world what he had so well commenced in the world of sense. This is what was promulgated respecting general Tsze ya; and these were the superstitious notions, which Woo wang thought himself justified in suffering to germinate in the minds of his subjects, and from which the Taou ssee subsequently derived such important advantages.

Tsze ya was directed by Woo wang to pay a visit to the Ancient Master Yuen ssee lëen, whose abode was on Mount Kwän lun, in order to obtain two books, which were in the custody of this holy personage. One was the code of laws, which were in future to be in force throughout the empire; the other was the list of *genii*, who were to be elected protectors, in lieu of those who, under the preceding reign, had so ill discharged their duties, and had suffered the demons to usurp power. Possessed of these precious books, Woo wang began by promulgating the laws contained in the former, which laws, with the exception of a few variations, were the same as those of the sage Yaou, the virtuous Shun, the great Yu, and the illustrious Chhing thang. Woo wang took heaven to witness the engagement he contracted to cause the punctual execution of the new laws, for which he was indebted to its bounty. With respect to the list of *genii* who were to be employed under the new dynasty, Tsze ya, by order of the Ancient Master, promulgated it on Mount Ke. The eight *kwa*, or trigrams of Füh he; the ten *kan*, or 'cyclic trunks;' the twelve *che*, or 'cyclic branches;' the five primitive colours, all the chief objects of the philosophy of the literati themselves, were figured upon the altars and banners employed in the ceremony. After certain preparatory rites, Tsze ya read the diploma with which the Ancient Master had invested him, and began by dismissing the *genii* of the Shang dynasty, who retired in the utmost confusion. Tsze ya then summoned Pih-tsëen, grand general of the armies of Hwang te more than 1,500 years before. This Pih tsëen had been employed against Che yew, the rebel of whom we have already spoken. Hurried away by his valour, he had pursued too far the wreck of a conquered army, and was doomed to perish miserably in the seas of the north. From that time, he had dwelt in a deserted island, brooding without intermission over his misfortune. By direction of the Ancient Master, Tsze ya placed him at the head of 365 *genii*, with whom he gained splendid victories over the *kwei*, and in the end destroyed their fatal influence throughout the empire. Woo wang proclaimed these triumphs to his subjects, and a vast number of persons devoted themselves thereupon to the course of life led by the votaries of this sect. As their number continued to augment in an alarming measure, the emperor soon found himself constrained to prescribe bounds to

a religious enthusiasm, which threatened fatal consequences to the state. Accordingly, he ordained that the votaries of this creed should live apart from the rest of his subjects, in order that they might be better able to dedicate themselves to their metaphysical speculations. Many were banished to solitary places in the mountains, under the pretext of affording them greater facilities for their contemplative pursuits. All who made public profession of the worship of the genii, were required to imitate the example of those ascetics, and the vigilance exerted under the reign of Woo wang to prevent these anchorites from being diverted from their pious employments, occasioned a prodigious diminution of their number, few individuals feeling a call so powerful as to induce them to pass their lives in a desert, in occupations which possess no charm any longer than they are exercised in the sight of men, and are capable of attracting admirers and imitators. Under the succeeding emperors, the Taou ssee began, under various pretences, from time to time, to come down into the towns and villages; the government neglecting to enforce the sentence of honourable exile, which the politic Woo wang had pronounced against these sectaries. Some of them established themselves in the vicinity of inhabited places, set up there the images of the *shin*, of whom they were votaries, and offered them to the veneration of the people. Their numbers increased in consequence; and as the toleration of these sectaries continued during the whole of the Chow dynasty, most of the princes, and vast numbers of all ranks and conditions, became attached to their tenets. Even some of the literati embraced the opinions of the sect, wholly or in part, and compounded of that system and the Confucian doctrine of the *King*, a medley, which has contributed in no small degree to darken and perplex the notions which have reached us respecting Chinese antiquity.

It was at this period that Laou tsze appeared; whose virtue, talents, and profound knowledge of the laws and customs of the ancients, entitled him to be chosen by the Taou ssee as their head, and to have his doctrine identified with their opinions. It has been already remarked, that we shall not be in a condition to form a decided opinion respecting the tenets of Laou tsze till we possess an exact and well-commented translation of his *Taou tih king*; but considering him now only in an historical point of view, it may be affirmed that he gave an extraordinary impulse to the doctrine of the Taou sect, by lending thereto the sanction of an illustrious name and the authority of a sage of irreproachable character. He has, consequently, continued from that time the master of the Taou ssee, who never speak of him but with veneration, and regard him as a *hëen*, or an immortal of the first degree.

After Laou tsze, the Taou sect continued to acquire great accessions of numbers, until it finally triumphed completely over that of the literati, under She hwang te, founder of the Thsin dynasty, who resolved to exterminate the latter entirely. This is not the appropriate place to detail the persecutions which the literati, as well as their records, underwent during this reign, which is still execrated by the philosophers of the Confucian school. The burning of the books, and the sacrifice of a vast number of

literati, who remained steadfast to the antique simplicity of the doctrine, sealed the victory of the Taou ssee. But their triumph was of short duration. Kaou hwang te, better known by the name of Lew pang, restored the literati to distinction, and treated the Taou ssee with contempt. His example induced the grandees and official functionaries to desert the Taou sect and to attach themselves to the moral philosophy of Confucius, so that the inferior classes alone adhered to the opinions of the Taou ssee. But these votaries experienced a still more fatal check, under Ming te, of the same dynasty of the Hans, by the introduction of Buddhism into China. The priests of this religion, through the pomp of their ceremonies, the obscurity of their dogmas, and the singularity of their precepts, were far more dangerous rivals of the Taou ssee, in the minds of the vulgar, than the literati with their *king* (sacred books), their austere and simple system of ethics, and their philosophy wholly divested of the marvellous. The priests of both religions commenced a rivalry in austerities, and sought to emulate each other in a contest of fictions, miracles, and absurdities. By these means, and by degenerating more and more from the primitive object of their institution, they have succeeded in dividing between them, pretty equally, the respect of the lowest class and the contempt of the well-informed. Under the emperor Ling te, of the same dynasty, the Taou ssee suddenly acquired great celebrity by a revolt, of which one Chang kiö, belonging to a family already famous amongst the followers of the Taou sect, was the instigator and victim. This man, whilst perambulating the mountains in search of medicinal plants, unexpectedly encountered a man who called him by his name, and conducted him to a valley, where he presented him with a magical book for the cure of diseases, entitled "Secrets for Sublime Health." Chang kiö asked him who he was; the unknown replied he was the master Laou t'een, and disappeared. In the first moon of the succeeding year, the plague ravaged the country. Chang kiö, treating the sick after the precepts of his book,—that is, burning paper which he had inscribed with magical sentences, and making the patients drink the ashes mingled with water,—succeeded in curing a vast number. Those who were thus preserved vaunted of his cures, and spread abroad his praises, under the name of *Tae hëen leang she*, 'The Great Master, Affable and Good,' which he had given himself. In the ninth year of the reign of Ling te (A.D. 176), Chang kiö, confiding in the number of his adherents, took arms against the emperor, conjointly with his brother Chang leang, excited a vast number of the lower orders, and displayed the standard of revolt. But both he and his brother perished in the war, and the emperor caused the dead body of Chang kiö to be disinterred and cut in pieces; and he sent his head to the capital to be there exposed to the gaze of the populace. This defeat weakened but did not wholly extinguish this insurrection, of which the Taou sect was the pretext and rallying point, and the partizans of which took the name of *Yellow Caps*. This civil war was the commencement of that long series of calamities, which involved the entire ruin of the Han dynasty.

From this epoch, the worship of spirits has been tolerated in China; but although it has still a great number of votaries there, it nevertheless enjoys

no influence, inasmuch as the bulk of those who practise it consists of the lowest class. Under the Manchoo dynasty, now reigning, the Taou ssee have no longer the privilege of approaching the throne: the prince, who, as emperor of China, takes the title of "Son of Heaven," and exercises the functions of Grand Pontiff of the philosophical sect, in his individual capacity, and as a Manchoo, is attached to that of Buddha. Literati of a certain rank would blush at having any connexion with the followers of Laou tsze. Thus, the latter have no other class left to them but the lowest of the people, and they desert them pretty often for the bonzes of Fo-e. Nevertheless, many persons, whose rank and education ought to place them above the errors of the vulgar, have some confidence in astrology, predictions, horoscopes, and fortunate and unfortunate days, which attracts alms to the monasteries of the Taou ssee. Besides this, each condition and profession has its peculiar spirit, which takes all its concerns under his care. Every town, every mountain, every house, is likewise under the protection of tutelary genii; and it is in this particular that exists the difficulty of distinguishing the peculiar opinions of the Taou ssee from the creed of wise antiquity, which appears to have also admitted intermediate beings between heaven and man, to whom was confided the direction of the affairs of the physical world. These are domestic or household spirits, to whom the Chinese, even of a station superior to the common, address certain prayers and perform certain rites. Even those who have no confidence in them continue the practice from mere habit, and the trifling returns from this source to the Taou ssee enable them to live at their ease. The profits to be derived from human frailties afford an inexhaustible revenue to those who know how to lay them under contribution.

One of the characteristics of the sect of the Taou ssee is that of being always specially engaged in the cure of diseases by supernatural means. They consider that the infirmities of mankind proceed from the wickedness of demons, or souls of the dead. According to them, there are twenty-four demons, amongst whom are five superior to the rest; but Laou tse and Yu hwang (the 'Emperor of Precious Stone') teach those who study the Taou, the means of dispossessing demons, and of preventing them from doing mischief. Thus, the succour they bring to the sick consists of ceremonies for the expulsion of demons: they offer them meats, burn gilt or silvered paper in honour of them, and pray them to cease afflicting the patient. At other times, they substitute loud cries for prayers, which they utter either in the sick person's house, or on the banks of the nearest river, or elsewhere, and they try to terrify the evil genii, by calling them *hsh hoo*, 'black tiger,' and by stunning them with the noise produced by beating basins with little rods. They frequently make with paper and small reeds a representation of a boat with oars and sail, which they launch on the river or a lake, and then force by their enchantments the demon, who is the author of the malady they wish to cure, to enter the boat and to let himself be borne along by the current.

Another of their favourite impostures is to shut up in a glass phial some noxious insect, which they pass off as the spirit who tormented the patient.

They endeavour, by their incantations and by the noise they make, to force the insect to escape, and they then assure the patient that it will never return to torment him. Their proceedings, in short, vary according to circumstances, the means of the party who invokes their aid, or their own peculiar whim.

The Taou ssee, especially towards the beginning of the year, have strips of paper covered with magical characters, which are purchased at a very dear rate, because they possess the virtue, if suspended to the neck or hung up in the house, to keep off misfortune and to preserve health. Most frequently there appears on these strips the name of *Shin too*, the chief of the malignant spirits and he who restrains them and guards against their malevolence. Some of these strips are hung up at the doors of cattle-stalls and stables, and shepherds and grooms are so persuaded of their efficacy, that they would reproach themselves if they should neglect to provide them and any misfortune should happen to the beasts entrusted to their keeping. Thus amulets, evocations, conjurations, philtres, and all the absurdities of magic, which so long enjoyed the confidence of simpletons in the west, are still in China the business of the Taou ssee. The government does not think it worth while to check their follies, and never interferes where the matter does not exceed the bounds of mere extravagance. It, however, prohibits, and even punishes severely, certain sorceries, whereby the Taou ssee fancy they can injure their enemies, by operating, like our ancient magicians, upon their images. In this instance, it is the intention, which the government has in view, rather than the act itself, which can have no ill consequences. It is even one of the advantages attending superstitious notions, and the belief in magic, that it provides ill-disposed persons with illusory means and imaginary arms, whereby their attention is turned away from the real mischief they might otherwise effect, and their actions are rendered, if not innocent, at least innocuous: this is all we can frequently aim at doing in respect to public morals.

We thus behold in China, as every where else, the sublimest philosophy, as soon as it was obscured by a form of worship, fall into the track of superstition and absurdity. If Laou tsze attained the loftiest regions of metaphysics, his doctrine has sunk so much the lower through the stupidity, the egotism, and the knavery of his followers. Confucius sought not to exalt himself to the same height, and although those who have transmitted to us his doctrine were mostly men of narrow minds or slender capacity, it has been preserved in much greater purity than that of his celebrated contemporary. The sole end of the philosophy of Confucius, is to regulate the duties of kings and subjects, domestic relations, and the material condition of society. His ethics have had a splendid fate, which is surprising when we examine them without prejudice. His metaphysics are vague and incoherent; and whatever theology or psychology can be found in his writings, has the defect of admitting the most opposite interpretations. He degrades the idea of the First Cause, by applying the name of Reason, not merely to a substance, the mother of the universe, but to an attribute, a mode of action, an *ἐνέργεια*. Every thing has its reason, or its perfection. The

first of all is that of heaven, the true Supreme Being, according to Confucius. Heaven is intelligent and retributive. It is heaven which bestows upon beings their natural faculties and prescribes their use. Reason, in man, is the handle fitted to those natural faculties. In commenting upon an old collection of enigmatical symbols and unintelligible apophthegms, in which a host of dreamers after him have endeavoured to discover the mysteries of all the sciences and the principles of another *Cabbala*, he says, that the Great Pinnacle engendered the two principles, which he calls images. But he mentions the *Great Pinnacle* incidentally only, and he commonly goes no higher than a certain *arrangement*, which he no where defines, although he makes it the primitive, and as it were normal, condition of the universe; and than a breath or an active force, the origin of which he does not explain. The Great Pinnacle, and the Mind, are beings which the understanding cannot penetrate: and so with respect to the genii and demons, whether we regard them as distinct beings, endowed with individual faculties, or behold in them the qualities inherent in beings, as other passages might sanction.

The moralists of Confucius's time disputed about the principle of virtuous actions, which some referred to direct personal interest; others to benevolence considered as the source of whatever is honourable; others again to fate, which carries a man to good or evil by an irresistible impulse. Confucius, as we are assured by his disciples, put aside these difficult questions, and always placing in view a kind of ideal perfection, whose model is in the universe, whose principle is in us, and whose example is to be found in ancient traditions, he offered to the learned world a moral system, destitute, it must indeed be confessed, of sanction and authority. Heaven sends happiness to the good and misfortune to the wicked; but where and when, he does not say: thus leaving unfortunate virtue to shift for itself.

A family-household is exhibited by Confucius as the basis of social order. When once he gets into the practical part of his moral system, he may be considered as clear and judicious. He demonstrates, satisfactorily to a reasonable man, that it is better to be dutiful to relatives, benevolent, temperate, just, sincere, disinterested. He is enthusiastic at the very idea of that perfection which a wise man may be permitted to attain; but he is faint towards an unnatural, inhuman, intemperate, unjust, knavish, covetous man. Except a few passages, which would have no meaning at all if we did give them a favourable one, it scarcely ever happens that Confucius expresses himself explicitly respecting the immateriality of the thinking faculty, the spontaneity of actions, and the consequences of merits and demerits.

The doctrine of Confucius, taught in pomp and preached with zeal to princes and men in power, indifferent about creeds, because it inculcates none, adopting the ceremonies and the naturalism of the ancients and even the worship of domestic gods, by leaving to every one the liberty of attaching to these acts, public or private, whatever sense he pleases, has had the fate of a dominant religion. Persecuted by tyrants and supported by the friends of order, this system has supplied the foundation of the institutions on which the social edifice in China has reared for these 1,200 years past;

and as those who have embraced it have been in possession of all that gives power and influence to men,—the weight attached to talents, to education, to office, and to wealth,—they have in some measure extinguished the antique doctrine, purloining its principal tenets; and they have succeeded in persuading the Chinese nation, and, consequently, foreigners who have been curious to inquire into the subject, that their opinions were the oldest and the purest, that they formed the primitive creed of the Chinese under the first three dynasties, and that they were collected and, as it were, re-edited by Confucius. At the same time, the sectaries of "Reason," being repelled from public employments, lost ground in the same proportion as the literati gained it.

About the period of the Christian era, a new religious and philosophical system, the origin and history of which are well known, was introduced into China, where it diffused new ideas or revived tenets which had been anciently held there. Being surrounded by religious formalities, and accompanied by a train of traditions and superstitious practices, it attracted universal attention, provoking the admiration of some, the indignation of others, and soon occupied a conspicuous place in all the countries where it took root. In Buddhism, as in every other Indian system, religion walks hand in hand with philosophy, and idolatry serves as a veil to metaphysics. Little penetration is requisite to be convinced of this; yet we are not to wonder that whole nations have been deceived upon this point. It is therefore not surprising that a misapprehension should prevail respecting the meaning of the Hindu symbols, although, to speak frankly, the very extravagance of those symbols, taken in a literal sense, might have suggested the propriety of seeking their figurative meaning, wherein are expressed the mystical notions which form, in Buddhism, the basis of its secret doctrine. To take a different view of this subject, we must attribute to a mass of men, including some of great learning and judgment, a degree of folly which it is by no means becoming lightly to impute to one's fellows. Thus, nothing is better known than the following speech, put into the mouth of Shakya mooni, at the moment of his decease: "it is an error to seek out of *annihilation* the first principle of things; it was from this *annihilation* that every thing sprung; and into this *annihilation* every thing must return: this is the abyss which bounds our hopes." Such, if we trust the Chinese literati, is the foundation of the opinions of this legislator, whom the Catholic missionaries have condemned with a much greater degree of intemperate zeal, without having fathomed his doctrine.

More recent writers, with less acrimony, have not pronounced upon him a more favourable sentence, since they have affirmed, on Chinese authority, that the doctrine of Buddha was a law of annihilation; that annihilation was the principle of being; that all beings had but an illusory existence, and that, in short, the metaphysics of Shakya mooni were a positive *nihilism*. But all these objections are a mere logomachy, which the least reflection would have obviated; for who can persuade himself that a rational creature could have intended to say, in plain terms, and without a figure, that *nothing* had made *being*; that annihilation had produced the universe;

that the absolute void was the cause of all things? Is there not, in this simple affirmation, an absurdity so gross and palpable, that we must of necessity hold an individual uttering it seriously to be devoid of common sense; and are we not thereby led to inquire whether there be not, in the terms composing such affirmation, some ambiguity, the consideration of which might dispel what appears at first sight absurd and irrational? The terms, which have been rendered by *void*, *annihilation*, *nothing*, and from whence we have been induced to impute an extravagant doctrine to men of subtle powers, it is true, though in other respects constituted like those of all other countries, carry with them the negation of material attributes, corporeity, and extension. But when it is declared, at the same time, that this *void* has a heart by which it can be moved, no reflection which can afford us no understanding wherewith it can reason; that it is simple, pure, subtle, unalterable, incorruptible, perfect, intelligent; that every thing comes from it and returns to it; that it is the first principle and universal cause; is it possible to misunderstand the meaning of such a denomination, and to believe it to be any thing else than the *absolute being* of the pantheists, in opposition to that which is *relative* and capable of being comprehended by the human mind? The opponent of the absolute of Buddhism is individual extension, produced by illusion (*maya*): every thing that exists in this manner is forced to return into the absolute, after undergoing a certain number of metamorphoses.

Not one of the three religions and philosophical systems prevailing in China really offers to its followers a *faith*, or explicit creed. Moreover, there have not been wanting levellers, chiefly under the Sung dynasty, who have endeavoured to demonstrate the identity of the doctrine of the three systems; and as there is no restraint upon liberty of conscience in China, provided only that the creed be not by its nature subversive of the principles on which is based the welfare of the state, the three religions dominant there have, through the lapse of time, become so far confounded together, that the Chinese say proverbially, and without exaggeration, *san keaou yih keaou*, "the three doctrines form but one."

THE EAST-INDIA QUESTION.

REPLY OF MR. RICKARDS.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR:—In reply to your remark on my letter, inserted in your journal for October (p. 119), I cannot admit that the review which you allude to, as contained in your journal for June (p. 88), has in the slightest degree shaken my "main positions," in respect to the Company's commercial statements, as will be evident, I think, to any impartial reader, who will take the trouble to compare your reviewer's remarks with that part of my work (vol. ii. p. 550 *et seq.*) which he comments on.

Your reviewer, in the part alluded to, admits the correctness of the statement I have given in my late work of the result, or out-turn of the Company's imports from India and China for 1776-7 to 1779-80 inclusive, showing a loss on the Indian trade, including Bencoolen, for these four years, of £189,607, but a gain on the whole imports, including China, of £684,489. I then show that, with this profit, the Company had to discharge interest *alone* on their home-debts, amounting to about £215,637 per annum, or for the four years £862,548, which, however, the reviewer reduces to £799,756, by accusing me of "*charging conjecturally an exorbitant interest of 12 and 15 per cent. on the floating debt.*" Now, Sir, if you will refer to p. 556 of my work, you will perceive that this is no conjecture of mine; for I give the precise rates of interest borne by the floating debt, extracted from a parliamentary document, in which the interest on the different portions of that debt is thus stated:*

Debt to the Bank	4 per Cent.
Do. to Government for indemnity on Tea.....	12 ditto.
Do. do..... as per agreement	15 ditto.
Do. do..... for unrated Customs	6 ditto.
Do. for Freight and Demorage and Poplar Fund.....	4 ditto.

from which table your reviewer adduces, or rather *estimates* (although he must have had the actual aggregate amounts before him), that 5 per cent., as an average rate, is quite sufficient for the floating debt;† and on this assumption, reduces the sum of interest to £799,756 as above-mentioned.

Your reviewer is next particularly severe on a typographical error, which he has discovered in p. 556 of my work, where 962,548 is printed for 862,548, which an impartial reader would at once see to be a mistake of the press; since the sum there stated is nothing more than the above-mentioned annual interest of £215,637 multiplied by 4. This discovery is, however, loaded, as usual, with its share of acrimonious imputation; to all the benefit of which the reviewer is quite welcome; since, even if it were an error of my committing, it would be of little importance; for whether £962,548 or £862,548, or the reviewer's own sum of £799,756, be taken as the amount of interest, it would be difficult to show how either sum could possibly be paid out of £684,489 of profit.‡

In this state of things, I proceed to ask, in my work, how, or from what funds, dividends to proprietors were at this time paid—how commercial expenses in

* Mr. Rickards does not state the amount of the different debts; the sums subject to an interest of 15 and 12 per cent. must have been very small.—ED.

† We have no doubt that 5 per cent. is more than the aggregate amount the floating debt bore at that period. Some, perhaps a large, portion paid no interest.—ED.

‡ Mr. Rickards loses sight of the Company's large profits from investment of capital in England.—ED.

England were defrayed—and how, in short, goods were provided at home for the return trade to India?

Your reviewer has a ready answer to these puzzling questions, by assuming from official documents, quoted by Mr. Moreau, that the profits of the trade for this period were £1,146,827. But your reviewer, who dogmatizes so imperiously on the imputed errors of others, and is so confident of his own perfect accuracy, should have taken more care in quoting Moreau, whom he is ready enough to refer to when it suits his own purpose, but whose authority he treats with great contempt when quoted by me; for Mr. Moreau states the profit on the Company's trade from India and China, for these four years, to be £1,147,127, and not the sum given by the reviewer,* who nevertheless thinks I ought to take shame to myself for having shut my eyes to this sum of profit, which he has so happily discovered, and which, with the interest receivable on loans to government, he finds fully sufficient to defray home demands, and then to leave a large balance, or "surplus of commercial funds."

On this sum, however, of £1,146,827 (laying aside the erroneous amount) I have to remark,—First; that it is the *estimated* sum of profits, exhibited in the Company's usual statements, which, like all the other commercial statements issuing from the India House, I still maintain to be most unsatisfactory and inconclusive, as to the real profit or loss on the Company's trade. They are in fact mere statements made up for an occasion, and not properly balanced accounts. The profit they exhibit is therefore no better than an *estimate*: a position in which every unbiassed man, acquainted with the principles of mercantile accounts, will, I am confident, fully concur; and which, I also think, I have unanswerably proved in my last work. I therefore call the above-mentioned sum of £1,146,827 a pure assumption.† But

Secondly; your reviewer makes out this sum of profit to consist of £684,489 gain on imports, and £462,338 ditto on exports—total £1,146,827. Although Mr. Moreau makes no such distinction.‡

Now, if this were a correct instead of an incorrect statement, it is quite obvious that gains on the export trade could not be applied to the payment of dividends and interest on debts at home.§ But we are no where shewn how this profit on the export trade arose; it is, like the rest, mere assumption; whilst the reviewer is particularly severe again upon me for quoting, from Mr. Bruce the Company's historiographer, a loss on their export trade, at this period,|| of £4,652 per annum, because, he says, Mr. Bruce only states it as a loss on the two articles, viz. "woollens and metals," which every one, but your reviewer, knows constituted at this time almost the whole of the Company's exports in merchandize to India.¶

Indeed, in one of Mr. Moreau's tables (p. 42), we have an account of the

* The figures in Moreau's work are so badly written (the work is lithographed) that it is difficult to say whether £1,146,827 or £1,147,127 be the correct sum. We believe Mr. Rickards is correct; but the error of the reviewer is to his own disadvantage.—Ed.

† Before Mr. Rickards is in a condition to maintain his position, he must show, not merely that this is an estimate, but that it is an incorrect estimate.—Ed.

‡ The reviewer distinctly states that he gets the amount of export-profits by subtracting Mr. Rickards' profits on imports from the aggregate sum.—Ed.

§ We cannot understand why. If the profits on the exports were received in India, they would be accounted for here.—Ed.

|| Not at this period (1776-79), but thirteen years later (1789-90).—Ed.

¶ Mr. Bruce expressly confines himself to the woollens and metals exported to India, exclusive of those exported to China, which constitute the bulk of those items in the exports. The whole amount of the prime cost of the woollens and metals, sent to India in the six years ending 1789-90, on which the alleged loss arose, is stated by Mr. Bruce at £1,280,289 only; the sale-proceeds amounted to £1,506,062, which shows an apparent profit of £305,773; but this, Mr. Bruce says, was absorbed in the freight and charges, including "interest on prime cost," which, however, is not an outgoing.—Ed.

principal articles of export to India and China, given for distinct periods of ten years each; in which it appears that the total export of goods, after deducting stores and charges, from 1771 to 1780, amounted to £3,063,678, of which the woollens and metals cost £3,775,836, and the other (foreign) goods, £187,842.*

If, therefore, the woollens and metals were a losing concern this time, it would be satisfactory to know when arose the assumed profit; it could not be from the sale of the remaining goods, for they only averaged £18,784 per annum; or for the whole period of four years £75,136, on which it is not at all credible that a profit of £462,338 could be realized.†

But, without further adverting to the export trade, your reviewer expressly admits the gains on imports to be only £684,489, as stated by me; and if so, it is as clear as the light of day, that this is the only sum of profit applicable to home payments.‡

Your reviewer, however, regardless of admissions, and confident that his readers will feel the same faith that he does himself in his own infallibility, subjoins "the following account to exhibit (as he says) the state of the case in a clear light," viz.

Profits of trade for four years ending 1779-80.....	£1,146,827	Dividends for four years	£896,000
Interest of Government Debt, at £126,000 per annum	604,000	Interest on Debts (assumed to be commercial	799,756
		Surplus Commercial Funds...	55,071
	£1,750,827		£1,750,827

Here we have a statement consisting of five items, and being expressly prepared to place every thing "in a clear light," and to level my theory (as it is called) with the dust, it is not a little remarkable that every one of those items contains a gross and palpable error.

As to the Dr. side, I have already shewn that the first item of £1,146,827 is erroneously stated, both in respect to its aggregate amount, and likewise in containing a sum of supposititious gains on the export trade, which, even if true, would not come in aid of indispensable home payments; according to your reviewer's own admission,§ this sum ought only to be £684,489.

But, what are we to say of the second item? £604,000, put for £504,000, an excess of £100,000; not (as in the case before noticed) a mere lapse of the press, but deliberately included in a figured statement, regularly cast up and balanced, and prepared for the express purpose of exhibiting "in a clear light" a large "surplus of commercial funds."||

On the credit side, the dividends are loosely estimated at 7 per cent., on a capital of £3,200,000. Mr. Moreau states the capital, on which dividends were at this time calculated and paid, to be £3,194,080; but leaving Mr. Moreau and the reviewer to settle this difference, the dividends for the period were not 7 per cent. For the first three months of 1776-7, the dividends were 6 per cent.; from Midsummer 1776 to Christmas 1777, 7 per cent.; and after that, or to March 1780, 8 per cent.; whence it results that the dividends for the four years in question, must have amounted, if the reviewer's capital be the

* The table from which the above statement is taken we confess we do not understand.—Ed.

† Mr. Rickards assumes, that the remark of Mr. Bruce, as to the loss on the woollens and metals exported to India in the six years ending 1789-90, was applicable to all years and to the exports to China; in some years the articles, no doubt, yielded a profit even in India.—Ed.

‡ All commercial profits, of whatever kind, must be applicable, directly or circuitously, to commercial payments.—Ed.

§ Not so.—Ed.

|| This is evidently an arithmetical error on the part of the reviewer.—Ed.

right one, to £960,000, or, if Moreau's be right, to £958,221, and not to £896,000, as estimated by the reviewer.

This is pretty well, from a gentleman who taunts me with recurring to estimates, in cases where official documents are not procurable; whilst he, with all the authentic documents of the India House at his command, thinks estimates a very convenient expedient, on a pinch, wherewith to mystify plain statements, and to declaim about blunders, which, on investigation, are found, not to be his opponent's, but his own.*

The next item of £799,756, your reviewer avows to be another assumption, or estimate, on which I have already remarked, and pointed out its inaccuracy.

And the last item, with the preceding corrections, would be a large deficiency, instead of a surplus. Even were all the other items correctly given, the single mistake of £100,000 in the amount of receipts, would turn the alleged surplus of £55,071 into an actual deficiency of £44,929.

This then is the statement of "clear light," to which we are required to yield implicit faith; and this the accurate expositor of "the numerous mechanical blunders (mechanical!) with which my work abounds;" and on whose luminous statements you are disposed to rely, as having successfully assailed the "main and essential positions" of (what you and he are pleased to term) "my theory."

Your very accurate reviewer further objects, that I have not noticed an imaginary sum of interest, amounting, as he says, to £723,222 on a principal sum of £3,616,113, which, following Mr. Melvill, he pronounces, in this and previous pages, to be a balance due by territory to commerce, for supplies by the latter previous to 1765. This sum of £3,616,113 has lately been assumed as a kind of *dernier resort* by the Company's advocates and partizans, to prove, as they think, that the overflowings of commerce have, from the earliest period, been applied to make good the deficiency of territory; and the most extravagant calculations have been thereon founded in the late evidence. Having, however, completely demolished the arbitrary statements from which this sum, or balance, is drawn, in my late work (vol. ii. p. 484 *et seq.*), and the same view of this pretended balance, or supply, having been further illustrated in that part of Mr. Wilkinson's late answer, which you have inserted in p. 264, any further refutation of so unfounded an assumption, as this is, would be quite superfluous. I shall, therefore, content myself with referring the reader to that part of my late work, and to Mr. Wilkinson's corroboration; where it will be seen that the statements alluded to are mere fabrications, made up for a particular purpose; and that they have not the slightest claim to be considered as correct commercial accounts.†

Many other errors of your reviewer might be pointed out; but I decline noticing them, for the reasons assigned in my former letter. I should not have thought it worth while to offer even these explanations, were it not for the remark made on my letter in your October journal; but from this short exposition you will perceive, Mr. Editor, the kind of reviewer you have to deal with. You may now discern on which side "enormous misrepresentation" lies; whilst I shall, I think, be justified in maintaining, as I still do, that nothing has yet appeared to subvert my and Mr. Wilkinson's "main and essential positions" as to the Company's published accounts.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

London, 8th October 1832.

R. RICKARDS.

* The reviewer had not, and professed not to have, access to the India-House documents. The reviewer professes to take Mr. Rickards' own mode of stating the account, and his own authorities. By this process he has given (as he states) all the advantages to Mr. Rickards.—ED.

† This is Mr. Rickards' view, taken after the lapse of more than half a century, in opposition to the deliberate judgment of a Committee of the House of Commons at the time.—ED.

GEOGRAPHY OF CHINA.

IN THE GEOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL ATLAS OF CHINA, ENTITLED 圖 輿 廣, 'KWANG YU THOO,' AND ON CHINESE MAPS IN GENERAL.

(Concluded from p. 166.)

IN 1712, the Jesuit Du Tartre observed the latitude of Lin thaou fou, in han se, to be 35° 19' 40", and found its longitude 12° 34' 45" W. of Peking. Others Régis and Jartoux, on their return from Sening to Peking, passed through Keang chow; a city of Shen se, situated in 35° 37' N. lat. and 5° 7' 15" W. of Peking. The distance from Keang chow to the eastern bank of the Hwang ho was measured and found to be 100 *le*; Keang chow is, therefore, more easterly than the Hwang ho under this latitude. The Jesuits took observations in most of the places along this line of the river. The spot where it enters China from Mongolia, separating Shen se from Shan se, was concluded to be directly north of Keang chow, consequently this spot, which is called Shwy men thung khaw, is 5° 7' 15" W. of Peking: its latitude is 39° 47'.

Here we may be allowed to add a few general remarks upon the Great Wall, called in China *Wan le chhing*, 'Wall of Ten Thousand Le' (or simply *Chhang ching*, 'Long Wall'), and *P'ien chhing*, 'Frontier-wall,' because it separates China from Leaou tung and Mongolia. From Sha hoo khaw, in Shen se, to Ka yih kwan, its western extreme, in Kan süb, the wall is in bad condition; is a mere mound of earth, provided, however, with many strong forts, having numerous garrisons.

It was long imagined in Europe, that this vast undertaking was executed by the emperor She hwang te, of the Thsin dynasty; this point, however, requires explanation. About the beginning of the fourth century before Christ, three kingdoms existed in the part of the country now the provinces of Hih le, Shen se, and Shan se, which kingdoms bore the names of Thsin, haou, and Yen. Their territories adjoined modern Mongolia, then occupied by Turkish and other tribes, against whose incursions the princes reigning in the north of China found it necessary to defend their states. The kings of hsin defeated these tribes and built a wall from the north of Lin thaou fou, the Hwang ho, north of Yen ngan foo. The prince of Chaou likewise expelled these turbulent neighbours, and in the year 307 B.C. constructed a wall from the Hwang ho to the present frontiers of Chih le. The king of Yen was also victorious over the Turks, and he continued the wall from the north of Huen hwa foo to Leaou tung. The emperor She hwang te, of the Thsins, having united the other kingdoms in China to his own, in 214 B.C., commanded his general, Mung téen, who had been carrying on for ten years a rude sort of warfare against the Heung noo Turks, dwelling on the north of China, to inspect the walls built by the princes of Thsin, Chaou, and Yen, to complete the works necessary to unite them together into one, and to continue the wall to the place where, at a subsequent period, Wang hae low was built on the shore of the eastern sea.

Kang he was perfectly satisfied with the map of the Great Wall constructed by the Fathers Bouvet, Régis, and Jartoux, and determined to have one drawn up by the missionaries of all his states, in Tartary as well as in China. He died, in 1709, to the two last named, Father Fredeli (probably Friedel), a German by birth, and called in Chinese Fei yng, whom he commissioned to survey Leaou tung and the territories further to the east. These mathematicians departed from Peking in the beginning of May and proceeded direct to Shan hae kwan, the position of which they had already ascertained.

After traversing Leaou tung, they entered the ancient country of the Mandchoos. Here they had many difficulties to overcome, this country having been deserted for many years; most of its inhabitants had quitted it to settle in China. It appeared impracticable, therefore, to obtain the assistance, conveyance, and provision requisite for a work that was to last some months. Severe orders issued by the emperor, however, removed all obstacles, so that the undertaking was not retarded. The missionaries found that in lat. $43^{\circ} 50'$ and long. 15° E. of Peking, the variation of the needle was 1° W.

They thence proceeded to the country of the Yu phe Ta tsee, or Tartars who wear fish-skins, whence they retrograded to Dondon, a town situated 20° E. of Peking. It is to be regretted that they were not able to visit the country between the banks of the Emooli and the mouth of the Sakhalian oola, or Amoor (in Chinese, Hih lung keang); consequently they have laid down on their map this coast of the channel of Taraikāi, as well as the great island opposite the mouth of the Amoor, from the information of others. The Jesuits, in this expedition, followed the course of the Osoori, and Dondon, as we have already stated, was the limit of their journey. Some Chinese and Mandchoos, taught how to measure land and take the bearings of the compass, went to the mouth of the Amoor, crossed the sea, and interrogated the natives at the mouth of the river as well as those on the island of Taraikāi; and it was from the measurements thus taken and from the reports of these pupils of theirs, that the missionaries laid down the positions of the places on their map, from the Emooli to the Amoor, between Dondon and the sea, as well as the island of Taraikāi. The coasts of the latter and those of Tartary have been, in our time, better surveyed by La Pérouse, Broughton, and Krusenstern.

With respect to the island of Taraikāi, our geographers persist, through childish obstinacy, in giving it the name of *Sakhalien* or *Sagalien*, which in no way belongs to it. A simple blunder was the cause of this misnomer. When the maps drawn up by order of Khang he appeared at Peking, the Jesuits forwarded to France draughts of them, on which a very few only of the original names were transcribed in Roman characters. These rough draughts, which were very superficially executed and translated, were put into the hands of the celebrated d'Anville, who reduced them and published them in the work of Duhalde. The great island in question has no name in the original map, and the modern Chinese geographers gave it no other than *Ta taou*, or 'Great Island;' but there are placed before the mouth of the Amoor, or Sakhalian oola, the Mandchoo words: "*Sakhalian angga khada*," that is, 'Rocks of the Black Mouth,' which is not the name of the island of Taraikāi, but the designation of some small rocks in the basin of the Amoor. D'Anville, deceived by these Mandchoo words, which he did not understand, took them for the name of the island. Succeeding geographers, to whom the name *Sakhalian angga khada* appeared too long, curtailed it to *Sakhalien* or *Sagalien*. The name of *Tchoka*, which La Pérouse gave to the same island, it is as little entitled to; it appears to belong only to that part of the western coast visited by that navigator. The true native name of the island is *Taraikāi*. The Japanese call it also *Karafu*, from one of its capes, which projects into the sea towards the northern part of Yeso, and is probably that denominated Aniwa in our maps.

The points of Corea, where the rivers Ya lüh keang and Toomen oola discharge themselves into the sea, were determined by the missionaries themselves, who visited the places and there observed the latitudes and computed the longitudes by triangles, relative to Peking. On arriving at Khônchoon, ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~points~~ ^{points} ~~from~~ ^{from} the mouth of the Toomen oola, where it falls into the eastern

sea, the missionaries, considering the importance of this point, drew a base of forty-three *le* from this town to a high hill which is close on the sea-shore, and from whence two cites of Corea could be seen, the positions of which they had fixed by antecedent observations, and whence could be distinguished the mouth of the Toomen oola. By this expedient they determined the exact situation of the north-eastern limit of Corea, and one of the most easterly points of their expedition.

The latitude of Han chhing, the capital of Corea, had been observed by the astronomers of the Mongol emperor Khoobilay Khan who, by means of a gnomon of eight feet, determined it $37^{\circ} 27'$. By a very singular mistake, this city is named on our maps *King ke taou*, according to Corean pronunciation *Ken ke tae*, which is, however, the name of the province of the court, not of a city. In 1709, some Chinese mathematicians sent to Hang Chhing, by order of Khang he, observed its latitude to be $37^{\circ} 39'$. They measured the way from the northern extremity of Corea to the capital: they also obtained some accounts respecting the geography of the country by public officers. It was from these particulars that the Jesuits drew up the map of Corea, which forms a part of that of the whole Chinese empire, which they executed by the command of Kang he.

From Dondon, Fathers Régis, Jartoux, and Frédeli began their progress towards Peking; before reaching which, they drew up a map of the department of Yung phing foo in Chih le. This induced the emperor to wish for a map of the entire province, for which purpose he despatched them immediately after the festival of the new year of 1710. This map being completed, scarcely allowing them a few days' rest, he gave directions to them to go again into Mongolia, to construct a map of that extensive country.

They, in consequence, took the road of Barin, and commencing at the station called in Mandchoo *Soo sae bao*, or the 'Fifty Houses,' west of that city, on the banks of the Khara mooran, they reached 11° long. E. of Peking, as far as Tsitsigar, on the Sakhalian oola, whence, striking to the westward, between the 50th and 52d parallels, they reached nearly the meridian of Peking.

Returning from Tsitsigar, in lat. $47^{\circ} 24' 30''$, the missionaries had an opportunity of measuring six degrees, between 47° and 41° , from north to south, in plains extending as far as the eye could reach, without houses, trees, or even rivers of any size. But as the instrument they used for taking heights was not free from defects, there was always some difference from one degree to another.

Two other mathematicians, Fathers Fabre-Bonjour (in Chinese Shan yo chän), of the Augustine order, and Antonio Cardozo (Mae ta ching), sent by the Pope and the king of Portugal, having landed at Canton, Khang he summoned them to court, where they arrived at the beginning of 1711. Father Bonjour was appointed to join Fathers Jartoux and Frédeli in Mongolia. At Khamil, or Hami, they observed the latitude, $42^{\circ} 51' 0''$. They measured 970 *le*, from thence to Kea yüh kwan, the last post from the Great Wall, and from this and other data concluded Hami to be in long. $22^{\circ} 57'$ W. of Peking.

The same year these missionaries traversed the whole of Mongolia, and fixed astronomically the positions of the following places:—

	Latitude.		Longitude from Peking.
On the river Tuogoorik	$45^{\circ} 24'$	...	$19^{\circ} 30'$ W.
Termination of the Altai Mountains	$46^{\circ} 20'$	...	$20^{\circ} 20'$ W.
Junction of the Iben and the Selengga	$49^{\circ} 27' 35''$	...	$11^{\circ} 0'$ W.
Embouchure of the Ekhe in the Selengga	$49^{\circ} 27' 10''$	...	$12^{\circ} 25'$ W.
On the Kharà gol	$49^{\circ} 10'$	...	$10^{\circ} 15'$ W.

	Latitude.	Longitude from Peking.
Oolan Erghi	47° 15'	... 7° 14' W.
Where the river Keroolan enters Lake Kuloon } nohr	48° 47' 9"	... 0° 40' E.
Lake Toore nohr	48° 32' 35"	... 0° 3' E.
City of Khookhoo khoton	40° 33'	... 4° 48' W.
Embouchure of the Tohla in the Orkhon.....	48° 57'	... 11° 20' W.
Embouchure of the Tereldzi in the Tohla.....	47° 58'	... 8° 30' W.
South bank of Lake Booir nohr	47° 40'	
North bank of ditto	48° 1'	
Egress of the Ergone from ditto	49° 24'	
City of Bars khoton.....	48° 58'	... 2° 52' W.
Sooretoo	43° 57'	... 1° 26' W.

The position of Khoolosootae was determined in lat. 45° 24' and long. 2° 42' W. of Peking. Five or six leagues from this place, they found the remains of an inscription on marble, importing that the emperor Yung lo, of the Mings, had passed there to make war against the Mongols. This emperor reigned from 1403 to 1424. The expedition referred to in this inscription is treated of at length in the Chinese biography of this prince, with several others; it confirms the fact that it was at the source of the Onon, or Hih loong keang, that Chingiz Khan was acknowledged emperor of the Mongols.

Between the river of Shang too and the country of the Ordo Mongols, a great number of ancient ruined towns were met with. The country is very fine; possessing excellent pasturage for cattle, it has been from time immemorial well peopled. The travels of Fathers Thomas and Gerbillon in Mongolia had contributed to make this vast country well-known, and the information added by Fathers Bonjour, Fredeli, and Jartoux, who went as far as the north of the country of the Ordos, afford exact details respecting the course of the Hwang ho, which bounds it on three sides.

In order to hasten the completion of the vast geographical plan he had projected, Kang he added to the number of the Jesuit mathematicians at his court, Fathers Vincent du Tartre (Tang shan hœn) Romanus Henderer (Te ma naou) and Antonio de Mailla (Fung phing ching), who were then at Kew keang foo, in Keang se, and formed them into three parties. Bonjour and Jartoux were despatched into the country of the Ordo Mongols; du Tartre and Cardozo were charged with constructing a map of Shen se and Shan se, and on the completion of this, they received orders, soon after their return to Peking, to make a map of Keang se, Kwang tung, and Kwang se. Fredeli and Bonjour were employed in doing the same in Sze chhwan and Yun nan. Mailla, Henderer, and Regis, to whom Ho nan, Keang nan, Chih keang, and Fuh keen were allotted, did not present their labours to the emperor till the 9th moon of the year 1714. Shortly after, Bonjour and a mandarin, one of his colleagues, died in Yun nan; in their stead, the emperor sent Regis and another mandarin, whom he commanded to prepare also a map of Kwei chow and Hoo kwang, the only two provinces which remained to be done, and which they completed in 1715. Thus was this great work brought to a conclusion in the space of a few years; and although it still leaves the position of many places in Tartary very doubtful, it may be regarded as an excellent piece of geography, which has afforded us the knowledge of a large portion of Asia, which had previously been exhibited in the most erroneous manner on our maps.

The grandson of Khang he, the celebrated Khœn lung, having, in 1759, completely subdued the kingdom of the Olets and the country to which we commonly give the name of Little Bucharla, sent thither, at different times,

Fathers Hallerstein (Lew sung lin), d'Arocha (Foo tso lin) and d'Espinha (Kao chin ssee), to make astronomical observations and collect materials for a map of those vast countries, which had been very inaccurately laid down in the maps published in the reign of Khang he. These mathematicians penetrated to the west as far as Kashgar and Yarkand, and to the north-west as far as Ele. In a letter of Arocha and Espinha, dated 26th November 1759, they say that, from their observations, it is certain that the latitude of the city of Ele is 39° 35', and that its longitude is 6° and some minutes more to the west than it is placed on the maps of d'Anville. On their return from this distant expedition, Khœn lung caused new maps, of different dimensions, to be made of the whole of his empire and the contiguous countries; they were on a scale of one inch to two inches and two inches and a half for each degree of latitude. The superintendence of this work was assigned to Father Benedict. As soon as it was completed, he ordered copies of two of them to be cut on wood; the largest, that is the one on a scale of two inches and a half for each degree of latitude, he directed to be engraved on plates of copper. This last edition consists of 104 plates, each two feet two inches wide, and as they respectively comprehend five degrees of latitude, this makes the length of each one foot two inches and a half, Chinese measure. A beautiful copy of this map is in the East-India Company's library. It may be considered as perfectly accurate in respect to all the positions laid down by the missionaries themselves; but it is altogether incorrect in regard to the places situated to the northward of the country of the Mandchoos and the Khalkha Mongols, as well as those north of Ele and west of Kashgar, Yarkand, and Khotan, which city is called on this map *Eletse Khotan*.

BIOGRAPHY OF THE EMPEROR HUMĀYŪN.*

THE points of resemblance between the reign of Humâyûn and those of our Stuart and the late Bourbon dynasty, would be themselves sufficient to attract attention towards these memoirs. They were written by "a confidential domestic of his majesty," and there is no reason to doubt their authenticity:—they detail many facts omitted by Dow, but the style is unpolished and deformed by Koranic quotations. They commence with the expedition to Gujerat, A.D. 1533, and mention the discovery of the imperial treasures under a bath, which were so enormous that each person's shield was filled with precious materials: in a well also a vast quantity of gold and silver, melted into ingots, was found. The capture of the fortress of Chunar (by the stratagem and skill of Rûmy Khan, the engineer, who had deserted from Sultan Behâder) having been effected, Humâyûn proceeded to Bengal, in pursuit of the rebel-chief, Shyr Khan, where, after having obtained possession of Gour, its capital, and expelled the Afghâns, he unaccountably shut himself up in his haram. This seclusion became the occasion of various disasters; for, during this time, Shyr Khan had taken Benares and laid siege to Chunar, and was proceeding to Canouge; and when Humâyûn roused himself to oppose him (for he had assumed the title of Shah), it was too late to obviate the difficulties which his supineness had

* *Tezkireh al Vakiât*, or Private Memoirs of the Moghul Emperor Humâyûn, written in the Persian language by Jouher, a confidential domestic of his Majesty; translated by MAJOR CHARLES STEWART. London, 1832. Printed for the Oriental Translation Fund.

caused. After various disasters, he was compelled to conclude an ~~ignoble~~ peace with the rebel, who treacherously broke it by making a nocturnal attack, which threw the royal army into confusion, and forced the king to flight. "He urged his horse into the stream, but in a short time the horse sunk. On seeing this event, a water-carrier, who had distended his leathern bag (*musek*) with air, offered it to his majesty, who, by means of the bag, swam the river. On reaching the northern bank, he asked the man his name; he said, *Nizam*: the king replied, I will make your name as celebrated as that of Nizam-addyn-Aulia, and you shall sit on my throne." Encompassed by danger, the army reached Agra, from whence the king marched against his adversary, and after a most bloody battle, was defeated and compelled to return to Agra. Here treachery became manifest. He was forced to betake himself from place to place, exposed to insolence and the pursuit of his enemies, and circumvented and perplexed by the perfidious intrigues of his brother Kamrān. Yet, during these various wanderings, and notwithstanding the slights to which he was obliged to submit from petty potentates, his heart was won at Pāt by Hemyd Banu, daughter of his brother Hindal's preceptor, and a marriage took place between them. This marriage, however, caused a feud between the brothers, and is worthy of record, the bride being subsequently the mother of the glorious Akber.

An enumeration of the many indignities, acts of treachery, and of the distress which he suffered from those whom he had benefitted in other times, would exceed our limits. We cannot, perhaps, so well compare him to our Charles as to our Alfred; the moral dignity of his character, his courage in adversity, and strength of mind, occasionally, indeed, neutralized by bad counsel, make the comparison between him and the latter far from inappropriate. At one time, the want under which the king and his adherents laboured was so great, that they were necessitated to eat the seeds, fruits, and berries of the wild trees of the jungle. Misery increased upon misery, and danger upon danger; until, at length, the little army arrived at Amerkote, where the *rañā* (rajah) hospitably entertained them. Here a curious incident occurred. As the king desired the valuables of his officers to be seized for funds, Hussyn was detected in attempting a concealment, and "Kafūr, one of the eunuchs, was ordered to cut the end of Hussyn's ear, as a punishment for his treachery; but the eunuch, mistaking the order, cut off the whole ear; on seeing this, the king was very angry, sent for a surgeon, and had the ear sewn on again, assisted in the operation, and apologized to the sufferer." Here, being reinforced, he again tried his fortune, leaving his family in the fortress of Amerkote, from which he had scarcely departed, ere the birth of his son, whom he named Budr addyn Muhammed Akber, was announced to him. It is curious, that the extremity of his poverty reduced him to celebrate this occasion merely by a broken pod of musk, emblematically distributed to the principal persons. He shortly obtained possession of Jūn, where the young prince and his mother met him. Shah Hussyn here approached him, and endeavoured to persuade the *rañā* of Amerkote (though ineffectually) to desert his cause. But in consequence of a quarrel with one of the Moghul chiefs, the *rañā*

soon left him, which loss was compensated by the timely arrival of Byram Beg. Thus things continued till a peace was concluded between Humāyūn and Hussyn. With similar fortune and peril from treachery he proceeded towards Candahar, and entered Seistan, a province of Persia, where he received an invitation to continue his journey from the reigning monarch. From hence he advanced to Meshehed, and entered the sacred tomb of Imām Aly, though a heterodox Sūnni, and then went forwards to meet the king of Persia at Cazvin. A misunderstanding, however, on the score of religious doctrines, very soon arose between the two monarchs, which seems to have been accompanied with some petty persecutions. But the true cause, as subsequently developed, was the intrigues of Kamrān's partizans at the Persian court, the dislike of some Turkoman officers to the family of Baber, and the fact of Humāyūn having formerly written his own name on the first class and Shah Tahmāsp's on the second class of some divining arrows. It is even said, that at one time his assassination was contemplated. On the discovery of the object of these intrigues, Shah Tahmāsp appears to have acted with great nobleness of mind, and to have instantly resolved to enable the fugitive monarch to recover his dominions. Accordingly, they parted, Bahram Mirza, the Persian Shah's son, attending Humāyūn a small part of his way. Nothing particular occurred till his force reached Cazvin a second time, when finding Shah Tahmāsp also there, he was desired to proceed. On his arrival at Systan, instead of the 12,000 cavalry which had been promised him, 14,000 were actually placed under his command, with whom, notwithstanding some jealousies which arose among them, he took the fortresses of Bost and Candahar. Prince Kamrān, however, as he was pursuing his victorious career, marched out of Kabul and seized the passes, from which he was easily dislodged, and the king and prince Hindal directed their march against him. At their approach, Kamrān betook himself to flight, and Kabul was occupied by the royal forces: a battle also took place between him and Mirza Solimān, in which the latter was defeated. Meanwhile, Kamrān precipitately marched from B'hiker, and retook Kabul, making the young prince Akber his prisoner, which induced Humāyūn to conclude a peace with Mirza Solimān. After some skirmishes, in which Hindal greatly distinguished himself, Kamrān was again forced to escape from Kabul, and being repulsed by Solimān in his attempts on Zuffer, went to the Uzbegs, who assisted him with troops. At length Kamrān took Talicān and Zuffer, and an unfortunate misunderstanding arising between the king and Carajā Khan, that chief, with two others, and a party of Moghuls, strengthened the rebel party. Kamrān soon afterwards succeeded in routing a division of the king's army, but was compelled to retreat, in consequence of the advance of the king in person; but being besieged in his fortress, he was reduced to such extremities, that he once more sought to escape, but was taken, and pardoned, with Carajā Khan and the other revolted chiefs.

Notwithstanding the reconciliation between the brothers, on which occasion different provinces were assigned to different leaders, Kamrān meditated new schemes, and endeavoured to regain Kabul, in which endeavour

he was unsuccessful. At Kipchāk he engaged in battle with the king, in which the latter displayed much heroism, and was severely wounded; after which he was subjected to new difficulties, till he received a timely reinforcement of horses. In the course of the battle, the king, when wounded, took off his jubba or coat of mail, of which Kamrān gained possession, proclaimed the king's death, and by the display of this, as proof of his assertion, at once gained Kabul and the person of Akber. Yet, another battle following, Carajā, who had a second time deserted, was killed, and Kamrān totally defeated: nevertheless, he induced the Afghāns to make an attack on the royal camp, in which prince Hindal was slain. But these were routed with the loss of a great booty, and Kamrān escaped. At this time his fortune forsook him, for the Ghickier chief, Sultan Adam, with whom he had taken refuge, delivered him up to Humāyūn, who ordered him to be blinded, that he might cease to be the cause of disturbances. This cruel operation he bore with singular fortitude. A lancet was thrust into his eyes; "this they repeated at least fifty times, but he bore the torture in a manly manner, and did not utter a single groan, except when one of the men, who was sitting on his knees, pressed him; he then said, 'why do you sit on my knees? what is the use of adding to my pain?' This was all he said, and acted with great courage till they squeezed some (lemon) juice and salt into the sockets of his eyes; he then could not forbear, and called out, 'O Lord, O Lord, my God, whatever sins I may have committed have been amply punished in this world, have compassion on me in the next.'" He afterwards received permission to make the pilgrimage to Mecca.

Humāyūn now commenced his march to recover Hindūstan. This was followed by repeated victories, and the flight of his chief opponent, the Afghān emperor, Secunder Sūr, and the conquest of Hindūstan. But, in the midst of these events, as the muezzin was calling the hour of prayer, and Humāyūn, who was on the terrace of his library, had seated himself on a stair, on rising at the end of the proclamation, his staff slipped, and he fell to the bottom of the stairs, from which he was taken insensible, and shortly died, leaving his throne and the fruits of victories to the great Akber, who had shared much of the fortunes of his illustrious father.

From the very slender notice which we have given of this book, it will be evident that it is important to the historian. There have been few greater regal characters than that of Humāyūn, and none perhaps ever exhibited such persevering clemency towards such persevering offenders:—in him it amounted to a fault, and under the circumstances by which he was harassed, became the occasion of incessant commotions, consequently the cause of his own miseries. His resolution and high tone of mind under these difficulties, his abstinence and participation of his slender means with his few adherents, are perhaps unparalleled, at least in Asiatic history; and we shall discover not many finer traits of mutual magnanimity than in the connexion between himself and Shah Tahmāsp.

CONFESSIONS OF AN EURASIAN.

EXTRACT THE SECOND.

It seems that the Eurasian, on the death of his father, inherited considerable property; and having, to use his own phrase, determined to return home, was deputed by his fellow-Eurasians to carry their petition for a restoration to the civil and political immunities from which they deemed themselves unjustly excluded, in order that it might be presented to the Legislature. From a marginal annotation in the manuscript, it appears also that he was now in his twenty-second year.

* * * * *

"Experience, the god of this lower world, had, to this epoch of my life, been wanting to me; and to this circumstance I naturally attributed the errors and perplexities in which, from time to time, I found myself entangled. England, I fondly hoped, would in a few years supply the defects of an education so little calculated to train the understanding to the solution of those difficult problems of human conduct, on which our weal or woe depends.

"To an Eurasian, the embarkation in a large vessel was like a new birth. The ship itself was a new orb, peopled with a new race, presenting within its narrow dimensions more opportunities of studying the nature to which I belonged, than had hitherto been within my reach. A new present, a new futurity lay before me. Through the indistinct haze of anticipation, every object of hope loomed, as it were, in huge and gigantic proportions, which half-gladdened, half-appalled me. I was now wafted along the world of waters, towards a country, which the language and sentiments of the European residents of India had pictured to my thoughts as the resting-place of the fondest aspirations of the heart, the paradise that encircled all the modes and forms of earthly enjoyment. I was blest with affluence, invested with the unfettered use of it, and with such a talisman of worldly happiness in my possession, a long vista of undisturbed delight opened to my vision.

"But I had not analyzed with requisite precision the attraction which Europeans felt towards the country of their birth. It was their HOME. The letters composing that word were each so many cabalistic characters, that summoned before their eyes smiling hearths, groupes of familiar faces, village-greens, where their careless infancy had roamed, all mellowed in the soft moonlight of remembrance, or clothed with fresh life, if remembrance had failed. To me there was no home. It was a lifeless term, that awakened no sentiment and presented no picture. What heart beat for my return? What parent, what sister counted anxiously the minutes that retarded it? It was well for me that I did not dwell on these painful contrasts. It would have been too harsh a foretaste of sorrows which, till their due season, are wisely veiled from our knowledge.

"At first, all was prodigy—enchantment. I gazed on the ocean as an abyss illimitable, like that of eternity, and when the flat sands of Madras
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and the scorched hills of Pulicat sank below our horizon, felt myself pushed off on a vast and shoreless void. But though I knew not the mystic import of the word, the charities it contained, or the promises it breathed, I was returning HOME, and by habit and imitation, the word came as becomingly from my lips as it did from those of my fellow-passengers. Some of them, indeed, appeared to sneer when I joined in those delightful anticipations of home, with which they were wont to beguile the tediousness of the voyage. But it gave me no uneasiness, for they were kind and attentive to me; sometimes so officiously as to annoy me with their civilities.

"One thing, on my first embarkation, had presaged an unpleasant time of it; for I found installed in the office of chief-mate, the identical Caliban who had grinned with such savage extasy at my misadventures in the Mount-road, and as a consummation of his insolence had robbed me of Amelia Waddle. But he shewed me such marked attentions, made me so low an obeisance every time we met on deck, and exhibited so amiable a deference to every observation I made, that though I thought his politeness rather overdone, I began to stifle the unfavourable opinion with which he had impressed me;—the more so, since I found that Miss Waddle had given him little reason to be satisfied with his bargain, the capricious spoiled child having degenerated into the fretful termagant wife.

"Week after week glided away, and I began, like every body else, to be fatigued with the voyage. 'And how long do you think, sir, it will be before we get home?' I asked the chief mate, one evening, when it was his watch. 'Get home! Mr. Middlerace, get home!' he returned for answer, in a tone like that of computation,—but with a marked emphasis on the word *home*;—'why you will be *home*,'—pulling out his watch,—'aye, it's now eight P.M. Tuesday the 22d of August,—you will be at Portsmouth at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of the 5th of October.' And, idiot as I was, I did not see the banter that lurked in the forced gravity and mock politeness with which he replied to my inquiries; neither did I suspect the accuracy of his reckoning. I had seen the fellow, day after day, assiduously engaged in his solar observations, and my education had been so unscientific, that I leaped with the greatest agility to the conclusion that the day and hour of our arrival was an affair of easy computation, and having no reason to suspect the trick he was playing upon my credulity, looked forward to the auspicious day and hour with the fondest anticipation.

"And it did happen that we saw land on the day and anchored within a few minutes of the hour he had predicted, beneath a high ridge of land, intersected by a long winding valley, along which, with the aid of a glass, I could clearly discern several buildings of considerable magnitude, a street with neat and elegant houses on each side, with the steeple of a church rising pleasingly above them. 'There, Mr. Middlerace!' said Woolfenface, while they were letting go the anchor, 'there! did I not tell you we should be at Portsmouth at eleven o'clock on the 5th of October?' 'You are quite correct, sir,' I replied, looking at my watch. 'This is the 5th of October, and it is only four minutes and a half past eleven in the forenoon.' Was I deceived, or did I not discern that hideous grin on his ugly face,

which had so often disgusted me—and did not every individual of the groupe of passengers collected on the deck at that moment eye me with a look, betokening in some contempt, and commiseration in others? Such, however, was the faith my imperfect education had taught me to repose in human assertions (alas! it led me subsequently into a thousand perplexities), that I began to busy myself in immediate preparations for my journey to London, and was infinitely delighted when the purser offered me a seat in the post-chaise, in which, he said, he was about to convey the despatches to the India House.

"Overwhelmed with the idea of having at length reached *home*, full of the importance of the Eurasian mission, and not unconscious of the inspiring sensation of a considerable fortune, securely placed in the English funds, I began the bustle of packing up, requesting the chief-mate to order my trunks and packages to be brought from the hold;—and he affected to give orders to that purport, but in a tone of vociferation much louder, I thought, than was necessary. 'Below there!'—'Aye, aye, sir!' 'Trunks No. 1, 2, and 3, marked Ephraim Middlerace, Esquire!' Methought I heard the order echoed from below with shouts of laughter; but my delusion was so complete, that every suspicion died instantly away as soon as it was awakened. With a wild exultation of heart, I joined a party of passengers who were going ashore, and soon felt my feet treading, as I believed, the hallowed soil of England. But the vision was not destined to be of long duration. One of my fellow-passengers, an officer in the King's service, drew me aside—and said—'Faith! Mr. Middlerace, they are laughing at you. You have been led to believe that you are in England. By the powers, it's all a hoax;—you are now in the island of St. Helena!'

"In truth, the confederacy to deceive me had been got up with great unity of design and skill in execution. I knew it to be usual for homeward-bound ships to stop at St. Helena; but in answer to all my inquiries on that head, I was assured by Woolfenface, that *we could not possibly make St. Helena*; and in that assurance I had quietly acquiesced. Judge, then, with what surprise and indignation I received Major Nettlehead's kind intimation of the deceit that had been practised upon me.

"'Is it possible?' I exclaimed.

"'Yes,' said the major, 'I tell you so upon my honour;—and I beg, Mr. Middlerace, that my honour may not be called in question.' His tone humbled and alarmed me. I apologized, and thanked him for his kindness, assuring him I would take the earliest opportunity to tell Woolfenface that he had deceived me.

"'But you must do more,' replied my Hibernian Mentor. 'He has insulted you.' 'Most grossly, major,' I said.

"'And you must call him instantly to account for doing so,' said the major.

"'I will do so this very evening,' was my reply. 'I will tax him with falsehood, and to make his disgrace more galling to him' (I had frequently occasion to observe that the chief-mate was fond of dangling on the ladies

whenever they appeared on deck), I will tell him of it to his face before the ladies.'

" 'You mistake the matter quite,' rejoined Major Nettlehead. 'The ladies must know nothing about it. It must be done in private, and I will be your friend, and carry him your message.' I was not displeased to find the affair was to be a private one, for assuredly my courage would have faltered in reproaching Woolfenface before so many witnesses;—and more particularly before the ladies, in whose presence I always felt abashed. But the major had not yet made me understand him. At last came the explanation. I was to send him, by Major Nettlehead, a hostile message to meet me behind Long Wood, at seven the next morning. 'We must hire horses,' observed the major, 'to carry us up the hill, which is as steep, by all the powers, as the mainmast;—and I will take care of the needful.'

" 'The needful!' said I, 'I have enough for that purpose;' at the same time pulling out a handful of coin from my pocket.

" 'Pshaw!' said he, muttering between his teeth something that sounded not unlike 'half-caste ideot.' 'That's not what I mean. What I meant was, that I would accommodate you with my pistols. They are hair-triggers, and genuine Wogden's, every inch of them.'

" In a moment, obtuse as I was to the forms and conventions of European life, the truth flashed on me like lightning. 'What, major,' I asked, 'am I to fight a duel?'

" 'You have hit it,' said he, with ineffable coolness.

" 'But I never fought one in my life,' I returned.

" 'It is high time, then, you should begin,' was his placid answer.

" 'And be killed,' I continued,—'because, forsooth, Mr. Woolfenface has insulted me?'—'Precisely so,' said he; 'what better reason would you have?'

" 'But, my dear sir,' I rejoined, 'would it not be more Christian-like to forgive him?'

" 'More Christian-like, undoubtedly,' said he, 'but not quite so gentleman-like.'

" It was idle to argue with Major Nettlehead on such a subject, for he had killed his man not long before at Masulipatam, and with one of those very Wogdens, as he had himself assured me. His looks were quite fearful when he told me I should forfeit the character and privileges of a gentleman for the rest of my life, if I did not call Woolfenface out. 'And what is more, Mr. Middlerace,' said he, 'by all the powers, you must fight me if you refuse. I have offered, as you see, to be a pace-maker betwixt you, and my services must not be slighted.' Here he swore an oath that made me tremble. Thus placed between two fires, non-compliance was out of the question, and the major was instantly rowed off to the ship, which lay about two cables' length from the shore. A quarter of an hour brought him back to the spot in which he had left me. Every thing, he told me, was most comfortably arranged. Woolfenface would be behind Long Wood the next morning at the hour appointed.

" A party of passengers, amongst whom were the major and myself, had taken lodgings at a private house during our *séjour* on the island. At dinner, I sate motionless with affright. The major plied me with port wine. It was the first time I had ever tasted it. It seemed, from its strength, to be an admirable beverage for a bull; it inspired me with a sensation like courage; I congratulated myself on the discovery, and in the full glow of a manly determination to avenge the affront that had been put upon me, retired to my apartment. But in a short time, the screws by which my feelings had been raised were again loosened. Yet how could I retract? I was like the ancient Britons—before them lay the ocean, behind the Picts. I must either fight Woolfenface, or stand a shot from the unerring Wogdens of the major. But surely there were exemptions, which might be fairly pleaded from the tyranny of this barbarous custom.

" Nor was I long before I hit upon one. Was I not entrusted with an important diplomacy in behalf of my Eurasian friends? Was not the person of every ambassador privileged from a violent and unnecessary risque? At this crisis of the debate the major entered. He stated to him my scruples. He overruled them as before, and swore there was no alternative left to me. The major made two glasses of slip brandy-and-water. Strange phenomenon! I was again awakened to the task I had received—again fired with the wish to revenge it. Another glass heated me to a degree of determination still more intense. But it was a mouldering flame, like that of ignited grease, which extinguished the blaze it excited.

" I felt sleepy, or rather stupified—and the major left me, with a promise to call me punctually at the hour, telling me emphatically that, on these occasions, it was better to be too early than too late.

" I could not have been left in less pleasant company than that of my own meditations. My night was restless, and scarcely had I fallen into my first doze, when the major, with accursed punctuality, stood at my bedside. Happily, my olive tint concealed the paleness which, under similar circumstances, the European countenance would have betrayed. I lingered longer, however, at my toilette than the major liked. 'Make haste, my friend,' said he, as if we were going on a party of pleasure. 'Here are the cunning rogues,' opening the box that contained his Wogdens. 'They never miss at twelve paces; but I shall only allow you eight.' 'Eight paces!' I ejaculated. 'Surely we might as well fight in a saw-pit.' I should have continued the protest, but the major's looks awed me into silence.

" We accordingly mounted our island nags, and began to climb the road, or rather the ravine, that led to Longwood. We did not arrive at the appointed spot till half an hour at least after the time; for the horses of St. Helena are quite unmanageable without their keepers, who run behind, twisting their tails by way of rudder, which at the same time goads them along and guides them in the direction it is intended they should take. But the secret nature of our expedition rendered it necessary for us to get on well as we could without them. The Bucephalus, however, which the major bestrode, not perceiving the wonted stimulus in his rear, took it occasionally into his head to back down the hill instead of ascending it; and my own,

out of mere mimicry, made the same retrograde advances. The major, therefore, adopted the ingenious expedient of turning the heads of both animals from the point we were going to, and then to spur and whip as if it had been our object to go back again. The expedient succeeded; for in the true spirit of opposition, they backed upwards, and thus brought us to the place of rendezvous. We looked around, but Woolfenface was not to be seen.

"The major pulled out his watch. 'I shall give him,' he said, 'half an hour's law. That is the indulgence allowed by the code of honour.' Though inwardly pleased at the circumstance, I exclaimed, with affected surprise—'not come! how strange!' 'Some accident,' replied Nettlehead, coolly; 'but I cannot think he will be so uncivil as to disappoint us.' An hour elapsed, and no chief-mate made his appearance. 'What's to be done,' said I? 'Why, you must post him as a coward, or give him a horse-whipping, whichever you prefer,' continued the major, replacing his darling Wogdens in their well-padded receptacle. At that instant, his face brightened with a sudden gleam of satisfaction, for the chief-mate, attended by the purser, hove in sight. It seems, they had mounted two steeds more self-willed than our own, and after a long controversy, in which spurs and whips took an active part, they had turned them loose into the valley beneath, and proceeded on foot as well as they were able.

"The matter was soon arranged, and the Wogdens again saw the light. I was placed with my back next to the declivity, and the major, having measured out the eight paces, put a pistol into my hand, and proceeded to make some arrangement with my adversary's second. I looked instinctively the chief-mate in the face, and even at that awful moment it was in broad grin. The major was now receding to a short distance, in order to pronounce the word—fire! But in the same instant, my resolution was taken and executed. I turned my back, and ran down the valley along crags and precipices which a chamois would not have ventured to tempt. By what process I framed the resolve, I cannot for the life of me explain; it was so rapid as to outstrip all thought or volition. I pursued my flight to the beach, and having soon got back to the ship, related to the captain the incident of the morning. He was a man of good sense and amiable manners. Having mildly reprehended the chief-mate for passing such idle trickeries on an ingenious and inexperienced youth, he recommended Major Nettlehead in future to keep his Wogdens for his own use; a hint which the major, with all his Irish courage, received more calmly than might have been expected from one who had killed his man. The captain kindly attributed my defalcation of nervous energy not to hereditary or constitutional causes, but to the softness and languor of mind, contracted by an education amongst a race habitually passive to every provocation. He knew, he said, many Eurasians who, after sojourning in England for a few years, shewed themselves far from deficient in the moral courage, which was requisite to sustain the character of a gentleman. I could have listened to him for ever when I heard him talk so sensibly of the Eurasian character, and found him so willing and competent to do us justice. He insisted farther, that Woolfen-

face should make me an apology; and the fellow, still however with the infernal grin upon his countenance, advanced and took me by the hand. I received the apology, but could not forbear asking him—why he had deceived me?

"'Deceived you, Mr. Middlerace! How did I deceive you?'—'Did you not tell me,' I said mildly, 'that *we could not possibly make St. Helena*?' 'True,' replied he, 'and neither we, nor any navigators that ever sailed, have *made* it yet.' This, as I afterwards found, was a conundrum; and it was truly worthy of its addle-headed inventor."

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The Eurasian's diary proceeds to relate the mingled emotions of surprise and admiration that agitated him on his arrival in England. It describes his expectation of finding the shores of the river lined with Eurasians to hail his coming;—the strange disappointment he witnessed when he first saw a director, having, as he mounted the steps of the India House, made his salams to a stout old man in a cocked-hat and scarlet cloak, with a pint of porter in his hand, whom he took for the chairman, but whom he afterwards found to be one of the porters in the dress worn by those personages on a court-day. Several minor perplexities happen to him, all attributable to too easy a faith in human assertions, a defect, of which a little London experience soon cured him. He waited upon a member of Parliament, who promised to present the Eurasian petition;—invited him, in the name of the Eurasians in England, to a grand dinner they gave him at the London Tavern, where he ate and drank heartily at their expense, made speeches in praise of the Eurasians and the dinner—and afterwards forgot to present their petition. We at length come to that part of his biography, wherein he appears to be on the look-out for a wife.

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"At the house of a friend, I sate at table near an interesting creature. My eyes wandered in the mazy ringlets of the brightest locks I ever saw, or fixed themselves immoveably on the dimpled softness of her fair and unsullied complexion. She encouraged my timid attempts at gallantry, and, as soon as I had proposed in due form, accepted me with the kindest promptitude. In short, the day was fixed for my marriage with Miss Bridget Arrowmark, the finest of eight unmarried daughters. She had, it is true, no fortune, but she was highly connected, for her father was an extra-clerk at the India House, and, to my untutored imagination, the house in Leadenhall Street was more august than that of Charlemagne or Clovis. This is the harbour, the port of refuge, after all my wanderings! I exclaimed, in the foolishness of my heart. But how shall I paint the beauteous being who stole me from myself! Burke's rapture, however, on the queen of France,—'surely there never lighted on this orb, which she hardly seemed to touch, a more delightful vision,—'would have been quite inapplicable, for touch it she did, and stood firm on it with the help of two muscular supporters. I pass over also the idle trash of love-making. It is enough to remark, that the novels I had read with so much avidity in India, gave me no directions on this head which I was inclined to follow. We had no rambles in sequestered shades,

we whispered not our vows to the zephyrs, unless the heat of the sun obliged us to take the shady side of Fleet Street or Piccadilly,—and then they were not whispered, for the clatter of carriages obliged us to speak rather loudly.

“Bridget, during these interesting walks, found great pleasure in making purchases. There was scarcely a shop, where any thing fashionable or elegant was to be seen, we did not visit, and my purse ministered liberally to her fancies. One morning, after a long tour of silks, and sarsnets, and *groce de Naples*, we had incautiously met a crowd, for what reason or by what means I could not discover. Supposing, however, we might soon extricate ourselves, I continued to lead her onwards, till its increasing density rendered hopeless all means of egress, and we were fairly wedged into a fixed mass of human beings, each skull of which was upturned in one direction, though not an individual could tell what he gazed at. The pressure and sense of suffocation arising from a compound of villainous smells (it was in the month of August) were insupportable. A fellow with a wooden leg breathed in our faces fumes that ‘whispered whence they stole their balmy spoils;’ and so redolent were they of gin, that an experienced judge of that article might have ventured, without any other evidence, to guess the very distillery that supplied his morning draught. In vain did I struggle to rescue Bridget and myself from his vicinity. But perceiving my intention, the wretch contrived to fix the end of his timber leg on the most sensitive part of my foot, thus pinning me to the spot in a state of unutterable anguish. Having, however, released myself from the unmerciful monster, I succeeded in conducting Miss Arrowmark, as I thought, safely out of the rabble. She seemed to press my arm in mute acknowledgment of what I had suffered in her service, and to shew myself not insensible to that eloquent intimation, I peeped under her bonnet to congratulate her on her escape. How shall I express my horror, when, in place of the sunny smile wont to display a row of pearls whose whiteness was more than orient, I saw a yawning chasm, intended for a mouth, that intersected a wrinkled face of forty-five, and disclosed a chaos of jagged teeth that furnished a lively sketch of grave-stones that had felt the upheavings of an earthquake. Alarmed also at Bridget’s disappearance, I strove to shake off her disgusting substitute. In vain; for the hag kept firm hold of my arm, and I was obliged to parade the streets with her, whilst she went on ogling in my face so ridiculously, that the passengers could not forbear stopping to look at us. In the mean time she called me her dear deliverer, her preserver, pouring forth, in short, a torrent of the most abominable nonsense. By a providential stumble, however, which I assisted with all my strength, and which rolled her in the mud, I effected my escape, and found that Bridget had arrived at her father’s before me. A tall, well-dressed gentleman, of a military appearance, had rendered her his athletic assistance to conduct her out of the crowd. They had witnessed the scene with my old dowager, and Miss Arrowmark not having seen her hideous visage, but her exterior only, which was flauntingly fashionable, was in high dudgeon, seeming to think that I had deserted her for one who had a prior claim to my guardianship. The cloud, however, soon disappeared, and we were

BIOGRAPHY OF ABDALLAH BEN ZOBAYR.*

MEANWHILE, the Azrakis,† who had been dispersed by Mohalleb, no sooner heard of the departure of that general, than, abandoning Irak, they assembled under Zobayr ben Majoor, in the province of Pars, and recommenced hostilities. They were defeated by Mosab, and forced to fly into Kerman. A respite of four months enabled them to recruit their forces; they returned into Pars, and advanced towards Ahwaz and Bassorah. At Madam they committed dreadful ravages. At length, they encamped under the walls of Kufah, and put to death every one who fell into their hands. Upon the citizens sallying forth against them, under their governor, the Azrakis were seized with a panic, and fled; they cut down the bridges, and marched to Ispahan, which they besieged for four months, when the inhabitants, in a sortie during the night, fell upon the Azrakis, of whom they killed a great number, including their general: the remainder took refuge in Kerman. Repairing their losses, they again advanced towards Bassorah. It was the general opinion that Mohalleb alone could crush these rebels; and Mosab sent Ibrahim ben Malik to command at Mausel, whilst Mohalleb proceeded into Ahwaz; but this general prosecuted the war against the Azrakis for eight years without obtaining any decisive advantage.

Abdalmalek ben Merwan had heard‡ with great alarm the success of Mosab, the conquest of Irak Arabi and Jezirah, and the defection of Ibrahim. He consulted his brothers and the chief members of his family as to the course to be taken in these critical circumstances. Beshar ben Merwan, a man of consummate prudence and sagacity, was of opinion that the Khalif ought to march in person into Irak, at the head of the assembled troops of Syria; which was unanimously approved.

There were at Kufah and at Bassorah a considerable number of partizans of Abdalmalek, who were thence called *Merwanees*. Mosab, having discovered their secret intrigues, caused all of them he could seize to be put to death; those who escaped urged Abdalmalek to undertake an expedition into Irak. This prince despatched Khaled ben Abdallah to Bassorah, with instructions to communicate with his partizans, and to endeavour to excite a revolution there, so that, whilst Mosab’s anxious attention was directed to Bassorah, he might advance against Kufah. Khaled, on reaching Bassorah, took up his abode at a Merwannee’s, named Amru. Abdallah ben Moammer, Mosab’s lieutenant, hearing of the emissary’s arrival, ordered Amru to send him away; the latter protested that Khaled was not in his house. At night, Amru directed Khaled to go to the house of Malek ben Moshamma, who gave him a friendly reception; and here the partizans of Merwan conferred with him. The governor, informed of his retreat, sent troops to block up Malek’s house and the whole quarter. A conflict took place, which lasted for twenty-four hours, and Khaled lost an eye by an arrow. Mosab sent a reinforcement to Bassorah, and Malek began to repent of having so warmly espoused Khaled’s cause, and advised him to return to the Khalif, and assure him that the inhabitants of the province were so well disposed towards him, that if he came in person he might easily conquer Irak. Upon the agent’s departure, Malek offered to capitulate with Abdallah, which the latter agreed to, on condition that Malek quitted the city immediately; and he accordingly proceeded, with his two sons, to join the Khalif. Mosab heard of these oc-

* Concluded from page 202.

† Tabari.

‡ Tabari. Mirkhond.

currences on his march to meet Abdalmalek, who had reached Bab-Hamirah, on the frontier of Jezirah (Mesopotamia). Turning back, he appointed Hareth to command at Kufah, whilst he hastened to Bassorah to crush the Merwanees. On his arrival there, he confiscated the property of Malek, and ordered all the partizans of the Ommiyah family found in the city to be put to death.

Ibrahim ben Malek Ashtar was the only available commander in whom Mosab could place confidence, for he could not venture to recall Mohalleb from Ahwaz, lest it should fall into the power of the Azrakis. Fearful that Abdalmalek would get possession of Kufah, he named Abbad governor of Bassorah, and set off for the former place. The principal inhabitants of Kufah had kept up a secret intercourse with the Khalif. Mosab proclaimed that it was necessary to march against the enemy. Some consented; others, under different pretexts, eluded the order. Mosab felt that he was surrounded by traitors, and could feel no confidence in the fidelity of his troops. He encamped at a place called Dayr aljathelik, near Masken, on the banks of the lesser Tigris, in the midst of a vast plain. Abdalmalek, expediting his march, arrived at three parasangs from Mosab's camp. His army was composed of troops of Syria, Egypt, and Jezirah. Before he commenced hostilities, Abdalmalek wrote privately to the chief persons of Irak, as well as in the army of Mosab, inviting them to join him, mixing menaces with the most seductive offers. Ibrahim, having received one of these despatches, carried it, without breaking the seal, to Mosab, who asked him if he knew its contents. "God forbid," replied he, "that I should read a paper before the emir had read it, or that I should appear, at the last day, loaded with the crime of perfidy and rebellion!" The letter contained an amnesty for Ibrahim, and an offer, as the price of defection, of the government of Irak and Jezirah, with a large estate and a considerable sum of money. Ibrahim inquired of Mosab if any other of his officers had brought him similar letters. Mosab said he had not seen a single one. "Alas!" rejoined Ibrahim, "they have received them, and if they have not disclosed the fact, it is because they intend to betray their faith." He offered to arrest them all before hostilities began; but Mosab refused to sanction so violent a measure.

The night preceding the battle, several of the chief people of Kufah deserted to the camp of Abdalmalek. Mosab, nevertheless, made preparations for a battle, which must, according to all appearance, be decisive. The two armies were in motion at break of day. Mosab gave the command of the cavalry, which formed his advance, to Ibrahim; that of Abdalmalek was under his brother, Mohamed ben Merwan. The Khalif had commanded his soldiers to make every effort to destroy Ibrahim ben Malek, since he was the ablest of Mosab's generals. Learning, however, that his brother was about to confront Ibrahim, he sent to desire him to suspend the attack. A skilful astrologer, in Khalif's suite, had told him that the day was unfortunate, and that a contest with cavalry should be avoided. But Mohamed declared he should give the signal of battle, without heeding the reveries of a wretched astrologer. The two parties soon came to blows, and each performed prodigies of valour. The battle lasted all day; reinforcements kept continually arriving to both generals. At length, towards night, Ibrahim had succeeded in repulsing Mohamed, whose standard-bearer had fallen. Mosab had sent to his general's aid an Arab, named Attab ben Warka, although he had been warned of the dubious fidelity of this man. Attab, jealous of the coming victory of Ibrahim, represented to him that the troops were quite spent, and urged him to retire.

Ibrahim rejected the proposal with contempt. The traitor, nevertheless, carried orders to the right wing to retreat, and the troops had no sooner quitted their ground, than Mohamed's left darted upon them, and threw all into confusion. Ibrahim was beset on all sides; lances and arrows showered upon him; he defended himself with resolution, but deserted by his men, he was unhorsed, and fell beneath the blows of a crowd of assailants. His head was severed from his body, and carried to Abdalmalek.

Mosab, in the meantime, anxious respecting his general, had ordered a body of Arabs to hasten to his aid; but these perfidious men refused to quit their post. Mosab was soon relieved from his cruel perplexity, and foresaw that the disaster which had happened to his general, would end in the total ruin of himself and his army. At break of day, Abdalmalek advanced from his camp; several Arab generals deserted Mosab and joined him with their troops. The Khalif, who had been long on terms of strict friendship with Mosab, wished to rescue him from inevitable destruction; and after consulting his chiefs, who differed in opinion, sent his brother Mohamed to prevail upon him, in the name of the prince of the faithful, to lay down his arms, and not prolong a fruitless contest: the Khalif added, that he pledged himself to grant him a complete amnesty, and to divide all his property with him except the Khalifat. Mosab, however, replied that he knew no prince of the faithful but one who resided at Mecca; that he was under the protection of God, who would grant him either victory or the crown of martyrdom. Hostilities recommenced; desertion thinned the ranks of Mosab, who soon saw around him but a small band of warriors. In this extremity,* he thus addressed his son Isâ, who had exhibited during the day an heroic courage: "Leave, my son, a field where success is impossible. Go to your uncle Abdallah at Mecca, and relate to him the treacherous baseness of the people of Irak. Bid adieu to your father, who has but a few moments to live." Isâ, however, declared that he would never expose himself to be reproached by the Koraisches, with abandoning his father in the hour of danger. "Never," said he, "should I dare to pronounce your name in their hearing, and my own would be loaded with eternal opprobrium." Mosab, finding his son determined to remain, desired that he would prepare to precede him to the grave, that his death might be a meritorious sacrifice. After a desperate resistance, the youth saw all his companions lay dead beside him, and was himself snitten to the ground. A Syrian rushed to cut off his head, when the hand of Mosab stretched him on the field. His horse being disabled, he was forced to fight on foot. Obayd-allah ben Ziad hastened to attack him, and the two champions furiously engaged. Mosab fell covered with wounds. Obayd-allah cut off his head and carried it to Abdalmalek, who, on seeing it, dropped on his knees, and, prone on the earth, offered thanks to the Almighty. At this critical moment, Obayd-allah grasped his sword and drew it partly from the scabbard, with the intention of slaying Abdalmalek as he lay; but, upon an instant's reflexion, stayed his hand. He was afterwards accustomed to say, that resolution had ceased to inhabit the souls of men; "for," said he, "I meditated a bold stroke, which, if I had executed, would have gained me the renown of destroying, in one short hour, both Mosab and Abdalmalek."

The death of Mosab happened on Tuesday the 13th day of the month Jumada the first, A.H. 72.

Abdalmalek, after receiving the oath of fidelity from the people of Irak, advanced against Kufah, of which he took possession without a blow. Upon

* Masoodi.

entering the palace, he caused the head of Mosab to be stuck up there. One of the officers of the palace, named Abdalmalek ben Omair,* abounded voluntarily at the sight. The Khalif inquiring the reason, the man replied: "In this very spot I have beheld the head of Haseyn placed before Obaydallah ben Ziad; then his head before Mokhtar; then Mokhtar's before Mosab; and now I see Mosab's head exposed before you." The Khalif, infected with the same feeling of horror, ordered the whole arcade to be pulled down.

The prince remained forty days at Kufah, during which time he employed himself in fulfilling the secret stipulations he had contracted with the citizens: confirmations in offices and employments, robes of honour, presents of money and grants of land. He appointed Khaled ben Abdallah governor of Bassorah, and entrusted the command of Kufah to Basher ben Marwan, to assist whom he appointed a council of wise and discreet persons.

Abdallah ben Zobayr learned with the keenest anguish the tragical fate of his brother, which inflicted a mortal blow on his own power, and opened to him the most dismal prospects of the future. With a dignity and firmness becoming his character and station, however, as soon as the intelligence reached him, he mounted the pulpit, and thus expressed himself before his terrified partizans: "Praise be to God, to whom alone belongs creative and supreme power! O Almighty God, thou givest and takest away empire, thou exaltest and abasest at thy pleasure. But he who hath justice on his side never sinketh, even if he stand completely alone; and he who hath chosen Satan for his protector is never exalted, though all mankind should unite in his cause! —We have received intelligence from Irak, which fills us at once with sorrow and joy. Mosab (God be merciful to him!) has fallen in battle with our enemies. Sorrow is allowable, since this calamity robs us of a friend, whose death has inflicted a sharp wound, which can be healed by patience and resignation alone. The ground of my joy is, that God, in granting my brother the glory of martyrdom, has vouchsafed to us a testimony of his favour. The people of Irak are knaves and hypocrites, who have sold my brother for a miserable consideration. For our parts, if we perish, we will perish not by disease brought on by indolence and indulgence, but pierced by a lance or smitten with the sword. This life is but a loan from the Supreme, whose power never decays, whose empire never ends. If the world be tendered to me, I snatch not at the gift with the eagerness of a rash and giddy mind; if it be withdrawn from me, I shall not weep like a child or an idiot. Finally, I implore the pardon of the Most High for you and for myself."

After the death of Mosab,† Abdalmalek, on his return to Syria, determined to employ every means in his power to destroy Abdallah ben Zobayr, whose authority declined daily. Whilst performing the *khutbah*, one day, the Khalif turned to his officers and asked which of them would undertake the conduct of this war. The emirs and grantees of Syria remained silent, for none of them coveted the opprobrium of ravaging the sacred territory. Hajjaj ben Jussuf, however, boldly offered to command the expedition; and upon the Khalif's not, at first, attending to his offer, urged it as a request, declaring that, from an assurance he had received in a dream, he would bring Abdallah's head to the Khalif. Struck with his tone of confidence, Abdalmalek gave

Hajjaj the command of 2,000, or as some say, 3,000 horse, and enjoined him to march forthwith. He instructed him to use gentle means, and clothed him with powers to grant a full and entire amnesty to Ebn Zobayr and his partizans. Hajjaj set off from Damascus, and taking Medina in his way, where he exercised no severity or vexatious act, he encamped at Tayef, where he remained several months. Abdallah advanced against him with a body of chosen men, and successive conflicts took place between them, none of which were decisive, but the advantage always remained with the army of Hajjaj. Convinced by this of the real weakness of his antagonist, Hajjaj wrote to Abdalmalek for reinforcements, engaging with further aid to take Mecca without difficulty, and crush Ebn Zobayr and his party. Abdalmalek sent him a corps of 5,000 men, under Tarek, who was ordered to encamp between Aylah and Wadi-alkora, in order to prevent the incursions of Abdallah's lieutenants, and to be ready to afford aid where it was required. Hajjaj immediately marched to Mecca, and took up a position near the wells of Maimoon, on Mount Abu Kobays. The city was blockaded on all sides, and for two months a succession of battles took place under its walls, one of which was a bloody one. Part of Abdallah's troops were left on the field of battle; part fled to Yemen or Medina; and he shut himself up in Mecca with about 2,000 men. Hajjaj placed engines upon Mount Abu Kobays, which incessantly hurled stones upon the Kabah and its vicinity.

Hajjaj, at the head of his partizans, performed the pilgrimage, except that they were obliged to forego the circumambulation of the Kabah and the running betwixt Safa and Merwah. An immense crowd of pious Moslems arrived this year for the same purpose. Provisions soon became scarce in the city. The devotees could not fulfil the prescribed rites, since Abdallah, who was the officiating Imam, dared not appear at Arafah. Hajjaj proclaimed that they might perform, under his direction, the holy rites; but the pilgrims declined. Abdallah, son of the Khalif Omar, had come to Mecca on pilgrimage, and he wrote to Hajjaj, that if he desired not to draw upon himself the wrath of the Almighty, he would cease, for a time, hurling stones upon the city. Hajjaj, in compliance with this suggestion, suspended hostilities till the period of the pilgrimage was over.

The siege of Mecca lasted several months. The city was in a great part destroyed; a dreadful and increasing famine raged within the walls; most of its defenders had perished; some had fled from a place which offered only the alternative of famine or death; others, having secured a pardon, had flocked to the camp of Hajjaj. This general, learning the desperate condition of Abdallah, wrote to him, conjuring him to submit to unavoidable fate, and to accept an honourable capitulation, engaging to grant him whatever conditions he might ask. But the proposition was rejected with disdain.

Meanwhile, the city was a prey to all the horrors of the most dreadful famine. A fowl sold for ten pieces of silver, and a muid (bushel) of *dorrah* for twenty dirhems. Abdallah ordered his own horse to be killed, and distributed its flesh amongst his companions. If some historians are to be credited, however, this selfish man had houses filled with wheat, barley, *dorrah*, and dates. The Syrian general waited till the enemy had expended all their resources. But Ebn Zobayr husbanded his provisions with great care, distributing enough only to prevent his people from dying of hunger. His troops, however, flocked in crowds to the camp of Hajjaj, from whom they easily obtained an amnesty; the number of deserters amounted in the whole to 10,000. Two sons of Abdallah, Hamzah and Khobayb, abandoned their father, and obtained from

* Damari, *Hist. of Animals*.

† Tabari, Mirkhond, Masoodi, Makrisi, Faki, Abulfeda, Elmacin, &c. Also d'Herbelot and Ockley. Theophanes, who speaks of this expedition (*Chronographia*, p. 304), refers, here, as well as elsewhere, to Hajjaj under the name of *Xayur*; by *Zupetie*, he means Abdallah ben Zobayr, and by *Axxas*, the city of Mecca.

his enemy a guarantee of their life. "Go then," said Abdallah, to his son Zobayr, "after thy brothers' example, and solicit a pardon, for, in God's name, I desire above all things to see your life in security." The young man, however, protested that he would never condescend to save his life at the expense of his parent's; and he continued to fight bravely till he fell before Abdallah's eyes.

In this condition, without resources, the army of Hajjaj daily augmenting by the desertion of his own troops, after the siege had lasted six, or according to other authorities, eight months, Ebn Zobayr,* finding his ruin inevitable, went to his mother Asmá, the daughter of Abu-bakr, and who was then a hundred years old. "Mother," said he, "I am deserted by all, not excepting my relatives and my children. The few who remain faithful to me can scarcely offer an hour's resistance. My enemies still offer all the temporal advantages I can desire. What do you think I ought to do?" She replied: "You must best know what concerns yourself. If you are convinced that you have justice on your side, and that your views have been guided by that alone, maintain your rights, for which your partizans have shed their blood, and bow not your neck to the indignities of the slaves of the Ommyyads. If you desire only the goods of this world, you are a bad servant of God; you have been the murderer of those who have perished in your cause, and are the author of your own death. If you tell me 'my cause is founded in justice, but, being deserted by my companions, I have sunk into hopelessness;' this is not the way in which men of true courage and of true piety should act. How long do you expect to live in this world? Surely death is preferable to dishonour." Abdallah rejoined: "I fear, O mother, that when I fall, the Syrians will glut their rage upon my corpse, and that I shall be hanged upon a gibbet." "Son," said the heroic Asmá, "the sheep that has been slaughtered, feels no pain whilst it is flaying. Persevere in your noble design, for justice is on your side, and implore the help of God." Abdallah bowed his head to his mother in token of acquiescence, and declared that this had been his intention. He disclaimed all worldly motives in aspiring to the Khalifat; zeal for the cause of God, and ambition to defend his sanctuary from profanation, he said, were the grounds of his taking arms. He entreated his mother to be resigned to the fate that awaited him, inasmuch as he had never committed an unworthy act; he had never injured any one by his seizures; he had violated no capitulation, nor done wrong to a single Muslim. They embraced affectionately, and bade each other a last farewell, as persons never more to meet in this world.

Abdallah, who felt his courage rekindle after this interview, retired from it to the Kabah, where he passed the remainder of the night in devotional exercises. Early in the morning, he performed prayer, surrounded by a small band of friends resigned like him to death. He resumed his armour, and they prepared, if not to repulse the enemy, at least to sell their lives dearly. The Syrian troops were already in the mosque, exclaiming, with a loud voice, "where is the son of *Dhat-alnitakeen*† A body of them occupied the passage of the Kabah. Ebn Zobayr, being told that these soldiers were Egyptians, exclaimed, "Behold the murderers of Othman, Prince of the Faithful!" and, rushing upon them, he cut off the ear of one. Syrians as well as Egyptians crowded to overpower Abdallah, but, in spite of his age, he dealt such terrible blows amongst them that he cleared the mosque. He retired into the Kabah, but the stones fell upon it in showers, and the enemy, in increased numbers, returned to the charge. Again he fell upon them, and though

* Fasi.

† A surname of Asmá, signifying "she who wears two girdles."

struck on the forehead by a stone, which covered him with blood, he again repelled them from the mosque. Retiring again into the Kabah, he desired the few friends who yet adhered to him to throw away their scabbards, and to take care not to break their swords, that they might not appear unarmed like women. Ejaculating a short prayer, Abdallah rushed forth against a host of enemies, who thronged every avenue. At this moment, he was overpowered by a storm of missiles, and a nameless soldier, or according to another account, an Arab named Ebn Bahdal,* struck him on the head with a tile, which stretched him on the ground. Two of Abdallah's freed-men threw themselves on their master, and made their bodies a rampart for him till they were both killed. An Arab of the tribe of Merad cut off Abdallah's head and presented it to Hajjaj, who, at the sight of this trophy, prostrated himself on the ground and offered thanks to God. He transmitted the head without delay to Damascus, along with the heads of the chief partizans of Ebn Zobayr. The rest of the latter's companions sought safety in flight: the brave Abdallah ben Safuan was slain whilst he grasped the veil of the Kabah. With Abdallah perished, amongst other personages of note, Abdallah ben Moti, and Abdalrahman ben Othman. This tragical event took place on Tuesday, the 14th of the month Jumada the first, A.H. 73.

Hajjaj gave orders that the body of Ebn Zobayr should be fixed to a gibbet in an inverted position, and suspended to the gutter of the Kabah. Masoodi relates, that Asmá solicited leave to bury the remains of her son; but the unfeeling conqueror gave her a stern refusal. Mirkhond states, that Hajjaj had protested that he would not allow the body of Abdallah to be detached from the gibbet till Asmá sued for it; that Asmá pledged herself that she would not offer any such suit; that the unhappy mother, passing, one day, the foot of the gallows from which her son's corpse was still hanging, exclaimed, "It is surely time that this cavalier descended;" that these words being reported to Hajjaj, he declared that he considered them as amounting to a virtual request, and immediately gave orders for the removal of the body.

The moment the Syrian army were assured of the death of Abdallah ben Zobayr, they vied with each other in shouting "God is great!" The shout reached the ears of Abdallah, son of the Khalif Omar, who was then at Mecca. Aged, blind and infirm, he demanded the cause of this clamour, and when told that it was in consequence of the tragical end of Ebn Zobayr, "Alas!" he exclaimed, "what an extraordinary coincidence! These very Muslims, who, at the birth of Abdallah, uttered this joyful formula of "God is great!" now with the same cry celebrate his martyrdom!"

Thus perished Abdallah ben Zobayr, whose courage and virtues entitled him to a less cruel fate. He was distinguished above all Muslims by his courage, his eloquence, and his zeal for all the observances, even the most minute, of his religion. To render strict justice to his character, it should be declared, that he wanted some eminent qualities which belong to a sovereign, and which were essentially requisite at the period he lived in, when the Moslem empire was torn by civil war, and the throne was the prize of the most worthy or the most fortunate competitor. The chances in his favour were many. It is certain that no rival could urge a more preferable title; and it is probable that if Abdallah, instead of remaining quietly at Mecca, had invaded Syria with all his forces, he would have destroyed the Ommyyads, and have been recognized as Khalif throughout the provinces subject to the Muslim rule. But it must be acknowledged that Abdallah knew not how to

* Tabrizi.

take advantage of the chances which fortune threw in his way. Personal courage alone is not sufficient for a prince; he must unite with it activity, skill to gain hearts, and many other qualities, in which Abdallah was deficient. Nor can he be vindicated from the charge of cruelty towards his own brother, as well as other individuals.

Another defect in his character, which is degrading even in a private individual, but which in a sovereign is of the basest description,—sordid avarice,—would have sufficed to tarnish the lustre of the virtues which this prince really possessed. This avaricious propensity was carried to such a pitch, that it has passed into a proverb amongst the Arabs. I am aware that the Om-miades may have overcharged the picture and exaggerated the faults of one whose memory it was their aim to blast; but history has preserved some anecdotes of this avarice, which it is difficult to discredit. An anonymous writer* relates that Abdallah, having presented a person named Abu-Jehem with 1,000 pieces of silver, the man expressed his gratitude in terms of extraordinary fervour. "How is this?" said Abdallah. "I have heard that when you received, some time back, 100,000 pieces of silver from Moawiyah, you thought it a pitiful present, and were discontented." "True," replied Abu-Jehem: "100,000 pieces of silver is a trifle for Moawiyah to give; but 1,000 is a great deal for you." Abdallah hung his head and said nothing.

During the last siege of Mecca, the walls of the Kabah, which had been battered by the engines, were almost in ruins. Hajjaj, when master of the city, consulted Abdalmalek as to what should be done with respect to the buildings constructed by Ebn Zobayr. The Khalif ordered the whole to be destroyed, and that the edifice should be rebuilt on the foundations laid by the Koraishes. Hajjaj executed this order. Taking for his guide the foundations of the Koraishes, he reduced the dimensions of the edifice, in that part where the Black Stone is placed, to the extent of six cubits and a palm. He caused the western door, and all that were below the threshold of the eastern door, to be stopped up: the rest was left in its former state. Subsequently, Abdalmalek felt keen regret at having directed this demolition, when he learned the truth of the words attributed to Aysha by Ebn Zobayr: "I should have been glad," he observed, "had it been me who had assigned to Ebn Khobayb the labours he undertook for the construction of the Kabah."

Amer, the son of Abdallah, displayed throughout life a fervent zeal for religion, fulfilling all its duties with such a degree of enthusiasm, that his father blamed its excess. After Abdallah's death, he continued for a whole year to pray for his father exclusively. He died in the act of prayer.

Khobayb, the eldest son of Abdallah, who did not await his father's death before he negotiated with his enemies, experienced at the court of the Om-miades a treatment as ignominious as it was ungenerous. In the year 93, under the khalifat of Walid, Khobayb, then at an advanced age, received, at the hand of Abdalaziz, fifty stripes. On a winter's day, a skin of cold water was poured upon his head, and he was kept standing at the door of the mosque the whole day, which occasioned his death.

Mosab left two sons, Mohamed and Saad. Abbas, son of Abdallah, had also a son named Mohamed.

* Mur. note to the *Robt-naberr*.

MR. DAVIDS' GRAMMAR OF THE TURKISH LANGUAGE.*

WE had prepared a notice of this work, shortly after its publication, when we received the melancholy intelligence that its author had fallen a victim to the dreadful disease with which our land has lately been visited. We, therefore, postponed our observations until we should be able to give a brief sketch of his short though remarkable history.

Mr. Arthur Lumley Davids was the only child of Hebrew parents, who resided in Hampshire. At an early age, he was sent to the school of a clergyman of the established church, who prepared young gentlemen for the universities, at one of which it was intended Mr. Davids should receive his education. He soon evinced extraordinary talents, excelling in almost every branch of learning, but applying himself more particularly to the study of mechanics and experimental philosophy; and such was his progress in the latter, that he once delivered a lecture on chemistry before the whole school. Drawing and music shared his attention; and at the age of eight, with a fine voice, he could sing any music at first sight. When in his tenth year, his father died: an event which shortly afterwards occasioned his mother's removal with her son to London, where she settled. From this time, he devoted himself principally to the study of the modern languages, in most of which he made astonishing progress, without any other assistance than is to be derived from books. Being intended for the legal profession, he entered the office of a respectable solicitor in town, as a preparatory step to his being called to the bar. To the unwearied diligence with which he applied himself to the study of the law, the gentleman who thus had the superintendence of his legal education can testify. His religious persuasion, however, presented a formidable obstacle to his becoming a barrister: a circumstance which doubtless, in some measure, influenced him in entering with great spirit into the exertions which have recently been made by the Jews to obtain an enlargement of their civil rights; in furtherance of which object, he wrote several letters, which appeared in the *Times* newspaper. He also took an active part in the formation of a society for the cultivation of Hebrew literature; at one of whose meetings, in 1830, he delivered an able lecture on the literature and philosophy of the Jews, which was attended by some of the most eminent literary men in London.

From the age of fifteen, he appears to have devoted his leisure hours exclusively to the study of oriental languages, particularly the Turkish, in which he made great proficiency. In the grammar before us, we have the fruit of this application during the last five years of his life. It was commenced (as he states in his preface) without the remotest view to publication; but it occurring to him, as he proceeded, that, as no similar work existed, it might be acceptable to the public; and obtaining, through Sir Robert Gordon, the British ambassador at Constantinople, permission to

* A Grammar of the Turkish Language; with a preliminary Discourse on the Language and Literature of the Turkish nations; a copious Vocabulary; Dialogues; a Collection of Extracts, in Prose and Verse; and lithographed Specimens of various Ancient and Modern Manuscripts. By ARTHUR LUMLEY DAVIDS, Member of the Asiatic Society of Paris, &c. &c. pp. 273. 4to. London, 1832. Parbury, Allen, and Co., and John Taylor.

dedicate it to the Ottoman Sultan, he redoubled his exertions to make it worthy of approbation. The labours of his profession, at this period, left him but little time for so arduous an undertaking; but with the ardour of youth and the enthusiasm of a devotee, he sacrificed the hours, which should have been given to repose, to the revision of his manuscript and the correction of the press. The elaborate essay on the literature of the Turks, which is prefixed to the work, was not commenced until the grammatical part was nearly completed. It is a performance which bears ample testimony, as well to the uncommon powers of his mind as to his indefatigable industry. It was compiled chiefly during the night, and sent next morning to the printer's. It is to be feared that his life was the forfeit of these continued exertions. Early on the morning of the 19th of July, he was seized with an attack of cholera; but unwilling to alarm his mother, he did not call for assistance till after the lapse of four or five hours, by which time the fatal malady, acting on a frame already enfeebled, through the effects of incessant labour, had acquired such strength as to baffle medical skill, and he expired the same day, in the twenty-first year of his age.

His principles were those of the strictest probity and honour, his manners mild and unassuming, and his disposition candid and communicative.

The history of his short life affords another proof how much can be effected by a few years of well-directed talent and industry. By those who were acquainted with his many excellent qualities, and his ardent zeal in the pursuit of knowledge, his early loss will be long and deeply felt; but their grief is light compared with the bitter hopelessness of sorrow which she must feel, whose latter years derived their chief solace from the affectionate attentions and growing reputation of her only son.

It has to us been long a matter of surprise that no grammar of the Turkish language should have been written in English. A small work bearing that title was indeed published in the year 1709, written by Thomas Vaughan, a merchant of Smyrna; but instead of being a help to the Turkish student, the author seems to have had no other object than to make it a medium "to deliver some Thoughts how Languages in general may be easiest and best attained, and Latin in particular best taught." This desideratum is at length supplied by the work of Mr. Davids. The grammars already in existence,—such as Meninski, Seaman, Holderman, Viquier, &c., besides the disadvantage of not being written in English, are compiled in a manner calculated to deter rather than to encourage the student in the acquisition of the language.

Following the plan of Sir William Jones, Mr. Davids has adopted a Turkish, or rather an Arabic title for his work. He styles it, كتاب العلم أو النافع في تحصيل صرف ونحو تركي "A Book of useful Knowledge for the Acquisition of Turkish Grammar." He has avoided the mistake retained in so many editions of Sir W. Jones's Persian Grammar, viz. adding the word زبان 'language,' after صرف ونحو, which is certainly not according to oriental phraseology. We question, however, whether

Mr. Davids rejected it for the reason assigned by the learned editor of the last edition of that work, who asserts that the term *grammar* is never used with reference to any science but that of language. That it is not an oriental term, we allow; but has the professor never heard of *grammars* of geography, &c.?

We are quite astonished at the extent of reading displayed in Mr. Davids' Preliminary Discourse. He seems to have consulted the writers of every language and nation. It is beyond our limits at present to enter into a critical examination of this performance; suffice it to say, that he has furnished us with a most accurate and highly interesting history of Turkish literature. The traditions of the Mahomedans, and the notices of the Chinese historians, respecting the early state of the Turks, are very curious. Had the learned author chosen a wider field, he might have considerably amplified this part of his subject, particularly by a reference to the "Histoire des Huns." We were somewhat puzzled, at first, by his adoption of the Portuguese orthography in the expression of Chinese names; e.g. *Toum*, where we should write *Tung*.

Mr. Davids finds great fault with the application of the word Tartar, or rather Tatar, to any but the Mongols; but, however he may be justified in the rejection of so equivocal and indefinite a term, we doubt the utility of so restricting the use of a phrase, which is employed by the best historians of Russia, and indeed we may say, of Europe, to designate all the various tribes of Caucasian Turks.

To prove that the Oghuz were of the same race as the modern Turks, several etymologies of words used in ancient days are adduced. The well-known word *Kipchak*, or rather *Kapchak* (by which a great portion of the real Tartars are known to this day), is by Mr. Davids supposed to be derived from the modern word قېۋىق *kabuk* 'the bark of a tree.' From this opinion we entirely dissent; for we conceive the more probable derivation is from كاپماق *kāpmak*, 'to seize, to lay hold of,' which in the form of a substantive would be *kapchak*, 'one who seizes or lays hold of anything.'

Mr. Davids is the first who has endeavoured to lay before the English reader any account of the early Turkish, or, more properly speaking, the Ouigur tongue. But this is a language of which we fear it will be difficult to form a correct idea, without a long residence in the interior of Tartary Proper, or Bukharia, Khiva, &c. Even the late M. Rémusat, from whose writings on that subject Mr. Davids has drawn largely, seems often in error respecting the meaning of many words in the manuscripts, parts of which he attempted to translate. As a proof how imperfect was the knowledge of the dialect possessed by that celebrated scholar, we may mention, that he supposes the word طاب *táp*, which so frequently occurs in pure Tatar books, is part of the verb "to be," whereas it is nothing more than a mere expletive, meaning "just then," or "now," and is used much in the same way as the interrogative کیا in Hindustani.

On glancing at the alphabetical table, we regret to find that the author

did not add a column containing the exemplifications of the characters, which to the student would have been of the greatest service. But this is an improvement which has been neglected by most oriental grammarians; the only instance in which we have seen it introduced is in the last edition of Sir Wm. Jones's Grammar.

With the system of orthography for expressing oriental words, used throughout the work, we are highly pleased. It is in a great measure founded upon the French alphabet, than which none is more admirably adapted for expressing the powers of the modern Osmani.

Of all the parts of speech, the verb is in the Turkish language the most difficult of explication. Mr. Davids has, however, succeeded in simplifying it very considerably, by substituting one conjugation for the two into which it is divided by all other grammarians. The list of verbs, with the cases they govern, will be found very useful.

In his selection of illustrative examples, Mr. Davids has been peculiarly happy. They are both appropriate and elegant, and evince an intimate acquaintance with the best Turkish authors. The same may be said of his extracts at the end of the work, which are highly interesting, and faithfully translated. This part of the work is an advantage possessed by no other grammar.

The Vocabulary and the Dialogues are evidently taken from Holderman; but they are much improved.

In conclusion, we most cordially recommend the work to the notice of every lover of Turkish literature. To the scholar, the profoundness of the author's researches, and, where they fail to satisfy him, the ingenuity of his conjectures, cannot fail to make him interesting; while for the student he has laboured with exemplary patience and skill, and is entitled to rank with the ablest pioneer, in smoothing the path to the attainment of a competent knowledge of this highly interesting but too much neglected language.

One word respecting the superior style in which the work is got up. We have never seen a more creditable specimen of the typographical art.

Miscellanies, Original and Select.

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

Medical and Physical Society of Calcutta.—At a meeting of this Society, on the 7th April, Mr. Hutchinson read an essay on the proximate cause of cholera, wherein he attempts to explain the mode in which the phenomena of that disease are produced. The idea of its depending on inflammation in the intestinal canal (even were it shewn that an affection of that nature is invariably present, in the early stage of the disease, which it is not), he considers totally inadequate to account for the phenomena. Mr. H. conceives cholera to depend on a certain state of disorder of the functions of respiration, whereby the changes essential to life, effected in that process, are influenced; perhaps principally the consumption of oxygen and evolution of carbonic acid gas. This state of disorder Mr. H. considers to be the consequence of certain noxious changes, either in the electrical or gaseous constitution of the atmosphere (most probably by the former remotely, and the latter more directly), by which the delicate nervous tissue of the lungs becomes impaired in its energies, and oxygen ceases to be consumed in the quantities essential to life. The series of phenomena of the disease is explained on this principle: the blood is imperfectly arterialised, and is returned to the left side of the heart, in that state, for circulation through the body. The first organ which the heart supplies is itself; and the researches of Bichat have proved, that the circulation of blood highly charged with carbon through its coronary arteries, is destructive of its sensibility. The power of the heart is thus paralyzed or diminished; the force of the arterial circulation is impaired on the one hand, and the great venous trunks remain unrelieved and congested on the other. The brain and spinal cord are supplied with black blood: hence result spasms, cephalic symptoms, stupor, and stertorous breathing; but whether the cessation of certain secretions, and the increase of others, is to be ascribed more to nervous influence, or to the chemical quality of the blood, Mr. H. is at a loss to determine. The coma, which in some cases succeeds re-action in cholera, and frequently proves fatal, he is inclined to think, may in many cases be with greater reason attributed to the action of black blood on the brain, than to the effects of opium, which has been administered; and he refers to the coma succeeding the first symptoms of recovery, in suspended animation from drowning, as an apt illustration.

Mr. H. cannot concur in Mr. Brodie's opinion, that the changes in respiration are merely chemical, and that animal heat depends on the nervous system. The author states that the quantity of oxygen consumed is least where animal heat is least required; it is known to be affected by the time of the day, the season of the year, the nature of the diet, and the passions of the mind; and Mr. H. thinks it is a strong corroboration of his doctrines, that under the circumstances in which cholera is most apt to occur, the quantity of oxygen consumed is least.

He then goes on to remark the great similarity between the phenomena of fever and those of cholera, particularly between the paroxysm of intermittent fever, the collapse of the remittent, and the attack of cholera. The cholera biliosa in this country is but a species of bilious fever, and the cholera of Russia is stated to be followed by high febrile re-action of several days' duration. Mr. H. is in consequence led to conclude, that the two diseases are in essence the

same or similar; oxygen being consumed in diminished quantity during the stage of depression, and again in increased quantity during that of re-action. The idea of Dr. Southwood Smith, that the brain and spinal cord are primarily acted on in fever by the poison, Mr. H. considers to be erroneous; malaria or miasma resides in the atmosphere, and could only act on the brain and spinal cord through the medium of the respiratory organs, and intermediately of the blood.

Mr. H. considers the functions producing the changes in the blood requisite to maintain a state of health, and especially in the decarbonising process, not to be confined to the lungs, but to extend to the skin, and perhaps to the other organs of secretion, and that between the actions of these systems there is consent, or natural dependence. He observes, a sprig of vegetables gives out oxygen in sunshine, if placed in common water; but it ceases to do so, if deprived of carbonic acid by being placed in distilled water. In a similar manner, Mr. H. is inclined to think, that if the evolution of carbon by the skin, or the secreting organs, is diminished, in proportion will be the quantity of oxygen consumed by the lungs; and *vice versa*, as the quantity of oxygen consumed in the lungs is diminished, so will that of carbon thrown off by the skin and organs of secretion. Thus cold, malaria, the depressing passions, irregularities in diet, &c. &c., all become exciting causes either of cholera or fever, by their effects on the respiratory organs, in the extended meaning of that expression. The following is the process which he is inclined to think takes place in recovery: oxygen begins to be consumed in increased quantity (perhaps latterly in greater than the natural); the blood becomes better arterialized; it is circulated in the muscular structure of the heart, which recovers its energy; venous congestion is relieved on the right, and the arterial circulation is strengthened on the left; heat returns to the surface, and the diseased secretions disappear, while the natural ones, which had been suspended, are restored, and the remains of undecarbonized blood are thrown off in black vitiated secretions.

Academy of Sciences, Paris.—Mr. Strauss Durekheim laid before the Academy, at its meeting on the 8th October, some curious details respecting the journey of Mr. Rüppell, of Frankfort, into Abyssinia. He set out in 1830; traversed the whole of Arabia, and in October 1831 reached Mocha, on the Red Sea, preparatory to his visit to Abyssinia. In consequence, however, of the political disorganization of that country, he was obliged to halt at Massouah, where he employed himself in prosecuting researches in natural history. His residence there for six months enabled him to explore the neighbourhood, on the African continent. He discovered the ruins of the ancient Adulis, the position of which was previously unknown. He has described a large species of antelope, which appears to be the *orix* of the ancients, and is known in Abyssinia by the name of *beyss*. He has discovered also a new species of *dugong*, inhabiting the Red Sea, which differs materially from the only species hitherto known. It was the skin of this animal with which the ancient Israelites were required by the law of Moses to cover the tabernacle: Mr. Rüppell has therefore given it the name of *halicorus tabernaculi*.

VARIETIES.

Comparative Discharge of the Indus and Ganges.—Lieutenant A. Burnes has communicated to the Bengal Government a geographical report upon the Indus, drawn up from notes and surveys made on his recent mission to Lahore,

in which he estimates the magnitude of the Indus at Tatta, a place situated equidistant from the ocean with Sikrigali on the Ganges, as four times greater than the latter river, estimating the discharge of water in the Ganges at 21,000 cubic feet, which, however, is considered below the true average. In the middle of April, he found the Indus at Tatta to have a breadth of 670 yards, and to be running with a velocity of $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles an hour: the soundings amount to fifteen feet. These data would give a discharge of 110,500 cubic feet per second, but which he reduces to 80,000 cubic feet per second, as a fair rate of discharge for the Indus in the month of April. He observes: "From what has been above stated, it will be seen that the Indus, in discharging the enormous volume of 80,000 cubic feet of water in a second, exceeds by four times the size of the Ganges in the dry season, and nearly equals the great American river the Mississippi. The much greater length of course in the Indus, the tortuous direction of itself and its numerous tributaries among towering and snowy mountains near its source, that must always contribute vast quantities of water, might have prepared us for this result; and it is not extraordinary, when we reflect on the wide area embraced by some of these minor rivers, and the lofty and elevated position from which they take their rise: the Sutlej, in particular, flows from the sacred lake of Manasarovara, in Tibet, 17,000 feet above the sea. The Indus traverses, too, a comparatively barren and deserted country, thinly peopled and poorly cultivated; while the Ganges expends its waters in irrigation, and blesses the inhabitants of its banks with rich and exuberant crops. The Indus, even in the season of inundation, is confined to its bed by its steeper and more consistent banks than the other river, and seldom exceeds half a mile in width; the Ganges, on the other hand, is described as an inland sea, in some parts of its course, so that at times the one bank is scarcely visible from the other: a circumstance which must greatly increase the evaporation. The arid and sandy nature of the countries that border the Indus soon swallows up the overflowing waters, and makes the river more speedily retire to its bed. Moreover, the Ganges and its subsidiary rivers derive their supply from the southern face of the great Himalaya; while the Indus receives the torrents of either side of that massy chain, and is further swollen by the showers of Cabul, and the rains and snow of Chinese Tartary. Its waters are augmented long before the rainy season has arrived; and when we look at the distant source of the river, to what cause are we to attribute this early inundation, but to melting snow and ice?"

"The slope on which the Indus descends to the ocean would appear to be gentle, like that of most great rivers. The average rate of its current does not exceed $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles an hour, while the whole of the Punjab rivers, which we navigated on the voyage to Lahore, were found to be one full mile in excess to the Indus: we readily account for this increased velocity by their proximity to the mountains, and it will serve as a guide in estimating the fall of the great river. It is an additional proof of the greater magnitude of the Indus, that at its lowest it retains a velocity of $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles with a medial depth of 15 feet, moving throughout the year in one majestic body to the ocean; while the Ganges partakes more of the nature of a hill-stream, insignificant at one season and overflowing its banks at another."

Lieut. Burnes observes, regarding the effect of the tide on the two rivers, that in the Ganges, it runs considerably above Calcutta, whereas no impression of it is perceptible in the Indus 25 miles below Tatta, or about 75 miles from the sea. It would appear that the greatest mean rise of tide in the Ganges is 12 feet. He found that of the Indus to be only 9 feet at full moon, but had

no opportunity of determining the mean rise of the tide, as in the Ganges. "The tides of western India," he remarks, "are known to exceed those in the Bay of Bengal, as the construction of docks in Bombay testifies; and I should be disposed to consider the rise at the mouths of the Indus and Ganges to be much the same."

Manna of Australia.—Mr. Mudie, in a paper on some medicinal products of Australian plants, read before the Medico-Botanical Society of London, states that a species of *eucalyptus*, the genus which yields the astringent resin, applicable to the purposes of kino, affords a substance which resembles manna, and does not appear to be very different from that yielded by the *fraxinus*, on the coast of the Mediterranean. "Like the manna of Europe, it is reported to contain a saccharine and a mucous ingredient, both of which are easily soluble in water, and partially so likewise in the atmosphere. It obviously arises from a rupture in the cortical vessels of the tree, produced not by the puncture of insects but by atmospheric action, as it is produced only in the dry season, and the quantity varies with the degree and duration of the drought. Towards the close of a long dry season, it is found so abundant on the ground under the trees, that several pounds may be collected by one person in a few minutes; but when rain begins to fall, it melts and disappears almost as rapidly as snow." The principal habitat of the tree is upon the elevated downs and slopes of the Blue Mountains.

Subterranean Sounds at Nakoo.—Sir John Herschel, in a paper lately read before the Geological Society, "On the Cause of the Subterranean Sounds at Nakoo, near Tor, in Arabia," suggests, as the only probable explanation which occurs to him, that the phenomena may be owing to a subterranean production of steam, by the generation and condensation of which, under certain circumstances, sounds are well known to be produced. They belong to the same class of phenomena as the combustion of a jet of hydrogen gas in glass tubes. He makes the general remark, that wherever extensive subterranean caverns exist, communicating with each other or with the atmosphere, by means of small orifices, considerable difference of temperature may occasion currents of air to pass through those apertures with sufficient velocity for producing sonorous vibrations. The sounds described by Humboldt, as heard at sunrise by those who sleep on certain granitic rocks on the banks of the Orinoco, may be explained on this principle. The sounds produced at sunrise by the statue of Memnon, and the twang, like the breaking of a string, heard by the French naturalists to proceed from a granite mountain at Carnac, are viewed by the author as referrible to a different cause, viz. pyrometric expansions and contractions of the heterogeneous material, of which the statue and mountain consist. Similar sounds, and from the same cause, are emitted when heat is applied to any connected mass of machinery; and the snapping often heard in the bars of a grate affords a familiar example of this phenomenon.

Madagascar Poetry.—The Rev. Mr. Baker, in a paper communicated to the Society of Natural History at the Mauritius, has given a critical disquisition on the poetry of the Malagasies of Madagascar.

The language, it appears, has so little variety of terminations, that rhyme of every description seems naturally, from the true genius of the language, and intentionally from the uncouthness of its effect, inadmissible. "At least nineteen-twentieths of the whole vocabulary of words terminate in *a* or *y*, and

an immense proportion of these in *na* and *ny*:—all other words terminate in *e* or *o*, or the diphthongs *ay* and *ao*; and even these are exceedingly monotonous in the consonants of their penultimate and ultimate syllables." Nor does quantity, properly so called, furnish a rule for measuring Malagasy verses. The characters peculiarly essential to Malagasy versification seem to be chiefly the following:

"1. Harmony of syllables and accentuation; a deviation from which rule produces a precisely similar harsh discordant effect on the ear as in English.

"2. The expression must be diversified, and the words transposed, as in other languages.

"3. Every line must be in some degree an independent sentiment; or at least a clause of a sentence, bearing a natural division in the sense, and thence a pause of the voice in reading or singing. Hence the sense is often strikingly abrupt and laconic, as will be seen in the examples of literal translation.

"The language abounds much in polysyllables; there are exceedingly few monosyllables, and perhaps the greatest proportion of the words are of five syllables. Hence a line of eight syllables generally contains from two to five words, and a line of twelve is frequently comprised in four words. On this account, a sentiment is rarely attempted to be set off with superfluous ornaments of language, but stands entirely on the merit of the figure under which it is conveyed. Of poetical adjectives, so often highly convenient in English for filling up the metre or adorning a graceless noun, scarcely an instance occurs in an entire song. Yet the language, thought, and style of the poetry, are quite of a different cast from prose. Abounding in the boldest figures, and the sense left to connect itself by the chain of thought, it commends itself to the mind as the rude and unpolished offspring of poetical genius.

"It is evident, that, in a language so exceedingly different from English, combined with a state of society equally different, it is impossible, on the one hand, to give an intelligible literal translation, leaving the reader's imagination to fill up the images; and on the other hand, it is difficult to give a vivid imitation of the original.

"There is a kind of composition, very prevalent in the language, which is neither perfect prose nor poetry, but seems to form a connecting link between the two, being, both in sentiment and expression, more pithy, figurative, and smart than the former, and yet destitute of the metre, cadence, &c. of the latter. These pieces may be called poetical prose. A prose translation of such fugitive examples as have fallen into my hands would be dull and unstriking, and a literal rhyming translation impossible; so I have chosen in the accompanying example 'On Courtship,' a translation pretty free in expression, but I believe perfectly correct, though somewhat paraphrased in thought."

She. Pray tell me, since you oft profess
Your fervent love to me;
To what, if we may give a guess,
Your love may liken'd be.

He. Rice, which affords our daily food,
And constant life supplies,
Is the best emblem of my love,
Which never, never dies.

She. Ah no! not so thy love to me,
For that, thou deemest sweet,
Only when hunger presses thee
To take the proffer'd meat.

Then tell me, since you oft profess, &c.

He. The lamba,* which around I fold
 To guard life's vital flame,
 Is that which, next to thee, I hold
 Most needful to my frame.

She. Ah no! for that, when older grown,
 Disdain'd, thou wilt reject;
 And ne'er again will it be known,
 But lie in long neglect.

Then tell me, &c.

He. I love thee like the luscious taste
 Of a new honey-comb,
 Whose precious fruit is seized with haste,
 And borne in triumph home.

She. Ah no! for there amidst the sweets,
 Though luscious they be found;
 The goodness not unmingled meets,
 But drugs impure abound.

Then tell me, &c.

The Floating Gardens of Cashmere.—The city of Cashmere is situated in the midst of numerous lakes, connected with each other, and with the river Vedusta, by canals, separated by narrow lines and insulated plots of ground; in some, localities so far raised above the water-line as to be out of danger of submersion on any rise of the water; but the greater portion lying so low as to be subject to be drowned, in considerable inundations, which are not uncommon, and, indeed, become annually more frequent, through the neglect of the government, in not checking the accumulating growth of weeds and mud, which diminish the depth of the lakes, and consequently increase their surface. These circumstances have suggested an expedient by which certain vegetables are cultivated in safety, and so that they derive as much moisture as may be beneficial to them without being exposed to the risk of being destroyed. This is effected through the medium of a floating support, of which the buoyancy and flexibility prevent the plants sinking into the mass, or being partially covered with it. Various aquatic plants spring from the bottom of the lakes, as water-lilies, *conservæ*, sedges, reeds, &c.; and as the boats which traverse these waters take generally the shortest lines they can pursue to the place of their destination, the lakes are in some parts cut, as it were, into avenues, separated by beds of sedges and reeds. In these places, then, the farmer establishes his cucumber and melon floats, by cutting off the roots of the aquatic plants just mentioned, about two feet under the water, so that they completely lose all connexion with the bottom of the lake, but retain their former situation in respect to each other. When thus detached from the soil, they are pressed into somewhat closer contact, and formed into beds of about two yards breadth, and of an indefinite length. The heads of the sedges, reeds, and other plants of the float are next cut off, and laid upon its surface, and covered with a thin coat of mud, which, at first, interrupted in its descent, gradually sinks into the mass of matted roots. The bed floats, but is kept in its place by a stake of willow driven through it, at each end, which admits of its rising and falling, in accommodation to the rise and fall of the water. By means of a long pole, thrust amongst the reeds at the bottom of the lake from the side of a boat, and turned round several times in the same

* The garment which a Malagasy wraps round his body, and which constitutes his only clothing, except what is wrapped round the loins, and without which he is called naked.

direction, a quantity of *conservæ* and of other plants are torn off from the bottom and carried in the boat to the platform, where the weeds are twisted into conical mounds about two feet in diameter at their base, and of the same height, terminating at the top in a hollow, which is filled with fresh soft mud drawn from the bottom of the lake, to which sometimes wood-ashes are added though more frequently omitted. The farmer has in preparation a number of cucumber and melon plants, which have been raised under mats, and of these when they have four leaves, he places three plants in the basin of every conical mound, of which a double row runs along the edge of every bed, at about two feet distance from each other. No further care is necessary, except that of collecting the fruit; and the expense of preparing the platforms and cones is confined to the value of the labour, which altogether is trifling, as the work is very soon done. Perhaps a more economical method of raising cucumber cannot be devised; and though the narrow beds are ordinarily almost in contact by their sides, yet, from their flexible nature, they are so easily separable that a small boat may be readily pushed betwixt the lines without injuring their structure; and for the most part, they will bear a man's weight, though generally the fruit is picked off from the boat. I traversed a tract of about fifty acres of these floating gardens, in cucumbers and melons, and saw not above half a dozen unhealthy plants; nor have I seen, in the cucumber and melon grounds, in the vicinity of very populous cities in Europe or in Asia, so large an expanse of plant in a state equally healthy, though, it must be observed, running into somewhat too great luxuriance of growth.—*Moorecroft MSS Journal of Geographical Society.*

Management of Bees in Cashmere.—Every farmer in Cashmere has several bee-hives in his house. A provision is made for these in building the house by leaving appropriate cavities in the walls, which somewhat differ in size each cylindrical, and extending quite through the wall. The tube thus formed is lined by a plastering of clay mortar, worked up with the chaff of rice or the down of thistles: that end of the cylinder nearest the apartment is closed by a round platter of red pottery-ware, a little convex in the middle, but with the edge made flush with the wall by a luting of clay mortar; and the other extremity is shut by a similar dish, having a circular hole, about a third of an inch in diameter in its centre. The mode adopted there for preserving the old swarm when the honey is taken, well deserves imitation by other farmers. Having in readiness a wisp of dry rice-straw and a small quantity of burning charcoal in an earthen dish, the master of the house, with a few strokes of the point of a sickle, disengaged the inner platter of the tube, bringing into view the comb suspended from the roof of the hive, and almost wholly covered with bees, none of which, however, offered to resent the aggression, or to enter the room. Having placed the straw upon the charcoal, and holding the dish close to the mouth of the hive, he blew the smoke strongly against the combs, but removed the straw the instant it took fire, to prevent it burning the bees, and quenched the flame before he employed it again. Almost stifled by the smoke the bees hurried through the outer door with such rapidity, that the hive was cleared of its inhabitants within a few minutes; when the farmer, introducing the sickle, cut down the combs nearest to him, which were received into a dish previously slid underneath them, and left undisturbed about one-third of the combs, which were almost close to the outer door. He then replaced the inner platter, and brushing off hastily a few bees which clung to the combs though apparently in a state of stupefaction, threw them out of the house

The expelled bees returned as soon as the cavity was freed from smoke, without stinging a single individual; and the whole business was completed within ten minutes, without, as was asserted, any perceptible loss.—*Ibid.*

Shoal in the Mozambique Channel.—Rover's Shoal, situated in lat. $12^{\circ} 22' S.$, lon. $46^{\circ} 19\frac{1}{2}' E.$, discovered by the bark *Rover*, April 21st, 1831, on a whaling voyage in the eastern seas, is very dangerous, being about ten miles in extent E.S.E. and W.N.W., four or five miles of which dries at half-ebb, with high breakers on the other parts; soundings of ten to eight fathoms, sand and rocks, were got when the middle of the shoal bore N. by E. $\frac{1}{4}$ E. five or six miles, from which place the *Rover* stood to the W.S.W., and made the island Mayotta, and found her observations by lunars and chronometers were correct.

East-India House, Nov. 22, 1832.

JAMES HORSBURGH.

Lieut. Burnes' and Dr. Gerard's Expedition.—The following précis of information given in private letters from these two travellers is given in the *Journal of the Asiatic Society*:—

Before the travellers quitted the last civilized capital on the north-west, the splendid city of Lahore, so much celebrated for its palaces, gardens, and mosques, densely populated by an active and cheerful race, Ranjit Singh desired to leave an indelible impression on their minds of the splendour of his court. Dr. Gerard writes: "Our entertainment might be compared to those splendid feasts described in the Arabian Nights; we were transported into a little paradise of pleasure; the Maharaj himself tasted, in more senses than one, of the intoxication of the scene, and ere morning most of his chieftains and guests were *hors de combat*."

Having procured letters of introduction to the several chiefs who occupy the west bank of the Indus, and provided themselves with *húndis* to an ample amount on the *kutia* of Peshawur and Kabúl, the travellers left Lahore about the beginning of March. In their progress towards the Indus, they visited the great salt range which stretches between the Indus to the Jelum, and made a considerable deviation from the straight road to visit Dādan Khān, where some of the chief excavations of the article exist.

While on the banks of the Jelum, they were much struck by the immense size of the firs floated down the river: the houses in all the towns along its banks are roofed therewith. Immense cedar trees were seen rolled down from the hills; it was these that supplied materials for Alexander's fleet: one tree measured thirteen feet in girth, which may afford some idea of their applicability to ship-building.

From Dādan Khān they went to Darapur on the Jelum; but notwithstanding a very active search, they failed to discover the remains or site of the city founded by Alexander, in honour of his famous charger Bucephalus. The celebrated fortress of Rotas is situated a short distance to the west of the town and river of Jelum, near a broad sandy stream which contains little water. This fortification was built by the well-known Patān emperor Shēr Shah, who expelled Hamayūn, the son of Baba Shah, from the throne of Delhi. Lieut. Burnes and Dr. Gerard halted one day to look at this noble fortress, but they deem it, "with all its formidable extent, a piece of stupendous folly."

The next place of interest the travellers visited was the tope of Manikiyāla, the history of which ancient structure still remains a problem. They obtained many coins with devices, apparently Grecian, from the peasants of the neighbourhood. Dr. Gerard observes, that although the probable inference is, that

from "any of the memorials which have been discovered, the tope marks the site of the town of Taxilla, the appearance of the building does not accord with so great antiquity. Two thousand years make sad havoc in masonry; it is more likely that it belongs to the Bactrian dynasty." The construction, the figure, and isolated situation of the tope of Manikiyāla, is certainly of a singularity to attract the attention of all travellers; but there is nothing in the mere workmanship that would lead one to suppose that it may not have been executed by the inhabitants of the neighbourhood. This is perhaps satisfactorily proved from the existence of several monuments of the same shape on the west of the Indus, and from a comparison with an ancient building in the immediate vicinity. The building alluded to is a saint's tomb, surrounded by a stone wall, about a mile from the tope, to the southward. The building material is the same; a porous limestone, which is dug out within a short distance of the surface of the ground, in fact indurated with kankar, similar specimens of which are to be met with in various places between the Jumna and Ganges. At the Khyber pass, on the road from Peshawur to Kabúl, another tope of much the same construction is found; as likewise at Balabagh beyond Jelalabad, on the same road. Without comparing all these edifices together, we cannot very well form a correct opinion; but it may be doubted whether either the Grecian or Roman edifices, which have survived the wreck of time, can furnish an example at all corresponding to the tope of Manikiyāla; and if such a doubt proves to be true, we can scarcely longer abstain from giving the people of the country credit for erecting this mausoleum, for such we take it to be, as there is no evidence of its utility to men who are alive. After leaving this place, they visited Rāwal Pindi, a large and well-inhabited town: it was here that Shah Sujah passed a considerable time after being ex-patriated; it is situated near the mountains, and the climate is excellent. "There are many pleasant vallies in the neighbourhood: but what conveyed most gratification to the travellers was the enchanting wild and beautiful garden of Hosein Abdali, situated under the brow of a mountain, copiously watered by streams of clear transparent water, decorated with all sorts of exotic flowers, shrubs, and plants; it was here they reposed their weary limbs; they found rest and stillness in this mansion of delight and tranquillity; they remembered a pleasing description of it in Lalla Rookh, but regretted they had not the book to ascertain how far the picture corresponded with the original. They were surprised with the variety and number of trees, the romantic nature of the scenery, the rich verdure, and the *tout ensemble*, made them feel as if they stood on English ground; but desolation was worn by every thing visible; the garden mourned, and had put on its weed of woe; summer houses and once gay retreats were tumbled from their exaltation; they were in heart-sickening ruin. Even the trees suffered grief and vexation; a violent tempest a few years before had up-rooted some of the finest, and they now lay low with their drooping heads in the water." At the town of Hosein Abdali is a saint's tomb, around which is a fine stream of water full of fish. One of the great roads to Kashmir passes this place, and strikes into the hills, bringing the traveller to Kashmir in seven days. After leaving Rawal Pindi, a causeway cut through a hill is passed; it is excellent of the kind, but one does not exactly feel convinced of the important utility assigned it. In the centre of it, on one of the walls, is a Persian inscription, denoting that it had been constructed in the time of Shah Jehan; but much of the context was obliterated. From Hosein Abdali our travellers made their way towards the Indus; here they were met by Hari Singh, who shewed them every attention.

CRITICAL NOTICES.

A Memoir of the late Captain Peter Heywood, R.N., with Extracts from his Diaries and Correspondence. By EDWARD TAGART. London, 1832. Wilson.

CAPTAIN HEYWOOD was a midshipman on board the *Bounty* at the time of the mutiny of its crew, which, owing to the circumstance of some of the mutineers establishing themselves at Pitcairn's Island, has become an event of considerable interest. Mr. Heywood, then at the age of sixteen,—owing to a concurrence of untoward circumstances, and from his choosing to remain on board the vessel rather than face almost certain death by accompanying Lieut. Bligh, the commander, and eighteen other persons, who were cast adrift in the launch,—not only incurred the imputation of favouring the mutiny, but, upon being tried by a court-martial in England, was actually found guilty. He was pardoned by the King,—an act of grace never more properly exerted,—and Capt. Heywood lived to clear his character thoroughly from the transient cloud which overhung it in his early career.

This memoir will be read with great pleasure. It exhibits him in a very amiable light, in the midst of bitter sufferings; and the traits of affectionate heroism evinced by his sister, Miss Nessy Heywood, invest that portion of the narrative in which she is concerned with the charm of a romance.

The Works of Lord Byron; with his Letters and Journals, and his Life. By THOMAS MOORE, Esq. Vol. XI. London, 1832. Murray.

THE contents of this volume, being arranged chronologically, illustrate, in conjunction with the copious notes, the personal and poetical history of Lord Byron, from the date of his leaving Switzerland, in 1816, to the beginning of 1820, when he took up his residence at Ravenna. They consist of *Manfred*, *The Lament of Tasso*, *Beppo*, *Mazeppa*, *The Ode on Venice*, *The Morgante Maggiore*, *The Prophecy of Dante*, and occasional pieces; consequently, specimens of almost every kind of poetical composition in which he excelled,—the first and perhaps greatest of his dramatic efforts, and the earliest specimen of that peculiar vein of comic talent, in which some critics discover the flexibility, and others the degradation, of Byron's genius.

The Travels and Researches of Alexander Von Humboldt: being a condensed Narrative of his Journeys in the Equinoctial Regions of America, and in Asiatic Russia; together with Analyses of his more important Investigations. By W. MACGILLIVRAY, A.M. With a Portrait, a Map, and Plates. Being Vol. X. of the *Edinburgh Cabinet Library*. Edinburgh, 1832. Oliver and Boyd.

BARON D'HUMBOLDT has established a fame, both as a philosopher and a traveller, which ranks him amongst the most remarkable men of the age. His travels possess a value beyond the interest the narrative excites; they are records of remarkable facts in natural history, upon the accuracy of which the philosopher may implicitly rely. They are, however, voluminous; and the publishers of the *Edinburgh Cabinet Library*, in giving to the English public "a condensed account of the Baron's travels and researches, such as, without excluding subjects even of laboured investigation, might yet chiefly embrace those which are best suited to the purposes of the general reader," have acted with their usual judgment, and, we doubt not, will experience their usual success.

Xenophon. Vol. II. *The Cyropaedia.* Translated by the Hon. MAURICE ANSLY COOPER. Being Vol. IV. of the *Family Classical Library*. London, 1832. Colburn and Bentley.

WE noticed the *Anabasis* in our third volume. This concludes the works of Xenophon. The present translation is clear and faithful, the translator being evidently rather ambitious of securing those essential qualities, than the reputation of elegance at the expense of them. The *Classical Family Library* is a work which ought eminently to enjoy public favour.

The Bird of the Beches. In Four Cantos. London, 1832. Smith, Elder, & Co.

THIS is a poem, of which neither the story nor the language is exactly suited to our taste, nor indeed to our comprehension. The former we cannot attempt to analyze; of the latter we subjoin a specimen, taken at random:

O the soul chokes, when crossed the chain—
And shall we breathe again, again?
When creaks the hinge, how sunk heart stout!
And will it turn to let us out?
The cobwebbed rafter, bell that knoll'd,
The wall but tapestried with mould,
Tadpoled water, mouse-soiled crust,
And smell—our brutal nature's worst—
Shall these, for aye, our senses unite,
Nor senses brutalised leave quite?
Oh, if to fetters life be driven,
The maniac favoured is of heaven!

Nights of the Round Table; or, Stories of Aunt Jane and her Friends. Second Series. Edinburgh, 1832. Oliver and Boyd.

THE tales in the present volume, which are three in number, are interesting, especially "The Quaker Family," which is a good delineation of the characteristics of the society. The scene of this story is laid in Hampshire; but it is seasoned with the eccentricities of Irish character, by the introduction on the scene of a cobbler's family, on a haymaking expedition from Munster.

The Byron Gallery: a Series of Historical Embellishments, to illustrate the Poetical Works of Lord Byron. Part III. London, 1832. Smith, Elder, and Co.

THIS part, like the preceding, consists of some beautiful engravings; that from the "Hours of Idleness" is perfectly enchanting. The rest are from *Manfred*, *The Dream*, *Parisina*, and *Beppo*. The publishers evince a spirit in this undertaking which, we trust, is adequately rewarded.

A French, English, and Latin Vocabulary. By T. A. GIBSON, Master of the Grammar School of Wick. Edinburgh, 1832. Oliver and Boyd.

THIS is a very ingenious little work, well calculated to sow the seeds of etymological science in young minds. It exhibits the gender and declension of nouns, the nouns themselves, adjectives, verbs, &c., arranged so as to shew at once their respective affinities in the French, English, Latin, and occasionally the Greek Languages. It is a manual which will be useful even to the adult scholar.

Grammatical Exercises on the Moods, Tenses, and Syntax of the Latin Language. By GEORGE FRIGGUSON, one of the Masters of the Edinburgh Academy. Edinburgh, 1832. Oliver and Boyd.

A NEW and improved edition of an excellent school-book. The improvements greatly enhance its value.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

WE have seen a proof of one of the sheets of the Chinese text of the drama entitled *Houy lan ke*, lately translated by M. Stan. Julien, and published by the Oriental Translation Fund, which the Asiatic Society of Paris is having lithographed at its own expense, in order to insert it in a Chinese *Chrestomathie*, which is soon to appear. The characters are extremely clear, elegant, and accurately formed. The work, with M. Julien's translation and notes, will prove a treasure to the Chinese student.

M. Eliacin Carmoly, grand rabbi of Belgium, is about to publish at Brussels a new edition, with a French translation and notes, of the *Travels of Benjamin of Tudela*, from an Hebrew MS. of the fifteenth century, containing the primitive text, which has been much disfigured by errors and pretended corrections. The work will be comprised in one volume 8vo., comprehending a life of Benjamin of Tudela, and a dissertation on the works of preceding travellers.

The first part of Dr. Siebold's Account of Japan will shortly appear in Holland.

Mr. Van Overmeer Fisscher also intends to publish in Holland a *Catalogue Raisonné*

of a very fine collection of articles of curiosity, which he brought from Japan, and presented to the Dutch Government.

Mr. Peggs, of Coventry, has in the press a third edition of his "India's Cries to British Humanity," revised and enlarged, with a book on colonization in British India. The profits of this work are liberally transferred by the author to a benevolent object in Coventry.

Mr. Slade, who performed a tour to the Black Sea with the Capitan Pasha, is about to publish "Records of Travels in Turkey, Greece, &c."

The translations of the Singhalese histories entitled *Mahá vamsi*, *Rájá ratnácari*, and *Rájá vali*, and of some Buddhist tracts, which have been for some time in the press, will, it is announced, certainly be published in January next. These translations, which were made from authentic original MSS. by the Buddhist official interpreters to government, for Sir Alexander Johnston when in Ceylon, were placed by that gentleman in the hands of Mr. Upham for publication, after having been revised and compared with the originals by the Rev. Mr. Fox. The histories are the most venerated and authentic documents possessed by the Singhalese, and the tracts are important as explaining many points in the Buddhist doctrine by native authorities.

The Journey of an Invalid from Calcutta through the Straits of Sunda to Van Diemen's Land is in the press.

The following works are in the press:—*Memorials of the Professional Life and Times of Sir Wm. Penn, Knt., Admiral and General of the Fleet during the Interregnum, Commissioner of the Admiralty and Navy after the Restoration from 1644 to 1670*, in two vols. 8vo., by Granville Penn, Esq. Also, edited by the same author, *The Character of a Trimmer, his Opinions of Laws and Government, &c.*; by the Hon. Sir Wm. Coventry, Knt., first printed in 1687.—*Historical Memoirs of the House of Russell, from the Norman Conquest*, by J. H. Wiffen; with much curious unpublished correspondence.—*The Morbid Anatomy of some of the most important Parts of the Human Body*; by Matthew Baillie, M.D.—*The Seasons; Stories for very young Children*. (Winter.) By the author of "Conversations on Chemistry," &c. &c.—*America and the Americans*; by a Citizen of the World.—*Sketches of Vesuvius*; by John Auldjo, Esq., F.G.S., &c.—*The Cabinet Annual Register, and Historical, Political, Biographical, and Miscellaneous Chronicle of 1832*.—The fourth volume of the *Transactions of the Royal Geological Society of Cornwall*, with a geological map of the county.—The seventeenth volume of the *Annual Biography and Obituary*, which will include the lives of Sir R. H. Bickerton; Rev. Geo. Crabbe; Sir W. Grant; Bishop Huntingford; Dr. A. Clarke; Sir J. Mackintosh; Admiral Peere Williams Freeman; Dr. Walsh; Charles Butler, Esq.; Sir Walter Scott; Bishop Turner; Miss Anna Maria Porter; Earl of Donoughmore; Sir Albert Pell; Sir Israel Pellow; Jeremy Bentham, Esq.; Lord Tenterden; Sir John Leslie; &c.—A Translation of "Count Pecchio's Observations on England; by an Exile."—A second series of the "Chameleon," containing some original melodies.—The "Epigrammatist's Annual," containing an original epigram for every day in the year, will appear in the holidays.—Mr. T. L. Donaldson has in the press "A Collection of the most approved Doors, from Ancient and Modern Buildings in Greece and Italy," with dissertations, &c.—Mr. Murray is preparing for publication, "Landscape Illustrations of the Old and New Testaments," a new monthly work, illustrative of Holy Writ, consisting of views of the most remarkable places mentioned in the Bible.—A View of the early Parisian Greek Press, including the Lives of the Stephani or Estiennes, Notices of the other contemporary Greek Printers of Paris, &c., by the Rev. W. Parr Greswell, printed at the University Press, Oxford, is nearly ready.—The *Tropical Agriculturist* is expected to be ready next month.

ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

Calcutta.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT, March 13.

The King v. Golukchunder Ghose.—This was an indictment for perjury tried at the last sessions, upon which the defendant was convicted. The prosecution was instituted at the recommendation of the court, in the face of which the perjury had been committed.

Mr. Turton now applied for an order, that the taxed bill of costs of prosecution be paid out of the funds in court, made applicable to that purpose by the late Act of Parliament.

The Chief Justice, inspecting the bill of costs, which was handed to him by the officer, remarked upon the amount, 800 rupees, and upon the necessity of looking closely into the charges before they disposed of the public money. Amongst other items, he observed upon the employment of two counsel, as a charge that could not be allowed. The case was one no doubt of great enormity, and the prosecution both proper and necessary.

Mr. Turton begged to state, that the professional rule in that respect was the same here and in England; namely, that for a prosecution in misdemeanor there should be two counsel, though it was otherwise as to the defence.

The Court intimated that they must look closely at the bill before making any order; and at the rising of the court, the Chief Justice again remarked on several of the charges, particularly the fees to counsel, which he thought out of all proportion; the fees of officers of court amounted to 100 rupees only, whereas those of counsel were nearly half of the residue. It was impossible to allow the whole of the bill.

Mr. Turton took the liberty of stating, that the court here must not measure the amount of professional remuneration by the scale in England. Services of all kinds, from the highest to the lowest, had always been rated higher, and Parliament itself had acted upon that higher scale. Without meaning disrespect to the court, but reverting to the scale of salaries and emoluments fixed by the Legislature, he would begin with the highest—

The Chief Justice interposed: "Mr. Turton, we have heard you. The line of argument you are now commencing is neither respectful to the court, nor such as we ought to hear. I will not hear it."

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The discussion was dropped; but we understand, that the court having struck out some of the fees and charges of motion, and made an order for part of the taxed bill only, the counsel returned their fees, intimating their resolution in future to take up no prosecution on the direction of the court.—*Gov. Gaz. Mar. 15.*

We cannot conceive why the discussion should have been stopped;—where it is not wrong to receive public monies it cannot be wrong to talk of the receipt. There is no doubt that legal proceedings are expensive here, and must be so if it be desirable to have an English bar and English judges. The bar in Calcutta, we believe, receive on the average about a gold mohur where at home they receive a guinea. The bench are paid in a higher proportion. We have seen an estimate formed of the different rate of payment which the judges of the Supreme Court in Calcutta, and those in the Court of King's Bench in England receive. We do not know that we are at liberty to make use of it, but we have referred to the report of the law commissioners, and find its general accuracy strongly confirmed by that report, and the estimate taken from thence gives the following result.

In five years ending 1827, 13,487 causes were entered for trial in the King's Bench for London and Middlesex, making a yearly average of 2,697: 8,317 were entered during the same period for trial on the different circuits, exclusive of those entered from the other courts. Of these one-third necessarily were entered for trial before judges of the Court of King's Bench, making an average of 555, presenting a yearly total of 3,252 causes entered for trial before these judges. The total amount of their salaries we believe to be £28,000, £10,000 for the Chief Justice, and £6,000 for each of the Puisne Judges. From hence it follows that for each cause entered for trial in the King's Bench the judges receive in the aggregate about £8. 12s. 2½d. (a fraction more) or about £2. 3s. 0½d. for each judge. In this estimate is omitted the whole business of the court transacted in term; such as motions, demurrers, arguments on special cases, writs of error, appeals from quarter sessions, cases from Chancery, applications for writs of mandamus, quo warranto, habeas corpus; as well as the criminal business on the circuit and at the Old Bailey, attendances on the House of Lords, the Privy Council, and the Court of Dele-

gates,* &c., which constitute, perhaps, three-fourths of their labours, but of which no close estimate could be formed. Omitting in like manner all minor business of the Supreme Court, we believe that about 268 causes will be more than the average number entered for trial in the year. This is the number assumed in the estimate to which we allude—at sixty common law causes, and seven equity and admiralty causes, in each term and sittings. This, we imagine, must be upon an old average and not upon the present state of business in the court, which we should take to be much less. The salaries of the judges are £8,000 for the Chief Justice, and £6,000 for each of the two Puisne Judges, total £20,000, yielding an average of £74. 12s. 6½d. (and ¾ of a farthing) for each cause entered, or dividing it among the three, very nearly £25 per cause to each judge, where the English judge only receives £2. 3s. 0½d.

We are, however, far from thinking that a judge in this country is over paid. Indeed, were it not for a pension of £2,000 per annum to the Chief Justice, and £1,500 to each Puisne Judge, after ten years' service, we should think them under paid. Men of talent, experience, and reputation, cannot be expected to leave a lucrative profession in England for a mere modicum of reward. We understand that the salaries of the Puisne Judges have lately been reduced at home. We do not know whether there is any intention of reducing them in India. We should hope not.—*John Bull*, Mar. 16.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CONGRESS AT AJMERE.

Various were the speculations which prevailed at Ajmere while we yet waited the arrival of the *rajās*. The idea of assembling them in one place was strange and novel to the minds of all but those who conceived it; and to persons who were not acquainted with the ground upon which the resolution of inviting them was taken, it appeared too bold a scheme ever to be realized. With the exception of the *raja* of Oodeypoor, the ancestors of the other *rajās* had been in occasional attendance upon the kings of Delhi; but nothing like a general assembly of them all had ever been heard of. The ancestors of the *raja* of Oodeypoor had never waited upon the kings of Delhi at all, and it was very generally anticipated that the others would avail themselves of his expected non-attendance on the present occasion as an excuse for not coming themselves. During the ascendancy of the *Mahrattas*,

* The judges are paid for their attendance at this court by the suitors one guinea each per day.—*Ed.*

the native *rajās* did not dare even to move out of their own capitals for fear of treachery.

The *Rajpoot* chiefs, however, turned out to be influenced by feelings very different from those for which our clanking friends were disposed to give them credit. Even the *raja* of Oodeypoor, whose ancestors had never waited upon the kings of Delhi, with whom they had always been at deadly enmity until they were forced to yield an unwilling submission, did not consider his honour compromised by taking this opportunity of showing his gratitude to a government, which had never evinced any but the most friendly disposition towards him, and had raised him from a state of the utmost misery and destitution to the enjoyment of a considerable revenue, and the independent dominion of the largest portion of the territories which had been possessed by his ancestors.

Much anxiety was expressed by the chieftains respecting the manner in which they were to be received, the *Rajpoots* being a people who, in common with ourselves, are peculiarly sensitive on all matters connected with their honour; but the Governor General relieved their apprehensions by assuring them frankly, that his only wish was to conduct the ceremonies in such a manner as might be most agreeable to them all.

The first chieftain who came up was Maharajah Kullian Sing, of Kishengurh, a little state lying upon the north-west frontier of Jyepoor. The crown revenue consists of something less than four lacs of rupees, and the aristocracy and other landholders of the country derive about as much more from their own estates. The royal family is a younger branch of the *Rahtore* dynasty of Joudhpoor, and all the people, excepting perhaps some of the lowest cultivators, are of the same tribe. Kishengurh is calculated to be one of the happiest states in India. Owing to the prudent administration of the *raja's* mother and an eunuch minister, commonly called the *Nazir*, it suffered less from the confusions of the *Pindara* times than any of its neighbours; and as it could not be established at the period when we formed our treaty with it, that it had paid any regular tribute to the predatory powers, it was admitted to the benefit of our protection without any equivalent being demanded. Kullian Sing's first act, upon coming of age, was to attempt to seize upon the *naizir*, who had administered his affairs with such advantage to his interests during his minority; but the affair ended in the old gentleman going off with his followers in a body, and the *raja* did not dare to interrupt them. In 1825, Kullian Sing set out for Delhi of his own accord. This of itself was an uncommon step for a *Rajpoot* sovereign to take; but he had always evinced a

great disinclination to follow in the beaten track of his ancestors. His treaty with the British government was naturally one of the principal subjects of Kullian Sing's speculations, and nothing struck him more, in thinking it over, than the circumstances of his being acknowledged in it as the *mālik*, or master, of his country. "The British government," he used to say, "acknowledges me to be the master of my country, and yet there is the Futtehgarh Thakoor, and many other persons, who are in the possession of lands which they would never allow me to take from them. How, therefore, am I master of my country? However, the British government have acknowledged me to be so, and of course they are prepared to support me as such."

When he had arranged his plan of operations he went to the resident, and asked him whether it was true that we had acknowledged him to be the "master of his country;" to which, of course, he got a reply in the affirmative. Upon this he wrote off to the persons whom he had left in charge of his affairs at Kishengurh, directing them to proceed immediately to deprive the Futtehgarh Thakoor, who is the most powerful nobleman in the principality, of his estate; and, as he expected, he soon received a reply to say, that the Futtehgarh Thakoor had a strong objection to being deprived of his estate, and was prepared to resist the measures which they had been ordered to adopt for this purpose. Upon receipt of this reply, Kullian Sing went again to the resident, and told him that although the British government acknowledged him to be the "master of his country," the Futtehgarh Thakoor had dared to disobey his orders, and he therefore begged that he might be furnished with a military force to assist him in establishing his authority. It was then explained to him, that it was true that we acknowledged no other authority but his own in the Kishengurh state, because, if we entered into separate communications with his subjects on matters of business, it would be impossible for him to carry on the government. But the circumstance of recognizing him as the head of the state was not intended to interfere with the rights of the other members of which it was composed. There were many thousand people in the state besides himself, who depended upon it for their subsistence and all their prospects in life; many of these people had as much right to their landed property as he had to his crown; and, so far from attempting to subvert these rights, it was his duty, as the ruler of the country, to defend and support them. In reply to this he said, that he thought he could not be going wrong when he was only following our own example in the course we had pursued towards our own Ajmere tha-

koors; but this excuse was not allowed to avail him, and his demand for the aid of our troops was finally negatived.

Kullian Sing, however, remained dancing attendance at Delhi till the end of 1828, when he was obliged to abandon his hopes of obtaining our assistance, and set about collecting a rabble army, by means of which, he flattered himself that he should still be able to accomplish his favourite object. The greater part of his army deserted at the Kootub (eleven miles from Delhi), upon receiving an advance of pay, and with the rest he returned towards his own country, and, passing within sight of Kishengurh, which he declared he had divorced till he had accomplished his object, he advanced against Futtehgarh. Upon entering his country he summoned all his *jaghiredars*, or military retainers, to join him, an order which few of them obeyed; and, as he approached Futtehgarh, even those few deserted him. At length, finding that nearly the whole power of the state was arrayed against him in Futtehgarh, while no dependence could be placed upon the foreign mercenaries who were with him, he became panic-struck, and, leaving his camp at night, he fled to Ajmere on horseback with a few followers. When he arrived there next day, the superintendent was sitting in court, and, upon going out, he found the *maharaja* covered with dust and perspiration from the rapid journey he had made.

After remaining some months at Ajmere in the vain hope of obtaining our assistance, the *raja* set off suddenly one night to Joudhpoor, where he has been living ever since, up to the period of his coming to Ajmere to pay his respects to the Governor General.

The *raja* arrived in camp, from Joudhpoor, on the 24th January, and Messrs. Trevelyan and Blake went as far as the pass leading to the Anah Sagur to meet him. The appearance of the cavalcade bespoke the reduced condition of the exiled prince. His train was thinly attended, and the spiritless countenances of those who composed it showed that there was some cause of dejection preying upon their mind. There was no caracoling of horses, and no sign of the confident and self-satisfied air which distinguished the entrance of the other chiefs, but every body followed as if they seemed ashamed of being seen where they were. Even the elephants, which used to move so proudly with their splendid caparisons, appeared to partake of the general gloom. The silver plates, which formerly covered their howdahs, had been stripped off to supply their master's necessities, and the rest of their equipments were composed of worn and shattered fragments which had been patched up for the occasion. The *raja* paid his respects to his Lordship the same evening,

and was honoured with a private conference of upwards of an hour. What took place on this occasion it is impossible for us to know; but his Lordship's determination upon the request, which we may conclude the raja made, for his assistance, is sufficiently evident from his having gone away without doing anything in his favour.

Since the raja abandoned his dominions the administration has been carried on in the name of his mother and son; and as they had neither the power to do mischief, nor any inclination to involve themselves in the perplexities, which had finally proved too much for Kullian Sing, every thing has gone on well in the usual train. The landholders of the country are all in possession of their property; perfect tranquillity prevails; and, as the government confines itself to the exercise of its acknowledged functions, its authority is respected throughout the country. It is no part of the policy of the Governor General to force back upon any of the protected states a sovereign, who has forfeited all claim to the respect and confidence of his subjects by his violent attacks against their liberties; such a course could only tend to confusion and dismay.

His Lordship returned Raja Kullian Sing's visit on the 9th February, and on the following day he came to take his leave. On this occasion he entered into many amusing details respecting England and Scotland, in both of which he appeared to have taken much more interest than he ever had in the welfare of his own country; and he also showed that he possessed a perfect knowledge of the machinery of a watch which was presented to him. The result of this meeting confirmed the impression, which already existed, of the aberration of the raja's intellects, accompanied, however, by a considerable share of cunning and acuteness.

The next personage who came up was the famous Meer Khan. The same gentleman who conducted the Kishengurh raja into camp went to meet him as far as Gogra Ghautee pass. He was preceded by the *dhike* of his cavalry, many of whom were dressed in complete suits of armour. As the Sewardree advanced, these veterans commenced scouring in all directions across the plain, discharging their matchlocks, and alternately attacking and retreating from each other. The scene was truly animating and novel—swordsmen and lancers, matchlock-men and mace-bearers, in every variety of costume, were mixed in wild confusion; and it appeared as if the souls of all the Pindaras who had fallen in the late war, had been released from Tartarus for the occasion. It was amusing to observe the self-complacent look with which the old warrior surveyed the scene before him, as he occasionally pointed out particular feats of horseman-

ship and arms to the European gentlemen accompanying him, and asked what they thought of his troops. Probably he had not for many years seen them to such advantage. His eye lighted up at the recollection of former days, and to watch the enthusiasm he displayed at their performances, one would have imagined that he was leading them again to victory and glory. The nuwab was mounted on a superb elephant, with his eldest son Wuzer Khan sitting on his right hand. Behind him followed five of his other sons, in complete armour, mounted on as many elephants, together with some of his principal sirdars on other elephants; and the cavalcade was closed by a dense mass of cavalry, from which a solitary horseman occasionally darted forth like a flash of lightning to join his companions on the plain. In this way the party proceeded to Meer Khan's tents, where the European gentlemen took their leave, after receiving the usual compliment of *uttr* and *paun*.

The same evening considerable sensation was produced in camp, by the news that Meer Khan had forced the sentry at one of the gates of the city, and had proceeded to the Durgah with upwards of 400 men. This intelligence put all our warlike friends upon the *qui vive*, and some of them went so far as to say, that the nuwab and his followers ought not to be let out again; though, I think, cooler reflection would have convinced them, that the bloodshed which must have ensued from engaging 400 wild Patans in a crowded city like Ajmere, apart from their companions, was no very desirable result; and that, even if they were to blame, we could have easily adopted some more dignified mode of punishing them. Upon inquiry, it was ascertained that when the nuwab arrived at the gate, he was informed by the havildar on guard of the standing order for not admitting more than forty armed at a time, without special leave, and he agreed to comply with it. But, on his proceeding through the gate, his followers made a rush to get in after him, and they succeeded in doing so to the number of a great deal more than forty, though it fell much short of 400, which was the number first reported. No interruption was offered to the nuwab's return, and early next morning a letter was received from him containing an ample apology for what had occurred.

About noon on the day after his arrival, Meer Khan came to wait upon the Governor General attended only by his six sons, all of whom, with the exception of the eldest, were dressed in coats of mail. Lord Clare and a large party of gentlemen from both camps were assembled to see this noted chieftain. The conversation naturally turned upon the history of his past life, and he related with great clearness and ani-

mation the various conflicts in which he had been engaged with the English. He said he had two pieces of ordnance with him, which he had taken from us when he surprised a party of two companies of native infantry and one company of European artillery, who were employed at the time in besieging the fort of Mulera, in Bundelcund. Sir D. Ochterlony, he said, had begged them of him at the time of the peace, but he considered them too valuable a trophy to be parted with. If his Lordship, however, wished for them they were at his disposal. To this offer the Governor General replied, by requesting that he would keep them as a memento of former days. He said it was in vain attempting to fight with us, for it was the *dustoor* with all native armies to turn tail the moment they lost their leader, of which he quoted a memorable instance, when he himself carried off the *spolia opima* of the general commanding the Jyepoor army, during its famous invasion of Joudhpoor in 1806. With us, on the contrary, it was "one down and another come on," and we never knew when we were beaten. He particularly noticed the spirit infused by our European officers into their sepoy, and mentioned an instance of it, which seemed to have made a particular impression upon his mind. An officer, who appears to have been Captain Gillespie, the commandant of the party which was surprised at Mulera, after the dispersion of his troops, took post with a single sepoy in an old hut. The latter had tied a piece of white cloth on the end of his musket, which he was waving in token of surrender. Upon seeing this, the officer struck him with his fist, exclaiming "fire, you coward!" and they were both put to the sword. He also dwelt with amiable satisfaction upon the circumstance of his always having released the European officers who fell into his hands: unlike Jeswunt Rao Holkar, who, he said, invariably had them put to death. For the truth of this fact he appealed to Colonel Skinner, who fully confirmed the assertion; and several instances of his having done so were adverted to. After going through all his battles, he concluded by saying that his connection with the British government had at last enabled him to enjoy the blessings of peace, the first-fruits of which were twelve thriving children, six of whom (pointing to them) were present to greet his Lordship's arrival. The whole interview was marked by a spirit of frankness and cordiality which is seldom to be seen on such occasions. The nuwab was particularly distinguished for his acuteness and powers of conversation, and both parties separated highly pleased with each other.

On the 28th January, the Governor General and Lord Clare went to Meer Khan's camp to review his troops, in

compliance with a request he had made to that effect. The most prominent character, on this occasion, was an Afghaan, by name Muhmood Khan, a person of formidable aspect and portentous bulk and stature, who paraded through the field, armed with a singular weapon made of two antelope's horns, tipped with steel. As he bore the title of commander-in-chief, one of our party asked him what number of troops were present? To which he replied with an air of professional mystery, that it was a question which ought not to be asked, and there were just as many as the gentleman pleased to make them. The review, however, was a failure; the only part of it which attracted any interest was a sham-fight of cavalry, for which purpose they divided into two masses, one of which the nuwab headed in person.

On the 31st January, the nuwab came to pay his visit of leave. On this, as on every other occasion, he appeared very anxious to impress upon the mind of the Governor General that he had completely weaned himself from his former wild and turbulent habits, and that he now made it his sole object to conform himself, with a good grace, to his altered situation of a protected prince, under our system of universal peace and tranquillity. In saying this, Meer Khan did not do more than justice to himself. When he entered into treaty with the British government, in 1818, he was confirmed by us in the sovereignty of the districts which he happened to hold at the time as assignments for the payment of troops. These yield him an annual revenue of about eight or nine lacs of rupees; but as they are scattered all over Malwa and Rajpootana, and are, in some cases, 200 miles distant from each other, the greatest part of his revenue is consumed in paying the separate establishments of troops, which he is obliged to keep up for the maintenance of his authority in each district. Since he took his place in our system his conduct has been quite unexceptionable. He devotes himself to the improvement of his country and the education of his children, several of whom have acquired considerable reputation for their learning; and he has taken particular pains to embellish his new capital, Tonk, with a number of gardens, summer-houses, and mosques, in laying out which he has displayed much good taste.

The nuwab presented Mr. Prinsep with an autograph history of his life; and considering the important share he has taken in past events, and the few authentic native accounts we possess connected with them, it is likely to form a valuable addition to our stock of Indian historical records, and to afford, besides, a curious picture of native character and manners. Meer Khan states himself to be sixty-five years of age. In person he is short and

On the 9th, the Governor General went to the Kotah camp to return their visit. For a long way before we arrived through an avenue of the troops of the state, both horse and foot, who had been drawn out on both sides of the road to receive his Lordship, and their appearance was by no means discreditible. This was part of Zaim Sing's army, which has always been admitted to be the most efficient body of troops in the exclusive service of any native prince; and in the reduction of God warra and in the siege of Nurella, during the late Mahratta war, they proved at once their own gallantry and the attachment of

their chief to the British government. Both the maharaja and raj rana came out some distance to meet his Lordship, and upon taking their seats in the durbar the party was entertained by an exhibition of wrestlers, who attracted great attention from their enormous bulk, which appeared to have been blown out with profuse supplies of kitchery and ghee. Their wrestling was entirely of the Roman kind, the object being to lay their antagonist fairly on his back; and for this purpose they rolled over and over each other, and used all sorts of contortions upon the ground. The general appearance of the Kotah durbar was exceedingly creditable, and our party went away, I believe, highly pleased with what they had seen. The Kotah chiefs received their audience of leave on the 10th, but nothing occurred on this occasion which requires particular notice.

Next to the Jeypoor camp the Kotah camp was larger than any of the others, and it is said to have consisted of not less than 15,000 people. The expense of this trip to the raj rana must have been very great; for such is the unfortunate constitution of this state that it is burdened with the expense of two governments, one of which is real and the other only "make believe." Both of these vie with each other in their expenses, and the raj rana in particular is obliged to compensate for the want of other titles to respect by a profuse expenditure, and by the maintenance of a number of well paid adherents. All this falls upon the poor people, who, though the most numerous class, and the one for whose benefit all governments were originally formed, are too frequently the last who are taken into consideration in political arrangements.—*India Gaz.*

The congress ended on the 10th February.

The Governor General's camp was expected at Bhurtpore on the 1st March, and would reach Agra on the 7th or 8th. We are informed, that Sir E. Barnes intended to go over to Bhurtpore from Muttra to visit the Governor General.—*Gov. Gaz.*

THE HINDU HOSPITAL.

In the 642d number of the *Chundrika*, we gave some information respecting the Hindoo hospital and dispensary, about to be established by the Education Committee. The poor afflicted and helpless sick are now admitted to this hospital, and are furnished with medicine, food, and beds; and, in fact, they are attended better than they could be by their own families at home. It is not only the poor Hindoo sick who are benefited by this hospital; general advantage may be expected from it. Many of our Calcutta baboos give 500 or 1,000, or even 1,200 rupees

annually to the doctor salaries, and have besides a bill of 50 or 60 rupees monthly to pay for medicine at the apothecary's; for the English medicine is very expensive, although in England it costs but little. Thus purging salts may be had there for one rupee the mound; but here eight annas must be given for three tolas (10½ grains each); so, again, a little cup of salve, which may be prepared there for a pice, costs eight annas at the apothecary's. Who cannot comprehend how much the public good would be promoted could all these things be had easily by the natives?—*Chundrika*.

APPOINTMENT OF NATIVES TO OFFICES.

In our paper of this day will be found an official notification of the appointment of twenty-three principal and sudder ameen for thirteen stations of this presidency, the numbers of each station varying from one to three. We observe two European and three East-Indian gentlemen on the list. The natives are mostly, if not entirely, old officers, whose claims it would have been cruel and unjust to disregard. From a cursory examination, we doubt whether it contains any of the young men bred up in the Hindoo and Moosulman colleges, several of whom are ambitious of this new line of service.—*Gov. Gaz.*

We suppose Lord Bentinck has long before now become callous to the attacks of our Indian writers and deaf to their complaints, otherwise the treatment of the unfortunate Regulation V. would be enough to try the patience of a stoic. Since the establishment of the British power in this country there have been few measures so well adapted to conciliate the affections and improve the condition of the natives, and there have certainly been very few which have been so violently attacked. The East-Indians complained long and lustily, and now the Hindoos join in the lament. It seems that a large proportion of the new sudder ameen are mussulmans and old officers of the mofussil courts. It would appear to us that in nominating the old officers to the new appointments the government has pursued a wise and prudent course. We hear much of the corruption which is said to exist among these men, but of course nothing of the kind can have been proved against any of those who have recently been promoted, and the situations they have filled justly entitled them to a preference over all other candidates.—*John Bull*, Mar. 14.

CHINSURAH SCHOOLS.

A report has been in circulation for some weeks, that the two or three public schools for teaching reading and writing

in Chinsurah and its neighbourhood are about to be given up; and, anticipating injury to the country from this, several newspaper editors, through ignorance of the real state of the case, have inconsiderately blamed the Education Committee. Being a resident of the place, I send you what I know to be truth of the matter, and publish it if you please.

In the year 1814, that is about eighteen years ago, Mr. Forbes, the judge of Chinsurah, established a school, the superintendent and teacher of which was a missionary gentleman called Mr. May, and in which the greater part of the schools learned both English and Bengalee. For some reason this school was given up. Afterwards, through the instrumentality of the Hon. Mr. Bayley, 600 rupees monthly were ordered to be paid from the government funds for Bengalee scholars; with which Mr. May established schools from Gurechatee to Krishnugur, on the banks of the Ganges, and the khalls, in the haats, and bazaras, and public roads. But, as for a long time it was not distinctly stated who was the originator or establisher of them, it was supposed that the missionary gentlemen were their patrons: hence the sons of respectable people would not consent to attend them. Afterwards the Padree Sahab, to diminish his own labour and toil, lessened the number of the schools; that is, those schools were continued which were situated in haats or bazaras. The Padree Sahab adopted the practice of rewarding the children with pice, and the children of Moosoolman and Hindoo hoors attended as long as they got pice. It was never heard that the son of any respectable person attended, nor was it to be expected.

About a-half of the 600 rupees paid monthly by government went for the Padree Sahab's own salary and his palanquin and boat. With the other half more than twenty schools were supported.

After Mr. May, Mr. Pearson succeeded to this work; and it is now in the hands of Mr. Higgs. Thus about eighteen years have passed away, and about 1,30,000 rupees of public money have been spent. Besides there have been the preaching and the publication of books of the Padree Sahab's gospel. Occasionally they went to the schools to examine their progress; and as the masters were friends of the Padree Sahab's own people they received previous intimation from them when they would come for examination, and so got together a number of children merely for the occasion. Hence, it may be clearly perceived what benefit was or could be derived from these schools by any but those employed in them.

Moreover, those schools had writing upon palm leaves and plaintain leaves, as of old; but no one ever saw there any

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thing beyond our old education. The children of mooteas, majoors, pods, and bagdees attained the touching of the pen by the benevolence of the Padree Sahabs, and that was all. The beneficial use of education was neglected; and from conceit of being educated and want of practice, those persons are now neither labourers nor shepherds, so that they are unfit for any occupation.

Government have established and are establishing public schools for those children of respectable people who have not the means of education themselves. If these are not educated and cultivated, but money and labour be spent in giving education to low persons and the people at large, then it is only throwing all away into the water.

If the natives will not promote with zeal education and other beneficial things, how can all be accomplished by government? We hear that a large school is about to be established at Hooghly, by which I suppose the chirping of the Padree Sahab's schools will come to an end; for they confer no benefit, as an equal education could be had before, and may be had now without any support from government. Even if the reading books of the School-Book Society be given the common country reading and writing will go on. There seems to be no need of that sort of instruction which is now given; and with this idea those schools are to be given over to any missionary gentlemen. It cannot be the object of government in this either to save money, or to distress the people.

AN INHABITANT OF CHINSURAH.

Sumachar Durjyan.

INDIGO MART.

Calcutta, Feb. 29, 1832.—Seventh report upon the indigo market. The transactions of this month have almost entirely cleared the market; the few parcels which remain for sale are principally from Tyrhoot, Purneah, and the western provinces, with several small lots of native produce from lower Bengal. Purchasers for England and America have been active throughout the month; and about the middle of it some considerable purchases, by the Company, to complete their investment, created an advance in prices of about ten per cent.; they have since, however, dropped gradually to the current rates of the season, and the market is now almost inactive.

Three auction sales of about 700 chests in all have been held at our mart during the month, and one auction sale of 230 chests upon the premises of Messrs. Colvin and Co. Good entire parcels of arrah sold at 120 to 140; middling, Tyrhoot, Purneah, and Gorukpore, 95 to 115; middling, Furukabad, 65 to 85; inferior, (B)

Boglipore, 45 to 90; good, broken, Jessore, and Purneah, 95 to 115; Gazeepore, Company's rejections, 81 to 107; Typhoot ditto, 90 to 120; dust of known mark, 40 to 68.

Total importation to this date	F.Mds. 119,000
Expected by various houses	800
Say by natives	200
	1,000

F.Mds. 120,000

Exportation per custom-house report:—

To Great Britain, by Company	23,727
Do. private account ...	54,565
	78,292
To France.....	15,257
To America	8,826
To Gulph, &c.	6,799

F.Mds. 109,174

Remaining in Calcutta:—
Sold, but not shipped, F.Ms. 4,700
For sale

Allowed for internal consumption and loss of weight	3,400
	10,900

F.Mds. 120,000

The weather has continued, up to the present date, favourable for October plant, and early sowings in Lower Bengal.

PRESGRAVE & Co.

CONDITION OF THE ARMY.

We learn from yesterday's *India Gazette* that there is said to be a disposition at head-quarters to take into serious consideration the dangers and inconveniences arising from the present reduced strength of the army. We most sincerely trust that the information of our contemporary may prove to be correct. The severe duty which the sepoy is now called upon to perform must inevitably disgust them with the service, and we are able to confirm upon the most respectable authority the statements of our contemporary in this respect. The *India Gazette* seems to apprehend being called to account for exposing the weakness of the army. We, at least, are not entitled to make any such attack, as upwards of a month ago we adverted to the same subject. It is sheer folly to imagine that by shutting our own eyes we can keep other people in the dark. That the present military force is inadequate to the protection of these immense territories, it is in vain to deny. The truth of the assertion has just been written in characters of fire and blood, and who will venture to gainsay it? We have the less hesitation in making these remarks, because the evil

is one to which a remedy can immediately be applied. The exertions of the government to introduce a system of economy into the public expenditure deserve all praise; but there is an unfortunate kind of economy which is penny wise and pound foolish.—*John Bull, Mar. 16.*

REPORTED DISTURBANCES AT HANSI.

A subscriber has communicated to us the following brief extract of a letter, just received in Calcutta from a friend residing in the Upper Provinces. "Nothing but risings in all quarters. Troops are on the move from Kurnaul to put down disturbances at Hansi, and the whole country is drained of troops." When the writer speaks of risings in all quarters, it is evidently without due consideration; but this is the first mention that has been made of disturbances at Hansi and of the march of troops to suppress them; a specific statement which, we have no doubt, will prove correct, although of the origin, the extent, and the nature of these disturbances, he says nothing. It is evident that they can have no connexion with the causes that excited the Molavees and the Coles, unless we look for some general causes of discontent affecting the character of the entire administration of the government. It is impossible to say where this will end, or what it truly indicates; but these successive insurrections in different and distant quarters do call for prompt and thorough investigation.—*India Gaz. Mar. 14.*

Wednesday's *India Gazette* contained a report of troops being on the move from Kurnaul to put down disturbances at Hansi. We yesterday received the *Meerut and Kurnaul Observer*, which does not mention any such disturbances to have occurred, and we conclude therefore that the report is unfounded.—*John Bull, Mar. 16.*

THE "GOVERNMENT GAZETTE."

It is a duty we owe to the public to announce an editorial demise. It has pleased the higher powers, who reside in the clouds of Leadenhall, to call unto themselves, reserving, no doubt, for superior duties, the services of the gentleman who has for some time occupied the editorial chair, by a resolution forbidding any of their servants to have connection with the press in India; a resolution which, in this case, deprives the public of that lively and various talent which has for so many years contributed to their amusement and instruction. We believe the occurrence will not have been altogether unexpected. It is possible that some quidnuncs may, upon such an occasion, speculate upon a consequent change of tone and opinions; we think it right to discourage such expectations. Thus much, however, we are

bound to say, that we shall shortly have to announce a change of system, as we now do of administration, in which it shall be our special care that the public may not be losers. We are not prepared at present to be more explicit.—*Gov. Gaz. Mar. 6.*

We had been aware for some time past that considerable changes were contemplated in the constitution and character of the *Government Gazette* at this presidency, but did not know, till within these few days, any thing of their precise nature. We have now, however, learnt, that the newspaper heretofore published, "by authority," at the Military Orphan School Press, and for the benefit of that great charity, is to be altogether withdrawn from connection with the government, and from under the editorial management of a Company's servant as heretofore, called superintendent of the government press. An official gazette is to appear twice a week, we understand, similar in form and contents to the *London Gazette*, and to those recently set on foot at the other presidencies; and it is to contain nothing but authoritative annunciations and advertisements of a public nature. But the Orphan School newspaper, it is said, will continue to be issued as heretofore, on the same footing as other private journals of politics and literature, and will be conducted by a professional not an official editor. Other arrangements regulating the system of miscellaneous printing have likewise been ordered by government, as we understand; and though these are to be conducted at the Orphan Press exclusively, still, it is said, the changes, on the whole, are likely to be attended with much loss to that unfortunate institution, so justly the pride and boast of the Bengal army.—*Beng. Chron. Mar. 13.*

HORRID CASE OF FANATICISM.

A horrid case of fanaticism, which has occurred in the Dacca district, is now before the sudder.

A Hindu fukeer, dressed in a fantastical garb, worked upon the mind of a wealthy high-cast bramhun woman to the extent of making her believe that he was her Debta, charged with a spiritual message from the goddess Kalee, demanding a human sacrifice. She declared herself ready to obey the divine order, and asked who was the victim. The fukeer pointed to her own son, a young man about twenty-five years old, the heir to her property. The deluded mother waited till the unconscious youth was asleep, and in the silence of night she struck him upon the head with a kodalee and killed him. This done, she cut up the body under direction of the fukeer, presented a part boiled with rice as a peace offering, with the usual ceremonies, to the image of Kalee, part to the wretch who personified the Debta,

and buried the rest with so little care, that the place of its deposit was discovered by the vultures hovering over the ground, and thus brought to the notice of the police. The facts have been proved before the commissioner, and the parties, both of whom are in custody, await the sentence of the superior authority.—*Gov. Gaz. Mar. 8.*

THE MARTIN CASE.

Some days since, when the Chief Justice delivered the decree of the Supreme Court, in the cases arising out of the will of the late Claude Martin, his lordship stated, that he could then see nothing to prevent immediate effect being given to the Calcutta Charity, if the Advocate General would only move, that the master be at liberty to advertise for estimates for the erection of the school-house, and for directions to that officer to inquire and report whether temporary arrangements might not be made for carrying the school on, according to the scheme approved of by the court, till this building was erected. In conformity with this suggestion, the Advocate General, on Tuesday, moved the court, but, we are sorry to add, with little good effect; for not only does it now appear, that the scheme reported upon by the master long since has never been approved of by the court, but that the plan of the building, estimates for the erection of which were immediately to be advertised for, is not even conformable with that scheme, and the consequence is, that the case must be again set down in the equity board for further direction. Upon this, comment were idle—the fact speaks for itself.—*Beng. Chron. Mar. 8.*

TREATMENT OF THE MOGUL.

To the Editor of the *Durpan.*

We were fully assured that the English gentlemen were men of truth and uprightness, and that nothing could be done by them contrary to what they stipulated and promised: and from the time they obtained the government of this country, by their excellent mode of transacting their affairs they have attained celebrity as speakers of truth. But of late we have noticed many deviations from their former promises and character. The first instance is, that they have discontinued the respect and honour which used to be paid at Delhi to his majesty the emperor, by the appointment of a resident. In the second place, having taken away the resident from the court at Delhi, they have appointed residents to Rajpootana and other inferior Hindoo courts. If it be said, that the emperor of Delhi is not independent, and that therefore it is almost useless keeping up a great establishment there, then we would say, that when the promise was made, this con-

sideration should have been used, for it was likewise improper then: for at that time the condition of his majesty was not different from what it is now. If this was done because the Governor General was not presented without nuzzur, it is likewise improper; for that was most completely opposed to the practice of former governors. If it be in consequence of Rammohun's going to England as a vakeel, this is likewise unreasonable; for had the complaint been made to the hashaw of Arabia or Constantinople, the English might have been justly offended. If they maintain that Moosoolmans are their enemies, and from them they have taken this country, and that to treat enemies lightly is generally approved, we have no answer to such a plea. If, again, they are offended through the insurrection of Teetoo Meer, neither is this any justification; many other Teetoo Meers may spring up. We had thought that as the followers of Islam are possessed of the Scriptures, there might be a union between them and the English; and the honour of the Moosoolmans could not, we thought, be in any measure affected by the British governing Hindoosthan; but this hope is now departing. We sometimes think that they cannot have forgotten some transactions which transpired in Rome. Be that as it may, the English always shew their own impartiality; we cannot see any harm, therefore, in writing the truth. The various *rajas* of Rajpootana have always been the servants of the emperor at Delhi. The establishment of a residency among them, and the contempt thereby thrown on him, can only arise from a spirit of hostility. It is by adhering to the laws of the Moosoolmans that the English have been so fortunate in their government; if those then are held in contempt we can do nothing, as the common saying runs. Now, in earnest expectation of kindness from the British government, we would express our hope that the honour of the emperor of Delhi may be again brought under consideration, and that government will gratify the wishes of Moosoolmans by not driving them from their subjection to the British authority to take refuge elsewhere. We are but a handful of men in Hindoosthan; will not the dignity of the British government be upheld by supporting our honour?

A POOR MOOSOOLMAN.

REPORTED INVASION OF KEMAON.

We have been favoured with the perusal of a letter from Pithuraghur, dated the 18th of February, from which we subjoin an extract. It will be seen that disturbances are reported to exist in a part of the Nipalese territory, but whether of a hos-

* This part of the letter is very obscure.

tile or an insurrectionary nature does not appear. A private letter, received but a day or two since from the British resident, makes no allusion to the subject:—

"For the last two or three days, a report has prevailed here of an intended invasion of Kemaon by the Nipalese. A force, amounting to 2,500 men, is posted on the Nipalese frontier, at a place called Jhoola Ghat, a day's march from this post. Another is said to be on its march to Burmdeo, the pass through which lies the only communication direct to the plains from Sohaghat and Pithuorah. This body amounts to 1,700 armed men, and a third corps of 1,500 has moved into Bhoot, a district lying to the north of Kemaon. The whole of these are under the command of a colonel in the Nipalese service, named Moosatubur Singh, the son of a chieftain who was killed during the war in the time of the Marquis of Hastings. The peasantry of this district are in a dreadful state of alarm, and have had recourse to the extreme measure of burying all their valuables; they appear to apprehend a repetition of the horrid cruelties to which they were subjected under the Ghorkalee rule. An official report to the same purport has been sent in by the havidar commanding the guard at Jhoola Ghat, which has been forwarded to Almorah, and we are eagerly expecting a reply. It is needless to say, that we are on the alert, and ready to act on the offensive or defensive, as circumstances may require. Should we be compelled to the latter course we have a pretty little fort here, in which we could make a very tolerable defence, and of which I gave you a description in my last. A road, thirty feet broad, has been constructed by the Nipalese, which reaches to Jhoola Ghat; in this, however, they have not, I think, shewn their wisdom, as it would afford an easy entrance into their country, and facilitate any operations on a part of a British force. — has just received a letter from —, who is at Sohaghat, three marches to the south of this place, mentioning that the same report had reached that post, and that people are in the same state of alarm as here."—*Gov. Gaz.*

RIGHT OF ALIENS TO HOLD LAND.

The dictum delivered in the Supreme Court in the *Martin* case (last vol. p. 177), tending to invalidate the right of aliens to possess, inherit, and convey lands in British India, especially in Calcutta, has excited a great sensation. It is stated that "one-half the property in Calcutta has at one time or other passed through the hands of French, Dutch, Danes, Moguls, Parsees, Armenians, or others, who are deemed aliens, and if this rule were enforced, one-half the property of this great metropolis

would revert to the Crown of Great Britain."

A meeting had been convened by the sheriff to prepare a petition to Parliament to protect the vast property, the titles to which are impeachable by this doctrine, by declaring that no title to real estate shall be impeached in any court of justice in consequence of its being derived by descent or otherwise from an alien; and that aliens may hold real property throughout India, and dispose thereof and transmit it by descent to their heirs.

The *Gov. Gazette* recommends, as a more simple remedy, the adoption of the suggestion of the late Sir Francis Macnaghten, who, in his argument upon the case of *Joseph v. Ronald* and others, on the 27th March 1818, gave it as his opinion, that real estates in Calcutta were not of freehold tenure, but merely chattel interests, and, being over-ruled by his colleagues on the bench, recommended that a legislative enactment should be obtained, declaring "that a pottah in this town shall be considered as a term for 1,000 years," or for a longer period if that were not deemed sufficient.

DISMISSAL OF CIVILIANS.

The *Hurkaru* informs its readers, that Lord William Bentinck has dismissed five writers, and ordered them to return to England, in consequence of their having been unable to pass their examination in the languages within the prescribed period. —*Sum. Durpun, Mar. 7.*

JUDICIAL REFORMS.

The following is an abstract of Regulation II. 1832, passed on the 14th February, for the better administration of criminal justice and police in certain cases.

In cases of burglary and thefts, unattended with personal violence, it shall not be lawful for darogahs, or other police officers, to make the local inquiry heretofore required by sections 13 and 15, Regulation XX. 1817, or to apprehend persons suspected of such offences, unless a petition on unstamped paper shall be presented to them by an individual injured, requesting that a search may be made for property stolen, or that the offender or offenders may be brought to punishment, or unless an express order to adopt measures for those purposes shall be received by them from the magistrate to whom they may be subordinate.

In extension of the powers vested in the law officers of the *zillah* and city courts, and in the *sudder ameen*s, by sections 3 and 4, Regulation III. 1821, and principal *sudder ameen*s by section 18, Regulation V. 1831, it is declared that in all cases of petty theft, referred to them for trial, it shall be competent to those officers to sen-

tence persons convicted before them of that offence to labour, in addition to the corporal punishment and temporary imprisonment which they are authorized to adjudge by the Regulations above-mentioned.

THE KHOLES.

The operations against the Kholes appear to be nearly, if not completely, brought to a conclusion. Two sharp engagements took place on the 21st and 25th February, at *Sulburwa* and *Baloo Nuggur*, between the 3d cavalry and the insurgents. At the former place they had collected in large bodies from 8,000 to 10,000, and were drawn up in *goles* of 1,500 to 2,000 each, which were immediately charged and routed; they made to the *Chitma* pass, with the intention of cutting off the retreat to camp, as the troops were in a hollow surrounded by immense hills and impenetrable jungle. The enemy having fled from the plain, the cavalry were obliged to re-pass the "ghaut" to regain their camp, in doing which they endured a galling cross fire from arrows, matchlocks, and other missiles, which compliment could not be returned, the ammunition being expended; this they effected with the loss of 1 jemadar, 6 men and 2 horses killed; 1 naick, 4 men, and 6 horses wounded. The loss of the insurgents, as stated by prisoners taken a few days since, was nearly 400, besides two chiefs. At *Baloo Nuggur*, the insurgents were in less numbers than at *Sulburwa*. They were completely taken by surprise, for they had just killed two fine bullocks, intending to have regaled themselves, having the night before burnt and plundered the villages of *Churoo* and *Bora*.

Another account, or what seems to be another account, of the action of the 21st, gives the following particulars. Lieut. Drummond, 3d L.C., with a squadron of cavalry, having received intelligence that the Kholes were plundering a village called *Sithurwa*, in *Palamow*, ordered Lieut. Marsh to proceed to that place to reconnoitre. Lieut. Marsh, on coming up with them, charged and cut off forty or fifty, but not without a loss of 1 jemadar, 1 trooper, and 2 horses killed, and 1 naick, 9 troopers, and 6 horses wounded. On Capt. Drummond's arrival, he found that the enemy, amounting to 6,000 or 7,000 men, seemed inclined to cut off their retreat, he consequently retired to *Lesliegunge*, in *Palamow*, to await reinforcements. This large body, it appears, were not Kholes, but *zemindars'* people, who were following the example of the Kholes, plundering and destroying whomsoever they pleased.

On the 22d of February, the troops marched against *Sunahutto*, and reached it early on the morning of the 23d; but as

they entered it one end the enemy quitted it at the other; eight or ten of them were killed, and the chief and his son taken prisoners. On the 24th, at the request of the raja's dewan, the village was burnt down.

On the 25th, the troops marched to Hoompta, five miles from Boondah, which was entered and burnt; the inhabitants had previously fled to the back of the hill near it; here an engagement took place, the insurgents were beaten off, and one sepoy severely wounded.

From Hoompta they marched to Koonch, situated in a deep jungle; the enemy, aware of the approach of the English, had deserted it. At the Boondah raja's request it was burnt down, as he said it was close to his present abode, and harboured banditti. From Koonch the troops proceeded to Boondo, where they fell in with another body of English troops, who had already destroyed two villages and taken raja Sokidass, a leading man among the insurgents, who was too fat to run with the rest.

Lieut. Hamilton surprised a party of the Kholes; a skirmish took place; the village was burnt, and the people retired, but followed our troops to within a mile of the camp. A shrapnell-shell was thrown into the midst of a large gale, or collection, at the distance of half-a-mile. It pitched in the centre and burst, killing a great many and dispersing the rest. Three more were fired in the course of half-an-hour, which did great execution. The loss of the Kholes was great.

Lieut. Hawtrey, with a squadron of the 3d L.C., has also had a brush with the enemy, and cut up forty or fifty. The force in Chota Nagpore was distributed into three columns, which were to move on the 7th March; the right towards Polkote, the centre towards Busseah, and the left towards Soondarree.

The following is a postscript to a letter from camp:—"A great many villages and chiefs are now coming in and swearing allegiance to the Honourable Company upon the tiger's skin." A letter from an officer of the 50th N.I. states:—"the business of the Coles, in this quarter, is finally settled—at least for the present. They have all given in—even Sobra Bugut, and the son of the wretched old man Budoo Bugut, respecting whom there has been such a fuss. Our campaign is nevertheless not terminated, and the plan of operations has been most essentially changed since the 26th. All in Singboom—I have Commissioner Wilkinson's own authority—is tranquil, and all is satisfactorily settled here; but the disturbance—and under a more serious aspect—is proceeding in Palamow, which is north-west from this camp." Another letter states: "The insurrection is now, I fancy, ended in as far as the military are concerned. At all

events, in our line of operations nothing more seems requisite than settling the country, and restoring some degree of confidence between the zemindars and their ryots. One of the chief proofs that the insurgents are coming to their senses is, that both they and the zemindars are daily bringing complaints against each other before the commissioners. A reaction has taken place. Civil authority is once more resuming her sway, and complaints are brought in by dozens of murders which have been committed during the continuance of the insurrection."

With respect to the causes and circumstances of the insurrection, a writer in the *India Gazette* of March 14, described as "a gentleman in the Hamphur district, on whose information we are disposed to place very great reliance," gives the following details:—

"In regard to observations in your letter, which I have not touched on other occasions, suffer me to say; first, the insurrection and the oppression were at first confined to one pergunnah, belonging to one man; the Coles declared their only intention was to ruin him, and for two weeks they never stepped out of his estate, and did not touch one village belonging to another person. When they saw no one to oppose them, they naturally went on, and they had in five weeks sacked the pergunnah before force could be brought against them. Now, in my estimation, had the general oppression of the zemindars been the cause of this, or had any general cause whatsoever,—oppression, opium, or Abkaree,—been the origin of this, the whole pergunnah would have risen en masse to proclaim their grievances, instead of quietly waiting until the time and the men came. You are wrong in supposing that the Coles are generally oppressed; that they were, in the particular instance above alluded to, and in which this insurrection originated, I allow; but oppression need not be shewn as the cause of the spread. Their system alone accounts for it. As a body of men (Coles) went along their detached bodies of 400 and 500 to burn each village and massacre all persons found except Coles—and them too, if they did not join; thus they rendered it necessary that the other Coles should join them. In cases of this sort, such a body forms a nucleus for all the rascals of the country. The leader in this insurrection, Bygrath Mankoe, was a proclaimed deceiver and murderer—and these are the men you pity. I have said you have no need to go as far as oppression, not for the origin, but the spread of the rebellion. Look at Palamow—nobody ever accused the zemindars of oppressing their ryots there; yet when the Coles passed into Palamow, and commenced their burning and murdering system there, they were joined by

men hitherto unoppressed. Again, look at Torce; the people there are not Coles, and surely the distance between them and the suddur station was not too great for them to complain if injured; they can hardly be said to have joined the Coles, but they began to burn and plunder likewise. May not, then, a love of plunder easily got, which is not only natural to Coles, but, in its several branches and shapes, to all mankind, as likely have been the main cause of the spread of the rebellion beyond the boundaries of Sonapore, as oppression alleged to have been exercised, but as yet only surmised and not proved? So much on that score. As to —'s account of the 'insaf,' &c. &c. please to observe that all these men ran away and re-commenced their outrages after this farcical scene, by which they then escaped the punishment which their egregious cruelties had called down on them. Secondly, these men near Tikoo were very nearly the last who rose in rebellion, and not till four weeks after the flame had broken out in Nagpore. How came it that, until they had suffered from the troops, whom they four times came to attack, they never found out that they wanted a *feringhee* or *adai* either? It is not to be wondered at that, when caught in the act, they cry *peccavi*, and excuse themselves by abusing others. Furthermore, this party was headed by Buddoo Bhugut, who was afterwards killed—himself a zemindar and a Cole."

The person referred to in the above letter, as ascribing the insurrection to general oppression, and to want of *feringhees*, &c. (and who is described, in another letter as "one whose opinions have made him singularly notorious all over India"), is the officer in the 50th N.I., whose account is given in our last vol. p. 188, and which has been directly contradicted by other writers. The assertion (p. 186), in another letter, but which is now ascribed to the same writer, that the zemindars began in the first instance an attack on the Kholes, and "began cutting off their heads," is asserted to be wholly groundless. In short, it would appear, that the perverted representations of this writer has made the zemindars appear the real authors of the insurrection and the Kholes objects of sympathy, whereas the former committed no acts of violence but in self-defence, and the latter are a set of miscreants, indulging in indiscriminate robbery and murder.

The Kholes are now described as having no letters of their own—nor books, nor pictures: their language is entirely oral; their desire for information is very great. "The country is truly beautiful; the climate at present (March 3d) delightful and salubrious. The people are utter abhorers of the idolatry of the Hindoos and bigotted superstition of the Mussulmans, worship-

ping *Eeso* or *Eese*, whom they explain as being the same with *Bhugwan*, or 'God,' who resides, they say, in the sun, and dispenses his blessings from thence. They, as far as I can find out, have no images, nor pray to any idol, but look to the sun as the residence of the *Eeso* or *Eese*."

The following communication, dated "Camp, Burka Ghur, Chota Nagpore, March 10th," appears in the *John Bull*:

"This place is two days' march from Potowrah. The villages on the road were almost all deserted by their inhabitants. Chutia, one of the capitals of this province, and from which indeed it derives its name of *Chutia* (by us corrupted into *Chota*) Nagpore, lay a little on the left of our halting place on the 7th. Some of the officers went down to see it, and a wretched sight it was; the town, which is about half-a-mile long, did not contain a single house with the roof on it. The Chooars had done their business most effectually. The inhabitants, on the approach of the enemy, fled, with the exception of an old Rajpoot, who, being blind and too old to get away, was burned in his house.

"On our arrival at the ford over the Sabunreeka river which runs past this place, we found his highness the Maharajah of Chota Nagpore, with his brother the koor, and his uncle the koor of Busseah, with a small number of retainers, and a guard of the Ramghur battalion drawn up to receive the commissioners. His highness had a day or two previous arrived from his capital of Falkote. He too has been fighting the Coles, and has, I understand, brought some prisoners up with him. The maharaja is rather a fine looking Rajpoot of about thirty years of age, but strongly pitted by the small-pox. He talks well and boldly, and seems inveterate against the Coles, forgetting that they, and not the foreigners who settle in the country, are his own real subjects. The koor is a very fine looking young man, with a very aristocratic style of nose, and a bold piercing eye. The uncle, the koor of Busseah, is not so distinguished a looking man as either of his nephews, but looks far more like the intriguing and ambitious courtier."

It is gratifying to learn, from several quarters, that the respectable natives are very forward in their endeavours to assist in suppressing the insurrection.

CALCUTTA AUXILIARY BIBLE SOCIETY.

The twenty-first anniversary of this Society was held on the 29th February, W. W. Bird, Esq. in the chair. The Rev. M. Deatry read the report of the proceedings of the Society during the past year. The report is lengthy, but its general features may be easily learned from the notice given of it by the chairman in these words: "the report will shew that the

progress of religion is progressive among the natives; certainly slow, but still progressive,—which is all that, under existing circumstances, can be reasonably expected." The pervading sentiment expressed by the various speakers was, that they sincerely hailed the spread of education, by every kind of means now employed, among the native population. They did not look upon it and science as obstacles to religion, but regarded them as the basis upon which, in the course of time, they might be able to establish it securely. Thus placed, they found themselves upon vantage ground; and though education itself did not tend to produce religion, yet by winning the mind from immoral pursuits, it in a manner prepared it for the reception of truth."—*Cal. Gov. Gaz.*

Madras.

MISCELLANEOUS.

POLICE COMMITTEE.

Of the many proceedings of the present government of Fort St. George, which entitle the members to the thanks, not only of some classes of the community, but of the whole body of the people, whose legislators they in a great measure are, there are none which give them a stronger claim to public gratitude than the laborious investigations of the different committees, on subjects of the greatest public importance, particularly the Committee of Health, &c. &c. Their inquiries into these different subjects, instituted from motives the most meritorious, have been productive of great benefit to the community, by the suggestion of remedies proper for adoption, and by the exhibition of facts useful to be known, indicating the means of improvement, and opening a way to further investigation.

In continuation of such praiseworthy measures, we are glad to see a Police Committee appointed for the purpose of making arrangements for carrying into execution the new "Ordinance and Regulation for the better administration of Police within the limits of Madras." It is an object of primary importance to the inhabitants of every country to secure a pure administration of justice in all its branches. And it has long been a general complaint at this presidency, that there is only one police-office, and we have noticed before the inconvenience arising from this, particularly to individuals residing at a distance, and who have but little to spare; the consequence is, the escape with impunity of many transgressors.

All this will, we understand, now be remedied, and numerous improvements

and beneficial arrangements adopted. Every thing will be done consistently with a due attention to economy on the one hand, and to efficiency on the other.—*Mad. Cour. Feb. 17.*

NEILGHERRIES.

Most of our readers must be aware, that a Regulation of Government exists at this presidency, prohibiting Europeans from purchasing, renting, or occupying any land out of the limits of the town of Madras and the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, without the sanction of the Governor in Council. Notwithstanding this prohibition, many individuals, in consequence of the encouragement held out to them, and of assistance afforded by government, have been induced to become proprietors of land on the Neilgherries, which was previously waste land, and to erect houses thereon. This they did in the belief that the government would sanction their proceedings, and would, in fact, give to them grants, or leases, for the ground so possessed. We are happy to have it in our power to state, for the information of those concerned, that the government has issued orders for the preparation of leases for the ground in question. Some disappointment has, however, been occasioned by the amount of the quit-rent, which, it is understood, is to be charged at the rate of 5½ rupees the cawney. At the presidency the quit-rent paid to government for land, within the town of Madras and its suburbs, is only 3½ rupees the cawney. If it be considered that land in the vicinity of Madras is about a hundred times of greater value than waste land on the Neilgherries, it will not be much wondered at if our friends on the hills do grumble a little.—*Mad. Gaz. Feb. 18.*

Bombay.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE SINDE MISSION.

We understand, that information has lately been received from the Sinde mission, by which it appears that one of the important objects for which it was despatched, that of opening the navigation of the Indus, is likely to be accomplished without much difficulty. This highly politic measure, by affording a fair scope to commercial enterprise, cannot fail to have an important influence upon the mercantile interests of Bombay. At the period of Mr. Elphinstone's mission to the court of Caubul, it appears that a very considerable traffic was carried on by caravans, through the central regions of India, with the Russian and Turkish provinces to the northward, by which means European

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Asiatic Intelligence.—China.

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manufactures and, among other things, velvet, broadcloth, and mirrors of the largest size, were obtained in Caubul. As the cost of these commodities must have been increased enormously by the way in which they were conveyed, from St. Petersburg or Constantinople, to that capital, it is natural to suppose that, with an easy water-communication, like that afforded by the Indus, it will not take long to divert one portion at least of the commerce of the fertile and populous kingdoms of Caubul and the Punjab from the hazardous channels into which it has hitherto been forced. The demand in the south of Persia for British manufactures, which has sprung up within the last few years, has already increased very considerably the commerce of this island, and it is not chimerical, therefore, to suppose, that opening the communication with countries so much more populous than Persia will soon produce an equal, if not greater effect.—*Bomb. Cour. Mar. 3.*

TEAK SHIPS.

We understand that, in pursuance of orders from the superintendent of the Indian navy, a complete survey of the hull of the *Caroline* frigate was lately made.

This vessel, which is now in the upper-dock for repairs, is pierced for twenty guns on her gun-deck, and was built here, we believe, in 1813, for the imaum of Muscat. She is iron-fastened throughout, with the exception of two copper bolts in each plank at the butts and wooden ends; is carvel-built, with six planks on each side, which next the keel are rabbeted. The seams and bolt-heads are covered with putty, over which there is chunam and a one-inch teak sheathing fastened with both copper and iron nails. The planks next the keel are paid with dammer tempered with oil, which has been applied hot and covered with cotton wool, over which the vessel was coppered. The fastenings are almost entirely composed of nails, which have been turned up on the lining inside.

The examination proved that the bottom was perfectly dry and the sheathing sound, while the iron work, from the keel to light water-mark, above which it was somewhat corroded, was in nearly as good a state as when first put on; thus affording another striking proof of the very superior qualities of the teak timber with which the vessel, now eighteen years afloat, was entirely built, and particularly of the peculiar property which it possesses of preserving iron from corrosion.—*Ibid.*

THE GOVERNOR.

We believe Lord Clare will return to the presidency about the end of March. By the latest accounts his Lordship was near Oodeypoor, having taken leave of the *Asiat. Jour. N. S. Vol. 9. No. 33.*

Governor General on the 10th February. Their Lordships' camps at Ajmere, and the still more extensive encampments of the illustrious rajahs of Rajpootana, the lineal descendants of the ancient kings of India; the warlike display made by Meer-khan, whose military genius once dictated laws to kingdoms; and the suites of a hundred other distinguished chiefs are described to us as a spectacle which, for interest and effect, has seldom been equalled in India.—*Bombay Durpun, Mar. 2.*

Ceylon.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE EX-KING OF CANDY.

Official intelligence was received on Monday from Fort St. George, that the ex-king of Candy died at Vellore on the afternoon of the 30th of January, and that at the desire of the family, the body was conveyed to the place of burning before sun-set, under the escort of a military guard, and accompanied by the royal captive's male relatives and servants.

From the commencement of last month, the reports of the native medical attendants respecting the health of the ex-king having been very unsatisfactory; the visits of an English surgeon had been deemed necessary, and Mr. Reid waited upon him, and found him afflicted generally with droopy. He at first consented to abide by Mr. Reid's prescriptions, but afterwards declined his assistance, and again called in his native doctors. We have no further accounts of his illness.—*Colombo Journal, Feb. 15.*

MAIL-COACH BETWEEN COLOMBO AND CANDY.

So the mail-coach has at last started, and the road to the interior is now opened to any one who can muster nine shillings. In this scheme, at all events, we have taken the lead of all India, and shown what energy and perseverance may effect in introducing English manners and customs into this remote quarter of the globe. The practicability of the scheme may now be considered as proved. We understand that the distance to Maha-Hainé, thirty-seven miles and a quarter, had been performed in six hours, and the Candy mails are in consequence delivered full three hours earlier than had been the case before. As the coach starts at four, no inconvenience can be apprehended from the heat of the sun as far as Maha-Hainé, and the carriage being well provided with lamps, but little danger can ensue from the darkness of the night, particularly as the coachman must soon become perfectly well acquainted with

the road. We have authority for stating that it is intended to continue the establishment along the whole road to Candy, as soon as horses can be procured and the stables erected, and hopes are entertained that in the course of a few weeks the whole will be completed. We despair not of seeing the day when the roads to Galle and Trincomalee will be as regularly traversed, and with the same facility, as that to Candy is now.—*Colombo Journal, Feb. 4.*

DEPLORABLE EFFECTS OF NATIVE SUPERSTITION.

"Aug. 3.—A poor deluded man has this day cut off a part of his tongue in the heathen temple. He has, it appears, been afflicted for some years with an inward chronic affection, and has visited two or three times a temple in the Kandian country, with the hope of relief. On his last visit, it is said, he was directed to come to this temple and cut off his tongue, and health would be obtained. I strongly suspect, at present, that it is a trick of the Brahmins to work upon the minds of the people, and obtain a reaction in favour of their idolatrous and sinful system."

"Aug. 5.—Went this morning to see the poor victim of delusion. He was lying in the garden of the temple, with his face turned toward the imagined residence of his god. He was entirely covered with his cloth, which had been sprinkled with saffron water, to conceal the marks of blood upon it. Behind him, on three stones, was placed a chatty (earthen pot), kept filled with water, which dropped on the piece of tongue placed on a plaitain-leaf beneath. They stated, that as the piece wasted by the dropping of the water, his tongue would be restored. Between him and the chatty, the knife which he had used, and some other little articles, were superstitiously arranged; over which we were not permitted to pass. We were not allowed to speak to him, nor look at him, excepting as he lay covered with his cloth. He had not yet spoken, nor eaten any thing. The chief Brahmin of the temple was present, who, in reply to questions put to him concerning the man, said it would be according to his faith. He added, that there were two causes why the cure might be expected; namely, the abounding grace of the deity, and the man's merit in a former birth. Appearances did not discover any thing like collusion in the parties. The article exhibited, so far as we were permitted to examine, had every appearance of being part of a human tongue, of a little more than an inch in length."—*Jour. of Rev. W. Adley.*

Malacca.

ANGLO-CHINESE COLLEGE.

The kindness of a friend has put us in possession of a recently published "Report of the Anglo-Chinese College at Malacca," a perusal of which we recommend to all who take any interest in the diffusion of Christianity or education through this part of the globe. The objects and hopes of the institution are brought to view in a clear and intelligible form, and, notwithstanding the modesty with which the past exertions of the managers are spoken of, we plainly perceive that they have not been in vain. Chinese female schools are now established at Malacca; and three, undertaken by Malays for the instruction of their countrymen in the English language, &c., are doing well. In the language of the report: "It is satisfactory to know that the indirect influence of the college and of the native schools, supported by the London Missionary Society, both over the Mohammedan and the Chinese population, is far from inconsiderable."

We subjoin an extract from a letter, handed us by a correspondent, which will prove that in the above view the report is fully borne out, and that the indirect influence of the college is felt beyond its immediate vicinity.

Extract from a letter of an American missionary, Mr. John Taylor Jones, dated Rangoon, Birman Empire, October 2d. 1831.

"We have schools at Tavoy, Maulmien, and here. I have a small school under my care, taught by a Chinaman, who learned the English language at Malacca, at the Anglo-Chinese College. He professed the Christian religion at Tavoy. There are from 50 to 100 Chinese families here. The above school, taught by Kee-cheang, is for the instruction of boys, whose mothers are Birman, but whose fathers are English, Portuguese, Greek, American, Chinese, in the English language."

In alluding to the objects of the college, the report states: "Its usefulness should be estimated rather by its results in the aggregate than by isolated instances of success. If its moral effect on the natives tend to weaken prejudice, to inspire confidence, to advance the interests of the Christian religion, and to promote general knowledge, then the design of its originators, to secure by its establishment the advantages of a Christian and literary education for native youth, has been answered."

With the opinions here expressed we cordially agree, and sincerely hope that a design as useful to the class for whose good it has been planned, as it is honour-

able to its originators, may attain the success to which it may justly claim to be entitled.—*Canton Reg. Feb. 16.*

Sumatra.

AMERICAN EXPEDITION AGAINST THE MALAYS.

We have received advices of the expedition sent by the United States against the Malays, in consequence of the massacre of part of the crew of the ship *Friendship*, of Salem, last year, by the natives of the northern coast of Sumatra. The United States frigate *Potomac* had been sent, under the command of Captain Downes, to avenge this barbarity; and she arrived at Qualah Battoo on the 5th of February, disguised as a merchantman under Danish colours, by which the natives were completely deceived. Captain Downes sent a party to reconnoitre, also disguised; but finding the beach covered with armed men, they did not land. An attack, however, was determined on the following morning, and at two o'clock a landing was effected, under cover of darkness, about a mile and a half from the town, undiscovered by the enemy. The troops amounted to 260 men, and their landing was soon discovered; but a rapid march brought them up to the first fort, which was very difficult of access. The natives raised the war-whoop, and fought with great fury, but the fort was carried, and almost all the defenders killed, among whom was a chief called Poo Mahomet. Another party of the Americans attacked a fort in the rear of the town, which speedily surrendered. The engagement now became general; men, women, and children, fled in different directions, and the prowess were filled with people, many of whom were killed by the fire of the assailants. The third fort, which was the most formidable, was subsequently taken, and the American colours were hoisted on the batteries. The town was then set on fire, and most of the private houses and the bazaar were levelled with the ground. The embarkation then took place, and the expedition re-embarked, with the loss of two killed, and a few wounded. Subsequently the chiefs sent a mission to the American captain, praying for peace, and promising an abstinence from all future outrage, which was acceded to. Several of the neighbouring rajahs had also sent in their submission.—*London Paper.*

Syria.

The *Moniteur Ottoman* of this date announces the taking of the city of Da-

mascus by Ibrahim Pacha on the 15th June. This being a holy city, the Government wished to avoid the shedding of the blood of believers by believers on that sacred ground. As the city is open and defenceless, the inhabitants could not resist, and the governor, Ali Pacha, who has no troops, was obliged to leave the city. The army, under Hussein Pacha, is advancing in good order, and as rapidly as the heat of the weather permits. Its first operations will doubtless convince the rebels, that their plans, like former ones of the same kind, will never succeed. Nedschib Effendi, who was charge d'affaires for the deposed Governor of Egypt, has given unequivocal proofs of fidelity to the Sublime Porte. The Sultan is resolved to punish Mehemed Ali and his son, but to grant an entire amnesty to those who may have been led astray by their arts, promises, or violence, when they acknowledge their faults and return to their obedience. Nedschib has been sent on this gracious mission to the camp of Hussein Pacha. He has made several journeys to Egypt, and lately to Hedjaz. He is acquainted with the principal inhabitants, and enjoys their confidence. He will assure them of the Imperial pardon, and dispel the fears that might be excited by the military rigour of the Field Marshal.—*German Paper.*

Constantinople, July 10.—Hussein Pacha, with the Ottoman army, is drawing nearer and nearer to the scene of action. Twenty thousand of his troops had already arrived at Antiochia, and he himself, with the main army, was daily expected. The Porte is, therefore, looking for news of his first encounter with Ibrahim Pacha.—*Austrian Observer.*

Private letters from Constantinople of the 19th July, indicate that there is most desperate fighting in Syria: it is stated, that on the 27th and 30th of June, and the 3d of July, there were very serious engagements, all to the disadvantage of the Sultan's troops, and that the Porte is in great consternation.—*German Paper.*

Constantinople, July 23.—"The accounts from Syria continue very unfavourable; hence great discouragement prevails here. The army of the Sultan is said to be much dispirited, and weakened by desertion. Apprehensions are entertained for the tranquillity of the capital when the news becomes generally known. It is asserted that the Porte will apply to England to intervene between Turkey and Mehemed Ali, with a view to a reconciliation."—*London Paper.*

According to late accounts from Constantinople, the Porte was struck with dismay by the unfavourable news which had arrived from Syria. Should the Turkish army sent against Ibrahim Pacha meet with a reverse, the consequence,

it is thought, would be to revive the hatred of the old Janissaries, and create a powerful party against the Sultan. Under these circumstances, it was in contemplation to send an Ambassador to Alexandria, with letters of recommendation from the French charge d'affaires to Jussuf Pacha, the confidential minister of Mehemmed Ali, with a view to open negotiations. A great many troops were constantly proceeding by forced marches to the theatre of war. *Augsb. Gaz. Aug. 7.*

The fifth bulletin of the army of Syria, dated 23d June, states, that the camp broke up from St. Jean d'Acre on the 8th, and moved towards Damascus. It arrived on the 14th at Kanatir, on the following day, proceeded to Awadie, a league and a half from Damascus. The enemy's infantry, composed of the inhabitants of the place, took a menacing position on the left. The General-in-chief, Ibrahim Pacha, placed himself at the head of the cavalry on his left wing, followed by the 4th battalion of the 8th regiment of infantry, commanded by the Brigadier-General Achmet Bey. At the same moment, the body of cavalry, headed by Kodgie Achmet Aga, together with the Bedouins, charged the right wing, and the enemy's cavalry, unable to sustain this impetuous shock, abandoned the field. Its example was soon followed by the infantry, which was entirely dispersed by the first fire of a single battalion.

"The governor of Damascus, Ali Pacha, convinced of the inutilty of further resistance, quitted the town, together with the principal authorities, followed by about 1,500 horsemen and 500 infantry.

"The inhabitants of Damascus, long since tired of the tyranny of their pachas, submitted at once to the general-in-chief, begging him to take possession of the city, and reclaiming of his generosity that pardon which was immediately granted them.

"At sunrise on the following morning the Emir Bechir, at the head of 5,000 men, proceeded to head-quarters, and after receiving his orders from the general-in-chief, he continued his march towards the city, whilst Ibrahim Pacha advanced on the opposite side. The principal persons of the town soon made their appearance, headed by the ex-Jousdjie Bachi, Mustapha Aga, and offering their obedience and service."

Persia.

Private letters received by the *Euphrates*, mention that Abbas Meerza had marched with his army to Khorassan, to support, in all probability, the intended advance of the Russians from Orenburgh towards Khiva.

The Prince of Sheeraz was at Bushire when the *Euphrates* sailed. H. R. H. wishes, it is said, to turn out the Shaik, and put one of his own sons if possible in his place, in order to provide against future contingencies. It is certain that he is extorting large sums of money out of the latter, who, under various pretences, is seizing all that he can lay his hands upon for the purpose of supplying the exorbitant demands which are made upon him. In the mean time about 7,000 followers of the Prince's are plundering the country between Sheeraz and Bushire. The Shaik, as a last resource, has garrisoned Karreek, and has sent every thing there of a portable nature belonging to him. The inhabitants are said to be favourably inclined towards him; for although a most notorious scoundrel himself, his severity is such, that no one under him ventures to plunder; the consequence is, that property of every description is at present considered safer in Bushire than in any other town in Persia.

We are sorry to say that the plague appears again to have broken out near Bussorah. The quarantine has in consequence been re-established at Bushire.—*Bomb. Cour. Feb. 14.*

China.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN LORD WILLIAM BENTINCK AND GOVERNOR LE.

In echoing the general sentiment of approbation, with which the letter from Lord Wm. Bentinck must be perused, it yet occurs to us, as a remarkable omission, that no notice should be taken of what, in the intercourse of civilized nations, would be considered the strongest ground of complaint. We allude to the refusal of the foo-yuen to receive any communication from the factory, and to his prohibition against the hong-merchants even communicating with them respecting the wanton violation and destruction of their premises. We can account for this omission only by the supposition that the attention of the Governor General was not called to the subject, in the despatches sent by the *Austen*, from an idea, on the part of the select committee, that a line of proceeding, so very hostile and contemptuous, would not be persevered in by the foo-yuen. Since, however, the result has proved otherwise, and his excellency thought proper to keep up his non-intercourse system till the committee had, he might imagine, pocketed the affront by re-occupying their mutilated premises, it is to be hoped that this aggravating part of his unjustifiable conduct may be yet destined to rise up in judgment against him.

The reply of governor Le to the letter of

Lord Wm. Bentinck we think a much less ingenious defence than we are accustomed to from Chinese statesmen. The assertion that "the said nation has come to Canton to an open market upwards of 100 years" is remarkable, as showing it to be the intention of the imperial government of China that such should be the case. How widely different is this asserted boon of "an open market" from what is proved to be the case by the daily experience of every foreigner in Canton; and how disproved in the "new code of regulations" (promulgated simultaneously with the attack on the British factory), by which foreigners are restrained from going out of their factories unless by permission of the hong merchants!

In the assertion of governor Le, that "the hong merchants did, at an early day, rebuild the stone steps and quay, in the same manner as they formerly were," we find that he has an admirable and zealous abettor of his falsehood in the *Singapore Chronicle*, where some "correspondent" mentions this supposititious circumstance as an act of reparation towards the English. It is, therefore, the more necessary that we inform the public that the quay has not been rebuilt; but another one has been made at such a distance from the main channel of the river, as to be unapproachable by boats except at certain periods of the tide; and this, to our apprehension, looks more like an additional insult than reparation.

We know, indeed, of no restoration save that of the keys of the Company's factory, which were restored when applied for.—*Canton Reg. Feb. 2.*

MR. MARJORIBANKS.

Mr. Marjoribanks having taken his departure for Europe, by the *H.C.S. Duke of York*, in consequence of the state of his health, Mr. Davis has succeeded as president of the select committee, by appointment of the Court of Directors. Mr. Millett has succeeded as third member of the committee.

The following is a copy of an address presented to Mr. Marjoribanks:—

"To Charles Marjoribanks, Esq.

"Dear Sir:—Your resolution to embark for England being no longer doubtful, we are anxious to convey to you the deep sense we entertain of the loss this community is about to sustain by your departure.

"Though so recently called to the prominent station you are about to quit, your services have been of sufficient duration to impress us with admiration of the high moral excellence, whether of head or heart, which you have carried into every step in the ascent through the service of the East-India Company in China, and

which must ever be the best earnest and foundation of the qualifications requisite in its chief director in this country.

"We are anxious to refrain from any terms which may seem to detract from the sincerity of our avowal, but we do not hesitate to declare, that the generous and liberal spirit, which, on all occasions calling for its exercise, you have manifested, whether for the purpose of promoting private or public interest, have raised you a name which will ever be remembered by us with respect, esteem, and gratitude, and which ranks you among the highest of those who have adorned the station you are about to resign.

"While we deeply regret the cause which compels you to quit China, more particularly at a period when the confidence which your personal character has inspired at the seat of government in India, might be, more than ordinarily, available in bringing the pending differences to a successful issue, we are sensible that it is your purpose to give the cause of British interests in China all the support which your talents and influence will so well enable you to do at home; in this we find our best consolation for your departure.

"We conclude with the offer of our most heartfelt wishes that returning health may await your arrival in your native land, and, desirous that you should be possessed of a small token expressive of the respect and esteem with which we shall ever cherish your memory, we beg your acceptance of a piece of plate, which will be prepared for you in England.

"We have the honour to subscribe ourselves, your's very faithfully and sincerely."
(Signed by forty-one persons.)

Reply:—

"To John Francis Davis, Esq., and the members of the British community in China.

"Gentlemen:—No event of my past life has afforded me more sincere satisfaction than finding myself this day in possession of your kind, your generous address. My health has fallen a sacrifice to the climate of this country; I have had some anxious difficulties to contend with, but it more than repays me for them all. That I have merited the good opinion of the members of your society, with whom I have been for many years connected by the ties of private friendship and of public duty, will ever be to me a source of the most pleasing recollection. It will furnish me with a subject of grateful reflection in the sunshine of prosperity; or, amid the vicissitudes to which all human existence is liable, will tend to render cheerful the hours of sorrow or misfortune, and to gladden the years of declining life.

"Should opportunities hereafter be afforded me of mixing among the busy affairs of men, I shall be chiefly animated

by the ardent hope, that such experience as I have acquired, and such humble talents as I possess, may be employed in rendering better known and appreciated in England, your peculiar situation in this country, where laws neither of the British nor Chinese empires are enacted for your protection, but where the well-being of your society alone depends on the preservation of that high character and strict adherence to principle, which I trust may long distinguish the members of the foreign community in China. Justice requires, and your situation merits, every due consideration; of the necessity for its receiving such attention, you will ever find me the steady, uncompromising advocate.

"The principle which the select committee, of which I have been a constituent member, has adopted as its rule of guidance, has been, that our national character and commercial interests in China are mutually and inseparably associated, and that no injury can be inflicted on the one without immediate re-action on the other. That this view has presented itself to the enlightened mind of the present Governor General of India, the public conduct of Lord William Bentinck has rendered sufficiently apparent.

"To my friends, the members of the British factory, and other servants of the Company who have addressed me, I can only offer my most anxious wish, that every means which they possess may be employed by them in assisting to uphold the high name and reputation of the East-India Company, whose existence I can never regard as otherwise than closely associated with the best and truest interests of England. I was bred and educated in an attachment to the East-India Company, an attachment which I believe will live and die with me; I felt honoured in being called upon to represent its interests in China; but the proudest distinction which I feel belongs to me is, that I was born and educated a British subject. The power which the East-India Company possess, either here or elsewhere, has never, in my opinion, been so well or usefully directed, as when influenced by the broad principle of what was most conducive to the general good of our country.

"With this impression on my mind, I have witnessed with sincere satisfaction the prosperity of individual British merchants in Canton. To my friends among them, who have addressed me on this occasion, I beg to offer my warmest acknowledgments. In a situation such as theirs, where the compass of human enjoyment is limited and restricted by the rude hand of arbitrary power, I earnestly hope they will attain, at no remote period, the object of their ambition, an honourable independence; returning with the fruit of their labours to the enjoyment of the free insti-

tutions and manifold blessings of their native land.

"With the greatest truth and regard, I remain, gentlemen, your sincere friend and humble servant,

"CHARLES MARJORIBANKS."

LOCAL NEWS.

We understand that the ship *Lord Anherst*, Captain Rees, is about to sail on an experimental voyage for commercial purposes to the east coast of China, Corea, Japan, &c., undertaken under the direction of the select committee.

Authentic intelligence has been received that the viceroy of Kiang-si province has committed suicide, by swallowing gold leaf. The reason assigned is the discovery of a defalcation in the provincial treasury, when funds were required for the purchase of rice for the poor.

We hear that one or two mandarins in an adjoining district (Kwang se) have also committed suicide in consequence of disturbances having broken out; it is added, that the government here is desirous to avoid making these public. There are also rumours of a renewal of the war in Tartary, but others, on the contrary, say that this is not likely on account of the season of the year.

We are told that the general aspect of affairs is considered so inauspicious that the mandarins have abstained from the theatrical amusements usual at this time.

We give the above as the Chinese on *dus* of the day.

The Indian cruiser *Clive* left China for Bombay on the 15th inst., and we believe that H.M.S. *Challenger*, which has returned to Macao, from a short cruise among the islands at the mouth of the estuary, will sail at the end of the month for Calcutta.—*Canton Reg. Feb. 16.*

A fire which broke out on the banks of the river a short distance above the foreign factories, on the 2d February, destroyed the range of wooden houses on the river. Many European gentlemen attended, and were of essential service in directing the fire-engines. The *Canton Register* relates the following incident:—

"Four gentlemen returning, after the fire was extinguished, met a long retinue of attendants on a mandarin, who was perceived crossing a narrow bridge. He was of diminutive stature, plainly dressed, with a remarkable strut and air of consequential importance in his gait. On approaching the gentlemen, he halted, and stared at them with a countenance expressive of anger, motioning them away with his hand. The first impression on the minds of the foreigners was that the mandarin was not in his sound senses. Presently, he uttered some hurried words in Chinese,

and his attendants lifted up their weapons to attack the foreigners; while the mandarin of the angry countenance motioned his hand, as if threatening to behead them. The foreigners merely frowned in return, and stood still; on which the mandarin, seeing he could not intimidate them, reassumed his strut, and quietly passed on. The foreign gentlemen then inquired who it was that had thus noticed them, and were told by the bystanders, with a laugh, that it was the foo-yuen, or deputy governor of Canton; the same who, in May last, enacted a nearly similar scene, with a British subject, at the Company's factory.

"It would seem as if the mere sight of a foreigner were sufficient to discompose his excellency, and certainly his appearance indicated anything but the calm dignity befitting men in high station; in which the higher grades of mandarins, in general, are by no means deficient.

TURKESTAN, OR THE N.W. FRONTIER.

By a late *Peking Gazette*, we perceive that his imperial majesty is making alterations in the government of this part of his dominions, in pursuance of the advice of the general and cabinet minister, Chang-ling. The whole of this region is under the commander-in-chief of Ele, secondary (and in some degree subordinate), to whom are officers called by various titles, such as *Tsan-tsan-Ta-chin*, 'great ministers for assisting and advising (the sovereign),' and *Pam-sze-Ta-chin*, 'great ministers for transacting affairs.' Perhaps the best word for expressing their powers briefly in English is *ministers*, which seems preferable to *residents*, by which they are sometimes designated.

It is among these ministers or residents, that the changes have been made, and the principal one is the removal of Peih-chang from Cashgar, hitherto the capital of that region, to Yarkand, with the new title of commissioner-general, or general superintendent, of the Mahomedan frontier. The edict on the subject, as briefly inserted in the *Gazette*, is not very minute; but it would seem therefrom that Cashgar is to be deprived entirely of a minister, and placed simply under the command of a military officer, while Yarkand becomes the capital of that country. The other changes are of no importance.

Chang-ling has also presented a memorial, requesting stronger garrisons and additional civil and military officers, in some of the cities of Turkestan, particularly Oushi and Acsou. This memorial is accompanied by an estimate of the expense that will be requisite for that purpose. Both papers are referred, by his majesty, to his privy council, and to the tribunal of civil office and of war, for their joint deliberations thereon.

Tò-tsin, the premier, still continues unwell, and has repeatedly had his leave of absence from his duties prolonged; while the aged Sung-keun is again advancing into office, from which a short attack of illness occasioned his precipitate withdrawal. The governor of the rivers at Shantung and Honan, Yen-lang, has been also obliged to retire, on account of ill health; but his majesty either does not wish to remove our foo-yuen, Choo, from his present situation, or did not think that vacancy a good one for him. Wei-yuen-lang, who, it was said, would come here to supply Choo's place, is now acting as governor of Füh-kéen and Che-keang during the illness of the governor Sun-urh-chun.—*Canton Reg. Feb. 16.*

EXCURSION TO WHAMPOA.

A party of Europeans (five in number) started from Canton to the Honan side of the river, and walked to Whampoa, skirting the banks of the river. They describe the country as beautifully wooded; a few tea-plantations of small extent; sugar-cane twelve feet high; many acres of betel-leaf trained like vines under straw mats, and sheltered by side-walls of straw five feet high; fences lined for miles with alternate orange and plantain trees; here and there a large matted shed with a sugar-mill of the simplest construction, worked ed by buffaloes; the peasants laughing and apparently contented and happy.

KANGHE'S CHINESE DICTIONARY.

We have obtained a sight of the new edition of this work, a copy having been brought here for sale. We certainly hoped to have found in it some new matter, it having been printed very elegantly and expensively at the imperial charge, and were therefore a good deal surprised when we could not perceive the slightest addition, even of a character, with the single exception of a statement made to the emperor, four years ago, concerning modifications of such characters as have belonged to imperial names, during the present dynasty.—*Canton Reg.*

FORMOSA.

During the Ming dynasty, the Pong-hou islands experienced several changes, being at one time abandoned, and all the inhabitants removed to Fokien province, at another time re-peopled and fortified against the pirates who had taken possession of them. About the year 1430, Wang-shan-paou, an eunuch, was driven to Formosa by a storm. In the year 1563-4, Lin-taou-kéen having, with Japanese pirates under his command, committed depredations on the Chinese coast, the admiral Yu-ta-yew pursued him to the Pong-hou islands, and from thence drove

him to Formosa, but was afraid to follow him thither, being ignorant of the passage, which moreover was narrow and shallow. Lin-taou-kién did not remain long on Formosa, but, after a cruel massacre of many of the inhabitants, sailed away for Canton province. In the 1st year of T'ien-ke (1620-21), a Chinese, who had obtained office in Japan, landed with some Japanese on Formosa, where he was joined by Ching-che-lung, the father of Koxinga; and, from that time, the Chinese began to emigrate thither. Ching-che-lung and his confederates are said to have soon left the island; but, if so, they seem to have returned not long after.

It was at this period, according to the Chinese, that the Dutch first arrived, and a curious story is told about a stratagem by which they obtained ground to build on. A request which they made for a small spot of ground being rejected, they entreated the grant of only so much as an ox-hide would enclose, offering a large sum for it. This was granted, and they immediately cut up a hide into narrow strips, which, joining together, they therewith measured out a piece of ground, and on it built a fort. This was the Castle Zelanda. In the following year, A.D. 1622, they seized on the principal of the Pong-hou islands, and built a fort there also; and from that period, merchants of Fokien province began to resort to Formosa to trade with them.

The Dutch were allowed to retain peaceful possession of the territory which they had thus gained, till after the accession of the present Tartar dynasty, when Chinese emigrants began to persuade Ching-ching-kung, better known to Europeans by the name of Koxinga, to drive the Dutch away and seize on their possessions. But Koxinga, being at that time still able to make head against the Tartars, did not follow their persuasions until eleven years afterwards, when he entered Tae-wan, the capital, under cover of a dense fog. In a few months he forced the Dutch to leave the island, and established himself in the sovereignty of it.

After Koxinga's death, his son Ching-king, and his grandson Ching-kih-shwang occupied successively the throne of this petty kingdom. Neither of them possessed much talent for governing; and the latter was brought to submit to the emperor Kang-he, partly by the desertion of his people, occasioned by the promise of pardon to all who returned to their country, and partly by the reduction of the Pong-hou islands. This took place in the twenty-second year of Kang-he's reign, A.D. 1682-3. All the late subjects of Ching-kih-shwang were compelled, as the other Chinese had been before, to shave

the front part of the head and wear the Tartar tail.

To the conquest of Formosa, so easily obtained, his imperial majesty was but little disposed; and even after its reduction, it was a question with him whether to retain possession of it or not. The admiral of Fokien province, She-lang, who eventually subdued the Pong-hou islands, persuaded his majesty to engage in the conquest, by representing the case with which it might be done, and the advantages which would accrue from it. He also, by a comparative statement of the advantages and disadvantages of retaining or giving up possession of Formosa, brought his majesty to decide on the former line of conduct. The chief reasons which he brought forward in support of the conquest were, that it would render the adjoining seas more peaceful, and consequently lessen the naval force necessary to be kept up; that it would give rest to the people and bring more revenue into the imperial treasury; at the same time that the island would thereby be prevented from becoming a hiding-place for the disaffected and guilty. He also informed the emperor, that the then king, Ching-kih-shwang, had ten sons; of those one or two, at least, might be expected to have more talent than their father; and were they to possess themselves of the whole island, and to form alliances with foreign nations, they would become much more difficult to subdue than at that period.

Since this conquest nothing remarkable seems to have occurred relating to Formosa, except the dreadful hurricane in the year 1782, related by Grosier (*Description de la Chine*, vol. i. 334-358), in which great part of the country was overflowed by the sea, many houses destroyed, and numerous vessels sunk or stranded.

The policy of the present dynasty with regard to Formosa has been to take every measure to prevent its becoming a resort for people disaffected to the government. For this purpose, a heavy demand is made on every person requesting permission to emigrate, and many difficulties are put in the way of those desiring to do so. It is, however, notwithstanding these precautions, subject to frequent insurrections; besides which a constant border warfare is carried on between the Chinese colonists and the aborigines of the eastern parts.—*Canton Reg.*

THE EMPEROR'S FIFTIETH BIRTHDAY.

The *Peking Gazette* contains a programme of the ceremonial which was to take place on the 10th day of the 8th moon of the 11th year of Taou-kwang; being the semi-centennial anniversary of his imperial majesty's birth.

Kings and their inferiors were to be

dressed in dragon-embroidered raiment. The master of ceremonies was to lead the kings and officers of the third civil degree and second military degree to the palace of correctness, grandeur, glory, and splendour, at the foot of the steps leading to which they should arrange themselves standing. Next, civilians of the fourth degree and military men of the third, should arrange themselves at the gate where worthy persons go out and in, and there receive and arrange, standing according to their rank, the Cochinese envoys, placing them on the west (or lowest file) at the lowest end of all the hundred grades of mandarins. There they were to remain waiting till the emperor went to the empress dowager's harem to pay his respects; after which he was to come out and ascend his throne. Then the band was to strike up the tune "Celestial Subjugation;" and, as his majesty sat down the music was to cease.

The body-guard herald was then to cry out *W-h-i-p!* and all the official heralds were to arrange themselves at the top of the carnation-coloured steps, whilst the grand music struck up "A felicitous Subjugation."

Next the wang (i. e. kings and their inferiors) were to be introduced with the Cochinese envoys to perform the *San-kwei*, *Kew-kow*, i. e. "thrice kneeling and nine-times-knocking-head ceremony." This being done, the kings and their inferiors with the Cochinese envoys were to retire to their original stand and the music to cease. The herald was then to cry out *W-h-i-p!* and the master of rites proclaim that the ceremony was concluded, whilst the music struck up the tune "Universal Peace;" during which his majesty was to rise from his throne and return to the harem. Then the kings and their inferiors and Cochinese envoys were to retire. The eunuchs were then to request his majesty to ascend the throne of the inner palace, whilst the empress should lead all the ladies of the harem into the presence of the emperor to perform the ceremony of six curtsies—three kneelings and three bows. After which the emperor should arise from his throne, and the empress with all her attendant ladies retire to their apartments.

HOWQUA'S HONG.

The following appears in a London paper:

"Our Canton correspondent, of date 28th February, writes, that a commercial event of considerable interest had occurred in that city; it was the withdrawing of Howqua, the great Chinese capitalist, and the senior hong merchant, from doing business with the Hon. Company and their Committee. Howqua first cleared his way by bribery or otherwise with the *Asiat. Jour.* N. S. Vol. 9. No. 33.

Canton mandarins, and then waited on the Committee, and declined any future transactions. Howqua's tea-contracts for next season, being by much the largest of any individual, are distributed in portions amongst the other hongs. The old gentleman's causes of offence are numerous, but his chief one is non-payment of the balance due to him by the Hon. Company,—above 350,000 dollars. He has certainly been harshly used, and the improvidence of the Committee, in sending away two millions of dollars to England previous to paying their just debts, is universally blamed and severely felt by all commercial men. The withdrawing of Howqua is a severe blow to those who had money lent to the other Hong merchants, his capital and high character forming their chief security.

"It is a curious feature in the character of this singular people, that when Howqua's determination became public, the senior hong merchants (who were to gain largely by the division of Howqua's tea contracts) in a body waited on Howqua, and unanimously entreated him to recall his withdrawal, and continue to act as their head. Howqua replied, 'My resolution has been made on much thought, but the request of my brethren demands respect. I will take a day to consider, and the day after to-morrow I will meet you in Consu House, and give my answer!' On the day appointed he met them, and intimated his adhering to his determination to withdraw."

Japan.

We copy the following notification "to commanders of vessels visiting the North Pacific," from the *Sydney Gazette* of February 25:—

"The crew of the *Lady Rowena*, commanded by Bourne Russell, Esq., having landed and destroyed a village on the east coast of Japan, lat. 43° N., and also fired on the inhabitants, cautious measures will be prudent in communicating with the shore thereabout, and probably in boarding junks, as they have treated upwards of fifteen with hostility. The truth of this statement may be relied on, as the writer has his information direct from Capt. Russell and Mr. Phillipine, the chief officer."

This seems to be the commencement of the system of compulsory free trade recommended in certain quarters.

Australasia.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

LEGISLATURE.

The legislative council (the votes and proceedings in which are now published) (D)

was opened on the 19th January by the governor, with a speech wherein are referred to the various matters that would come before the council. Adverting to a bill for regulating the constitution of juries, and for the trial of issues in certain cases, his excellency observed: "it would have been gratifying to me to have introduced a bill which should have extended still further the form of trial by petit juries in this colony. From the information I have obtained from the judges of the Supreme Court, and other persons of the profession of the law, whose practice and habits enable them to form a correct opinion on such a subject, I am led to believe that the time has arrived at which the trial of all criminal issues may be advantageously committed to civil jurors. Circumstances, amongst which the most prominent is the want of circuit courts to try issues in the distant counties, have prevented the introduction of the measure in this session; but I hope early in the next year to be enabled to lay before you a bill for the further extension of the jury system, and to announce that his Majesty has been graciously pleased, by an Order in Council, to institute circuit courts within the colony."

Referring to the estimates for the current year, he observed:—

"I have much pleasure in stating that the revenue of the last year has been unusually productive, and that a considerable balance remains in the treasury after discharging all demands against it. You will thus find yourselves enabled to provide for such objects as shall tend to improve the morals, augment the wealth, and procure the comfort and convenience of all classes of the community. Amongst these the support of public schools, and places of religious worship, the formation and improvement of roads, and the repairs and erection of public buildings, require your particular attention.

"In the estimate of revenue for the current year, is placed the probable amount of the sales and rents of crown lands. The Act of Parliament does not require that these revenues should be appropriated with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council. They are, however, on this occasion made part of the ways and means, and I recommend that a considerable portion be devoted to the introduction into the colony of free labourers from the United Kingdom, under the direction of the Commissioners of Emigration now sitting in London."

On the 15th February, his Excellency laid upon the table an extract of a despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, dated the 27th September 1831, intimating the intention of his Majesty's government to send out to this colony,

through the medium of the Commissioners for promoting Emigration, female servants from the agricultural counties of England, and the consent of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury to the monies arising from the sale of land being appropriated to that purpose. On the 20th, the council voted £8 a-head for such servants.

LAW.

Supreme Court, Feb. 23.—An aboriginal man, named Billy Bulli, was indicted for stealing four sheep, belonging to Mr. Palmer, in the district of Hunter's River. The evidence proved that he was one of a party of natives who drove away several sheep from the prosecutor's station.

Mr. Therry, who, at the request of the judge, undertook the prisoner's defence, objected to the jurisdiction of the court, on the ground that the aboriginal natives of the colony were not subject to the British laws.

Mr. Justice Dowling consented to take a note of the objection, and draw out a case for the judges, if necessary. It was a question of great importance, for if there was no law by which the people could be tried, it might be proper to resort to the local legislature.

On the part of the prisoner, the Rev. Mr. Threlkeld, who had come from Newcastle to act as interpreter, was examined as follows: "I have some knowledge of the customs and language of the natives; I know frequent instances of their gins (wives) being taken from them by whites; in two instances I had to interfere, and to appear at the police-office. I have had repeated complaints from the blacks of their women being taken away from them for improper purposes. I do not think they supposed they had a right to retaliate on that account; they have a notion respecting the rights of property; they do not take what belongs to each other, nor do they make use, to any great extent, of the opportunities they possess of taking the property of the whites; I think this arises from fear. They have no knowledge of the laws of England; they would readily be induced to steal a sheep for a trifling reward; I think one fig of tobacco would induce one of them to do it; their ignorance of the consequences of the offence would induce them to commit it. I have observed a remarkable shrewdness in the native tribes; they discover, in their language, strong reasoning faculties; they are capable of moral improvement—indeed more so than some of the lower order of Englishmen. They display a remarkable cunning when they wish to accomplish any object; they make a distinction between free settlers and what they call 'croppies'—that is, prisoners; if they met a free man in the bush, they would

not hurt him; but if they met a prisoner, they would probably strip him; the reason of this is, that when Newcastle was a penal settlement the commandants used to give them the clothes of all the runaway prisoners they apprehended as a reward. I do think they know right from wrong, from that natural instinct implanted in the heart of every human being. I resided for eight years in the South Sea Islands, and I think that the natives of this colony are equally capable of moral improvement and civilization as the natives of those islands, who have made such rapid improvement through the exertions of the missionaries. The natives of many of the South Sea Islands are nominal Christians. As far as my knowledge goes, there is no foundation for the opinion that prevails at home, that the natives of this colony are utterly incapable of improvement; I form that opinion from a comparison and contrast between them and the natives of other savage countries. They are exceedingly particular with regard to the rights of property amongst each other; they will not allow any thing, however trifling, to be taken by one from another; they lend to each other, and, although not over-particular in exacting the return of the thing lent, they perfectly understand the distinction between lending and giving away; they have distinct words for each in their language. They have also some idea of barter; the Newcastle tribes send up bundles of spears, which they manufacture, to tribes up the country, and receive, in return, a cord made of the skin of the wallabi."

Mr. John Palmer, the prosecutor, said: "I do not know it to be the custom to give away the diseased sheep to the natives for food, but I know an instance wherein 120 diseased sheep were turned loose into the bush, about three miles from my station; the greater part of these sheep were taken away by the natives, and no inquiry made after them, and, from this circumstance, I think it highly probable that they considered sheep of no value, and that they might take them wherever they might find them. I had never known the natives to steal sheep before the last eighteen months, during which period I lost upwards of 200 from my flocks."

The learned judge told the jury, that, after the last testimony they had heard, if they believed that the unhappy man at the bar had really taken these sheep under an impression they were of no value, they ought to give him the benefit of that view of the case, and acquit him.

The jury found a verdict of *not guilty*.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Expense of living in New South Wales.

—1st. A family with an income of £150 to £200 a-year must live in the country,

and turn their attention to the production of many necessaries. They might rent a farm with a tolerable house, gardens, and land, at £40 or £50 per annum. They would then have to keep cows, pigs, and poultry, cultivate a garden, and a field for maize; purchasing their flour and some other essentials. After a time they might be deriving some little profit from an industrious application of their farming means; eventually getting a crop of wheat and increasing their stocks.

2d. A family with an income of £300 to £400 a-year, might live in Sydney in much comfort; that is, renting a house of £60 or £70 per annum, and keeping two or three servants, but no horses or carriage. In the country, renting a farm, and following the plan laid down for people of the first or smallest income, they might keep horses and a vehicle, and live in great comfort and independence.

3d. A family with an income of £500 to £600 a-year, might live in Sydney in considerable style—renting a house of £100 a-year, keeping a horse and gig, and servants in proportion. In the country a larger and more extensive establishment might be kept up; but as this is scarcely necessary in the country, the surplus income might be applied to the purchase of land, cattle, or fine woolled sheep: thus laying a foundation for increasing their wealth.

4th. A family with an income of £800 to £1,000 a-year, might live in great style in Sydney—renting a house and gardens at £150 to £200 per annum, keeping a carriage and pair, and having a little cottage in the country to retire to occasionally; or they might keep up a princely establishment in the country, visiting Sydney occasionally.

It is to be observed, that on any of these incomes, arrangements may be made for the eventual purchase of land, the building of a house, increase of stock, &c.

Finances of the Colony.—An abstract of the revenue of the colony and of its appropriation, for the year 1831, has been published by authority, and signed by the auditor general. It gives the following results:—

<i>Receipts, viz. ordinary Revenue:—</i>	
In 1831	£116,402
In 1830	90,971
Increase	£16,431
<i>Extraordinary Receipts:—</i>	
In 1831	£4,063
In 1830	3,674
Increase	£789
Receipts in aid	£1,789
Balance of 1830	12,427
	£14,216
Total revenues	£133,382

<i>Disbursements, viz.</i>	
Civil	49,042
Judicial	16,671
Clergy and schools	16,261
Military	3,468
Miscellaneous	21,235
Total	£96,697
Balance of revenue*	£36,585
	£133,282

Effects of the Distress in the Mother Country on the Colonies.—The *Sydney Herald* of January 30, in a review of the effects produced in the colony by the state of the mother country during the past year, observes:—

“The changes in government in Europe, the introduction of machinery, the increase of population, and the decline of trade and of the national prosperity, have effected a most sensible impression during the last year upon the colonists of New South Wales. Emigration must cease when there is no inducement to emigrate, in the same manner as the water of the stream leaves the channel when the source and fountains are dried up from which it was supplied; and all our exertions should tend, in a politic manner, and at proper opportunities, to the abandonment of the obnoxious land regulations, both for the benefit of England and her infant colonies. With regard to compulsory and voluntary emigration, the past year has been highly successful. Besides numerous individuals and parties from Swan River, the East-Indies, and England, we have had large drafts of military. We have also had an importation of fifty-three females and numerous wives and children of prisoners, importations that should be promoted by every possible means, which the exigencies of the state will permit, whether the parties are unmarried, or orphans, or youthful wives and children of Crown servants, or voluntary emigrants. But the greatest importation which took place during the past year was that by the *Stirling Castle* from Scotland, in which 140 individuals were brought to this country, on the principle that each shall pay his passage after a reasonable time has elapsed. There can be no doubt of the success of this scheme, if the individuals are not inoculated with colonial propensities, which, from all we can understand, is not the case with those who have emigrated by that vessel. A few such cargoes would inspire a spirit of moral propriety amongst our operative classes, to which, it must be admitted, many of them, from wanton indulgence, are total strangers. The most valuable accession (in one point of view) to our numbers, however, still consists, as in

* Subject to a claim of the commissariat, estimated at more than the amount of balance.

former years, in our importation of Crown prisoners, and who are more valuable than usual, at the present period, when it is known that a rival colony, Swan River, is henceforth to share in the distribution which has been monopolized by this and the sister colony. Overtures have also been made to the slave-holders in the Isle of France respecting prisoners, provided they abandon the slave system. But they do not feel inclined to accede to the proposal, unless all the slave colonies agree to the same. During the past year there have arrived from England, Ireland, the East-Indies, and the Mauritius, nineteen ships, with 2,800 prisoners, 2,149 males and 651 females. It is to be expected, that most of the prisoners by these ships will become useful servants and mechanics, and ultimately improved members of society; and if they accustom themselves to habits of industry, a decent competence will without difficulty be secured, in whatever channel they may direct their labour.

“From this very brief abstract, it will be seen, that, while situated on this side of the globe, we have been deeply interested in the political movements and distress of the mother country, and that while attempting to throw off the burden of her supernumerary labourers, she has totally changed the condition of these colonies, by laying a train for placing our own debts and part of hers upon our own shoulders, and by substituting for the former system an irksome and expensive mode of disposing of land, at a rate virtually much higher than in any other colony; which must check emigration and improvements, public prosperity and private comforts, and cripple our legitimate efforts to convert the surrounding ocean into a source of national wealth and industry. We live in the hope to see the system altered, and trust, that after due inquiry, his Excellency the Governor will make such representations to the British ministry, as will induce them to abolish measures so decidedly hostile to colonial prosperity.”

Charges against public Servants.—An investigation of rather a delicate nature has been going forward for several days past, in the private-room of the police-office, Sydney, which seems to have created a keen degree of curiosity and great excitement in the public mind. With its details, we are, at present, but partially acquainted; and as it would be unjust towards all parties concerned, to give an *ex parte* view of the business, we abstain from noticing it further than thus cursorily, until we shall be able to give the affair publicity in all its leading points, and in due season. Governor Bourke has directed the investigation, and Signor Rossi is restricted from taking depositions on the business, unless in the presence of a certain gentleman, who

is a principal in the inquiry.—*Australian*, Feb. 10.

Within the last fortnight, very strange reports have been circulating through Sydney, affecting the moral character of several of the principal government officers. It has been said, that their houses had been searched by the police—that dark deeds had been brought to light—that resignations had been tendered and refused—that dismissals had taken place—and that some of the transactions which had been discovered would place their perpetrators at the bar of the criminal court. On a matter of such grave moment it is difficult for the public press to speak. If these gentlemen are guilty of the things laid to their charge, let them be exposed and properly dealt with; but if, as we candidly think, there has been nothing worse than a venial appropriation of office perquisites, let them, by a frank statement of the case, be released from those infinitely worse, those truly horrible imputations into which their errors have been magnified. We ask this in their name—in our name—in the name of the country.—*Sydney Gaz.* Feb. 23.

Insolvent public Servants.—It is, we believe, pretty generally known, that two of the civil officers of the colony have just been dismissed by order of the Secretary of State, for having been declared insolvent; and it is understood further, that his Lordship has signified that such will be the uniform practice of government in all cases of insolvency.—*Ibid.* Feb. 25.

Hunter's Island.—The *Mary Jane*, Captain Banks, on his passage to Japan, on the 23d of February 1831, fell in with eleven unfortunate men on Hunter's Island, off this coast. They had been blown off the coast in coming from the Five Islands to Sydney, on board the *Hunter*, a vessel belonging to this colony, in January 1830. During the whole of this long interval they had managed to sustain a miserable existence on that barren rock. Their food consisted solely of the mutton-bird, whose blood they drank as a substitute for water, of which the island is destitute! The captain of the *Hunter* and one man died soon after landing on the island. Captain Banks paid them the most humane attentions, took them on board his vessel, and landed them at Rotumah.—*Sydney Gaz.* Feb. 24.

Statistics of Bathurst.—The number of deaths within the parochial jurisdiction of Bathurst, during the last five years, amounts to one hundred and fifty, being an average of thirty per annum; of which number nearly two-thirds have been by premature or untimely determination of existence; viz. by drowning, the largest proportion; by casualties in the bush; by murder; by disease in hospital; in iron and road gangs, arising from hunger, expo-

sure to cold, and undue severity; and, lastly, by the hands of the executioner on the spot.—*ten.* During the year 1831 there were thirty marriages, equalling in number the total of the preceding two years; and the prolific properties of the climate on this side the mountains has become so proverbial, that those of the softer sex, who languish for the pleasures of maternity, have but to exchange the sea for the mountain breezes, and make a temporary sojourn in this pleasant place, to insure the early accomplishment of their wishes. It is an interesting fact, that there is not a family among the first class of the Bathurst community, as well as their humbler neighbours, who do not share largely in this blessing. The frail sisterhood also contribute their aid most extensively to furnish his Majesty with Australian subjects, as the factory records can well testify; in fact, fertility is here universal throughout the works of nature.—*Ibid.* Feb. 25.

New Bank and Whaling Company.—A bank giving interest on deposits is a desideratum. Mr. Potter Macqueen (it is reported) proposes the joint establishment, at Sydney, of a bank and whaling company, on the Scotch principle; the bank to have a capital of £500,000, in 500 shares of £100; 250 shares to be held by persons in England, and the other 250 by residents in the colony; £50,000 to be paid up; an interest of £6 per cent. to be paid on deposits above £100, and £10 per cent. discount on the cashing of bills; to be managed by a board of five directors; Mr. Macqueen disposing of all the English shares, and sending out a manager, with £25,000 in advance. The Whaling Company to be on the plan of the Edinburgh Linen Company, with a capital of £100,000, in 2,000 shares of £50 each; 1,000 of the shares to be raised in London, 600 in New South Wales, and 400 in Van Diemen's Land; to be managed by a committee of three at Sydney; £5,000 to be expended in the erection of a banking-house, stores, offices, &c.; the whalers to be victualled in the colony, and the oil to be sent home by return ships. Mr. Macqueen's propositions are, on general principles, feasible enough. We suspect them to be a good deal exaggerated, and we swallow the above report with some grains of allowance. If they go but to half the reported extent, they will go far enough for the present, and farther than we expect. However, time will tell. Banking and whaling here present an ample almost untitled field to the moneyed speculator.—*Australian*, Feb. 10.

Miscellaneous.—Meetings have taken place at Sydney, of the friends of Mr. E. S. Hall, editor of the *Sydney Monitor*, and of Mr. Hayes, the editor of the *Australian*, in order to raise a subscription to

remunerate them for their pecuniary losses and sufferings during the late government.

Some prisoners at the penal settlement at Moreton Bay have seized the *Caledonia*, a colonial vessel, sent the crew on shore, and compelled the master to put to sea with them.

The survey of the country west of the Blue Mountains is in rapid progress under the surveyor general's department. The survey of the Macquarie portion is nearly completed.

The owners of flocks in Bathurst experience much loss from the visits of native dogs to their folds.

At the annual dinner of the Agricultural Society, on the 17th February, at which Governor Bourke was present, a new spirit seemed to be infused into the Society.

The crop of peaches has been so plentiful in the interior the last season, that an unusual quantity of peach-cider has been manufactured.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Titles to Land.—The Tasmanian contains a government order settling the titles to land. The grants are divided into classes.

1st. All grant deeds, the possessors of which hold the land granted by indisputable right and title, the conditions having been all accurately fulfilled, may be replaced by fresh deeds, upon the payment of the fee of five shillings.

2d. All grant deeds, the possessors of which are in possession of the land granted either by purchase or the conditions otherwise unfulfilled, may have fresh grant deeds, of certain fixed official fees, and a fine of sixpence per acre.

The order then proceeds to set forth the manner in which grants, &c. will be issued, for lands and allotments, the quit-rents payable upon each, and when; and various other subordinate arrangements necessarily attendant upon the carrying into effect this important measure.

Quaker Settlers.—The *Hobart Town Courier* states that Mr. Jonathan Backhouse, the well-known quaker philanthropist at York, had resolved to proceed to visit the Australasian colonies; and that it is probable that a considerable emigration of quakers will shortly take place to Van Diemen's Land, "more especially when it becomes known in England that the hostile blacks are now removed from all further chance of annoying the peaceful settlers, and that numerous fine tracts of country, highly eligible for productive farms, are now or will shortly be open to their location."

SWAN RIVER.

Whatever we may say about the success of the Swan River colonists, they have already got the best of us in one species of export, and that too in a market very likely to answer. Several cargoes of timber, or Swan River wood as it is called, have already been exported to the Cape of Good Hope, where they have been sold by auction to advantage, being readily bought up by the carpenters and cabinet-makers.—*Hobart Town Courier*.

The letters from the Swan River settlement announce the loading of the first ship with the produce of the colony for England; the *Edmond Lambe*, Captain Freeman, of above 400 tons, was loading 10th of March with mahogany and other timbers for London.—*Sydney Gaz.*

The *Bee*, from the Mauritius to Sydney via Swan River, brings intelligence of the prosperity of that colony. Governor Stirling is popular, and the colonists are satisfied with his administration. The late crops were abundant, but cattle and sheep are scarce, and much in request.—*Sydney Herald*, April 9.

The cholera morbus has made its appearance at the settlement, and carried off several of the settlers.

Polynesia.

MISSIONS IN THE SOUTH SEAS.

A writer, in the *Canton Register* of February 2d, combats the representation made by a correspondent of that paper, at Wahoo, in the Sandwich Islands,* respecting the effects of missionary exertions in the South Seas. He observes that he has also a letter from that place, informing him that the missionaries there have many and bitter enemies amongst the European and American Christians, and thinks it likely that the letter and a forged one against the missionaries, purporting to be written by the native chief Boki, sent to the *Quarterly Review* a few years ago, were from the same pen. He appeals, in reply to the charges against the missionaries, to the changes wrought within a few years in the Sandwich Islanders: "the poor, drunken, brutal, idolatrous savages of that day, now legislating in favour of temperance, chastity, and the Sabbath, till they make an English resident wail because of restraints." The writer states that these late savages compelled a gang of sailors to retreat, who were secretly encouraged by their officers to murder a missionary family, because the native government and parents did not choose to prostitute their daughters to them; that a whole cargo of

* See our last vol. p. 106.

spirits had been hawked about from door to door by enemies of the missionaries, and that one ship had expended 1,000 dollars in promoting debauchery. He cites the following passage of a letter lately received from an English clergyman in those parts, of long standing in the church: "I am happy to say, all the missions prosper far beyond all belief. In my last visit to Zealand, I found a most wonderful change had been wrought among the natives of that island. Many of those cannibals are now humble followers of the Lamb. Some of them preach the Gospel to their countrymen and lead godly lives. The Europeans who visit them do great injury to the inhabitants by encouraging war and every sort of crime. There is no civil magistrate in New Zealand, nor law by which the Europeans can be punished for their murder and other crimes. Time, I hope, will lead to some measures for the protection of the natives from lawless violence. When I landed, I found the armies in the field; a number had been killed in battle, and were lying on the shore. I lost no time in communicating with the chiefs of both parties, and peace was established without more bloodshed—but I hear the report of war again; and this will be the case unless some check can be put upon the conduct of the Europeans. The progress of the Gospel in the Friendly Islands is wonderful. The seed which was sown more than thirty years ago now produces a most plentiful harvest. It may truly be said, with respect to the present Wesleyan missionaries, other men have laboured and yet have entered into their labours."

The *Admiral Gifford* has brought up news that the natives of New Zealand were again immersed in one of those sanguinary wars for which they are so celebrated. Not one, except women and children, was to be seen on the coast, all the males having proceeded "to conquer or die in the battle-field."—*Sydney Gaz.* Feb. 11.

Egypt.

A letter from Alexandria, dated 20th June, says: "The Turkish fleet was ready for sea on the 4th instant, but we still think that they will not venture to show themselves in this quarter. The Egyptian squadron has now been joined by the third line-of-battle ship, which went to sea three days ago; and the superiority of their equipment will make them more than a match for any number of ships the sultan can send out.—*London Paper*."

Accounts from Alexandria of the 9th July state that the Sheriff of Mecca, who had declared for Mehemed Ali, was expected at Alexandria. It was reported

among the people that he would, as a spiritual prince, annul the interdiction pronounced by the Sultan against Mehemed Ali, and crown him king of Egypt. A letter contains the following statement of the Egyptian forces in Syria: the army consists of 80,000 men; among them are 36,000 regular infantry, and 8,000 regular cavalry; the rest are composed of 23,000 irregular infantry, 7,000 Bedouin horsemen, and 4,000 artillery-men. The war stores found at St. Jean d'Acre are said to be very valuable; it is reported that there were 1,700 pieces of cannon, and a depot of 25,000 cwt. of copper.—*Augsburgh Gaz.*

Mauritius.

By advices from Mauritius of the 17th of April, it appears that the colony had been thrown into a state of great excitement, in consequence of the arrival of a copy of the Order in Council of November last, for the regulation of slave labour, which had not, however, been officially communicated to the Governor of Mauritius. The principal merchants held a meeting on the subject on the 3d of April, at which some very strong resolutions were passed, declaring the injustice of those regulations, the impracticability of continuing the cultivation of sugar if they should be put in force, and their variance with engagements previously entered into by the British Government with that colony. It is further affirmed in these resolutions, that, in the opinion of the meeting, "the attempt to carry such order into execution would break asunder all the bonds of society in the colony; and, in all probability, lead to such scenes of misery, confusion, pillage, and perhaps bloodshed, as cannot be contemplated without horror." The Governor was finally appealed to by the meeting, and a deputation was appointed to wait upon him for that purpose, to "defer the promulgation of the order, when officially received by him, till he shall have communicated to Lord Goderich the resolutions now submitted, and till he shall have further heard from his Lordship the decision of his Majesty's Government" upon a matured plan of redemption for the slaves, which has been already forwarded to England. This plan, it seems, has arrived, and has been preserved to Lord Goderich by Mr. Irving, the agent for the colony. The planters at Mauritius had not, like the merchants, held any meeting on the subject of the Order in Council; but they were in a state of still greater excitement. The proceedings of both are, however, of less importance, from the circumstance,—not

generally known,—that the Order in Council has not up to the present time been transmitted from the Colonial office to Mauritius. Some delay in the first instance occurred; and intelligence arriving of the state of things in Jamaica, Ministers were, it seems, induced by representations from some of the principal merchants interested in that colony, to postpone indefinitely the carrying it into execution; whether it is to be abandoned altogether or not, we have no information, but the feeling manifested at Mauritius is calculated to make a strong impression against it, and it appears now to be the expectation of the merchants that it will be given up. The news of the delay alone will, of course, for the present, put an end to the excitement at Mauritius.—*London Paper.*

The following are extracts of letters from the Mauritius:—

"April 16.—Our poor country has been in the most afflictive state since we were informed of the Order in Council of 2d Nov., and of Mr. Jeremie being charged with the execution of that work of iniquity, or rather of that sentence of death against all the inhabitants of Mauritius. Public credit is annihilated; no paper of any kind can be negotiated with private capitalists, and the bank is far from being sufficient to supply the wants of the place in that respect: sales of all kinds are consequently suspended. We dare not look at the future; but until Mr. Jeremie arrives, and our fate be decided, the agony of suspense will be as insufferable as the evil itself."

"April 17.—Still no arrivals, and we have nothing to diminish the suspense and alarm. A cessation of all payments will in a few days, I fear, be the inevitable consequence. Capitalists, so far from employing their money in discounts, as ordinarily, make their own payments in local paper, use every exertion to get rid of the bills in their portfolios, and even purchase gold at a premium, as more easily secured and kept than silver. Debtors, who have money, refuse to pay, on pretence of its being unjust while no one pays to them; and those in whose transactions previously existed the greatest regularity, are naturally suffering from the impossibility of raising funds on effects, which, till lately, were eagerly sought as the best security."

"April 18.—The planters are organising themselves into regular bodies in the different quarters, and in town a volunteer corps is in the course of formation with the approval of the Governor. Colonels, Captains, and Lieutenants, have already been appointed, and comprise both English and French. A patrol will be established throughout the town for the purpose of preventing meetings of blacks, or any kind of disorder; and, as after the great fire

here, incendiarism was finally put a stop to by similar steps, it is hoped that such an evil may be effectually prevented."

"The following are some of the resolutions agreed to at the meeting of April 3d:

'That the regulations established by the said Order in Council touching the limitation of labour, are at once uncalled for as regards the slave, and unjust as regards the master, inasmuch as they reduce the total labour to be exacted from a slave much below that which is voluntarily undergone by the free labourer of England, who, during the harvest, commences his work at from four to five in the morning, and continues it to eight at night or later, a period of at the least fifteen hours, from which, deducting in all four hours for refreshment and repose, eleven hours of actual labour still remain, or two hours in the day more than the Order in Council allows the owner to require from the slave: yet the slave, a native of the tropics, suffers no more from the heat of this climate than a European from that of England.

'That the regulations established by the said Order for the allowance of food, or of land for the production of food, and also for the clothing for the slaves, particularly on sugar estates, are greatly beyond what their actual wants and necessities require; and that they would occasion an expenditure totally out of the power of any planter to provide for; that they would place the slave population of this colony on an infinitely superior footing even to the poor free agricultural labourer of Europe, or to the working class of the free population of colour; and that, finally, they would absorb the whole revenue of the greater part of the estates on this island, and leave the proprietors the only paupers, and the only real slaves; for their's would be the only labour really unrequited.

'That the 86th clause of the aforesaid Order in Council throwing the proof of slavery on the owner, and presuming the freedom of the slave in default of satisfactory evidence to show that such slave has been in an uninterrupted state of slavery for a period of twenty years; or, in a state of uninterrupted slavery from the period of the first registry established by law in this island; being totally in opposition, not only to the existing laws, and to the ordinances and proclamations published in the colony by various Governors, and duly enregistered in the courts, but also to the first principles of legislation; such clause is in its tenor equally illegal and unjust, and if attempted to be enforced, would be an act of spoliation, and a violation of that sacred right of property so clearly and so eloquently laid down by the celebrated Blackstone in his Commentaries on the Laws of England.

REGISTER.

Calcutta.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Judicial and Revenue Departments.

Feb. 28. Mr. F. Gouldsbury, deputy collector at Malda.

Mr. R. W. Barlow, ditto at Monghyr.

Mr. R. Torrens, ditto at Buggoorah.

March 6. Mr. G. W. Bacon, principal assistant in southern division of Delhi territory.

Mr. S. Fraser, principal assistant in western division of Delhi territory.

The Hon. H. F. Moore, principal assistant in Rohilkhand division of Delhi territory.

13. Mr. A. C. Heyland, joint magistrate and deputy collector of Behar.

Mr. C. C. Jackson, joint magistrate and deputy collector of Moorshedabad.

Mr. R. C. Hepburne, an assistant under commissioner of revenue and circuit of 7th of Humayun division.

Mr. J. W. Templer, session judge of Patna.

24. Mr. A. J. M. Mills, joint magistrate and deputy collector at Pubna.

Mr. H. G. Thomas, judge and magistrate of Mirzapore.

Mr. W. N. Raikes, an assistant under commissioner of revenue and circuit of 7th of Humayun division.

26. Mr. G. C. Cheap, session judge of Mymensing.

Mr. J. Dunbar, magistrate of Mymensing.

27. Mr. H. Stauffer, joint magistrate and deputy collector at Jallah Saran.

Mr. W. H. Elliott, an assistant under commissioner of revenue and circuit of 1st or Meerut division.

Mr. H. H. Snell, an assistant under commissioner of revenue and circuit of 9th or Benares division.

SUDDER AMEENS.

Feb. 28 to March 20.—The Hon. the Vice President in Council has been pleased to make the following appointments:—

Huckley. Principal sudder ameen, Moolvee Syud Ahmad; Sudder ameen, Mr. Gregorius Herklots, senior; Ditto ditto, Radhagovind Soom.

Mymensing. Principal sudder ameen, Kasee Jellal uldeen Mahomed; Sudder ameen, Sumtanath Majumdar.

Shahabad. Principal sudder ameen, Casee Munwar Alee.

Jungle Mahals. Principal sudder ameen, Moolvee Mohamud Yacobi; Sudder ameen, Mr. J. W. Ricketta.

Patna. Principal sudder ameen, Ujondhes Pershad Tewarie; Sudder ameen, Moolvee Neamut Khan.

Sylhet. Principal sudder ameen, Moolvee Mohamud Idris.

Saran. Principal sudder ameen, Moolvee Shoojooddeen Ulee.

Rhagulpore. Principal sudder ameen, Moolvee Mahomed Majid; Sudder ameen (stationed at Monghyr), Moolvee Syud Uhdool Wahid.

Berhampore. Principal sudder ameen, Mohamud Fala.

Midnapore. Principal sudder ameen, Moolvee Ahloosumud.

Moorshedabad. Principal sudder ameen, Mr. G. Laper; Sudder ameen, Mr. Diederik Herklots; Ditto ditto, Mohamud Koshed.

Alahabad. Principal sudder ameen, Kasee Surraa Ali; Sudder ameen, Kuranut Ali.

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Ghazepore. Principal sudder ameen, Moolvee Mahomud Zuhoor; Sudder ameen, Asistan-Surgeon D. Butter, M.D.

Jessore. Principal sudder ameen, Moolvee Ikram Ulee; Sudder ameen, Mr. J. N. Thomas.

Behar. Principal sudder ameen, Moolvee Puteh Ali; Sudder ameen, Mr. Asist. Surg. John Davidson.

ECCLESIASTICAL APPOINTMENTS.

March 6. Rev. T. Robertson, senior chaplain at presidency.

Rev. H. Fisher, junior chaplain at presidency.

Rev. J. Whiting, joint district chaplain at Meerut.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Head-Quarters, Jan. 7, 1832.—The following division, station, and garrison orders confirmed:—Lieut. A. Sanders, doing duty with 10th, to do duty with 60th N.I.; date 28th Dec. 1831.—Cadets W. W. Steer, J. W. Macbarnet, and J. C. Phillips, doing duty with 63d, to do duty with 72d N.I.; date 3d Jan. 1832.—Lieut. J. F. May, 72d N.I., to be station staff at Berhampore; date 3d Jan.—Lieut. H. Spottiswoode to act as adj. to 21st N.I.; date 21st Dec. 1831.—Asist. Surg. J. Eadalle to assume medical charge of civil station of Futtehpore, during absence of Asist. Surg. Warlow; date 25th Dec. 1831.

The following removals of Lieut. Colonels ordered:—J. B. Litter, from 14th to 54th N.I.; W. Swinton, from 54th to 14th do.; S. Swinhoe, from 63th to 74th do.; J. H. Cave, from 74th to 24th do.; T. Worsley, from 24th to 65th do.

Capt. F. Angelo, deputy judge adv. gen. on estab. posted to Dinapore and Benares divisions.

Lieut. J. King, Europ. regt., to do duty with 72d N.I. at Berhampore, from 15th Feb. to 15th Nov. 1832.—Lieut. A. MacKean, of 42d, to do duty with 1st N.I. from 31st Jan. to 15th April 1832.

Asist. Surg. W. H. Rogers to afford medical aid to rissallah of 1st Local Horse composing part of Gov. General's escort, from 19th Dec. 1831.

Lieut. C. Dickson, 51st N.I., to be adj. to regt., v. Roberts.

Feb. 18.—The following regimental and battalion orders confirmed:—Lieut. P. Shortreed to act as adj. to left wing of 17th N.I., during its separation from head-quarters of corps; date 7th Feb.—Ena. W. C. Erskine to act as interp. and qu. mast. to 73d N.I., consequent on absence of Lieut. McNair; date 28th Jan.—2d Lieut. H. Sanders to act as adj. and qu. mast. to 1st bat. artill. during absence, on leave, of 2d Lieut. and Adj. F. G. Mackenzie; date 1st Feb.

Lieut. H. W. J. Wilkinson, 6th N.I., acting interp. and qu. mast. to 53d regiment, permitted, at his request, to rejoin his own corps at Allahabad.

Fort William, March 4, 1832.—50th N.I. Capt. Adam White to be major, and Lieut. John R. Talbot to be capt. of a comp., from 3d March 1832, in suc. to J. Campbell retired.—Superann. Lieut. G. W. Stokes brought on effective strength of regt.

Regt. of Artillery. Superann. 1st Lieut. G. R. Birch brought on effective strength of regt., from 23d Feb. 1832, v. S. W. Bennett, dec.

10th N.I. Superann. Lieut. R. G. Orange brought on effective strength of regt. from 27th Feb. 1832, v. A. C. Nesbitt, trans. to invalid estab.

Asist. Surg. Richard Loughton app. to medical duties of political agency of Amballa.

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Head-Quarters, Feb. 20.—Lieut. R. J. H. Birch, deputy judge adv. gen., removed from Meerut to presidency division.

Ens. A. P. Phayre, at his own request, re-appointed to 7th N.I. in situation he stood previous to his recent removal to 13th regt.

Feb. 22.—33d N.I. Lieut. J. V. Forbes, of 15th N.I., to act as interp. and qu. mast., v. Wilkinson.

Fort William, March 12.—Lieuts. R. Macdonald, 69th N.I., and G. J. Fraser, 1st L.C., transferred from revenue to great trigonometrical survey; and Lieut. P. Bridgman, regt. of artill., app. a sub-assistant to trigonometrical survey.—The above officers to place themselves under orders of Surveyor General of India.

Head-Quarters, Feb. 27.—Acting Cornet C. G. Becher, at his own request, permitted to do duty with 4th L.C. at Meerut.

Cadet G. Vermer to do duty with 69th N.I.

Feb. 28.—The following division, station, and regimental orders confirmed:—Capt. J. Hay, 35th N.I., to officiate as deputy judge adv. gen. to presidency division, v. Lieut. Dalby app. assist. sec. to gov., military department; date 14th Feb.—Asst. Surg. J. Morice, 9th N.I., to officiate until further orders, as garrison surgeon and medical storekeeper at Agra, v. Surg. Gordon permitted to proceed towards presidency; date 24th Feb.—Lieut. R. Smyth to act as adj. to a detachment of artillery drafts proceeding by water to Upper Provinces; date 19th Jan.—Ens. L. P. D. Eld to act as adj. to wing of 6th N.I. detached on escort duty with head-quarters; date 23d Feb.

Asst. Surg. T. E. Dempster app. to medical charge of artillery at Benares.

Cornet R. J. Hawthorne posted to 7th, and Cornet W. H. Hayburne, at his own request, to 6th L.C., to fill vacancies.

Cadet M. E. Sherwill, at his own request, to resign and do duty with 16th N.I.

March 4.—The following division and regimental orders confirmed:—Brev. Maj. J. Herring, 35th N.I., to officiate as deputy judge adv. gen. to Meerut division; date 18th Jan.—Surg. A. Ross, 4th L.C., to take charge of superintending surgeon's office at Meerut; date 27th Jan.—Lieut. J. Macdonald to act as adj. to right wing of 50th N.I., proceeding to Teokoo, during its separation from head-quarters of regt.; date 16th Jan.

Superintending Surg. Joseph Langstaff, officiating 3d member of Medical Board, app. to Dinapore circle of medical superintendence.

Superintend. Surg. Geo. Playfair app. to Meerut circle of medical superintendence, v. Langstaff.

Surg. John Marshall, 72d N.I., to officiate as superintending surg. to Dinapore circle, v. Langstaff, officiating 3d member of Medical Board.

Capt. A. Fenton, 1st, to do duty with 31st N.I., from 24th Feb. to 1st June 1832.

Ens. R. T. Sandeman, interp. and qu. mast. 33d N.I., to do duty at convalescent depot at Landour.

Surg. J. Forryth removed from 66th, and posted to 6th N.I.

March 6.—The following garrison, brigade, and regimental orders confirmed:—Lieut. W. Stewart, 30th regt. at Chunar, to continue to officiate as adj. and qu. mast. to European invalids; date 3d Feb.—Lieut. E. Buckle to act as adj. to 1st brig. horse artillery, during absence of Lieut. Anderson on leave; date 24th Feb.—Lieut. J. W. Hicks to act as adj. to left wing 67th N.I., during its separation from head-quarters of regt.; date 24th Feb.—Lieut. R. F. MacVitie to act as adj. to 49th N.I., during absence of Lieut. and Adj. Codrington on leave; date 25th Feb.

Fort William, March 12.—Infantry, Major Thos. Fiddes to be lieut. colonel, v. C. H. Balnes retired, with rank from 2d Nov. 1831, v. A. Stewart prom.

4th N.I. Capt. Hugh Ross to be major, and Lieut. John Lippard to be capt. of a comp. from 1st Nov. 1831, v. Lieut. T. Fiddes prom.—Superannuated Lieut. Patrick Hay brought on effective strength of regt.

Asst. Surg. George Waddell, M.D., to be surg., v. D. Todd retired, with rank from 27th Nov. 1831, v. C. S. Phayre dec.

Asst. Surg. John Thos. Pearson to be deputy apothecary to Hon. Company, v. Dr. Waddell prom.

Officiating Garrison Surg. Fred. Corby to be garrison surgeon of Fort William, v. Playfair placed on list of superintending surgeons.

34th N.I. Supernum. Ens. C. H. Wake brought on effective strength of regt. from 10th March 1832, v. T. H. S. Macleod dec.

Head-Quarters, March 7.—Asst. Surg. J. Robertson, H.M. 13th L. Inf., to have medical charge of convalescent depot at Landour during present season.

March 8.—Lieut. and Adj. C. C. J. Scott, 33d N.I., to do duty at convalescent depot at Landour during present season.

March 11.—The following regimental order confirmed:—Lieut. A. De Fountain to act as adj. to left wing 29th N.I., during its separation from head-quarters.

Lieut. Col. S. H. Tod removed from 3d to 8th N.I., and Lieut. Col. W. W. Davis from 9th to 3d ditto.

Major W. S. Beaton, deputy adj. general of army, directed to join head-quarters of army by dawk.

Capt. G. D. Stoddart, deputy assist. adj. general, to take charge, until further orders, of adjutant general's office, at presidency.

Presidency Division Order, March 26.—Capt. Hay, 35th N.I., to officiate as deputy assist. gen. of presidency div., until further orders; Capt. Stoddart, deputy assist. adj. gen., having been app. to charge of adj. general's office.

Fort William, March 26.—Capt. Charles Rogers, 20th N.I., to be deputy judge advocate general on estab., v. Lieut. Dalby.

21st N.I. Supernum. Lieut. H. Spottiswoode brought on effective strength of regt., from 21st March 1832, v. H. Todd dec.

EXAMINATION OF OFFICERS.

Head-Quarters, Feb. 20, 1832.—The undermentioned officers having passed the prescribed examination in the Persian and Hindoostanee languages, are exempted from further examination, except the one by the public examiners of the College of Fort William, which they will be expected to undergo whenever they may visit the presidency:—

Cornet C. M. Gascayne, 8th Regt. L.C.

Cornet J. D. Macnaghten, 5th Regt. L.C.

FURLONGS.

To Europe.—March 5. 1st-Lieut. Thos. Hickman, regt. of artill., on private affairs.—Lieut. L. W. Gibson, 27th N.I., for health.—Asst. Surg. S. Holmes, for health.—6. Lieut. R. B. Lynch, 98th N.I., for health.—12. Capt. S. Swayne, 5th N.I., on private affairs.—Lieut. Chas. Comeline, 13th N.I., on ditto.—19. Maj. Alex. Gordon, Madras Europ. regt., on ditto.—Lieut. Robt. McNair, 73d N.I., on ditto.—Lieut. L. C. Fagan, Europ. regt., for health.—21. Cadet C. I. Harrison, of Infantry, for health.—24. Ens. H. E. Pearson, 18th N.I., for health.—26. Lieut. Col. Benj. Roope, 12th N.I., on private affairs.

To China.—March 6. Capt. Albert Fenton, 1st N.I., for eight months, for health.

To New South Wales.—March 12. 1st-Lieut. P. Jackson, regt. of artill., for two years, for health.

To Cape of Good Hope.—March 19. 1st-Lieut. J. H. Jarvis, regt. of artill., for two years, for health.—Lieut. Hugh Todd, 21st N.I., ditto ditto.—24. Lieut. F. Knysvett, 64th N.I., for eighteen months, for health.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals in the Hooghly.

March 4. *Corinthian* (Am.), Bennett, from Valparaiso; and *Pilgrim* (Am.), Blabbe, from Philadelphia and Madras.—6. *Georgian* (Am.) Land, from Philadelphia and Madras; *Horvules*, Wilson, from Madras; and *Ann*, Poynton, from Penang.

—17. *Seyers*, Brathwaite, from London, Madras, Cape, and Madras.—24. *Esmeralda*, Printice, from Malacca and Rangoon.—26. *Lucie* (Fr.), Gorrignon, from Marseilles and Mauritius.—28. *Apthorp* (Am.), Marshall, from Boston and Sumatra.—April 1. *Livingston*, Pearce, from Liverpool.—2. *Virginia*, Hullock, from Bombay.—3. *Horcuies* (Am.), Rich, from Boston and Batavia.—8. *Spartan*, Saunders, from London.

Departures from Calcutta.

March 5. *Ann*, Sly, for Mauritius.—7. *Earl Kelvin*, Edwards, for London.—12. *Calcutta*, Watson, for Liverpool.—13. *Joan*, Finlay, for London.—15. *Kermath*, Warren, for London; *Princess Charlotte*, McKean, for Liverpool; and *Clementine* (Fr.), Delahon, for Madras and Pondicherry.—19. *Margaret*, Taylor, for Cape of Good Hope; and *Buron*, Scott, for New South Wales.—20. *Beta* (Am.), Cleveland, for New York.—21. *Royal Saxon*, Petrie, for Liverpool.—24. *Abgaris*, Tulloch, for Mauritius.—26. *Ganges*, Boulbee, for London; and *Pilgrim* (Am.), Blabbe, for Philadelphia.—28. *Regina Wallie* (Dutch), Vanos, for Batavia.—29. *Horcuies*, Battersby, for Liverpool; and *Georgian* (Am.), Land, for Baltimore.—April 1. *Gibraltar* (Am.), Spalding, for Boston.—3. *Ann*, Worthington, for Mauritius.—6. *Harcuies*, Atkinson, for Mauritius.—9. *Waccon*, Stone, for Madras and London.—10. *Corinthian* (Am.), Bennett, for Baltimore.

Freight to London (April 12).—£6. 10s. to £7. 10s. per ton.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Jan. 20. At Jaunpore, the lady of Major Eckford, of a son.

Feb. 7. At Allahabad, Mrs. W. J. Chambers, of a daughter.

9. At Futtyghur, the lady of Wm. Monckton, Esq., civil service, of a son.

12. At the British residency at Ava, the lady of Major H. Burney, of a daughter.

18. At Calcutta, Mrs. J. C. Fink, wife of the Rev. Mr. Fink, missionary of Akyah, of a son.

22. At Buxar, the lady of Capt. Fitzgerald, 60th N.I., of a daughter.

23. At Gya, the lady of D. W. Fraser, Esq., of a son.

24. At Calcutta, the lady of Lieut. R. Angelo, 34th N.I., of a daughter.

25. At Rehiokpore factory, district of Purnea, the lady of George Walker, Esq., of a son.

—At Sylhet, Mrs. P. R. Martin, of a daughter.

26. Mrs. Preston, of Allahabad, of a son.

28. At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. F. Rebeiro, of a son (since dead).

March 2. At Shahjehanpore, the lady of F. H. Brett, Esq., civil assist. surg., of a daughter.

—In Chowringhee, the lady of Ross D. Mangles, Esq., of a daughter.

—At the General Hospital, Mrs. H. Leopold, of a daughter.

—At Calcutta, the lady of W. Anley, Esq., of a daughter.

—At Calcutta, Mrs. William Bell, of a son.

—At Fort William, the lady of Capt. J. Lukis, 25. At Calcutta, Mr. Muldoon, late reporter to the *East-Indian* and *John Bull* newspapers.

2. At Calcutta, Mrs. Louisa Da Costa, aged 75.

4. At Calcutta, Baldwin Charles, son of Mr. John Wilson, assist. apothecary, H.C. dispensary.

7. At Calcutta, Mrs. C. Warn, aged 38.

8. At Calcutta, Edward Murphy, Esq., assistant to Messrs. Mackintosh and Co., aged 20.

11. At Calcutta, Mrs. Louisa Fison, relict of the late Col. John Baptist Fison, of the Mahratta service, aged 58.

—In camp, at Tomar, in Chota Nagpore, of an arrow wound received in action with the Koles, near the village of Arkee, Ensign T. H. S. Macleod, 34th regt. N.I., deeply regretted by his brother officers.

12. At Calcutta, Mrs. Peter Victor, of a daughter.

—At Mirzapore, the lady of H. T. Stewart, Esq., of a son.

13. At Berhampore, Mrs. J. Marshall, of a son.

—At Calcutta, Mrs. A. Lingham, of a son.

—At Calcutta, Mrs. Galloway, of a still-born son.

14. At Calcutta, Mrs. Smalley, of a daughter.

18. At Kishnaghur, the lady of Adam Ogilvie, Esq., civil service, of a son.

—At Calcutta, Mrs. John D'Cruse, of a son.

20. At Calcutta, the lady of G. Godwin, Esq., of a still-born son.

21. At Calcutta, the lady of the Hon. C. R. Lindsay, civil service, of a son.

—At Calcutta, Mrs. Twicken, of a daughter.

25. At Entally, Mrs. H. P. King, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Feb. 27. At Barrackpore, Ens. Geo. Newbolt, 31st regt. N.I., son of Dr. Newbolt, M.D., of Brussels, to Frances Anna Maria, eldest daughter of Capt. Robert Arding Thomas, 48th regt. N.I.

29. At Calcutta, Mr. Nathaniel Robertson to Miss Temperance Farrao.

—At Calcutta, Mr. James Reid to Mrs. Elder.

March 1. At Howrah, Mr. John Floyd, Jun., to Miss Anna Maria Denty.

—At Cawnpore, Lieut. W. H. Hall, of the 6th regt. L.C., to Amelia Margaret, second daughter of Major Halfhide, H.M. 44th Regt.

3. At Loodhianah, Lieut. Chas. Chester, 23d N.I., to Margaret Mundy, fourth daughter of Col. W. C. Faithfull, C.B., commanding that station.

5. At Calcutta, Mr. A. Fernandes to Miss Elizabeth Gomes.

6. At Calcutta, Mr. T. S. Sheppard to Miss A. H. Gregory, grand-daughter of the late Robert Gregory, senior merchant.

—At Calcutta, Mr. Howell to Miss Martin.

8. At Meerut, Lieut. N. H. Graham, engineers, to Margaret Reid, eldest daughter of Mr. Geo. Stedman, S.S.C., Edinburgh.

9. At Chinsurah, J. W. P. Audlan, Esq., Lieut. H.M. 10th Foot, to Charlotte Adelaide, youngest daughter of G. Herklot, Esq., of Chinsurah.

12. At Calcutta, John Edward Breen, Esq., to Frances Anne, daughter of Alex. Geo. Paterson, Esq.

13. At Chinsurah, Brevet Capt. Matthew Smith, of H.M. 16th Foot, to Isabella, second daughter of Colonel Hook, commanding that regiment.

14. At Allahabad, Mr. C. H. Bradford to Miss C. S. Beaton.

17. At Calcutta, Chas. Jeffries Carter, Esq., of H.M. 16th regt., eldest son of Capt. Carter, of the same regt., to Louisa, fourth daughter of Charles Mackenzie, Esq., of the civil service.

19. At Kurnaul, C. Codrington, Esq., 40th Regt., to Julia Isabella, only daughter of Lieut. Col. M. C. Wehber, commanding 23d regt.

—At Calcutta, Mr. John Gosh to Mrs. Elizabeth Marr.

20. At Calcutta, Mr. Ostell to Miss Jane Olivia Hutteman.

DEATHS.

Feb. 7. At Bhawalpore, Mr. Edward Dudman, aged 38.

22. At Calcutta, Mrs. Ann Gonsalves, aged 26.

23. Suddenly, at Dumroyle, near Dacca, Lieut. S. W. Bennett, major of brigade.

27. At Calcutta, Miss A. Stewart, daughter of the late Mr. James Stewart, aged 6 years.

28. At Calcutta, Miss Sarah Barrett, aged 37.

March 1. At Calcutta, Mr. Muldoon, late reporter to the *East-Indian* and *John Bull* newspapers.

2. At Calcutta, Mrs. Louisa Da Costa, aged 75.

4. At Calcutta, Baldwin Charles, son of Mr. John Wilson, assist. apothecary, H.C. dispensary.

7. At Calcutta, Mrs. C. Warn, aged 38.

8. At Calcutta, Edward Murphy, Esq., assistant to Messrs. Mackintosh and Co., aged 20.

11. At Calcutta, Mrs. Louisa Fison, relict of the late Col. John Baptist Fison, of the Mahratta service, aged 58.

—In camp, at Tomar, in Chota Nagpore, of an arrow wound received in action with the Koles, near the village of Arkee, Ensign T. H. S. Macleod, 34th regt. N.I., deeply regretted by his brother officers.

12. At Calcutta, Mrs. Johanna D'Crize, aged 80.
 13. At Calcutta, Mrs. Rachel Castello, aged 47.
 — At the General Hospital, Mr. Thos. Richardson, aged 40.
 16. At Calcutta, Capt. Woodley, of the Marine School Ship, aged 42.
 — At Calcutta, Mrs. Jane Paulina Court, widow of the late Capt. Rowland Court, of the country service, aged 36.
 18. At Jessore, Mr. Joseph Arch. Masters, of Mooktearpore Factory, aged 27.
 21. At Calcutta, Lieut. Hugh Todd, secretary to the College Council, aged 28.
 22. Drowned, near Fultah, on his passage from Calcutta to the Island of Saugor, Mr. Alexander Campbell, of Mud Point, aged 25.
 24. At Calcutta, Mr. Thomas Higge, of the late firm of Higge and Hunter, undertakers, aged 45.
 25. At Calcutta, Mr. A. F. Hampton, assistant in the civil auditor's office, aged 30.
 27. At Calcutta, Mrs. Mary Balmanno, aged 80.

Madras.

COURT MARTIAL.

LIEUT. AND BREVET CAPT. PATTOUN.

Head-Quarters, Madras, Jan. 23, 1832.

—At a general court martial, holden at Cannanore, on the 11th day of Jan. 1832, and subsequent days, Lieut. and Brevet Capt. R. T. R. Pattoun, of H.M. 54th regt., was arraigned upon the following charge, viz.—

Charge.—"I charge Lieut. and Brevet Capt. Richard Tyrrel Robert Pattoun, of H.M. 54th regt. of Foot, with scandalous and infamous conduct, such as is unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman in the following instances:—

First Instance.—"For having at Mahé, on Thursday the 24th Nov. 1831, in the presence of Monsieur Marcos De Silva, police master, and Monsieur Guillaume Le Nair, register to the French court at Mahé, called me a coward and a scoundrel, thus defaming my character, and injuring my reputation.

Second Instance.—"For having at Mahé, on Tuesday the 20th of Dec. 1831, when called upon on my behalf by Ens. Thomas Longden Place, of the 44th regt. N.I., refused to retract the above expressions, nor did he give any satisfactory explanation. The whole of such conduct being subversive of good order and military discipline, and contrary to the articles of war.

(Signed) "THOMAS BELL, Lieut.
 "9th Regt. N.I., Bombay Estab."

"Cannanore, Dec. 21, 1831."

Upon which charge, the court came to the following decision:—

"The court, having most maturely weighed and considered the whole of the evidence brought forward in support of the prosecution, as well as what the prisoner, Lieut. and Brevet Capt. R. T. R. Pattoun, of H.M. 54th regt. of Foot, has urged in his defence, and the evidence in support thereof, is of opinion,
 Finding on the first instance of the

charge,—"That the prisoner is not guilty of the first instance of the charge.

Finding on the second instance of the charge,—"That the prisoner is not guilty of the second instance of the charge."

Approved and confirmed,
 (Signed) R. W. O'CALLAGHAN,
 Lieut. General.

The prisoner is to be released and return to his duty.

SHIPPING.

Arrival.

March 17. H.M.S. *Comet*, Sandilands, from Penang.

Departures.

March 7. *Severn*, Braithwaite, for Calcutta.—
 11. H.M.S. *Wolfe*, Hamley, for Trincomallee.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

- Feb. 21. At Belgaum, the lady of D. S. Young, Esq., Madras medical estab., of a daughter.
 27. At Punganoor, the lady of his late highness Emudy Chikka Royal Eshovanth Bahader, Rajah of Punganoor, of a daughter.
 March 5. At Quilon, the lady of Lieut. Dashwood Strettell, of a daughter.
 8. At Poonamallee, the lady of Doctor Campbell, garrison surgeon, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

- Feb. 27. At Vepery, Mr. F. La Rive to Miss De Souza, of Pondicherry.
 March 2. Mr. Charles MacFarlane to Miss Emma Milbourne.

DEATHS.

- March 2. At Tranquebar, Mr. Adam Morrell, son of Mr. J. Morrell, aged 25.
 7. At Madras, Lieut. "Everest, 13th regt. N.I.
 9. His Highness Maharajah Rajah See Sirojee, Rajah of Tanjore, after a peaceful reign of thirty-four years, during which he enjoyed the unvarying protection and respect of the British Government. His highness was in his 54th year, and has left an only son who succeeds to his titles and possessions.
 — At Bangalore, William, second son of Thos. Jarrett, Esq., of the civil service, aged 19.

Bombay.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

FORT ADJUTANT AT TANNAH.

Bombay Castle, Feb. 27, 1832.—The appointment of fort adjutant at Tannah is abolished from the 14th instant, the date on which the fort was made over to the civil authority.

MEAD-MONEY TO MEDICAL OFFICERS.

Bombay Castle, March 3, 1832.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council has been pleased to resolve, that the grant of head-money to medical officers on this establishment, under the G.O. dated the 4th of Sept. 1830, is to have commence-

ment from the 1st of March 1829, the date on which the contract system was abolished.

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

Bombay Castle, March 3, 1832.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to sanction the appointment of an adjutant to the Corps of Engineers, to aid the chief engineer in the performance of the regimental duty appertaining to that corps.—The allowances of the situation will be fixed hereafter.

BRIGADE MAJOR OF ARTILLERY IN THE DECCAN.

Bombay Castle, March 6, 1832.—In pursuance of orders from the Hon. the Court of Directors, the Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that the office of brigade major of artillery in the Deccan be abolished.

COURTS-MARTIAL.

LIEUT. FULLERTON.

Head-Quarters, Bombay, Feb. 18, 1832.

—At a general court martial assembled at Bombay, on the 8th Feb. 1832, by virtue of a warrant from his Exc. Lieut. Gen. Sir Colin Halkett, K.C.B., &c. &c., Lieut. Robert Fullerton, of the 25th Regt. N.I., was arraigned upon the following charge:

Charge.—Lieut. Robert Fullerton, of the 25th regt. N.I., placed in arrest by order of his Exc. the Commander-in-chief, and charged with highly disgraceful conduct, unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in the following instances:

First Instance.—In having, on board the *Upton Castle*, between the 23d day of August 1831 and the 7th day of January 1832, maintained an improper intimacy with a servant maid, named Eleanor Cafer, a passenger on board the said ship.

Second Instance.—In having then and there continued such intimacy, notwithstanding that within three weeks after leaving Portsmouth, he had pledged his word of honour to Capt. Duggan, commander of the said ship, that he would neither directly nor indirectly have any further communication with the said Eleanor Cafer.

Third Instance.—In having then and there, on several occasions, particularly on the night of the 23d October 1831, entered, or attempted to enter, the cabin of the said Eleanor Cafer, although it adjoined to the cabins occupied by his Exc. Lieut. Gen. Sir Colin Halkett, K.C.B. and G.C.H., and his family.

Fourth Instance.—In having then and there repeatedly denied that he had maintained for some time previous to the 7th January 1832, any communication with the said Eleanor Cafer, and asserted,

that so far was he from seeking any correspondence with the said Eleanor Cafer, she had sent him several messages on the subject of their intimacy, but that he had on every occasion refused to listen to them; whereas such denial and assertion were false and unfounded, inasmuch as the said Eleanor Cafer never did send any messages to him on that subject, only relating to a book he lent her; but he, on the contrary, had made several attempts to continue his intimacy with the said Eleanor Cafer.

(Signed) J. KEITH, Major,
 Acting Adj. Gen. of Army.
 Adj. Gen.'s Office,
 Feb. 2, 1832.

Upon which charge the court came to the following decision:—

Finding and Sentence.—The court having maturely weighed and considered all that has been adduced in support of the prosecution, as well as what has been adduced on the defence, are of opinion that the prisoner, Lieut. Robert Fullerton, of the 25th regt. N.I., is guilty of unbecoming conduct in as far as relates to the first and third instances of the charge which has been preferred against him; but that he is not guilty of all the rest of the charge; and the court do, therefore, acquit him of the second and fourth instances of the said charge, and also of highly disgraceful conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman.

The court having found the prisoner guilty to the extent above specified, do therefore adjudge him to be reprimanded in such manner as his Exc. the Commander-in-chief may be pleased to direct.

(Signed) J. MORSE, Lieut. Col.
 and President.

Confirmed, but not approved.

(Signed) COLIN HALKETT, Lieut. Gen.,
 Commander-in-chief.

Remarks by his Excellency the Commander-in-chief.

The Commander-in-chief regrets that he cannot 'approve' the proceedings of this court-martial, but, after an attentive perusal of the evidence on the prosecution, as well as that brought forward on the defence, his Excellency feels compelled to declare that the sentence is not in accordance with what alone ought to have influenced the court in its decision; at the same time that the Lieut. General is convinced the verdict does not tend to promote and cherish that high feeling of honour and gentlemanly conduct which ought ever to be considered a vital principle in the profession of arms; any violation of which is degrading not only to the individual offending, but throws a tarnish on that unsullied reputation which ought peculiarly to be the characteristic of a military body.

Actuated by feelings of delicacy attendant upon his being personally concerned in the result of this investigation, the Commander-in-chief has not subjected the court to the mortification of reconsidering its proceedings, but he trusts, when next the members composing it may be called upon to perform a similar duty, they will bear in mind his Excellency's suggestions, and act as becomes not only upright judges of delinquency, but also as the avengers of the injured reputation of the profession to which they have the honour to belong.

Lieut. Fullerton is to be released from arrest, and is ordered to join his regiment forthwith.

Officers commanding corps and detachments will, on receipt of this order, assemble their respective officers, and cause it to be publicly read in their presence.

CAPT. RIDDELL.

Bombay Castle, Feb. 24, 1832.—In conformity with the recommendation of the late Commander of the forces, the Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to declare Capt. A. N. Ridwell, of the 2d Grenadier Regt. N.I., who has been found guilty by a court-martial of maltreating natives, to be suspended from duty from his regiment until the pleasure of the Hon. the Court of Directors shall be known, in accordance with their instructions promulgated in General Orders of 6th Oct. 1814.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Political Department.

Feb. 20. Mr. R. C. Chambers, junior second assistant to principal collector of Surat, to take charge of duties of office of acting deputy Persian secretary, during indisposition of Mr. Robertson.

Territorial Department.

Feb. 22. Mr. E. H. Townsend to be acting principal collector of Ahmednuggur.

Mr. M. W. Reeves to be acting second assistant to principal collector of Ahmednuggur.

Mr. E. J. Stracey to be acting junior second assistant to principal collector of Ahmednuggur.

March 12. Mr. A. Remington, assistant to principal collector and magistrate in Concan, to be placed in charge of magisterial duties of town of Tanna.

General Department.

March 14. Capt. Geo. Jarvis, having returned from leave of absence, to resume his situation of superintendent of public instruction at Poona.

The under-mentioned gentleman has obtained leave of absence.

March 12. Mr. J. M. G. Robertson, civil service, to England, for three years, for health.

ECCLESIASTICAL APPOINTMENTS.

March 12. The Rev. C. Jackson to be chaplain of Ahmednuggur and Malimgum, in succession to the Rev. A. Goods, and to draw allowances established for those stations.

The Rev. R. Ward, chaplain of Poona, to visit Sasser once in the month instead of Sattara, and to draw allowances accordingly.

The Rev. S. Paine, instead of Concan chaplaincy, to visit Sattara once in the month from

Malcolm Peth (except during the rains, when he is to reside at Sattara); and to draw allowances accordingly.

The Rev. R. V. Keays, at present chaplain of Ahmedabad, Baroda, and Hursule, to be acting chaplain of Deesa, visiting Ahmedabad once in two months, and Hursule once in three months; and to draw allowances accordingly.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Bombay Castle, Feb. 24, 1832.—Capt. J. Fawcett, 6th N.I., to act as assist. adj. gen. of army, until further orders. This arrangement not to entail any extra expense upon Government.

Feb. 27.—9th N.I. Capt. M. M. Shaw to take rank, v. Long retired, from 6th May 1830.—Lieut. M. Smith admitted on effective strength from 6th May 1830, v. Shaw prom.

The following temporary arrangements confirmed.—Lieut. Colonel F. Farquharson, Europ. regt., to assume command of field brigade at Deesa, during absence of Lieut. Col. Litchfield, on duty, to Ahmedabad.—Lieut. C. H. Brown to act as qu. mast. and interp. to 23d N.I. during absence of Lieut. Liddell, on duty.

March 1.—The following temporary arrangements made:—Ens. S. F. Powell, H.M. 40th Foot, to act as interp. on personal staff of commander-in-chief, from 16th March, during absence of Lieut. Pottinger, on duty.—Lieut. E. H. Hart, 19th, to act as interp. to 18th N.I., from 13th Feb., until arrival of Ens. Wallace.

The following division order confirmed.—Capt. Teasdale, 25th N.I., to relieve Lieut. Fawcett, proceeding to Bombay on sick cert., from charge of contingent horse stationed at Sadra; date 16th Feb.

March 2.—Assist. Surg. J. Boyd to relieve Assist. Surg. A. Mackell in medical charge of civil duties of station of Kaira; date of app. 9th Jan. 1832.

Capt. A. Mackworth, H.M. 2d, or Queen's Royals, to be aide-de-camp to Brigadier Gen. Gilbert.

March 9.—The recent app. of Lieut. P. T. French, 23d N.I., to succeed Major Owens as Bheel agent in Candish, to be considered as having effect from 1st Nov. 1831.

March 10.—The following temporary arrangements confirmed:—Lieut. H. Jacob, 10th N.I., to act as interp. to that regt. from 15th April to 30th June 1832.—Cornet H. F. Hay, to perform duties of adj. and qu. mast. to left wing of 3d L.C., from 24th Feb., during absence of Lieut. Scott on sick certificate.

Returned to duty, from Europe.—March 7. Capt. John Brooks, 2d L.C.

FURLONGHS.

To Europe.—March 2. Lieut. A. W. B. Fitzroy, 1st L.C., for health.—8. Cornet A. Tweedale, 1st L.C., for health.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

March 7. John Bannerman, Daly, from Calcutta; and Ann, Allen, from China.—9. Cabotia, Smith, from Liverpool.—12. H.C. brig of war *Thetis*, Sawyer, from Mangalore.—17. *Calcutta*, (Sw.), Bowman, from Stockholm.—20. *Triumph*, Green, from London and Point de Galle.—April 2. *Assos*, Boodie, from Rio de Janeiro.—10. *Gazette* (Am.), Kinsman, from Salem, U. S.—12. *Janet*, Rodgers, from Glasgow.—*WELCOME*, Buchanan, from Greenock.—*EGYPTIAN*, Lillburn, from Swan River.

Departures.

March 2. *Deus Sephis*, Donnell, for Malabar coast and Bournham.—3. *Theodosia*, Todd, for London.—12. *Columbia*, Kirkwood, for Liverpool.—April 2. *Narciss* (Fr.), Gueron, for Malabar coast and Mauritius.—5. *Cabotia*, Smith, for Liverpool.—10. *Purser*, Miller, for Greenock.—26. *Triumph*,

Greene, for London.—28. *Calcutta* (Sw.), Bowman, for Stockholm.

Freight to London (April 14).—£7. 10s. to £8. per ton.

BIRTH, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTH.

March 5. At Bombay, the lady of Major Keith, deputy adj. gen., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

March 3. At Bombay, P. Tonks, Esq., commanding the ship *Lord Clarendon*, to Eliza, eldest daughter of Lieut. J. Craig, 9th Regt. Bombay N.I.

6. At Bombay, Mr. John Thompson to Miss Isabella Saxe.

8. At Bombay, Mr. R. F. Hart to Miss Ann Wallidge.

DEATHS.

March 4. At Bombay, Robert Stag, Esq., of the H.C. civil service, aged 21.

8. At Bombay, Mr. George Llewellyn, aged 25.

Ceylon.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Feb. 4. W. H. Whiting, Esq., to be fiscal and sitting magistrate of Jaffna, v. C. P. Layard, Esq. C. P. Layard, Esq., to be assistant to collector of Colombo, v. W. H. Whiting, Esq.

BIRTH.

Jan. 15. At Kandy, the lady of Lieut. C. H. Roddy, Ceylon Rifles, of a son.

China.

DEATHS.

Jan. 10. At Macao, Snr. Albino Gonsalves de Araujo, a native of Brazil.

14. At Macao, Mr. Lane, of the firm of Markwick and Lane, Canton.

24. At Macao, Snr. Joaquin José dos Santos.

29. At Macao, Snr. Francisco Antonio Pereira Thovar.

New South Wales.

COLONIAL LAWS.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, March 6, 1832.—The following Acts have passed the Legislative Council during this present Session, commencing the 19th day of Jan. 1832:—

2 William IV.

No. 3. An act for regulating the constitution of juries, and for the trial of civil issues in the Supreme Court of New South Wales.—(3d Feb. 1832.)

4. An act to provide for the payment of the salaries of the governor of New South Wales, and the judges of the Supreme Court thereof, out of the revenues of the customs of the said colony.—(3d Feb. 1832.)

5. An act to amend an act, intitled

'An act for the general regulation of the customs of New South Wales and its dependencies.'—(10th Feb. 1832.)

6. An act for authorising all fines, penalties, and forfeitures, to be levied and paid in sterling money of the realm.—(10th Feb. 1832.)

7. An act for regulating foreign attachment in New South Wales.—(15th Feb. 1832.)

8. An act to continue for three years an act of the governor, with the advice of the Legislative Council, passed in the eleventh year of His late Majesty, intitled, 'An act for abating the nuisance occasioned by the great number of dogs which are loose in the streets of the towns of Sydney, Parramatta, Liverpool, and Windsor, in the colony of New South Wales.'—(20th Feb. 1832.)

9. An act to continue for two years, an act of the governor, with the advice of the Legislative Council, passed in the eleventh year of the reign of his late Majesty, intitled, 'An act to suppress robbery and housebreaking, and the harbouring of robbers and housebreakers.'—(29th Feb. 1832.)

10. An act for the better regulation of seamen in the merchant service in the colony of New South Wales, and for the protection of masters and ships from vexatious suits in the said colony.—(2d March, 1832.)

11. An act for the relief of debtors in execution for debts which they are unable to pay.—(6th March 1832.)

By Command of His Excellency the Governor,

ALEXANDER M'LEAY.

Bills under Consideration. A bill to establish a Savings' Bank in New South Wales, and to provide for the management thereof, and for the security of deposits therein. A bill for regulating the rates of tolls or dues to be levied at the markets of Sydney and Parramatta. A bill to abolish certain oaths and affirmations taken and made in the customs department of his Majesty's revenue of New South Wales, and to substitute declarations in lieu thereof.

BIRTHS.

Dec. 26. At Goulburn Plains, Mrs. Robt. Allan, of a daughter.

Jan. 8, 1832. At Sydney, Mrs. Alderson, of King Street, of a son.

9. At Dobroyd, Mrs. Ramsay, of a son.

14. At Parramatta, Mrs. T. W. Bowden, of a daughter.

22. At Sydney, the lady of C. D. Riddell, Esq., of a son.

Feb. 3. At Sydney, the lady of Capt. Edwards, of the 17th Regt., of a daughter.

4. At Sydney, the wife of the Rev. George Erskine, Wesleyan minister, of a daughter.

At Sydney, Mrs. James L. Jackson, of a daughter.

6. At Sydney, the lady of the Rev. J. Vincent, of a son.

9. At Sydney, the lady of Capt. Charles Waldron, of H.M. 30th Regt., of a daughter, being her fourteenth child.

14. At Windsor, the lady of S. North, Esq., police magistrate, of a son.

— At Parramatta, the lady of N. L. Kentish, Esq., of a daughter.

19. At Port Stephen, the lady of J. E. Ebsworth, Esq., accountant to the Australian Agricultural Company, of a son.

24. At Sydney, Mrs. Wiltshire, jun., of a son.

— At Sydney, Mrs. Waller, matron of the School of Industry, of a daughter.

28. At St. Hillen, Hunter's River, the lady of Lieut. Col. Dumaresq, of a daughter.

30. At Windsor, the lady of Deputy Asst. Com. Gen. Birch, of a daughter.

March 1. At Sydney, Mrs. W. T. Cape, of a daughter.

9. At Sydney, the lady of James Norton, Esq., of a son.

Lately. At Sydney, Mrs. Smidmore, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Jan. 14. At Sydney, Mr. J. B. Smithers to Miss Ann Newton.

17. At Liverpool, Capt. Fowler, of the ship *Elizabeth*, to Jane Catherine, youngest daughter of the Rev. R. Cartwright, of the above place.

21. At Sydney, Mr. Felton Mathew to Sarah Louisa, fifth daughter of Richard Mathew, Esq., of Charlotte-street, Portland-place, London.

23. At Sydney, Mr. James Barker to Mrs. Ann Hughes.

Feb. 7. At Sydney, Lieut. Bedwell, R.N., to Susanna Matilda, second daughter of the late Lieut. Ward, of the 1st Regt., or Royals, and niece to the late General Hawkshaw, of the Hon. E. I. Company's service.

9. At Sydney, Mr. William Gunn to Miss Curran.

12. At Sydney, John Wild, jun., Esq., of Vanderville, to Miss Gaudry, of Macquarie Grove.

20. At Newcastle, Mr. George Forbes to Mary Ann, eldest daughter of Mr. George Muir, of Maitland.

March 5. At Sydney, Mr. J. H. Cormack to Miss Maria Fuloon.

6. At Sydney, George Cavenagh, Esq., youngest son of Major Cavenagh, county of Wexford, to Jennima Caroline, youngest daughter of the late Mr. William Smith, of the commissariat department.

9. At Sydney, John Webb, Esq., to Mary, eldest daughter of Lieut. Wm. Bell, of the New South Wales Royal Veteran Companies.

13. At Sydney, William John Speed, Esq., Lieut. col. commandant of the late St. Vincent Rangers, and late an officer in the commissariat at Van Diemen's Land, widower, to Mrs. Elizabeth Raine, widow.

April 5. At Parramatta, by the Rev. Thomas Howell, the Rev. Ralph Mansfield, editor of the *Sydney Gazette*, to Lucy, eldest daughter of the late William Shelley, Esq., of Parramatta.

DEATHS.

Dec. 29. At Illawarra, Mr. John Longford, brother of Mr. Wm. Longford, of the commissariat.

Jan. 10, 1832. At Newcastle, Dorothy, wife of Mr. James Fawcay, late of His Majesty's customs, aged 41.

15. At Liverpool, Anne, wife of Mr. William Wilson.

20. At Sydney, Horatio Samuel, Esq., of London, aged 18 years.

31. At Sydney, Mr. Matthew Gibbon, master mariner.

Feb. 25. Mrs. Sarah Ellison, aged 45, wife of Mr. John Ellison, of Parramatta.

28. At Flushcombe, of inflammation of the brain, Robert Luxupore, eldest son of Robert Lethbridge, Esq.

April 6. Mr. Thomas Dunn, formerly chief constable of Sydney.

Cape of Good Hope.

APPOINTMENT.

The Rev. W. G. P. Cooke, B.A., to be chaplain to the forces, until his Majesty's pleasure shall be made known.

BIRTHS.

May 7. At Stellenbosch, Mrs. George Marsh, of a son.

14. At Clanwilliam, Mrs. Van Rynveld, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

May 15. At Cape Town, Major J. G. Griffiths, of the Bombay artillery, and principal commissary of ordnance at that presidency, to Frances Eleanor Williams, widow of the late Lieut. Col. Williams, of H.M. 2d, or Queen's Royals, and eldest daughter of Matthew Cooper, Esq., of Exeter.

DEATHS.

April 20. At Cape Town, Mrs. Geesje Wilhelmina Coete, widow of the late Jacob van Reenen, Esq.

28. Mr. Robert Buchanan, aged 30.

May 1. Mr. Benjamin Morgan, aged 40.

Mauritius.

MARRIAGE.

April 28. Lieut. G. J. Welr, 29th Regt., to Louisa Catherine, only child of Fred. Doveton Price, Esq., colonial secretary.

DEATH.

March 18. At Port Louis, Jean Joseph Mahille, Esq., aged 74, after a residence of 41 years on this island.

SUPPLEMENT TO ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

Calcutta.

CASE OF SIR J. E. COLEBROOKE.

The *Government Gazette* has published a report of the proceedings of the Delhi Commission, appointed in 1829, to investigate certain charges brought by Mr. C. E. Trevelyan, of the Company's Civil Service, against Sir James Edward Colebrooke, then resident at the Court of Delhi; prefaced by a letter from Mr. Trevelyan to Lord William Bentinck, explanatory of the circumstances which led to that investigation.

The pamphlet from which the publication is made was printed in England, and we were aware of its existence. As it was intended, however, for private circulation only, and as we had no authority to make a public use of it, we restricted ourselves to a dry notice of the fact, that charges of this nature had been substantiated against a high official functionary. The details are now, however, before the public.

The charges against Sir J. E. Colebrooke, twelve in number, consist of acts of corruption and embezzlement of public property by himself, his family, and his dewan, with his connivance. They were investigated by a commission, composed of Walter Ewer, Esq. and Charles Mac Sween, Esq. We have not space this month for the charges; we subjoin the decision of the Court of Directors, dated 24th November 1830:—

Our Governor General in Council, at Fort William in Bengal.

1. We now reply to your political letter, dated the 30th December 1829, in which you report the termination of the enquiry into the conduct of Sir James Edward Colebrooke, and the resolution of Government passed thereupon.

2. In your deliberate judgment, Sir Edward Colebrooke is fully convicted "of having been in the habit of accepting from natives, nuzzars in money, and other presents of value, and of having appropriated the same, at his discretion, to his own use, or to that of others, without accounting for the same to Government, in violation of his oath of office,—that he has further violated his oath of office and the positive orders of Government in the sale, on several occasions, of furniture, carriages, and other articles of property, to natives of rank, for considerable sums of money; some of those transactions being of a highly disgraceful and fraudulent description; and that by his countenance, conduct, and example, he has permitted and enabled some of the members of his family, and of his dependents, to

receive presents, and derive undue pecuniary advantages by loan or otherwise, from natives, in disregard of the interests of Government and of the obligations of his public duty."

3. In this opinion we are compelled most reluctantly to concur. Sir Edward Colebrooke has been convicted of these great offences by evidence too clear and irrefragable to be resisted, and we are under the necessity of adding, that the acts of corruption, thus conclusively brought home to him, form but a small proportion of those, the commission of which has been rendered highly probable by the facts which the investigation has elicited. The Commissioners and yourselves have been most exact observers of that rule of justice which prescribes that the accused party shall have the benefit of the slightest doubt. If the accusations which can only be supported by strong presumption had been added to the list of Sir Edward Colebrooke's offences, that catalogue would have been greatly swelled.

4. The persevering unscrupulous manner in which Sir Edward Colebrooke availed himself, both of his personal influence, and of the powers attached to his high station, to stifle the investigation and suppress the inculpatory evidence, his unprincipled attempts to heap odium upon his accusers, his daring assertions, many of which, it is to be feared, he must have known to be false, in crimination of several distinguished servants of Government, and finally, the shameless insensibility to the distinction between right and wrong, displayed in the defences which he set up against several of the charges brought against him, display scarcely less moral turpitude than the offences of which he has been found guilty, and would have sufficed of themselves to convince us of his absolute unfitness for public employment.

5. We therefore approve of the measure which you adopted of suspending Sir Edward Colebrooke from the service, until the receipt of our orders—and we feel it due to the respectability of the service itself, and necessary as a security to the people of India, against the renewal in time to come of such a system of corruption, to dismiss Sir E. Colebrooke from our service, and to order his immediate removal from a country, the Government of which he has done all that depended upon him to bring into disgrace. You will, therefore, on the receipt of this dispatch, take immediate measures for the speedy return of Sir Edw. Colebrooke to Europe.

6. We direct that his public spirit and intrepidity, in taking upon himself the task of

bringing the delinquencies of Sir Edward Colebrooke to light, has made a most favourable impression upon us, and that he has merited our highest approbation by the firmness, energy, and prudence with which, in spite of difficulties and disadvantages by no means trifling, he prosecuted the inquiry to conviction.

7. Messrs. Ewer and Macsween have also entitled themselves to our commendation, for the manner in which their part in this unhappy affair has been performed.

8. We approve of the measures which you have taken for the punishment of the subordinate participators in the corrupt transactions of the late resident.

9. You acted judiciously in not instituting a prosecution against Sir Edward Colebrooke in the Supreme Court, if, as you are of opinion, he probably could not have been convicted before that tribunal, without the personal examination of witnesses, whose attendance could not have been required consistently with the feelings and customs of the country—we trust, however, that you have not adopted lightly, or without the fullest consideration, a determination which must have the effect of exempting a great public delinquent from a portion of his merited punishment.

We are, &c.

THE KHOLES.

The latest papers received (down to the end of March) do not confirm the previous accounts of the entire cessation of the Khole insurrection. On the contrary, the *Government Gazette* of March 29 states, "Intelligence of another *mâlê* with the Coles was received yesterday, and we are sorry to hear that Lieut. Lawrell and another officer are reported to have been wounded. We also learn that symptoms of insurrection have shewn themselves at Singbhoom."

Ensign Macleod died on the 11th March, from a wound inflicted by a chance arrow, in an affair at Arkee. A letter from Buxar, dated March 15th, mentions that the Kholes were proceeding on Sassaram, and towards the Rotas Hills; that other tribes had joined them, and that they had a great number of matchlocks men with them.

The *Hurkaru*, of March 28, contains the following letter, dated Serat Kal, March 22d: "We have just returned from a *dour* with the Coles; we saw a great number, and drove them from hill to hill; we attacked in three columns, but did not lose a single man; we destroyed a great number of villages and a good deal of grain. The only party which suffered was a body of about forty cavalry, which was stationed on the road,

too near the jungles; the Coles came down in great numbers and fired at them from behind the bushes, and the troopers had no chance; pistols would not reach them, and they could not charge them in the jungles, the consequence was, they lost three men, and had several horses, and two officers slightly wounded with arrows. We killed the Cole chief, which is a good thing, and I hope will cause his followers to submit. We are now only twenty miles from Tamar."

Another letter, dated Kootie, March 19, states that, on the 17th, an affair took place between a party of Rowtears (a colony of Rajpoots settled in the Khole country) and some Kholes at the village of Kutghur, in which the latter were worsted. On the 20th, Captain Ewart, with 200 infantry, came up with a body of the insurgents, in deep jungle at the foot of the hills, where they had erected huts and collected grain and cattle. The Kholes fled to the hills, but five sepoy were killed in the pursuit of them, besides several wounded. The bodies of those who fell were barbarously mangled by the Kholes. They put on the coats of the sepoys, and turned their muskets against the party. Their huts and depôts of grain were destroyed, and about 1,000 head of cattle (not one-tenth of the number seen) were driven off.

Various and contradictory reports are still published respecting the causes of the insurrection. A correspondent of the *Government Gazette* reiterates the assertion, that one of the causes was certainly an attempt to force the cultivation of the poppy. We think it better to suspend our opinion till the commissioners of inquiry make their report.

Meantime, we trust, for the sake of the army, that the harassing service is likely soon to end.

LAW OF REAL PROPERTY.

A meeting took place in the Town Hall on the 24th March, at which it was resolved to petition the Legislature for an enactment which may confirm all titles to landed property derived from aliens, and may enable them to hold and transmit landed estates to their heirs and representatives.

Some difference of opinion existed amongst the legal speakers as to the wording of the petition, and Mr. Turton declared his resolution to give no assistance in furthering the object for which the meeting was convened, on account of the apathy of the Calcutta community respecting the loss of the reform bill in the House of Lords, the news of which had just arrived. "I believe," he observed, "in truth, the only way to arrive at a public meeting in this country is through

the medium of the pocket and not of the heart; and when I see so profound an apathy upon all subjects, save those in which your pockets are concerned, I will not lend my assistance to a meeting in which your pocketable interests, and those alone, are effected." (loud cheers.)

CASHMERIAN TRAVELLER.

Extract of a letter, dated Ajmeer, March 11, 1832.—"Amongst others who have been here is the celebrated Cashmerian traveller Aphlatoun Zemann, who arrived here on the 9th. The facility with which he speaks English is remarkable, though with certain peculiar intonations. He has acquired a very strong and classic taste for geology and natural science, in prosecution of which he travelled to Cashmere, and is proceeding to Cape Comorin. A no less remarkable feature is his moderation, feeding sometimes on mere parched grain, and drinking the limpid stream, or the produce of the coco; indeed it was to his abstinence and consequent character for sanctity that he ascribes his safety during the fatal insurrections in the city of Cashmere."—*Hurkaru*.

THE CHINSURAH SCHOOLS.

The *Sumachar Durpun* has published a "refutation of the calumnies respecting the Chinsurah schools," contained in a letter from a native, which appears in a preceding part of our present number. It is to be regretted that the Editor of the *Durpun* "unhappily overlooked" his own reply to that letter, which should have appeared simultaneously with the statement itself, if the latter was known to be incorrect. The Editor of the *Durpun* testifies to the unwearied diligence and the disinterestedness of Messrs. May and Pearson.

FIVE PER CENT. LOAN.

An official notification, dated 27th March, declares that "the 5th Class of the Promissory Notes, bearing date the 31st of March 1823, and standing on the General Register of the Registered Debt of this Presidency, viz. from No. 2,241 to 2,720, inclusive, amounting to Sicca Rupees 1,50,00,000, will be discharged on the 14th June next, on which day the interest thereon will cease;" and that "the Promissory Notes of 1825-26, standing in the General Register of the Registered Debt of this Presidency, viz. from No. 1 to 250 inclusive, will also be discharged on the 2d July next, on which day the interest thereon will cease."

The *John Bull* observes: "The amount of this latter payment is understood to be sixty lacs; so that the total disbursement will be no less than two crore and ten lacs. When the sixth class of the Old Five

per Cent. Loan was discharged last year, after the stipulated notice of sixty days, the interests of proprietors in Europe, who had not themselves taken the precaution of guarding against the emergency, were protected in a liberal manner by Government, by the issue of treasury notes, payable to the order of the parties after twelve months, bearing interest in the meantime at the rate of five per cent. payable in bills on the Court of Directors at the exchange of 1s. 11d. The proprietors of this loan, therefore, resident in Europe, having had ample notice that its discharge was begun, we presume a renewal of the accommodation in their instance will now be deemed unnecessary. We may also presume, however, that the proprietors in Europe of the loan of 1825-26, of which the advertisement now published gives the first intimation of discharge, will be treated with the same indulgent consideration as was extended, under similar circumstances, to their brother proprietors of the Old Loan, as far as regards the payment in treasury notes bearing interest. They, in common with the rest, have been already apprised of the intended discontinuance of all bills on the Court of Directors on these loans, and of course cannot expect a relaxation of that point in their favour. Of the amount of treasury notes issued last year under this arrangement, falling due in June next, when their amount will be paid to the attorneys of the parties on the spot, we have not any idea. We should think it very doubtful, however, if more than half of the intended discharge of last year has yet taken place; and it is probable therefore that the actual disbursements now about to be made at the treasury will be at least three crores. The present measure must be regarded as no less indicative of the financial prosperity of the Government, than directly conducive to that of the country at large by the great amount of capital it will restore to active circulation, and render productive."

Madras.

THE GOVERNOR.

The Governor and suite were to leave the Presidency on the 20th March, on a tour to the provinces.

DISTURBANCE AT BANGALORE.

We regret having to state, that a very serious disturbance took place at Bangalore, on Monday the 5th instant. This being a grand feast day of the Mussulmans, they proceeded to their place of worship, when to their horror they discovered a dead pig at the principal entrance, and the walls

of their mosque defiled by crosses, made evidently with the blood of the unclean beast; from the circumstance of crosses, their suspicions were fixed on the native and Portuguese Catholics, as being the perpetrators of this outrage. They rushed in a large body to the Roman Catholic Chapel, pulled down and destroyed the whole of the inside, and were about commencing the destruction of the walls, from which they were alone prevented by the arrival of a troop of H. M. 13th Light Dragoons, and detachments of H. M. 62d Regiment and Native Infantry. The N. I. took possession of the building, and remained there that night, and the following day, whilst the cantonment, bazars, &c. were patrolled by H. M. 18th Light Dragoons. A reward of five hundred rupees has been offered for the apprehension of the person or persons concerned in this wanton outrage.—*Mad. Gaz.* March 14.

FREEDOM OF THE PRESS.

Port St. George, March 16, 1832.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council, having had under his consideration the public evil and private injustice arising out of the present discordant state of the laws and usages affecting the public press at the different presidencies in India, and anticipating that Parliament will, at an early period, place the right of printing and publishing under one uniform system of Regulation and Law, that shall be compatible with the peace of society and the permanence of the British dominion in India, has been pleased to resolve that the chief secretary of this Government shall be relieved from the duty of revising the daily Journals at this Presidency.

By order of the Right Hon. the Governor in Council.

H. CHAMBER, Chief Secretary.
Port St. Geo. Gaz. March 17.

DEATH OF THE RAJAH OF TANJORE.

The *Madras Courier* announces the decease of Maharrajah Rajah Sree Sirfojee, Rajah of Tanjore, on the 8th March, aged 53, after a reign of thirty-four years. A vast concourse of people, amounting to 100,000, crowded to witness his remains consigned to the flames. His Highness is succeeded by his only son.

Singapore.

Admiral Owen.—Sir Edward Owen, the naval commander-in-chief, with Lady Owen, embarked on board H. M. S. *Southampton*, and sailed for Malacca and Penang, from whence, we understand, his excellency will proceed to Madras.

This movement will, no doubt, add to the disappointment of our warlike friends

resident in China, who seem still to be anxiously expecting his Excellency there with his squadron. It should be remembered, however, that before the authorities in India incur the great responsibility of involving the nation in hostilities with China, however just be the cause, it is most advisable to await the result of the references made to superior authority in England on the subject of the late outrage. There is cause to apprehend that the government at home may not consider the matter of the same moment as it appears to their own servants and the body of British merchants at Canton; and may be opposed to that display of force and serious intention to employ it, which the residents in China are now so anxious should be made, as the only chance of escaping from the annoyances and insults to which from time to time they are exposed from the Chinese, and of obtaining security from future oppression and extortion. The advantages of the lucrative monopoly of the tea trade, and the great interest the Company has, in other respects, at stake in China, will probably make the Directors pause as to their instructions with regard to the course to be pursued, and will cause them to look upon the sins of the Chinese with more lenient eyes than otherwise they would do.

The sentiments of the Governor-general of India on the subject have been made public, and no long time can elapse before the result of the recent dispatches to Calcutta by H. M. S. *Wolf* relative to the insulting and very cavalier reply to his lordship's letter by the viceroy of Canton is made known. Should the former reference to England, and the late one to Calcutta, both approve of the immediate adoption of compulsory measures to teach the Chinese humility and decorum towards foreigners, we shall probably see his excellency here again on his way to China, attended by his gallant squadron. *Sing Chron.* Feb. 9.

Murder of Capt. Taylor.—The *Singapore Chronicle* contains the particulars of the murder of Capt. Taylor, of the barque *Diederika*, by a Manila sea-cunnie on board, in revenge for a blow.

Malacca.

The expedition against Nanning had not, on the 7th February, marched, but was encamped on Baker's plain, in the vicinity of Malacca, awaiting orders to commence operations. It is said that the panghooloo, dismayed at the formidable preparations against him, has sent to one or two residents of Malacca, requesting them to endeavour to negotiate with the authorities on his behalf, but the latter

China.

will accede to no terms except the unconditional surrender of the panghooloo at Malacca, and the delivery of the two brass guns. A treaty has been recently entered into by Mr. Ibbetson, on the part of the Company, and the Queen Regent of Rumbowe, who manages the affairs of that country for her son the rajah, who is but a lad. The young rajah, during the conference, was at Malacca as a kind of hostage. The panghooloo of Nanning derived much assistance from Rumbowe during the late hostilities.

The force assembled for the expedition amounts to 2,000 men. The panghooloo, it is said, has no less than 10,000 men collected from all parts of the Peninsula. It was expected that the service would be tedious and harassing. The troops, however, were in good health and excellent spirits.

A curious state-paper, written in Nanning, being a Malay narrative of the causes and events of the late expedition, put forth on the part of the panghooloo, has been translated and published at Malacca.

At the moment of sending this sheet to press we have received the following intelligence from the *Singapore Chronicle* of April 5:—"We regret to learn by letters from Malacca of the 31st ult. that the expedition to Nanning has sustained another loss by the death of an officer, Lieut. Harding, of the 29th regt. M.N.I., who was shot through the neck on the day previous, whilst leading his men, the Light Company of the 29th, to storm a stockade at Sundoo, near Kalama. He died in the camp on the same night, and his remains were carried to Malacca to be interred. We learn also that the coolies who are employed in clearing the road to Nanning, meet with considerable obstruction, the farther they proceed. Several skirmishes with the enemy have taken place at Kalama, Sundoo, and Alor Gaja; and twenty-eight stockades have been taken already. The troops, however, have experienced a loss of five or six sepoys killed, and as many more dangerously wounded. It is stated also, on credible authority, that no less than four native chiefs from different parts of the peninsula are at Nanning, aiding and abetting the panghooloo in his warfare against the English; and that Rajah Alli of Rumbowe, our lately-acquired faithful ally, who we understand is only son-in-law of the 'old woman of Rumbowe,' has pledged himself to the panghooloo, that if his assistance is required, he will not refuse it, were he even to devote the five hundred dollars lately received from our Government to the panghooloo's cause."

The H. C.'s cruiser *Clive*, which was reported as preparing for an expedition to the eastward, with a quantity of European goods discharged from the Hon. Company's ship *Winchelsea*, at Lintin, proceeds, we understand, to Bombay immediately, and the project has been abandoned. The object in this trip (we only echo the popular report) was intended as an attempt to open a trade at some other port than that of Canton. The Rev. Charles Gutzlaff was to have accompanied the expedition in the capacity of interpreter,—an office for which he is most admirably calculated, from his intimate acquaintance with the localities, and his uncommon knowledge of the Chinese language.

Since writing the above, we understand that the *Lord Amherst* has been chartered by the Select Committee, for the purpose of proceeding on an expedition to the eastward, upon the same track as that proposed for the *Clive*.—*Canton Gaz.* Feb. 9.

The *Lord Amherst* is on the eve of departure, and the object of her voyage is now declared to be only for the purpose of commercial experiment, which, from the present temper of the Chinese Government towards foreigners, seems to have little chance of success. Mr. Lindsay, of the Hon. Company's factory, we learn, is to accompany the expedition. If the project is likely to be of service to foreigners in China, and conduces to a more amicable understanding with its haughty and overbearing government, we shall rejoice in its success.

The *Amherst* will not be confined to the coast of China alone, but is to visit Corea and Japan. After the ineffectual attempts of the Russian men of war to inspire the Japanese with a friendly feeling towards them, we can scarcely hope for success in accomplishing what Krusenstern and others in vain attempted to achieve. Those islands, which form the northern extremity of the Japanese range, and which are not strictly governed by the laws excluding foreigners from the other parts of their country, may possibly offer some inducements to a trade in furs, which constitute almost the whole of the commerce of the natives.—*Ibid.* Feb. 23.

Asiatic Russia.

Further intelligence has reached us (in addition to the particulars given in our last vol. p. 204) respecting the war between Russia and the tribes of Daghestan, which seems to be studiously concealed from Europe.

Daghestan is the country comprised between the Caspian Sea, the Sambu (or Samura), and the Koisu. The higher part is inhabited by Leaghis; the plains, extending towards the sea, by the Koomyks, Jengutays, Karakaytaks, and Tabasserans. South of a chain of mountains which traverses the country are the free Tabasserans, and beyond them the Akubas. The high alps are the abode of the Avars, adjoining Georgia on the west; the towns of Tarku, Derbend, and Kuba, are the chief points occupied by the Russians.

The wild and independent tribes in this country, impatient of the Russian yoke, were incited to revolt by the fanatic, Kasi Moollah, or Kasi Mahomet, a native of a Leaghi village, and said to be the son of a Russian deserter. This man has acquired a vast influence over the tribes. His original occupation, as a carrier of produce, gave him a knowledge of the country; he was taught to read and write by a moollah, and finally embraced the ecclesiastical profession, and began to preach a crusade against the infidels.

He began his hostilities in 1830, but open war was not declared till 1831, when he suddenly attacked Tarku, as mentioned in our last account. The Russians were at first forced to retreat, but eventually Kasi Moollah was forced to retire to the mountains. In August, however, he laid siege to Derbend, which was relieved by General Koktánov, just in time to prevent its falling into the hands of the

Moollah, who was again defeated and driven to the mountains.

The Chetchentsees, who inhabit the north-east face of the Caucasus, take part in this revolt. The Ossetes remain faithful to the Russians.

The war thus lighted up at all points on the left of the military line of the Caucasus, has extended to the right, where the mountaineers commenced their inroads in February and March last. They have passed the Kuban in several places, with the intention of destroying the Russian establishments. They have been, indeed, repelled with loss; but as the whole mountain-country, from the Caspian to the Euxine, may be said to be in a state of insurrection, the Russians must bring a large force into the field, which disease and the unhealthiness of the climate will thin more quickly than the weapons of the natives.

Australasia.

SWAN RIVER.

We regret to find, from the *Western Australian* (Swan River paper) of January 7th, that a sudden scarcity has occurred at the colony, and occasioned great distress. Flour and biscuit are not to be had; and every sort of grain is scarce. At Freemantle, the greater part of the population is in a state of starvation. Numbers of settlers, especially respectable persons, are preparing to leave the colony.

HOME INTELLIGENCE.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Aug. 6.

Deccan Prize-money.—Mr. Warburton rose to present two petitions, one from Sir Lionel Smith, late commander of the fourth division of the army of the Deccan, contending that certain booty captured at Poonah ought to be distributed amongst his division, as the actual captors; the other from Sir Thomas Hislop, commander-in-chief of the Deccan army, complaining that the system of distribution approved of by the trustees is inconsistent with the law of prize. The hon. member detailed the circumstances attending the capture of the booty in 1817 and 1818. There were two armies engaged against the Pindarees and Mahattas; the grand army in the north, commanded by the Marquis of Hastings, and the South or Deccan army, commanded by Sir T. Hislop. The northern army took the field in Septem-

ber 1817, and broke up in February 1818; the Deccan army took the field in August 1818, and remained together till March 1818. The booty, which had realized between £800,000 and £900,000, was chiefly taken by the Deccan army under Sir T. Hislop. It appeared that, at first, Lord Hastings had no intention of claiming a share of the booty captured as general prize, or to dispute the claim of the Deccan army to separate prize-money. Subsequently, the Marquis considered the two armies a combined army, and, in a general order, directed that all prize captured after the 20th October 1817 should be distributed amongst the troops in his Majesty's service, of the three presidencies, engaged in the combined operations of the campaign under himself. The effect of this order was, that Lord Hastings would take the flag-eighth of the booty captured by both armies. Sir Thomas Hislop protested against this claim, and appealed to the East-India

Company against Lord Hastings' decision. The Company, as all prize belongs to the crown, and is distributed as an act of grace to the captors, could take no cognizance of the question, and referred the appellants to the Lords of the Treasury, before whom the question was argued; and in February 1823, they pronounced their decision in a minute, which was followed by a warrant under the sign manual, dated 23d March, laying down the principles of the distribution,* namely, that the forces engaged were not a combined army, but that the grand army in the north and the Deccan army were to be considered as independent. The warrant, quoting the minute, further stated, "that the most just and equitable principle of distribution will be to adhere, as nearly as the circumstances of the case will admit, to that of actual capture; and although the principle of constructive capture must, under certain circumstances, in a degree, be admitted, the disposition should be to limit, rather than to extend, that principle." The warrant then stated that, with certain specified exceptions, the booty should be granted to such divisions of the two armies as may respectively have captured the same, adding: "as the commander-in-chief and general staff belong to each division, they are entitled to participate in the booty which may arise from any capture by any division of the army of the Deccan, until the said army was broken up on the 31st March 1818." A large part of the booty taken in the Deccan, however, was not obtained till the army had been broken up; consequently, on the principle of distribution adopted by the treasury, a large amount was undisposed of, and the trustees (the Duke of Wellington and Mr. Arbuthnot) applied for fresh instructions. After hearing counsel, the Lords of the Treasury made a second minute on the 16th January 1826,* directing that booty, acquired as the general result of the war, and not by the operations of any particular army or division, should "be distributed among all the forces of all the presidencies engaged in the combined operations of the campaign. Amongst the property thus obtained, was a large sum belonging to the Peishwa, consisting of arrears of rent, debts, and monies he had left in Poonah in the custody of certain bankers, which was not discovered by Capt. Robertson, the political agent in charge of Poonah, till July 1818; and the minute directed, that unless it could be proved that such property was in Poonah when the place was captured, it must be considered as acquired by the general result of the war. Sir Lionel Smith was in command of the division which took

Poonah, which division formed part of the Deccan army; and consequently, if the property was in Poonah at the time of its capture in November 1817, the distribution ought to be amongst the fourth division, Sir T. Hislop receiving the flag-eighth. Sir Lionel Smith took measures to get evidence of the fact, and sent home depositions, on oath, of five bankers who held the deposits, stating that 8,72,000 rupees were in their hands at the time of the capture of Poonah. Further testimony from Narroba, the Peishwa's treasurer, not on oath, was forwarded, as to the sum of 5,00,000 rupees. The trustees expressed no opinion as to the sufficiency of the proof; but, upon the arrival of Sir Lionel Smith in England, in May 1831, he learned, on application to the trustees, who referred him to the Lords of the Treasury, who referred him to the law officers of the crown, that the proof was considered insufficient; the law officers being of opinion, that "although the evidence is such as to raise considerable doubts whether such may not have been the fact, it is not so made out by proof, as to authorize a distribution of the money to the Deccan army, on the ground of actual capture." Sir Lionel applied to the Treasury for a revision of their decision, rejecting the evidence, or for time to procure fresh evidence; with which application their Lordship declined compliance. The parties memorialized the King in Council; but in June 1832, an intimation was given them by the treasury, that the booty was about to be distributed; and in spite of a second appeal to the King in Council, praying to be heard on their former petition, on the 31st July a warrant passed the sign-manual, directing the distribution, and on the 3d August the scale was published in the *Gazette*, the distribution being ordered to commence on the 7th. The hon. member, after commenting at some length on the hardship and injustice of the case, moved an address to his Majesty to suspend the execution of the warrant of July 31st, so far as related to the claims of Sir T. Hislop and Sir L. Smith.

The *Solicitor General* observed that the hon. member had omitted to state that part of the property in question had been claimed by Narroba and by his executors after his death, as his (Narroba's) own private property, which question had not been determined till 1830,* and till then no distribution could be made. In order to substantiate the claim of Sir Lionel Smith to this money, it was incumbent upon him to prove that it was in Poonah at the time of its capture, and he (the *Solicitor General*) distinctly recollected that Captain Robertson expressed his belief that it was not there at that time;

* See *Asiat. Journ.*, vol. xx. p. 59.
† See *Asiat. Journ.* vol. xxi. p. 311.

* See *Asiat. Journ.*, N. S. vol. ii. p. 240.

and that it formed no part of the booty of Poonah. Yet Captain Robertson afterwards came forward with testimony in favour of Sir Lionel's claim. When he recollected the mode of proof originally resorted to, and the disregard of oaths by many who were examined, he could pay little attention to the new evidence offered, which was nothing more than papers sent in by individuals not on oath, and which went for nothing. He therefore said, that Sir Lionel Smith had not satisfactorily made out his claim; and if so, was the money never to be divided? When was the inquiry to end?

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* was of opinion that, as a solemn appeal had been made to the King in Council, that appeal should be tried before any distribution of the booty took place. He should, therefore, not resist the address to the Crown.

Mr. *Hume* complained of the harsh and tyrannical treatment to which Narroba had been subjected, and contended that, if there was to be another investigation of the case, it ought to be considered whether justice did not demand that the money should be restored to the heirs of Narroba.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* said, that that case could not be re-opened. The Court of Bombay gave a decision upon it, which was appealed from to the Privy Council, which decided, on the merits of the case, that the judgment of the Bombay Court should be reversed. What more could now be done?

The address was then agreed to.

August 10th.

Case of Narroba.—Mr. *Hume* rose to present a petition from the agent of the representatives of Narroba Govind Outia, late of Poonah, deceased, respecting the money taken there, and now under dispute. The hon. member detailed the circumstances connected with the capture of Poonah, and the taking of the treasure in question, and maintained that the property was unjustly taken from Narroba; that it was his private property, and that the secure possession of it was guaranteed to him, under the amnesty granted by Mr. Elphinstone.

The *Solicitor General* abstained from offering any opinion on the subject; which, however, having been twice before the Privy Council, must now be considered as finally decided, for as the law now stood there was no opening for a fresh adjudication.

Mr. *C. Grant* agreed with the *Solicitor General*, that the proceedings, after the decision of the Privy Council, must be considered as closed. He had no official knowledge of the facts of the case, which occurred before he was in his pre-

sent office. He was bound, however, to state, that the two officers who had been referred to (Colonel Robertson and Sir Lionel Smith) were men of high character for humanity; and of Mr. Elphinstone's regard for the interests of the natives of India, it was superfluous to speak.

The petition was then brought up, and ordered to be printed.

Parliament was prorogued by the King in person, on the 16th August.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DECCAN PRIZE MONEY.

The scheme of distribution announced in the *London Gazette* of the 3d August, to commence on the 7th, has been suspended by the lords of the treasury, by notice in the *Gazette* of the 7th, in consequence of an appeal to the Privy Council on the part of Sir Thomas Hislop and Sir Lionel Smith, and of the address voted in the House of Commons, pending the appeal.

Printed statements of the cases of Sir T. Hislop and Sir L. Smith have been circulated. The speech of Mr. Warburton, of which we have given a tolerably full report, embodies the facts contained in the latter. The statement of Sir T. Hislop is as follows:—

"The war, in the course of which the capture of Poonah was effected, was conducted by two separate armies; one called the *Army of the Deccan*, under the command of Sir Thomas Hislop; the other the *Grand Army*, under the command of the Marquis of Hastings. These were two separate and distinct armies, under their respective commanders-in-chief. The capture of Poonah was effected by the 4th division of the army of the Deccan alone. But, according to the scheme on which the lords of the Treasury now threaten to distribute the money captured in Poonah, not only is the whole of the grand army to be admitted to share in this capture, although no part of that army ever fired a shot in these operations, or within hundreds of miles of them, but the commander-in-chief of that army is to take the whole one-eighth part of the booty, to the entire exclusion of Sir Thomas Hislop, the commander-in-chief of the army of the Deccan, to whom the scheme, in defiance of all precedent and of all his rights, allots only the share of an inferior officer, although he was as much and as absolutely commander-in-chief of the army of the Deccan as the Marquis of Hastings was commander-in-chief of the grand army; and the Marquis of Hastings was no more commander-in-chief of the Deccan army than Sir Thomas Hislop was commander-in-chief of the grand army.

"The existence of these two armies as

separate armies, under distinct commanders-in-chief, is fully recognised by the royal warrants; but in defiance of that, and in contradiction of the fact, the scheme of distribution mentions the two armies as one combined army under one commander-in-chief. The existence of a combined army is a mere fiction. There was never any combination, nor any one commander-in-chief of both armies.

"Independently, therefore, of the rights of Sir L. Smith and the 4th division, on the facts above stated, as actual captors, Sir Thomas Hislop claims to share equally, as commander-in-chief of the Deccan army, with the Marquis of Hastings, as commander-in-chief of the grand army. He has presented memorials to the Lords of the Treasury asserting that right, and he claims to be heard in support of it. But his claim is, up to this hour, disallowed, without even allowing him to be heard by counsel upon the subject.

"This short outline of the facts will show, that the claims as to these parts of the booty have not received that degree of consideration which is necessary to give effect to the bounty of the crown, in the way which the crown has directed, and which is sanctioned by uniform usage in such cases."

An appeal has been made to the public, on the part of Lord Hastings and the grand army, calling upon it to suspend its judgment till a statement of facts is laid before it, and alleging as follows:

"That the late Marquis of Hastings was appointed, not only commander-in-chief at Fort William, but commander-in-chief of all the forces, King's or Company's, in India; and that the commanders-in-chief respectively of Madras and Bombay were under his orders.

"That his Lordship planned the whole of the military operations which led to the conquest of the several native states opposed to the British power, and that during the progress of those operations, he directly interfered in many of the details.

"That the divisions of the grand army were in co-operation with the divisions of the Deccan—the camps of some so close, that visits passed between the officers; that Colonel Adams, with one division of the grand army, was specially subject to the orders of Sir T. Hislop; and General Marshall with another, acting in the very heart of Malwa, the chief seat of hostilities, and General Brown's attack on Jawud was heard by Sir John Malcolm, who actually moved to his support, though stopped by General Brown's success. All these facts have been proved in evidence, after deliberate discussions.

"In regard to Sir Lionel Smith's claim for certain money said to have been in Poonah, which same money is also

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claimed by Colonel Prother, as having been in Ryeghur when captured by him, the lords of the treasury, the trustees, and the law officers of the crown, have never been able to convince themselves of the existence of any proof at all sufficient to destroy the claims of the whole army."

According to the scale of distribution published in the *Gazette*, the share of the Commander-in-chief is £30,987 6s. 1d.; that of a Lieutenant-general £1,370 4s. 3d.; that of a private 13s. 8d.

BOARD OF CONTROL.

The Right Hon. Holt Mackenzie, formerly secretary to the government at Calcutta, has been appointed a member of the India Board by the present ministers, but without salary.—*Edinburgh Paper.*

KING'S LEVIES.

The following were presented to his Majesty:—

August 15.
The Rev. Wm. K. Fletcher, chaplain to the Hon. E. L. Company, on his appointment.
Major Wetherall, of the Royal Regt., to present an historical account of the Royal Regiment.
Capt. Flowers Williams, on his return to India.

August 24.
Capt. Schomberg (late commodore), on his return from the Cape of Good Hope.
Maj. Gen. Nicolay, on his appointment to the government of Mauritius.
Lieut. Robe, assistant military secretary at Mauritius.

PROMOTIONS AND CHANGES IN HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES

(SERVING IN THE EAST.)

2d Foot (at Bombay). Ens. Francis Smith, from 78th regt., to be lieut. by purch., v. Graham (27 July 32); Lieut. T. R. Auldjo, from h.p. unattached, to be lieut., v. Arch. Campbell, who exch. (3 Aug.)

6th Foot (at Bombay). Lieut. E. W. Young, from 33d Regt., to be lieut., v. Maude, who exch. (27 July 32).

13th Foot (in Bengal). J. W. Forbes to be ens. by purch., v. Gibson whose app. has not taken place (9 Aug. 32); Ens. Geo. Newton, from 39th F., to be lieut. by purch., v. Campbell who retires (17 do.)

50th Foot (at Bombay). Ens. A. C. D. Bentley, from 50th F., to be lieut., v. Kennedy cashiered by sentence of a general court-martial (17 Aug. 32); Lieut. G. R. Langley, from h.p. Royal West India Rangers, to be lieut., v. Bentley app. to 50th Regt. (24 do.)

31st Foot (in Bengal). Ens. J. O. Munton, from 33d F., to be lieut., v. Bower, prom. in 48th F. (17 Aug. 32); Lieut. G. C. Marshall to be capt. by purch., v. L'Estrange, who retires (24 Aug.); Ens. Wm. Fortune to be lieut. by purch., v. Marshall (24 do.); Lieut. A. M. L. Durnford, from h.p. 60th Regt., to be lieut. by purch., v. Munton app. to 33d Regt. (25 do.); Wm. Maule to be ens. by purch., v. Fortune (24 do.)

48th Foot (at Madras). Lieut. G. J. Bower, from 31st F., to be capt., v. Lindesay dec. (17 Aug. 32).

54th Foot (at Madras). Ens. D. Macdonald to be lieut., v. Wright dec. (2 Jan. 32); Cadet Wm. Taylor to be ens., v. Macdonald (17 Aug.)

61st Foot (in Ceylon). Brev. Col. Edward Darley, from h.p. unattached, to be capt., v. Geo. Chichester, who exch. rec. dis. (24 Aug. 32).

78th Foot (in Ceylon). J. W. Collins to be ens. by purch., v. Smith prom. in 2d regt. (27 July 32).

67th Foot (in Mauritius). Lieut. Edm. Cox to be capt. by purch., v. Ramsay who retires; 2d Lieut. Lord John Chichester to be 1st-lieut. by

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purch., v. Cox; and 2d-lieut. C. H. Fitzroy Vigors, from Ceyl. Regt., to be 2d-lieut., v. Lord John Chichester (all 10 Aug. 32).

Ceylon Regt. Lieut. S. S. Lynch, from h.p. unattached, to be Lieut., v. R. G. Davidson, who exch. (3 Aug. 32); Trevor Chute to be 2d-lieut. by purch., v. Vigors app. to 87th Regt. (10 do.)

The 21st Regiment has been ordered to proceed to New South Wales by detachments, as guards over convicts.

The 32nd and 63d Regiments are ordered from New South Wales to Madras.

The 48th and 49th Regiments are ordered from Madras to England.

INDIA SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

JULY 29. *Constitution*, Lucas, from Cape of Good Hope 10th May; at Gravesend.—August 5. *Mary Ann*, Jacks, from V.D. Land 28th Feb., and Cape 20th May; at Plymouth.—5. *Juliana*, Tarbutt, from Bengal 26th Feb., and Madras 10th March; off Portsmouth.—6. *Surrey*, Kemp, from N.S. Wales 1st March, and Bahia 23d May; *Margaret*, Bliddle, from Mauritius 20th March, and Cape 24th April; *Barbara*, Dunn, from Cape; and H.C.S. *Winchelsea*, Burt, from China 2d March; all at Deal.—6. *Tout*, Leybourn, from Mauritius 9th April; off Portsmouth.—8. *Essex*, Warren, from Bengal 15th March; off the Wight.—7. *Elizabeth*, Hill, from Mauritius 18th April; off Margate.—7. *Royal Saxon*, Petrie, from Bengal 25th March; at Liverpool.—8. *Janet*, Baigrie, from N.S. Wales 5th March; at Gravesend.—8. *Princess Charlotte*, McKean, from Bengal 18th March; and *Columbia*, Kirkwood, from Bombay 19th March; both at Liverpool.—9. *Charles Kerr*, Brodie, from Bombay, Ceylon 3d March, and Cape 6th May; at Gravesend.—12. H.C.S. *Mangles*, Carr, from China 10th Dec., and Quebec 17th July; and *Lotus*, Summers, from N.S. Wales 4th March; both at Deal.—12. *Mary*, Marchant, from Mauritius 17th April; at Leith.—12. *Theodore*, Todd, from Bombay 7th March; at Gravesend.—15. *Integrity*, Ord, from N.S. Wales 14th March; off Margate.—15. *Auriga*, Chalmers, from V.D. Land 10th April; at Gravesend.—19. *Caroline*, Parker, from N.S. Wales 15th April; at Deal.—22. *Hercules*, Battersby, from Bengal 3d April; at Liverpool.—25. *Calcutta*, Bowman, from Bombay 28th April; at Cowes (for Stockholm).—27. *Southampton*, Harrison, from N.S. Wales and Bahia; at Deal.—27. *Dryden*, Heard, from N.S. Wales; at Deal.—28. *Isani*, Lucy, from Singapore 10th April; at Gravesend.

Departures.

JULY 20. *Band*, Callan, for Bengal; from Liverpool.—27. *Annandale*, Ferguson, for Bombay; from Liverpool.—28. *Corianda*, Steele, for Mauritius; and *Penny*, Currie, for N.S. Wales (with convicts); both from Deal.—29. *Sophia*, Thornhill, for Cape and Bengal; *Susannah*, Walker, for Cape; *Paradise*, Gilbert, for N.S. Wales (with convicts); and *Edinburgh*, Middleton, for Mauritius; all from Deal.—30. *Malcolm*, Eyles, for Bengal; *Emerald*, Melville, for Cape; and *Loche*, Hogg, ex dicto; all from Deal.—30. *Jones*, Roper, for Batavia; from Cowes.—August 2. *Striving Castle*, Fraser, for Bombay; from Greenock.—4. *Mr Edward Paget*, Pollock, for Bombay; from Deal.—4. *Prince George*, Adams, for Bombay; and *Duchess*, Riddell, for V.D. Land and N.S. Wales; both from Deal.—7. *Clude*, Ireland, for Cape and N.S. Wales; from Liverpool.—8. H.C.S. *Ships Lord Anson*, Hicks, and *Bonaventura*, Tuillie, both for Bengal; from Deal.—8. *Lady Nugent*, Percival, for Cape and Bombay; from Portsmouth.—8. *Heleen Mar*, Benson, for V.D. Land; from Deal.—8. *Queen*, James, for Mauritius; from Deal.—8. *Roadster Castle*, Denny, for Bengal; from Portsmouth.—10. *John Bayne*, Worthington, for Bengal; from Greenock.—12. *James Poston*, Bolton, for Cape and Bengal; and *York*, Spratley, for V.D. Land (with convicts); both from Portsmouth.—13. *Poland*, White, for V.D. Land and N.S. Wales; from Deal.—17. H.C.S. *San* and *Amelia*, Compton, for Bengal; from Portsmouth.—20. *Lord William Bentinck*, Hutchison, for Madras and Bengal; from Portsmouth.—20. *Resolute Castle*, Riddle, for N.S. Wales (with convicts); from Deal; via Dublin.—21. *Royal William*, Carr, for Mauritius; from Liverpool.—22. *Loche*, Wilson, for Bengal; from Greenock.—24. *Guardian*, Sinclair, for N.S. Wales; from Deal.—25. *Batavia*, Katschick, for Manila; from Liverpool.—26.

Alfred, Tapley, for Madras; from Deal.—26. *Upton Castle*, Duggon, for Bombay and Ceylon; *Eleanor*, McTaggart, for Bombay; H.C.S. *Georgiana*, Clement, for Bengal; *La Belle Alliance*, Arkcoll, for Cape and Madras; and *William Thompson*, Stewart, for Cape and Mauritius; all from Portsmouth.

PASSENGERS FROM INDIA.

Per *Columbia*, from Bombay: the Rev. A. Goode and lady; Mr. Webb, civil service; Mrs. Cogan; Mrs. Henderson; two Misses Henderson; Mrs. Ramsay and two children; Dr. Rooke; Lieut. Shipwith; Ena. Nevett; Mr. Robert Mansfield; Miss M. Willoughby; Capt. John Louard. (Mr. H. Allcock was left at St. Helena).

Per H.C.S. *Larkins*, from China: Mr. Hollingsworth.—From St. Helena: Mr. Magnus.

Per *Essex*, from Bengal: Mrs. Mack and servant; Lieut. G. C. Armstrong, Mrs. Magnus, and servant; Lieut. B. Hickman; Lieut. Lynch; Capt. H. Fendall; Mr. Chas. Commeline; Lieut. A. Whittell; Mrs. Whittell; Dr. Royle; Dr. D. Boyter; Lieut. L. W. Gibson; Mr. W. Whitaker; Mr. Chas. Groves; Mr. D. Seaton; Mr. Evan Campbell; five children; two servants.

Per *Surrey*, from New South Wales: Four steerage passengers.—From Bahia: the Marquis of Tanbaise, the Marchioness of ditto, and family.

Per *Charles Kerr*, from Cape of Good Hope: H. T. Travers, Esq., B.C.S.; two servants.

Per *Juliana*, from Bengal: Mrs. Graham; Mrs. Douglas; Mrs. Wright; Mrs. Wright; Major Graham, Bengal artillery; Capt. Douglas; Capt. Wright; Capt. Wright; Capt. Heyman; Mr. Robins; Mr. Bailey, civil servant; 28 children.

Per *Jane*, from New South Wales: Dr. Birnie, R.N.; Mr. C. Roschi; Mr. H. J. Holden; Mrs. Holden and three children.

Per *Lotus*, from New South Wales: Mr. W. Wills; Mr. Steel; Mr. Thompson; Mr. Seffers.

Per *Auriga*, from Van Diemen's Land: Dr. Roberts, R.N.; T. W. Boyce, Esq.; Mrs. Briggs; Mr. Chalmers; Mrs. Robinson and two children; Mr. Butler; Mr. Hooper.

Per *Hercules*, from Bengal: Capt. Thompson.

Per *Strathfelday*, from New South Wales: Dr. Ross, R.N.; Lieut. Holman, R.N.; the blind traveller; Capt. Saumarez, H.M.S. *Zebr*; D. A. Com. Ger. Wilson; Mrs. Wilson and two children; Capt. Sturt, 38th Regt.; Mrs. Martindale, relict of Dr. Martindale, H.M. 17th Regt.; 132 invalids; 4 seamen.

Expected.

Per *Ganges*, from Bengal: Mrs. Nibbett; Mrs. Gordon; Mrs. Vos and child; Major Gordon; Capt. Smyth; Capt. Irvine; Lieut. McNair; Lieut. Todd; Rev. Mr. Christie; Mr. Fisher; 18 charter-party passengers.

PASSENGERS TO INDIA.

Per *Sir Edward Paget*, for Bombay: Lieut. Candy and lady; Mr. and Mrs. Cooper and family; Lieut. Bennett; two servants.

Per *Roadster Castle*, for Bengal: Sir B. Malin and family; Major Hardy; Mr. Brougham; Major Lloyd and family; Mr. and Mrs. Earle; Miss Berry; Mr. Pittar; Mr. Grant; Mr. Tulloch; Mr. Carr and two children; two Misses Gilmore; Miss Orde; Miss Todd; Lieut. Macrae and lady; Mr. Conneron; Mrs. Becham, Mrs. Walker, and a female servant.

Per *Upton Castle*, for Bombay: Capt. and Mrs. Law; Lieut. and Mrs. Mayor; Capt. Kennett; Lieut. C. Clarke; Lieut. Ennis; Dr. Hulton; Misses Le Moir, Hawkins, and Shakespeare; Master Law; seven charter-party passengers.

Per *Lady Nugent*, for Bombay: Mr. Carey; Mr. King; Mr. Phillips; Mr. Morgan, &c.

Per *Bonaventura*, for Bengal: Capt. Denham; Mr. Clark.

Per *James Poston*, for Bengal: Lieut. Fraser; Dr. Murray; Mr. and Mrs. Stocker and child.

Per *Ann and Charles*, for Bengal: Capt. Thompson; Dr. Mackenzie; Robertson, cadet; Miss Davidson; Mrs. Pittar; Mr. and Mrs. Shephard.

Per *Susannah*, for Bengal: Capt. Marshall; Mr. and Mrs. Sutherland; Miss West; Miss Turner; Mr. D. Gordon; Mr. and Mrs. Holroyd; Lieut. Buttery; Mr. L. H. Farmer; Messrs. Win. and Jos. Grant; Mr. Reed; Mr. Beaton.

Per H.C.S. *Georgiana*, for Bengal: Dr. and Mrs. Campbell; Capt. and Mrs. Wallace; Miss Moomson; Miss McLean; Capt. Dowell; Capt. Knox; Mr. Gardner, cadet; Mr. Cox, Asst. Surgeon.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

July 15. At sea, on board the ship *Juliana*, on the passage from India, the lady of Capt. George Wright, of the 49th Regt. Madras N.I., of a son.

16. The lady of Lieut. Col. the Hon. Leicester F. Stanhope, of a daughter.

25. At Kensington, the lady of Alfred Tomlins, Esq., of the Hon. E. I. Company's service, of a son.

Aug. 2. At Ross, county Wexford, the lady of Lieut. Col. Garaway, of the Hon. E. I. Company's service, of a son.

19. At 7, Portland-place, the lady of Sir Henry Willock, of a son.

Latly. At Boulogne-sur-Mer, the lady of Major Osborn, East-India Company's service, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

July 22. At Colchester, David James Stalg Thorburn, Esq., M.D., of the Hon. East India Company's service, to Louisa Thori Smet, only daughter of J. F. Smet, Esq., Plymouth.

24. At Dover, Major John Campbell, Bengal army, to Emily, relict of the late Lieut. C. B. Leicester, and daughter of the late William Leicester, Esq., Bengal civil service.

At Poole, W. Collins, Esq., of the Hon. E. I. Company's service, to Louisa, only daughter of the late T. Adey, Esq., of that town.

At Hampstead, Middlesex, Rich Quinn Sleeman, Esq., only son of the late Capt. R. Sleeman, of Whitchurch, Devonshire, to Anne, only daughter of the late Colonel Evans, of the Hon. E. I. Company's service, and niece to Col. De Lacy Evans, M.P.

27. At Chapel, Major P. Barclay, late of the 14th Regt. Madras N.I., to Marjory Clelland, daughter of the late Robert Amott, Esq., of Chapel.

Aug. 1. At Penegoes, Montgomeryshire, the Rev. Wm. K. Fletcher, M.A., chaplain to the Hon. E. I. Company, to Miss Jewsbury.

John Walter Kyah, Esq., youngest son of the late General Francis Kyah, of the Hon. E. I. Company's service, to Mary, only daughter of the late John Murphy, Esq., long resident at Ghent.

7. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Alexander G. Van Homrigh, Esq., of the 93rd Regiment, third son of P. Van Homrigh, Esq., late M.P. and recorder for Drogheda, to Maria, youngest daughter of the late Colonel James Smith, of the Hon. East-India Company's service.

9. At St. James's, Westminster, Lieut. Col. Elliott, Hon. E. I. Company's service, of Barley House, Plymouth, to Catherine Charlotte, daughter of the late Andrew Tracey, Esq., of Gascoyne-place, Plymouth.

At Gillingham, H. W. Coulman, Esq., 26th Regt., to Louisa, only daughter of the late Major John Stuart Schnell, of the Bengal army.

11. Harris Prendergast, Esq., of Lincoln's-Inn, barrister-at-law, eldest son of Col. Jeffrey Prendergast, military auditor general at Madras, to Hannah Mary Elizabeth, only daughter of the Rev. Thos. Fry, rector of Emberton, Bucks.

15. At Southampton, Beauchamp, third son of the late Lord Charles Beauchamp Kerr, grandson of the late Marquis of Lothian, and capt. of the 35th Regt., to Caroline Eliza, youngest daughter of the late James Irwin, Esq., of the Hon. E. I. Company's civil service.

At St. Mary's, Bryansstone-square, Capt. Carpenter of the Madras army, to Eliza Margaret, fifth daughter of the late K. F. Mackenzie, Esq., of Montagu-street, Portman-square.

16. At Cheltenham, Henry Bold, youngest son of the late Joshua Williams, Esq., of Perridge House, in the county of Devon, to Anne, eldest daughter of the late Major Hodson, of the Hon. E. I. Company's service.

21. At Pilton Church, Wiltshire, Clerk, Esq., of the Madras civil service, to Eliza, third daughter of the late Major Thomas Clerk, of West-India House, in the county of Somerset.

At Dublin, Major Harrison, of the Hon. E. I. Company's Madras Horse Artillery, to Maria, eldest daughter of Abraham Colles, Esq., M.D., of Stephen's Green.

Latly. At Caherclive, county Kerry, Mr. John Roche to Miss Mary Ann O'Connell, daughter of the late Mr. Jeffrey O'Connell, and niece to Capt. Rowe, of the Hon. E. I. Company's service.

May 11. On his passage in the *Royal Saxon*, from Calcutta to England, Lieut. Fagan, of the Hon. E. I. Company's service.

June 21. At the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, of spasmodic cholera, Ninian Bruce, Esq., A.M., for upwards of twenty years surgeon of that establishment. Mr. Bruce formerly served in the 88th regt. of Foot in the West Indies, at the Cape of Good Hope, and in India. Of late years he made the oriental languages his study, and was a proficient in the Persian, Arabic, and Sanscrit languages.

25. At Leigh, Frome, Somersetshire, George Sargeant, Esq., colonel on the Bengal establishment.

July 2. At Ballinrobe, of cholera, aged 25, Assist. Surg. G. R. Watson, 83d Regt.

19. In London, of spasmodic cholera, in his 21st year, Arthur Lumley Davids, Esq., member of the Asiatic Society of Paris, &c. He was author of "A Grammar of the Turkish Language."

22. At Piedmont House, near Glivan, Archibald, youngest son of Dr. A. Young, of the Hon. E. I. Company's service.

23. At Camberwell, John Allen Montgomery, Esq., aged 40, formerly of the Hon. E. I. Company's service in the 10th regt. N.I.

25. At Elle, Fife, Mr. James M'Pherson, late of Calcutta, East-Indies.

26. At Park Crescent, Harriet, wife of the Hon. J. C. Leslie Melville.

28. At Dundee, of cholera, after a few hours of severe suffering, Lieut. Col. William Forrest, of the Hon. East-India Company's service, and for many years Inspector of military stores.

Aged 21, Sophia, wife of Alfred Tomlins, Esq., of the H.C. ship *Edinburgh*.

30. In Queen's-row, Pentonville, Capt. Francis Smith Wiggins, of the Hon. E. I. Company's service, aged 44. The deceased cut his throat in a state of temporary insanity.

Aug. 3. At Burnfoot, in Dumfriesshire, Miss Wilhelmina Malcolm, in her 86th year.

5. At Dulwich, William Raincock, Esq., of the East-India House, in the 65th year of his age.

6. At Heaton, Middlesex, in his 20th year, of brain fever, Mr. James Pearson, youngest son of the late Capt. Pearson, of the Hon. E. I. Company's naval service.

9. Frances Mary, eldest daughter of the Rev. Benj. Bailey, late missionary in India, and now of Dewsbury.

13. At Portsmouth, Lieut. Col. Thos. Featherstone, of the Hon. E. I. Company's service, Bengal establishment, aged 78.

At Mid-Calder, George Hasle, Esq., for merly of the Island of St. Helena.

15. At Upper Tulse-hill, Charles Whitehill, Esq., aged 67, after a residence of 46 years at Bombay, in the East-Indies, whence he had but recently returned.

At Southfield, Robert Colquhoun, Esq., of the 5th Regt. Bombay N.I.

17. In the 70th year of age, at his house in Portland-place, Samuel Peach, Esq., of Ilchester, Warwickshire, and formerly of the East-India Company's service in China; where he was highly respected for his talents and integrity both by the Chinese and foreign residents. The simplicity of his manners, the warmth and sincerity of his friendship, and his natural love of justice and honour, secured to him the esteem of his family and friends, by whom his name will ever be cherished with feelings of affection and respect. Those who enjoyed his familiar intercourse, and the treasures of his superior and well-stored mind, were ardently attached to him; deeply as they lament his loss, they derive consolation from the hope that the firmness of his faith, the rectitude of his principles, and the exemplary patience, humility, and resignation with which, under protracted sufferings, he contemplated his approaching dissolution, may, through our Saviour's merits, meet with that reward which he has promised to the good and pure in heart.—(From a Correspondent.)

18. At Ramsgate, Miss Janet Ross, sister to Capt. Daniel Ross, marine surveyor-general, India.

21. At Plymouth, Capt. Bligh, East-India Company's service.

22. In Hereford-street, after a long and tedious illness, Lady Lowe, wife of Lieut. Gen. Sir Hudson Lowe.

N.B. The letters P.C. denote prime cost, or manufacturers' prices; A. advance (per cent.) on the same; D. discount (per cent.) on the same.—The bazar maund is equal to 82 lb. 2 oz. 2 drs., and 100 bazar maunds equal to 110 factory maunds. Goods sold by Sa. Rupees B. mds. produce 5 to 8 per cent. more than when sold by Ct. Rupees F. mds.—The Madras Candy is equal to 50 lb. The Surat Candy is equal to 74 lb. The Pecul is equal to 133 lb. The Corgie is 20 pieces.

CALCUTTA, April 12, 1832.

	Ra. A.	Ra. A.		Ra. A.	Ra. A.
Anchora	15 0	20 0	Iron, Swedish, sq.	4 4	4 5
Bottles	100 10	11 0	— flat	4 4	4 12
Coals	0 9	—	— English, sq.	2 2	2 6
Copper Sheathing, 16-40	38 12	40 0	— flat	2 6	2 14
— Brakes, 40-120	40 0	42 0	— Bolt	2 6	4 0
— Thick sheets	—	—	— Sheet	2 8	15 0
— Old Gross	35 4	35 8	— Nails	3 0	3 6
— Bolt	35 12	37 0	— Hoops	3 0	—
— Tile	34 0	36 0	— Kentledge	1 0	1 1
— Nails, assort.	30 8	30 12	— Lead, Pig	4 12	5 5
— Peru Slab	38 0	39 0	— Sheet	5 7	5 14
— Russia	—	—	— Millinery	40 D.	—
Copperas	1 8	1 10	— Shot, patent	5 5	5 7
Cottons, chintz	—	—	— Spelter	13 0	13 12
— Muslins, assort.	—	—	— Stationery	7 8	7 12
— Yarn 16 to 130	0 5	0 8	— Steel, English	9 6	9 9
— do., 130 to 162	0 7	0 8	— Swedish	9 6	17 0
Cutlery	25 D.	—	— Tin Plates	16 0	17 0
Glass and Earthenware	P. C.	35 D.	— Woollens, Broad cloth, fine	9 4	9 12
Hardware	P. C.	—	— coarse	1 4	1 10
Hosiery	P. C.	30 D.	— Flannel fine	0 9	1 8

MADRAS, March 7, 1832.

	Ra.	Ra.		Ra.	Ra.
Bottles	100 12	12	Iron Hoops	21	23
Copper Sheathing	300	335	— Nails	40	46
— Cakes	205	270	— Lead, Pig	42	48
— Old	250	260	— Sheet	15	15 A.
— Nails, assort.	210	220	— Millinery	10	15 A.
Cottons, chintz	20 A.	25 A.	— Shot, patent	39	36
— Muslins and Gingham	15 A.	20 A.	— Spelter	13 0	13 12
— Longcloth	10 A.	10 A.	— Stationery	7 8	7 12
Cutlery, fine	P. C.	10 D.	— Steel, English	9 6	9 9
Glass and Earthenware	10 A.	25 A.	— Swedish	9 6	17 0
Hardware	15 D.	20 D.	— Tin Plates	16 0	17 0
Hosiery	15 A.	20 A.	— Woollens, Broad cloth, fine	9 4	9 12
Iron, Swedish, sq.	35	42	— coarse	1 4	1 10
— English sq.	31	33	— Flannel	15 A.	20 A.
— Flat and bolt	21	23			

BOMBAY, April 14, 1832.

	Ra.	Ra.		Ra.	Ra.
Anchora	14	22	Iron, Swedish, bar	49 1	50
Bottles, pint	18	29	— English, do.	30	0
Coals	18	29	— Hoops	6	0
Copper Sheathing, 16-32	65	66	— Nails	14	22
— Thick sheets	64	—	— Plates	7	7 1
— Ingots	56	—	— Rod for bolts	35	45
— Bolts	59	—	— do. for nails	36	45
Cottons, chintz	—	—	— Lead, Pig	42	48
— Longcloth	—	—	— Sheet	10 A.	20 A.
— Muslins	—	—	— Millinery	10	12
— Other goods	—	—	— Shot, patent	39	36
— Yarn, No. 25 to 60	1	1	— Spelter	13 0	13 12
Cutlery, table	20 D.	—	— Stationery	7 8	7 12
Glass and Earthenware	10 D.	20 D.	— Steel, Swedish	15	0
Hardware	P. C.	—	— Tin Plates	18	0
Hosiery—hose only	25 A.	—	— Woollens, Broad cloth, fine	9 4	9 12
			— coarse	1 4	1 10
			— Flannel, fine	15 A.	20 A.

CANTON, March 17, 1832.

	Dra. Dra.	Dra. Dra.
Cottons, Chintz, 20 yds.	4 1/2 @ 6	20 @ 60
— Longcloth, 40 yds.	4 1/2 @ 5	20 @ 60
— Muslins, 20 yds.	2 1/2 @ 11	1.55 @ 1.60
— Cambrics, 12 yds.	1 1/2 @ 11	—
— Bandannas	2 1/2 @ 9	—
— Yarn, Nos. 16 to 50.	3 1/2 @ 24	—
— Rod	3 1/2 @ 24	—
	4.50 @ 4.60	—

SINGAPORE, April 5, 1832.

	Dra. Dra.	Dra. Dra.
Anchora	11 @ 14	7 @ 10
Bottles	100 3 1/2	4 N.D.
Copper Nails and Sheathing	36 @ 38	40 @ 70
Cottons, Madapolama, 25 yd. by 39 in.	24 @ 34	N.D.
— Imit. Irish	23 @ 36	—
— Longcloth	19 @ 30	—
— 38 to 40	36-37 @ 6 1/2	7 1/2
— do. do.	38-40 @ 7 1/2	8 1/2
— do. do.	44 @ 8 1/2	9
— 50 do. 10	12	12
— 54 do. 10	12	12
— 60 do. 11	13	13
Prints, 7-8 single colours	2 1/2 @ 3 1/2	—
— 9-8	3 @ 4	—
Cambric, 12 yds. by 42 to 48 in.	11 @ 21	—
Jaconet, 20	44 @ 46	2 @ 5

REMARKS.

Calcutta, April 12, 1832.—The sales of Piece Goods during the week have been rather extensive, and prices are considered on the whole better: about 4,000 pieces of Jaconets have been sold, at 2-12 to 6-5 per piece; Book Muslins, about 4,000 pieces, at 2 to 9-13; Jaconet Lappets, 700 pieces at 3-8; Book Lappets, 800 pieces, at 2-12; Assorted Lappets, 2,600 pieces at 2-1 to 2-4; Cambrics, 1,000 pieces, six-fourth, 12 yards, at 3 and 3-8 per piece; Book and Lappet Scarfs, 3,352 pieces, at 1-6 to 1-11 per piece; Calicoes, 2,000 pieces of 24 yards at 3-6 per yard. For the coarser kind of Woollens there has been some demand: of town or fine cloths, we have heard of only one small sale. The sales of Twist appear to have been about 230 bales, at 4 ans. 8 1/2 pie to 5 ans. per morah. There is also increased enquiry for the lower numbers, say 30 to 45, also for some of the higher, 120 and upwards. The demand for some sorts of Copper has been active. In Spelter, Iron, or Lead there has been little doing.

Madras, March 7, 1832.—Europe goods, with the exception of a few fresh estates and good brandy, are at our former quotations, without much enquiry; and it is apprehended that the expected supplies will not realize any thing like the present prices. Metals without improvement, and prices looking down.

Bombay, April 14, 1832.—Europe Cotton goods are without any material alteration. Cotton Yarn has been in demand, and very little now remains in the hands of importers. The following sales of Piece Goods have been made since our last, viz. 1,000 pieces Muslins at Rs. 2-8 per piece; 600 ditto ditto at 3 do.; 1,470 pieces Lappets at 3-1 per do.; 900 pieces coloured Muslins at 7 1/2 pieces 9-8 Cambrics at 4; 1,000 dozen Britannia Handkerchiefs at 2 1/2 per doz.; and 500 pieces 9-8 Furniture Prints at 7 1/2 per piece.

Canton, Feb. 16, 1832.—The following is a list of the stocks of various articles supposed to be at present in our market,—many of them exhibit a redundant supply; in consequence of which no improvement in price can be expected; viz. Cambrics 24 to 25,000 pieces; White Cotton goods, 60 to 70,000 pieces; Cotton Yarn, 3,500 to 4,000 peculs; Steel, 2,500 tubs; Iron, 80,000 peculs; Lead, 70,000 peculs; and Tin-Plates, 5,000 boxes. The Company have lately sold their investment of Cambrics at 19 dols. per piece.—March 6. The Select Committee have sold their late investment of Long Cloths, consisting of 25,300 pieces at 4 1/2 dols. per piece.—March 17. Trade here is universally very dull, and a scarcity of money is greatly complained of.

INDIA SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Calcutta, April 12, 1832.

Government Securities.		Rs. As. (Sell.)	
Buy.]	Ra. As.	Ra. As.	35 0 Prem.
Prem. 36 0	Remittable	35 0	Prem.
5 0	1st. or Old 5.	1	Class 4 0
4 0	p. Cent. Loan	3	do. 3 0
3 0	Do. Ditto	3	do. 2 8
1 8	Do. Ditto	4	do. 1 0
0 8	Do. Ditto	5	do. Par
0 4	New 5 per Cent. from	—	Par
1 12	No. 1 to 250	1	4 Prem.
2 12	2d. or Middle 5	2	4
0 12	p. Cent. Loan	2	4
0 12	4 per cent. Loan dis.	1	4
Bank Shares—Prem. 6,600 to 6,500.			
Bank of Bengal Rates.			
Discount on private bills			
Ditto on government and salary bills			
Interest on loans on deposit			

Rate of Exchange.

On London, 12 months' date,—to buy is 10d. to 1s. 10 1/2d.—to sell is 11d. to 1s. 11 1/2d. per Sa. Rs.

Madras, March 8, 1832.

Government Securities.		Rs. As. (Sell.)	
Buy.]	Ra. As.	Ra. As.	35 0 Prem.
Prem. 36 0	Remittable	35 0	Prem.
5 0	1st. or Old 5.	1	Class 4 0
4 0	p. Cent. Loan	3	do. 3 0
3 0	Do. Ditto	3	do. 2 8
1 8	Do. Ditto	4	do. 1 0
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GOODS DECLARED for SALE at the EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

For Sale 3 September—Prompt 30 November.
Tea.—Bohea, 2,000,000 lb.; Congou, Campol,
Souchong, and Pekoe, 5,000,000 lb.; Twankay,
and Hyson Skin, 1,000,000 lb.; Hyson, 300,000 lb.
—Total, including Private Trade, 8,400,000 lb.

For Sale 11 September—Prompt 7 December.
Company's.—Bengal and Coast Piece Goods.—
Carpet.

Private Trade.—Longcloths.—Sallampores.—Blue
Sallampores.—Nankens.—Silk Piece Goods.—Ban-
damoos.—Corahs.—Handkerchiefs.—Wrought Silks
—Crapes.—Damaska.

For Sale 2 October—Prompt 11 January 1833.
Company's and Licensed.—Indigo.

For Sale 22 October—Prompt 8 February.
Company's.—Bengal Raw Silk.

CARGOES OF EAST-INDIA COM- PANY'S SHIPS lately arrived.

CARGOES of the *Larkins* and *Winchelsea*, from
China; and the *Euphrates* and *Juliana*, from
Bengal.

Company's.—Tea.—Sugar.
Private Trade and Privilege.—Tea.—Raw Silk.—
Bamboo Canes.—Mats.

LIST of SHIPS Trading to INDIA and Eastward of the CAPE of GOOD HOPE.

Destination.	Appointed to sail.	Ship's Name.	Owner or Consignee.	Captain.	Where loading.	References for Freight or Passage.
Madras	1833. Oct. 1	445 <i>Henric</i>	Henry Templer	Joseph Harfield	W. L. Docks	John Pirie and Co., 3, Freeman's-ct. (Jos. L. Heathorn, 13, Birchill-la. & Tomlin & Man, 44, Cornhill.
Madras & Bengal	10 Sept. 10	447 <i>Socorro</i>	Alexander Yates	Alexander Yates	W. L. Docks	Arnold & Woollett, & Tomlin & Man. (Gleditsies, King & Co. Leadenhall- st. & Charles Moss, 9, Mark-la.
Bengal	10 Sept. 5	450 <i>Andromeda</i>	Charles B. Turbutt	Chas. B. Turbutt	E. L. Docks	James Gardner, 76, Cornhill. (Lyal, Wyllie & Co. G. C. Redman, & Donnet & Co. 7, George-yd.
Bengal	10 Sept. 15	452 <i>Thalia</i>	William H. Biden	Robert Gillies	W. L. Docks	William Abercrombie, 38, Cornhill. (Lyal, Wyllie & Co., 9, Billiter-sq. & Edw. & A. Rule, Leadmill-st.
Bengal	10 Sept. 15	454 <i>Erasmus</i>	Ingles, Forbes & Co.	Daniel Warren	W. L. Docks	John Pirie & Co., 1, Castle-ct. (Thos. L. Valde & Co. or W. H. Thos. L. Valde & Co., 5, Ganges-yd.
Bengal	10 Sept. 15	456 <i>Henry Wolsey</i>	Curling, Young & Co.	George Johnston	W. L. Docks	John Pirie & Co., 1, Castle-ct. (Thos. L. Valde & Co. or W. H. Thos. L. Valde & Co., 5, Ganges-yd.
Madras & Bengal	10 Sept. 15	457 <i>Duke of Roxburgh</i>	Wignams and Co.	James Pettie	E. L. Docks	John Pirie & Co., 1, Castle-ct. (Thos. L. Valde & Co. or W. H. Thos. L. Valde & Co., 5, Ganges-yd.
Madras & Bengal	10 Sept. 15	458 <i>Edwin</i>	Henry Templer	John O'Brien	E. L. Docks	John Pirie & Co., 1, Castle-ct. (Thos. L. Valde & Co. or W. H. Thos. L. Valde & Co., 5, Ganges-yd.
Madras & Bengal	10 Sept. 15	459 <i>Victory</i>	Christopher Bidden	Christopher Bidden	St. Kt. Docks	John Pirie & Co., 1, Castle-ct. (Thos. L. Valde & Co. or W. H. Thos. L. Valde & Co., 5, Ganges-yd.
Madras & Bengal	10 Sept. 15	460 <i>Synedra</i>	William Tindell	James Stevens	W. L. Docks	John Pirie & Co., 1, Castle-ct. (Thos. L. Valde & Co. or W. H. Thos. L. Valde & Co., 5, Ganges-yd.
Madras & Bengal	10 Sept. 15	461 <i>Royal George</i>	Wm. Moates	Robert Embleton	W. L. Docks	John Pirie & Co., 1, Castle-ct. (Thos. L. Valde & Co. or W. H. Thos. L. Valde & Co., 5, Ganges-yd.
Madras & Bengal	10 Sept. 15	462 <i>Royal George</i>	H. Fletcher and Son	Wm. Thompson	W. L. Docks	John Pirie & Co., 1, Castle-ct. (Thos. L. Valde & Co. or W. H. Thos. L. Valde & Co., 5, Ganges-yd.
Madras & Bengal	10 Sept. 15	463 <i>Tracy</i>	W. Brown	Christ. Laybourn	W. L. Docks	John Pirie & Co., 1, Castle-ct. (Thos. L. Valde & Co. or W. H. Thos. L. Valde & Co., 5, Ganges-yd.
Madras & Bengal	10 Sept. 15	464 <i>Belona</i>	Thomson and West	Philip Blair	W. L. Docks	John Pirie & Co., 1, Castle-ct. (Thos. L. Valde & Co. or W. H. Thos. L. Valde & Co., 5, Ganges-yd.
Madras & Bengal	10 Sept. 15	465 <i>Ulysses</i>	William Crawford	Wm. Crawford	W. L. Docks	John Pirie & Co., 1, Castle-ct. (Thos. L. Valde & Co. or W. H. Thos. L. Valde & Co., 5, Ganges-yd.
Madras & Bengal	10 Sept. 15	466 <i>Kennel</i>	Patrick Home	J. D. Hawell	W. L. Docks	John Pirie & Co., 1, Castle-ct. (Thos. L. Valde & Co. or W. H. Thos. L. Valde & Co., 5, Ganges-yd.
Madras & Bengal	10 Sept. 15	467 <i>Serpy</i>	Robert Brooks	Runalph Dacre	W. L. Docks	John Pirie & Co., 1, Castle-ct. (Thos. L. Valde & Co. or W. H. Thos. L. Valde & Co., 5, Ganges-yd.
Madras & Bengal	10 Sept. 15	468 <i>Caroline</i>	John Marshall	G. T. Clayton	W. L. Docks	John Pirie & Co., 1, Castle-ct. (Thos. L. Valde & Co. or W. H. Thos. L. Valde & Co., 5, Ganges-yd.
Madras & Bengal	10 Sept. 15	469 <i>Georgiana</i>	John S. Thompson	J. S. Thompson	W. L. Docks	John Pirie & Co., 1, Castle-ct. (Thos. L. Valde & Co. or W. H. Thos. L. Valde & Co., 5, Ganges-yd.
Madras & Bengal	10 Sept. 15	470 <i>Georgiana</i>	Lowry Stinger	John Bulley	W. L. Docks	John Pirie & Co., 1, Castle-ct. (Thos. L. Valde & Co. or W. H. Thos. L. Valde & Co., 5, Ganges-yd.
Madras & Bengal	10 Sept. 15	471 <i>Proctor</i>	Daniel Bragg	William Vail	W. L. Docks	John Pirie & Co., 1, Castle-ct. (Thos. L. Valde & Co. or W. H. Thos. L. Valde & Co., 5, Ganges-yd.
Madras & Bengal	10 Sept. 15	472 <i>Chili</i>	Robert Brooks	John Baker	W. L. Docks	John Pirie & Co., 1, Castle-ct. (Thos. L. Valde & Co. or W. H. Thos. L. Valde & Co., 5, Ganges-yd.
Madras & Bengal	10 Sept. 15	473 <i>Mary Ann</i>	Silas Pearce	James Jacks	W. L. Docks	John Pirie & Co., 1, Castle-ct. (Thos. L. Valde & Co. or W. H. Thos. L. Valde & Co., 5, Ganges-yd.
Madras & Bengal	10 Sept. 15	474 <i>Princess Augusta</i>	Charles Dod and Co.	Samuel Richards	W. L. Docks	John Pirie & Co., 1, Castle-ct. (Thos. L. Valde & Co. or W. H. Thos. L. Valde & Co., 5, Ganges-yd.
Madras & Bengal	10 Sept. 15	475 <i>Sir Thomas Munro</i>	John Jacob and Son	George Richards	W. L. Docks	John Pirie & Co., 1, Castle-ct. (Thos. L. Valde & Co. or W. H. Thos. L. Valde & Co., 5, Ganges-yd.
Madras & Bengal	10 Sept. 15	476 <i>Prince Regent</i>	Buckles and Co.	William Allen	W. L. Docks	John Pirie & Co., 1, Castle-ct. (Thos. L. Valde & Co. or W. H. Thos. L. Valde & Co., 5, Ganges-yd.
Madras & Bengal	10 Sept. 15	477 <i>Caroline</i>	Robert Brooks	William Parker	W. L. Docks	John Pirie & Co., 1, Castle-ct. (Thos. L. Valde & Co. or W. H. Thos. L. Valde & Co., 5, Ganges-yd.
Madras & Bengal	10 Sept. 15	478 <i>Henry Porcher</i>	George Frederick Young	John Baker	W. L. Docks	John Pirie & Co., 1, Castle-ct. (Thos. L. Valde & Co. or W. H. Thos. L. Valde & Co., 5, Ganges-yd.
Madras & Bengal	10 Sept. 15	479 <i>Elizabeth</i>	E. A. Oble	George Dixon	W. L. Docks	John Pirie & Co., 1, Castle-ct. (Thos. L. Valde & Co. or W. H. Thos. L. Valde & Co., 5, Ganges-yd.
Madras & Bengal	10 Sept. 15	480 <i>Elizabeth</i>	William Drew	David Rorburgh	W. L. Docks	John Pirie & Co., 1, Castle-ct. (Thos. L. Valde & Co. or W. H. Thos. L. Valde & Co., 5, Ganges-yd.
Madras & Bengal	10 Sept. 15	481 <i>Cygnat</i>	Charles Hall & Co.	Gilson Fox	W. L. Docks	John Pirie & Co., 1, Castle-ct. (Thos. L. Valde & Co. or W. H. Thos. L. Valde & Co., 5, Ganges-yd.
Madras & Bengal	10 Sept. 15	482 <i>Egyptian</i>	Thomas Hall & Co.	John Rols	W. L. Docks	John Pirie & Co., 1, Castle-ct. (Thos. L. Valde & Co. or W. H. Thos. L. Valde & Co., 5, Ganges-yd.
Madras & Bengal	10 Sept. 15	483 <i>Egyptian</i>	William Libburn	William Libburn	W. L. Docks	John Pirie & Co., 1, Castle-ct. (Thos. L. Valde & Co. or W. H. Thos. L. Valde & Co., 5, Ganges-yd.

LONDON PRICE CURRENT, August 24, 1832. 423 55

EAST-INDIA AND CHINA PRODUCE.

Merch.	£. s. d.	@	£. s. d.	Merch.	£. s. d.	@	£. s. d.
Barkia	2 17 0	—	3 1 0	Mother-o'-Pearl	—	—	—
Coffee	2 18 0	—	3 1 0	Shells, China } cwt. 4 8 0 @ 4 10 0			
Sumatra and Ceylon	2 13 0	—	3 0 0	Nankens	—	—	—
Bourbon	—	—	—	Rattans	—	—	—
Mocha	3 7 0	—	3 0 0	Rice, Bengal White	0 13 0	—	0 15 0
Cotton, Surat	0 0 4	—	0 0 5	Java	0 10 0	—	0 12 0
Madras	0 0 4	—	0 0 5	Safflower	0 11 0	—	0 12 0
Bengal	0 0 4	—	0 0 5	Sago	0 19 0	—	0 18 0
Bourbon	0 0 7 1/2	—	0 0 9 1/2	Pearl	0 18 0	—	0 15 0
Drugs & for Dyeing.				Saltpetre	1 12 0	—	1 14 0
Aloes, Epatica	9 10 0	—	16 0 0	Silk, Bengal Skein	—	—	—
Aniseeds, Star	3 10 0	—	—	Novi	—	—	—
Borax, Refined	4 0 0	—	4 2 0	Ditto White	—	—	—
Unrefined	3 10 0	—	—	China	—	—	—
Camphire, in tub	16 0 0	—	—	Bengal Privilege	0 12 0	—	0 16 0
Cardamoms, Malabar	0 3 8	—	0 3 10	Organine	—	—	—
Ceylon	0 1 10	—	0 2 0	Spices, Cinnamon	0 5 0	—	0 8 10
Cassia Buda	3 10 0	—	3 15 0	Cloves	0 0 10	—	0 1 6
Castor Oil	0 0 6	—	0 1 0	Mace	0 2 6	—	0 3 8
China Root	1 10 0	—	1 12 0	Nutmegs	0 2 0	—	0 3 6
Cubeba	4 4 0	—	—	Ginger	2 0 0	—	—
Dragon's Blood, ord.	—	—	—	Pepper, Black	0 0 34	—	0 0 4
Gum Ammoniac, drop	6 0 0	—	7 10 0	White	0 0 4	—	0 0 8
Arabic	2 5 0	—	3 0 0	Sugar, Bengal	0 17 0	—	1 9 0
Asafoetida	1 10 0	—	3 10 0	Slam and China	0 19 0	—	1 5 0
Benjamin, 3d Sort	5 10 0	—	12 0 0	Mauritius (duty paid)	2 10 0	—	2 6 0
Animal	3 0 0	—	12 0 0	Manilla and Java	0 18 0	—	1 5 0
Gambogium	6 0 0	—	19 0 0	Ten, Bohea	0 1 11 1/2	—	0 2 10 1/2
Myrrh	4 15 0	—	5 0 0	Congou	0 2 0 1/2	—	0 3 2 1/2
Olibanum	10 0 0	—	12 0 0	Souchong	—	—	—
Kino	0 0 4	—	0 1 0	Campol	—	—	—
Lac Lake	0 2 0	—	0 2 2	Twankay	0 2 1 1/2	—	0 2 7
Shell	4 0 0	—	5 0 0	Pekoe	0 2 2 1/2	—	0 4 0
Stick	1 10 0	—	3 0 0	Hyson Skin	0 2 2 1/2	—	0 3 2 1/2
Musk, China	1 5 0	—	2 5 0	Hyson	0 3 1	—	0 3 6
Nux Vomica	1 0 0	—	—	Young Hyson	0 3 1	—	0 3 6
Oil, Cassia	0 0 8	—	—	Gunpowder	0 4 7	—	0 5 1
Cinnamon	0 8 0	—	0 9 0	Tin, Banca	3 0 0	—	3 5 0
Cocoa-nut	0 2 3	—	0 3 6	Tortolashell	1 5 0	—	2 15 0
Cajaputa	0 0 9	—	0 1 0	Vermilion	3 0 0	—	0 3 1
Mace	0 0 3	—	—	Wax	4 0 0	—	6 0 0
Nutmegs	0 0 1 1/2	—	0 1 0	Wood, Sanders Red	15 0 0	—	20 0 0
Opium	—	—	—	Ebony	5 15 0	—	7 10 0
Rhubarb	0 1 10	—	0 2 4	Sapan	8 0 0	—	20 0 0
Sai Ammoniac	3 0 0	—	—				
Senna	0 0 6	—	0 1 10				
Turneric, Java	0 13 0	—	1 0 0				
Bengal	0 9 0	—	0 14 0				
China	0 18 0	—	1 5 0				
Galls, in Sorts	3 3 0	—	3 10 0				
Blue	3 5 0	—	3 15 0				
Hides, Buffalo	0 0 3	—	0 0 5				
Ox and Cow	0 0 3	—	0 0 8				
Indigo, Blue and Violet	0 5 9	—	0 6 3				
Purple and Violet	0 5 3	—	0 5 6				
Fine Violet	0 5 3	—	0 5 6				
Mild, to good Violet	0 4 8	—	0 5 0				
Violet and Copper	0 4 6	—	0 5 0				
Copper	0 4 3	—	0 4 6				
Consuming, mid. to fine	0 3 9	—	0 4 9				
Do. ord. and low	0 2 9	—	0 3 6				
Madras, mid. to fine	0 2 9	—	0 3 7				
Do. bad and ord.	0 1 11	—	0 2 7				
Do. Kurpah	0 2 5	—	0 4 0				
Java	0 2 3	—	0 2 8				

PRICES OF SHARES, August 27, 1832.

	Price.	Dividends.	Capital.	Shares of.	Paid.	Books Shut for Dividends.
DOCKS.						
East-India	£. 55	4 p. cent.	£. 483,750	—	—	March. Sept.
London	64	3 p. cent.	238,000	—	—	June. Dec.
St. Katherine's	75 1/2	3 p. cent.	1,352,752	100	—	April. Oct.
Ditto Debentures	104	4 1/2 p. cent.	500,000	—	—	5 April. 5 Oct.
Ditto ditto	100 1/2	4 p. cent.	200,000	—	—	June. Dec.
West-India	112	6 p. cent.	1,380,000	—	—	
MISCELLANEOUS.						
Australian	7 1/2	—	10,000	100	24	—
Carnatic Stock, 1st Class	91 1/2	4 p. cent.	—	—	—	June. Dec.
Ditto, 2d Class	83 1/2	3 p. cent.	—	—	—	June. Dec.
Van Diemen's Land Company	7	—	10,000	100	13	—

WOLFE, Brothers, 23, Change Alley.

Sugar.—This market is steady. The stock of West-India Sugar is 8,391 casks less than last year; that of Mauritius, which is 54,957 bags, is 49,119 less than last year. The deliveries of Mauritius Sugar during the past week have been 1,475 less than the corresponding week of 1831. At the India House sale, of 9,345 bags Bengal, about one-third were taken for export; the prices (except of the fine white) were 6d. to 1s. lower. The request for Mauritius Sugar is general.

Coffee.—The Coffee market is very dull.

Indigo is a little enquired for: no alteration in prices.

Cotton Wool.—The market continues to be supported; the sales comprise 730 bales Surat at 4½d. to 5d.; 50 Bengal at 4½d. Also by public sale 700 Surats at 4d. to 4½d.

Silk.—Some enquiry has been experienced for Raw Silk, the manufacturers having shewn an inclination to purchase, in the hope that the demand for the manufactured article may ultimately improve.

The Committee appointed to investigate the causes of distress in this important branch of trade and manufacture have closed their sittings, and the evidence is ordered to be printed.

Tea remains in an inactive state. Bohea, in chests, have been sold at 3s. 10½d. per lb. In Congou packages some business has been done at 4s. 0½d. Congou and Twankays remain dull. The prompt is heavy and causes languor in the market.

Spices remain almost neglected.

Wool.—By the arrival of the vessels *Jane, Surrey,* and *Lotus*, from Sydney, there have been received about 1,500 bales of Australian wool, which are to be sold the latter end of this month or beginning of September; they comprise, among others, the following approved marks:—IMCA, XX, XF, OC, WIP, &c. &c. The quality and condition of such as have been landed evince great improvement, and are beautiful specimens of colonial wool. The quantity to be brought to auction will comprise nearly 3,000 bales.

ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

Calcutta.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT, March 9.

Ramtonoo Mullick v. Ramgopal Mullick.—This case, which, from the delay and expense which have attended it, has had the beneficial effect of acting as a beacon to native suitors, to warn them of the consequences of litigation, came again before the court. The suit arose out of a dispute between the sons of Nemychurn Mullick, a Hindu of Bengal, who died in 1807, respecting the division of the very large property left by their father. Shortly after the latter's death, the younger children filed a bill against the elder; an appeal from the decision of an incidental point by the Supreme Court was prosecuted before the Privy Council,* and, after twenty-four years' litigation the following is not a final adjustment of the dispute.

The Chief Justice said, that no fresh evidence having been adduced before the master to enable him to vary his report as to the sums to be expended in the building a temple at Ombika, and in the erection of buildings at Brindabun and Juggernaut, and the master having, upon these two matters, made the same report as the former master, the exceptions to which, though overruled by this court, had been allowed on appeal to the King in Council, it was impossible for this court to support the present report, seeing that its former decision, upon precisely the same matter, had been reversed by the court above.

The court had some difficulty in respect to the sums to be allowed for shrads.† The master had reconsidered that matter, and made considerable reductions as to the shrad of the widow, and a reduction of Sa. Rs. 5,000 only as to the shrad of Nemychurn Mullick. The court above had objected, not only generally to the sums allowed for shrads, but specially also as to each shrad. Perhaps the best rule to go by was the actual expense of the shrad of Nemychurn's mother, performed by him and his brother his lifetime. The estate had been more considerable, when joint between Gourchurn and Nemychurn, than it was for some years to Nemychurn after the separation. Allowing liberally for the shrad, and taking the former expense as a criterion, Sa. Rs. 1,50,000 would be liberal for the shrad of Nemychurn, and admit of its performance upon the same scale

as that of his mother. The court had looked into Hindu law and precedent, as far as it was able, and saw nothing improper in allotting an equal sum for the shrad of the widow as for that of her husband. The total sum now allowed by the master for both came, in fact, to the same amount, being one lakh for the widow of Nemychurn, and two lakhs for Nemychurn himself, making three lakhs in all; but the reduction of Sa. Rs. 5,000 only, for the shrad of Nemychurn, seemed too little, according to the spirit of the decision of the Court of Appeal. The court must, therefore, refer it back to the master, with this direction, to report again as to the sums to be allowed for the two shrads respectively.

As to the bequest for buildings, it appears that the court above was mainly influenced, not merely by the magnitude of the expense, but by the fact, that the testator had in his life-time been contented with works less expensive than temples. It must, therefore, be sent back to the master to enquire and report what buildings it will be proper for the executors to erect at Brindabun and Juggernaut respectively—not exceeding in the cost what had been expended at those places by Nemychurn in his life-time; and also what sum will be sufficient to be expended in the building and consecration of a temple building at Ombika—not exceeding the sum expended by the testator, in his life-time, in like objects, and consecrating a temple at Bullumpore.

The construction of the Ghat on the Ganges has been disallowed altogether by the Court of Appeal. Therefore, though we see no fault to find on this head with the former master's reports—knowing as we do the habits and notions of Hindus upon these matters—we have no right to sit in judgment on the decision of a higher court, but must confine ourselves to the giving special directions upon the other points.

The defendant's exceptions, therefore, must be disallowed, and those of the complainants allowed. Costs in the usual course.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHARGES AGAINST SIR J. E. COLEBROOKE.

Resolutions.

The commissioners appointed to investigate the charges preferred by Mr. Trevelyan, under the orders of government, against Sir Edward Colebrooke, having (H)

DAILY PRICES OF STOCKS, from 26 July to 25 August 1832.

July	Bank Stock.	3 Pr. Ct. Red.	3 Pr. Ct. Consols.	3 Pr. Ct. Red.	New 1 Pr. Cent.	Long Annuities.	India Stock.	4 Pr. Ct. 1832.	India Bonds.	Exch. Bills.
26	199 200	83 83 83	82 83 83	91 91 91	90 90 90	16 16 16	199 1	101 1	1 2p	14 16p
27	199 200	83 83 83	83 83 83	91 91 91	90 90 90	16 16 16	—	101 1	1 2p	13 15p
28	—	83 84	83 83 83	91 91 91	90 90 90	16 16 16	199 104	101 1	1 2p	13 15p
30	—	84 84	83 83 83	91 91 91	90 91	16 16 16	—	101 1 1	2 3p	14 15p
31	—	83 84	83 83 83	91 91 91	90 91	16 16 16	—	101 1 1	2 3p	14 16p
Aug	—	83 84	83 83 83	91 91 91	90 90	16 16 16	—	101 1 1	2 3p	15 16p
1	—	84 84	83 83 83	91 91 91	90 91	16 16 16	—	101 1 1	3p	15 16p
3	199 200	84 84	83 83 83	91 91 91	90 91	16 16 16	200	101 1 1	3p	15 16p
4	—	84 84	83 83 83	91 91 91	91 91	16 16 16	—	101 1 1	2 3p	15 16p
6	201	84 84	83 83 83	91 92 91	91 91	16 16 16	201 1	101 1 1	2 4p	15 17p
7	200 202	84 84	83 83 83	91 92 91	91 91	16 16 16	—	101 2	3 4p	16 17p
8	201 201	84 84	83 83 83	91 92 91	91 91	16 16 16	203	101 1 1	4 5p	15 16p
9	201	84 84	83 83 83	91 92 91	91 91	16 16 16	203	101 2	4 5p	15 16p
10	200 201	84 84	83 83 83	92 92 91	91 91	16 16 16	—	101 2	4p	14 16p
11	202	84 84	83 83 83	92 92 91	91 91	16 16 16	205 6	101 2	4p	14 15p
13	202 202	84 84	83 83 83	92 92 91	91 91	16 16 16	205	102	4 5p	13 15p
14	201 202	84 84	83 84	92 92 91	91 91	16 16 16	205 6	101 2 4	—	14 15p
15	202	84 84	83 84	92 92 91	91 91	16 16 16	205 6	102 2 4	4 5p	14 15p
16	202 200	84 84	83 84	92 92 91	91 91	16 16 16	206	102 2 4	5 6p	14 15p
17	196 200	84 84	84 84	92 92 91	91 91	16 16 16	206	102 2 4	5 6p	14 15p
18	190 195	84 84	83 84	92 92 91	91 91	16 16 16	204	102	5 7p	13 15p
20	185 190	84 84	83 83	91 92 91	91 91	16 16 16	203	101 2 1	5 7p	12 14p
21	187 189	84 84	83 83	91 92 91	91 91	16 16 16	201 2	101 2	5 6p	12 13p
22	187 188	84 84	83 83	92 92 91	91 91	16 16 16	200 1	—	4 5p	11 13p
23	187 188	84 84	83 83	92 92 91	91 91	16 16 16	199 20	—	3 4p	11 12p
24	—	84 84	83 83	92 92 91	91 91	16 16 16	—	—	—	—
25	—	84 84	83 83	92 92 91	91 91	16 16 16	200	—	3 5p	11 12p

FREDERICK BARRY, Stock and Share Broker, 7, Birchin Lane, Cornhill.

* See *Asiat. Journ.* vol. xxv. p. 409.

† The shrad, or craddie, is an expensive brahminical rite performed by sons to deceased parents.

Asiat. Jour. N. S. Vol. 9. No. 34.

submitted their final report together with their detailed proceedings, the Governor General in Council proceeds to record his sentiments and decision on the case.

On several of the charges originally preferred by Mr. Trevelyan, no evidence appears to have been adduced, and some others have not been proved so as to affect Sir Edward Colebrooke.

The remaining charges (twelve in number), as noted in the margin,* with the judgment and remarks of the commissioners on each separate charge, and their general observations on the result of the inquiry, as contained in their letter of the 4th instant, are inserted in this place for the convenience of easy reference.

First Charge.—With having received various sums of money in nuzzurs from every native above the lowest rank who has been introduced to him, with hardly any exception, none of which he has brought to the public account, notwithstanding the orders of government prohibiting such appropriations, and notwithstanding the oath he had sworn in the month of May 1828, "duly to account to government for all presents or nuzzurs in money or effects of any kind which he might receive from any natives whomsoever, and not to derive, directly or indirectly, any emoluments or advantages from his office but such as the orders of the Governor General in Council do or might authorize him to receive."

Second Charge.—With having embezzled, and connived at the embezzlement of, various articles of public property from the residency Tocha Khannah, while it yet existed, and particularly with having embezzled public property to the amount of 500 rupees, on the occasion of a sale of the Tocha Khannah things in August 1827.

Third Charge.—With having permitted and encouraged his wife, Lady Colebrooke, to receive at her durbar the agents of the independent states, and all other natives officially connected with himself, and to maintain an intimate and corrupt understanding with many of them.

Fourth Charge.—With having maintained a corrupt understanding with his private servant, Ram Gopaul, whereby,

1st. He has given him his salary, although he was his private servant, and managed all his household affairs, but has allowed him to accumulate, notwithstanding, considerable wealth by corrupt and criminal practices.

2d. He (Sir Edward Colebrooke) fraudulently induced the government, in December last, to grant a pension to Ram Gopaul, by giving the Governor General in Council to understand that Ram Gopaul was the head native writer of English in the residency office, and by stating that, since his acquaintance with him, he (Sir Edward Colebrooke) had found him, "in

* Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, and 17.

every respect a valuable public officer:" although Ram Gopaul had really ceased to belong to the residency office since May 1825, and although he had performed no public duty since he became connected with Sir Edward Colebrooke.

3d. He has permitted and encouraged Ram Gopaul to maintain a close and confidential intercourse with the vakeels of the protected states, and other persons dependent on himself in his official capacity, although Ram Gopaul was his private servant only, and could have none but corrupt and criminal motives for the above intercourse.

4th. He has permitted him to hold public auctions in his own (Ram Gopaul's) house, at stated periods, for the sale of the property received in presents by Lady Colebrooke and himself.

Fifth Charge.—With having exercised his official influence to enable his son, Mr. Edward Colebrooke, to send some strings of horses to the courts of Ulwur and Bhurtpoor (those courts being subject to the superintendence and control of the resident at Delhi) and to dispose of them there; the same being in direct violation of the orders of government, and of the oath he had sworn in the month of May 1828, "not to permit any persons whatsoever to exact or receive any emolument or advantage, other than their authorized salaries or allowances, on account of any matter, or from any consideration connected with his official station."

Sixth Charge.—With having permitted and encouraged his son, Mr. Edward Colebrooke, to embezzle four annas per cent. on various remittances made by him to Neemuch and Nusserabad since March 1828.

Seventh Charge.—1st. With having received and appropriated to his own use a horse and trappings presented to him, on the 21st April 1829, by Tej Singh, the accredited agent of the rajah of Beekaneer, and with having enabled and encouraged his son, Mr. Edward Colebrooke, by the corrupt understanding he maintained with him, to embezzle 1,080 rupees from the money paid next day on the part of the rajah of Beekaneer, as a nuzzur to the Governor General.

2d. With having presented three khilats to the vakeels of the rajah of Beekaneer, on the 10th June 1829, in direct violation of the orders of government, under date the 4th of January 1828, interdicting the giving and receiving of presents in toto, and in further violation of the orders of government, under date the 13th June 1828, prohibiting the conferring of khilats on the officers of the person who receives investitures.

Eighth Charge.—1st. With having received 90,000 rupees as a present from Rao Ram Buksh, the accredited agent of

the Rao Rajah of Ulwur, on the 16th July 1828, and with having appropriated the same to his own, and his son's (Mr. Edward Colebrooke's) use.

2d. With having received, at the hands of his friend and confidant, Rao Baluk Ram, from Thakoor Akhee Sing and Rao Ram Buksh, the accredited agents of the Rao Rajah of Ulwur, 13,000 rupees, and various other sums of money, and with having appropriated the same to his own use.

3d. With having received an elephant as a present from the Rao Rajah of Ulwur, and with having presented him with a double-barrelled gun on the 17th September 1828, in direct violation of the orders of government, under date January 4, 1828, interdicting the giving and receiving of presents in toto.

Ninth Charge.—1st. With having deputed Sheo Gopaul, in an underhand and clandestine manner, to Patiala, with a double-barrelled gun, as a present to the rajah, in direct violation of the orders of government under date 4th January 1828.

2d. With having deputed Luchmundoss, in an under-hand and clandestine manner, to Patiala, with 1,600 rupees, as a present to the rajah, in direct violation of the above orders.

3d. With having received as a present from the rajah of Patiala, and appropriated to his own use, the sum of 6,000 rupees, on the 27th November 1828.

Tenth Charge.—1st. With having received 500 rupees presented to him as a *seafut*, or entertainment money, by Agha Manees, the tuhsildar of Badshapoor, on the part of the Beegum Sumroo, on or about the 2d January 1829, and with having appropriated the same to his own use.

2d. With having presented a brace of pistols and two watches to Newaub Shumsoodden Khan, at Firozpoor; and with having himself received, and allowed his wife, Lady Colebrooke, and his servant, Ram Gopaul Baboo, to receive from the newaub various presents in money, and other valuable articles, in return for the same.

3d. With having allowed his private servant, Ram Gopaul Baboo, to receive 500 rupees and a pair of shawls, from rajah Bulwunt Singh, of Tejarrah, at Firozpoor, on the 9th January 1829, and to appropriate the same to his own use.

4th. With having received 3,000 rupees as a present from rajah Bulwunt Singh, of Tejarrah, at Firozpoor, on the 10th January 1829, and with having appropriated the same to his own use.

5th. With having presented a double-barrelled gun and a brace of pistols to the Rao Rajah of Ulwur, a watch to Roop Saugor, Mullah's and Goverdhun Doss's mother, and the same to the rajah's mother; and with having received from the Rao Rajah, and appropriated to his own

use, the sum of 2,000 rupees, on or about the 14th January 1829.

6th. With having permitted his private servant, Baboo Ram Gopaul, to receive from the Rao Rajah, and appropriate to his own use, 1,700 rupees and a pair of shawls, and with having similarly permitted and encouraged his intimate friend and associate Bauluk Ram to receive from the Rao Rajah, and appropriate to his own use, a pair of shawls and 500 rupees, on the 14th January 1829.

7th. With having received and appropriated to his own use 16,000 rupees, presented to him by the ranees of Bhurtpoor during his visit to that place, on the 21st January 1829, and with having allowed his wife, Lady Colebrooke, to present to the ranees a watch, value 600 rupees, and a pair of shawls to her vakeel.

8th. With having received and appropriated to his own use 13,000 rupees, presented to him at Muttra by Dewan Heth Loll, vakeel of Sirejee Nund Koowar, about the 30th January 1829, and with having permitted his wife, Lady Colebrooke, to present Heth Loll with a pair of shawls on his taking his leave at that place.

9th. With having presented a brace of pistols to the jageedars of Seckree.

10th. With having presented a brace of pistols to the rajah of Bullub Gurb; with having permitted his wife, Lady Colebrooke, to present a pair of shawls each to his two vakeels; and with having received from the rajah, at the hands of Ram Gopaul Baboo, and appropriated to his own use, about 700 rupees, on the 5th February 1829.

Eleventh Charge.—1st. With having appropriated to himself three shawls out of a number that were presented to him by Newaub Ahmud Buksh Khan, on the occasion of his paying a visit to that chief in the month of August or September 1827.

2d. With having received at the hands of Ram Gopaul Baboo 11,500 rupees, from Newaub Shumsooddeen Khan, in consideration of the newaub's investiture, on behalf of the British government, and with having made the preparations for the investiture in a manner unprecedentedly and unnecessarily lavish and expensive.

3d. With having used his influence with Newaub Shumsooddeen Khan to present seven pairs of shawls to the ladies of the party, on the occasion of his Excellency the Commander-in-chief dining with the newaub, on the 6th February 1828, in defiance of the orders of government, which had been then lately received, interdicting the giving and receiving of presents in toto, and notwithstanding the injunctions he knew Major Macan, Persian interpreter to his Excellency the Commander-in-chief, and Mr. Clerk, assistant to the resident, had given the newaub, not to offer any presents whatever.

4th. With having sold the residency furniture and plate to Newaub Shumsooddeen Khan for 90,000 rupees; this transaction being in its nature corrupt, and being also in direct violation of the orders of government, and of the oath Sir Edward Colebrooke had sworn, not to have any pecuniary dealings whatever with any native states, princes, or chieftains, their ministers, officers, and dependents, except in the course of his public duty.

5th. With having appropriated to his private use various sums of money, which had been presented as nuzzurs to the Governor General by Newaub Shumsooddeen Khan, and others which had been presented to himself.

6th. With having permitted his wife, Lady Colebrooke, to receive from the newaub, and appropriate to her own use, a sum of fifty gold mohurs.

7th. With having permitted his wife, Lady Colebrooke, to receive and appropriate to her own use, nine trays of stuffs, presented to her by the newaub, on the occasion of Sir Edward Colebrooke paying him a visit on the 16th January 1828.

8th. With having permitted his wife, Lady Colebrooke, to receive and appropriate to her own use 1,500 rupees, in lieu of nine trays of stuffs intended to have been presented to her by the newaub, on the occasion of an entertainment the newaub gave at the residency to the European society of Delhi.

9th. With having permitted his wife, Lady Colebrooke, to receive from the newaub, at the hands of Khulus Rae, jeweller, and appropriate to her own use, a pair of golden bracelets (kurras) value 1,000 rupees.

10th. With having permitted his wife, Lady Colebrooke, to present to Newaub Shumsooddeen Khan, at the hands of Khulus Rae, jeweller, a silver milk bowl, for which Khulus Rae received from the newaub 100 rupees and a pair of shawls.

11th. With having permitted his wife, Lady Colebrooke, to sell to the newaub a pearl necklace for 5,000 rupees on the 17th January 1828.

12th. With having permitted his son, Mr. Edward Colebrooke, to receive from the newaub and appropriate to his own use, seven trays of stuffs, presented to him on the occasion of his accompanying the resident, Mr. Clerk, and Mr. Gubbins, on a visit to the newaub, on the 16th January 1828, and with having permitted Hussain Ally Beg, Mr. Edward Colebrooke's moonshce, to receive from the newaub, on the same occasion, a pair of shawls and a roomal.

13th. With having permitted his son, Mr. Edward Colebrooke, to receive from the newaub, and appropriate to his own use, 200 gold mohurs, as a bribe for the assistance he (Mr. Edward Colebrooke)

rendered the newaub on the occasion of his investiture.

14th. With having permitted his son, Mr. Edward Colebrooke, to receive and appropriate to his own use a horse and trappings, and 1,250 rupees, presented to him on the occasion of a visit he paid to the newaub.

15th. With having permitted his son, Mr. Edward Colebrooke, to receive from the newaub, and appropriate to his own use and the use of his moonshce, Hussain Ally Beg, 1,000 rupees, presented to him as a salutation on the occasion of his (Mr. Edward Colebrooke's) wife's arrival at Delhi.

16th. With having permitted his son, Mr. Edward Colebrooke, to receive from the newaub, and appropriate to his own use, about 1,500 rupees, presented to him on the birth of his (Mr. Edward Colebrooke's) son.

17th. With having permitted his private servant, Ram Gopaul Baboo, to receive and appropriate to his own use a pair of shawls, a roomal, and a *tahn* of kumkaub, presented to him by the newaub on the occasion of his accompanying the resident, Mr. Clerk, and Mr. Gubbins, on a visit to his house on the 16th January 1828.

18th. With having permitted Ram Gopaul Baboo to receive from the newaub and appropriate to his own use, the sum of 1,000 rupees.

19th. With having permitted Ram Gopaul to receive from the newaub, and appropriate to his own use, the sum of 302 rupees.

20th. With having permitted his private servant, Ram Chund Sircar, and other baboos, also his private servants, to receive 800 rupees, as a present from the newaub, and appropriate the same to their own use.

Seventeenth Charge.—1st. With having borrowed from Shoogun Chund Sahoo, at Benares, in the months of April, May, June, and July, A.D. 1827, the sum of 11,000 rupees, no part of which, nor any part of the interest, he has to this day discharged, notwithstanding there were suits in his court, and government claims pending against Shoogun Chund, to the amount of eight lacs of rupees, and notwithstanding he (Sir Edward Colebrooke) has subsequently made remittances to Calcutta to a very large amount.

2d. With having received and appropriated to his own use a tray of jewels and ten trays of valuable stuffs (eleven in all), presented to him by Shoogun Chund on the occasion of his paying him a visit to his house, on the 20th November 1827, and with having permitted his son, Mr. Edward Colebrooke, to receive and appropriate to his own use, seven trays of valuable stuffs, presented to him by Shoogun Chund, on the same occasion.

3d. With having permitted his wife, Lady Colebrooke, to receive as a present from Girdharse Loll, son of Soogun Chund, and to appropriate to her own use, two trays of jewellery and nine trays of valuable stuffs, on the occasion of her accompanying Sir Edward Colebrooke on a visit to Shoogun Chund's house, on the 17th December 1827, notwithstanding Shoogun Chund was defendant in two cases then pending in Sir Edward Colebrooke's court to the amount of upwards of seven lacs of rupees, which Sir Edward Colebrooke has not to this day decided, to the great loss and inconvenience of the plaintiffs, and notwithstanding Shoogun Chund was then a defaulter to government to the amount of a lac of rupees, and was under engagements to discharge the same at stated periods; but about this time Sir Edward Colebrooke allowed him to neglect to pay the instalment which became due, and, with Sir Edward Colebrooke's surffiance, he has never paid any since.

4th. With having made a false representation, with a view to deceive the Governor General in Council, in a letter he addressed to the judicial secretary, under date 18th December 1827, reporting on a petition presented at Calcutta by Gunga Doss, plaintiff of Shoogun Chund, in the following words: "I have been too short a time at this place to have yet adopted any private feelings towards either party, nor have I had occasion to incur any pecuniary obligations to Shoogun Chund."

5th. With having received as a present from Shoogun Chund, and appropriated to his own use, an ivory bedstead, value 3,000 rupees.

6th. With having permitted his private servant, Ram Gopaul, to receive as a present from Shoogun Chund, and appropriate to his own use, a pair of shawls, a roomal, and other articles, to the amount of 1,732 rupees and 3½ annas.

On a full consideration of the correspondence and proceedings, including the explanations submitted by Sir Edward Colebrooke, in his letter to the chief secretary, dated 14th August 1829, and his several letters subsequently received, the Governor General in Council sees no reason to dissent from the judgment and remarks recorded by the commissioners on the several charges above specified.

Without recapitulating those remarks in detail, it is sufficient to state that, in the deliberate judgment of the Governor General in Council, Sir Edward Colebrooke, the late resident at Delhi, is fully convicted of having been in the habit of accepting from natives nuzzurs in money, and other presents of value, and of having appropriated the same at his discretion to his own use, or to that of others, without accounting for the same to government, in viola-

tion of his oath of office; that he has further violated his oath of office and the positive orders of government, in the sale on several occasions of furniture, carriages, and other articles of property to natives of rank for considerable sums of money, some of those transactions being of a highly disgraceful and fraudulent description, and that, by his countenance, conduct, and example, he has permitted and enabled some of the members of his family and of his dependants to receive presents and derive undue pecuniary advantages, by loan or otherwise, from natives, in disregard of the interests of government, and of the obligations of his public duty.

The gross misrepresentations of which Sir Edward Colebrooke has been guilty, and the discreditable nature of the defence which he has set up in extenuation or justification of some of the acts proved against him, are calculated to increase and confirm the very unfavourable opinion of that officer's principles and proceedings, which the recent inquiry has necessarily impressed on the mind of the Governor General. His Lordship in Council is compelled, therefore, to discharge the painful duty of declaring Sir E. Colebrooke to be unworthy of the confidence of government and unfit for further employment, and of dismissing him accordingly from his offices of resident and commissioner at Delhi. Sir Edward Colebrooke is, moreover, suspended from the service, pending the usual reference to the Hon. the Court of Directors, with which authority it rests to pass final orders on the case. From the date on which Sir Edward Colebrooke delivered over charge of his office to Mr. Fraser, Sir Edward Colebrooke will not be permitted to receive any allowances except those of a servant out of employ, and, from the date of this resolution, he will receive no allowances whatever pending the reference to the Honourable Court.

The Governor General in Council avails himself of this opportunity of recording his high opinion of the character and conduct of Mr. Trevelyan, who has ably, honourably, and manfully discharged his duty as a public servant, and by his zealous and unremitting exertions, in the performance of a most painful and invidious task, has justly entitled himself to the warm approbation of government.

The Governor General in Council desires also to express his unqualified approbation of the judgment displayed by the commissioners, Messrs. Ewer and Macsween, in the execution of the disagreeable duty imposed upon them. His Lordship in Council's concurrence in their decision on the several charges tried before them, will be to those able and meritorious public servants the best proof of the satisfaction which their patient and impartial performance of the case committed to their

investigation has afforded to the government.

Adverting to the part taken by Mr. Colebrooke, the son of Sir Edward Colebrooke, in the disgraceful transactions which the investigation has brought to light, the Governor General in Council resolves that that individual be removed from the situation he holds on the resident's establishment, and be declared incapable of serving in any public office in future.

With reference also to the false pretences under which a pension was obtained for the resident's domestic dewan, Ram Gopaul, and to his character and proceedings as developed during the investigation, the Governor General in Council resolves that it be discontinued forthwith. The commissioners have made over Ram Gopaul to be committed to stand his trial for an act of forgery; no remarks on his other criminal acts, as established before the commissioners, are considered to be necessary.

(Signed) G. SWINTON,
Chief Secretary to the Government.

THE KHOLES.

Extract of a Letter dated Benares, March 5, 1832.—The following is a narrative of the bravest and most dashing actions ever fought in this country, by the 2d troop 3d Regt. of Light Cavalry, under command of Lieut. Hipsley Marsh and Cornet James Douglas Moffat, in a plain near the extensive village of Subburwa (then in flames), on the 23d February 1832.

The 1st and 2d troops of the 3d Regt. of Bengal Light Cavalry marched, early in February, to assist in suppressing an insurrection of the Kholes, who, to the number of 20,000 or 30,000, were plundering the districts of Palamow and Ramgur. These people are usually armed with matchlocks, bows and arrows, bucklers, battle-axes, &c. The 1st troop, commanded by Lieuts. Henry Drummond and G. A. Brownlow; and the 2d troop by Lieutenant Marsh and Cornet Moffat (Lieutenant Drummond, as senior officer, commanding the whole), amounting to 190 men, marched from Benares, rendezvoused at Sasaram, and were despatched from thence by orders of Colonel Hawtrey, early in the morning of the 10th February, to assist in protecting the Palamow districts.

After a march of severe privations and difficulties, they encamped on the 16th near an extensive village, called Leslygunge, and late in the evening of the 21st received information that a party of the Kholes were plundering in the direction of Subburwa, about twelve miles distant.

At day-break, Lieut. Marsh and Cornet Moffat, with the 2d troop, amounting to fifty-seven, were ordered to reconnoitre in

that direction, and proceeding a few miles perceived Subburwa in flames. They immediately halted and prepared for battle; and then went on at a hand canter; but on arriving up found the enemy had quitted this place, not a man of whom were to be discovered. They halted an hour, and the cornet with a few troopers was detached into an adjoining wood to reconnoitre. The party then received information from a native that the enemy were between two and three miles distant, and he volunteered his services as a guide.

They proceeded accordingly, and soon ascended an exceedingly steep and narrow pass, with very high banks on each side, almost overgrown with thick jungle, and up which they could only march in single file. On arriving at the summit, after a march of near twelve miles, to their astonishment, they discovered the plain below covered with immense bodies of men, in six divisions, of full 1,200 each, and all at dinner, estimated by our officers at about 7,000, but by the native mode of calculating these *goles* (or divisions), much exceeding that number.

Four divisions were on the left of the pass and two on the right and nearly in front. They were off their guard, and did not expect this sudden visit. Not a moment was to be lost in attacking the latter. Our men charged down at a steady but quick pace, led on by the cornet (whom accident had placed in advance), who discharged his pistols into the mass within ten paces. A most desperate struggle and conflict then commenced, hand to hand, our men cutting them down at every stroke of the sabre, and occasionally firing, till these two divisions, first attacked, gave way and fled towards the wood.

Our men were then formed into two divisions, intending to attack the other bodies, now prepared to receive them. But, they were scarcely formed, when it was perceived that the enemy, previously routed, had rallied, and were proceeding in crowds to secure the pass, several of whom had already reached it. This compelled a retrograde movement, which was made in excellent order, and the pass regained, under showers of arrows, matchlock firing, and other missiles. The conflict here became extremely desperate; but, as our men closed up, we continued to make good our retreat in the best order, all our ammunition being expended, and the nature of the ground preventing cavalry from charging. Every now and then, after clearing the pass, we trotted out 100 or 200 paces to shake and loosen the enemy, who hung upon our rear in swarms, harassing us with showers of arrows; but not the smallest spot could we find, though most anxiously looked for, to give them a single charge. They continued to harass us, and followed about seven miles before

we finally shook them off. About three miles from Leslygunge (since burnt by the Kholes) we met the 1st troop coming to our assistance. Lieut. Marsh was wounded in the face by an arrow, and Cornet Moffat's horse was wounded. We had six men killed and two horses (one of which had his neck nearly severed in half by one blow of a battle-axe), and six men and six horses wounded. We continued our retreat, and marched to Manatto, as it was impossible with our small number to cope with such a host.

The second troop was on horseback nearly twenty-four hours, and marched fifty miles, besides fighting full two hours. The enemy by reports lost a chief, and 316 men killed and wounded. We halted on the 27th at Jerassy, and have since taken several prisoners—126 in all.

The 2d troop have gained the greatest credit by this brilliant affair. Every officer and man fought with the most desperate and determined courage, and their masterly retreat, after the awful struggle in the pass, caused universal admiration even in their enemy, who shewed no want of bravery themselves, and some military conduct in efforts to cut off our retreat and attempts to get possession of the pass. They were evidently panic-struck at our sudden appearance and attack; but recovered and behaved with great bravery when the smallness of our number became known.

One of our men killed was a jemadar who had conducted himself with distinguished bravery. He fell dead from his saddle, pierced with an arrow through the heart, after regaining the crown of the pass. Our ammunition being expended, the enemy were able to take a steady aim without any return from us, and it was here we suffered most.

A private letter, dated March 27, says: "The insurrection may now be considered entirely quelled. About 700 or 800 of these misguided people have lost their lives."

FUNDS OF SUITORS IN THE SUPREME COURT.

The amount of the funds in the general treasury, belonging to suitors of the Supreme Court, on 31st December 1831, was 97,84,191 rupees, or nearly one million sterling!

THE EX-RAJA OF NAGPORE.

The Lahore *ukhbar* contains an account of an attempt made to interest Runjeet Singh in the fate of the ex-*raja* of Nagpore. It occurs amongst other less noticeable matter:—

"Two peons came from Jhoupore, and presented a despatch from their master, the *raja* of that place. The maharajah, on being made acquainted with the con-

tents thereof, which related to the *raja* of Nagpore, felt highly indignant, and declared that if they (the peons) presumed to bring any further letters from the *raja* of Jhoupore they should be punished; and the men were directed to leave his *durbar* immediately, each receiving ten rupees for travelling charges. The *raja*, in reply to the above despatch, peremptorily desired the *raja* of Jhoupore not to write to him again on the subject of the ex-*raja* of Nagpore, since between him and the British government existed intimacy and friendship: with the view of evincing the sincerity of his alliance the *raja* directed his moonshiee to send copies of the Jhoupore *raja*'s letter and of his answer thereto for the information of the Governor General."

REPORTS OF CASES IN THE SUDDER DEWANNY ADALUT.

We have long desired to have it in our power to publish reports of the proceedings of the Sudder Dewannee Adawlut and other local tribunals, but have been deterred by the difficulties experienced. These we have lately made another attempt to overcome, and present our readers with our first essay. We cannot promise that we shall succeed in procuring interesting reports; but, should we find in our progress that facilities increase, we shall continue to present them to our readers. In this case it is the intention of the proprietors of this paper to establish a periodical paper expressly for the reception of reports of interesting cases decided by, and proceedings held before, any of the local courts of justice and revenue authorities. The imperfect reports this day published are compiled from rough notes and information collected at the Sudder Dewannee by a native employed by us for that purpose.—*Beng. Chron. Mar. 29.*

TREATMENT OF NATIVES.

Not to mention many minor points in which this sort of treatment is visible, we shall notice a systematic contumely invariably thrown upon the natives whenever there is any occasion to hold an epistolary communication between them and the officers of government, whether civil or military. It is too notorious to require any proof, that all letters directed by these public functionaries, in their official capacity, do not contain the usual complimentary address of 'Sir,' nor are they concluded with the customary phrases of 'your obedient servant.' This practice, we believe, obtains in every department of the service; and so great is the pertinacity with which it is adhered to, that should it ever happen by mistake that the word 'Sir' is introduced by the clerks in a letter addressed to natives, it is instantly struck out by their superiors. Of every rank, Christians, we believe, are honoured with the usual com-

plimentary address; but a native, let his rank be what it may, is considered unworthy of being thus addressed. Of this we can speak from personal experience and from personal feeling. As far as we are aware, there is no government order on the subject, and we rather think it is a private understanding among the public functionaries of the state to keep up an invidious and unjust distinction. A remarkable instance of this occurs in the conduct of the secretary of the bank of Bengal and the commercial accountant, both of which offices are generally held by the same individual. In the former of these capacities, he takes more of the nature of a secretary to a commercial firm, this officer addresses the natives with the usual address; but in his latter capacity, which is purely a government employ, he leaves out this on such occasions.

Now, what is this but stigmatizing a whole nation with an invidious distinction, and that, too, done by the government functionaries in every department of the public service? Even in the Board of Trade, which has no judicial or territorial control, this practice is invariably adopted. It is needless for us to accuse individuals, when government itself, whether by a positive enactment or sufferance, allows a particular class of subjects to be thus proscribed by its public officers. We really wonder that Lord William Bentinck, who has already removed many of the invidious distinctions that had been suffered for years to gall the natives, should not have as yet noticed this one. Perhaps he is not aware of this practice. It is natural that the subjects will follow the example of their rulers; we should not therefore wonder that there is so much cause of complaint against the Europeans in this regard. Had government followed a different course, and caused their servants to treat all classes and to address them in the same manner, we are sure the Europeans would never have carried their contempt of the natives to so high a degree.

The invidious distinction in regard to the admission of the conveyances of natives within the government-house grounds, which we some time ago noticed, yet continued in full force. At the time of Warren Hastings, the natives used to be treated in a very different manner. Raja Raj Bulah was at that time the senior member of the Revenue Board, on a salary of 5,000 rupees, and had, according to the rules of that period, a seat in the council, and was not unfrequently visited by the Governor-General on occasions of public business.—*Reformer*, Mar. 28.

HINDU LAWS OF INHERITANCE.
A native called on me, who seems convinced of the truth of the Christian religion, and declares that the Hindu law respecting the entailment of property is the

only thing which prevents his offering himself as a candidate for baptism. It is to be feared that the law, as it now stands, is a great impediment to the spread of the Gospel among the richer natives, as the certain prospect of losing their property prevents their thinking steadily about religion. The person above-mentioned states, that if he neglect to light the funeral pile, after the decease of the parent, and perform the funeral idolatrous ceremonies, he shall lose his caste; and when caste is lost he shall no longer have any claim upon his property.—*Journ. of Mr. Sandys*, Miss. Reg., August.

FESTIVAL OF JUGGERNAUT.

"In a village two miles from our premises (at Burdwan), there is a car of Juggernaut. Three weeks ago (August 1831) the Hindoos celebrated Juggernaut's festival, and carried the car about in triumph. In the evening we heard that three men were killed under the car; whether they were thrown under the wheels by the pressure of the crowd, or whether they laid themselves down willingly, we could not ascertain; the first case seems probable. When the crowd saw the victims lying in their blood, they became frightened, and all of them took flight. The following morning I drove to the place with Mr. Deerr. The corpses were still lying on the spot where the wheels had crushed them; the people seemed quite unconcerned about the fatal event; a fire was kindled at the side of each body, which presented a frightful sight. The wheels had crushed the thigh of one man, and snapped in two the knee of a fine boy of fifteen years old, and another wheel went over his head. The widow of one of the deceased was sitting at his side, in deep silence, staring at the dead corpse."—*Journ. of Mr. Waitbrecht*, *Ibid*.

TRIAL BY JURY.

The Bengal Hurkaru of the 16th April, contains a report of the meeting held for the purpose of taking into consideration the expediency of petitioning Parliament for a legislative enactment to enable parties in civil actions at law to have their causes tried by a jury, at the option of either plaintiff or defendant.

NATIVE CHRISTIAN COMMUNITY.

Mr. Wilkinson (missionary) with the advice and assistance of some Christian friends, has undertaken the formation of a Christian community at Gorseah. Much difficulty is found in obtaining employment for natives who embrace Christianity; and it is to obviate this that the present undertaking has been entered on. If judiciously conducted, considerable advantage may, under the Divine blessing, be expected from it; but much discern-

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Asiatic Intelligence.—Calcutta.

A33

ment, vigilance, caution, and firmness, will be called for to secure the object in view. It is also requisite that the missionary should carefully abstain from unduly involving himself in secular affairs, lest he should be withdrawn from, or rendered less devoted to, his peculiar and spiritual duties.

Mr. Wilkinson states that he had obtained from government a grant of 1,000 begahs of waste land on a lease of fifty years. Of this quantity, about 300 begahs had been cleared, and a bazar erected. The cleared ground is rented to native Christians. It was in contemplation to appoint a catechist to conduct public worship, and to read to travellers passing and repassing. Mr. Wilkinson considers the late regulation of government for granting waste land to Europeans, on a lease for fifty years, as affording great facilities for the propagation of Christianity.—*Miss. Reg.* August.

ENTERTAINMENT TO SIR EDWARD AND LADY BARNES, AT DELHI.

On the 9th March, the brigadier and officers stationed at Delhi gave an entertainment, at the residency, to Sir Edward and Lady Barnes. At seven o'clock the company began to arrive, and at eight about 120 sat down to dinner. There were present, besides Sir Edward and Lady Barnes, Mr. Martin, the ex-resident, Colonels Stevenson, Torrens, Churchill, and other public functionaries belonging to his Excellency's camp; and a great display of female beauty and fashion.

THE NEW ADJUTANT GENERAL.

We understand that Lieut. Colonel Beatson proceeds by dawk to-day to join the head-quarters of his Excellency the Commander-in-chief, and take charge of his office of adjutant general of the army.—*Ben. Hurk.* April 4.

REDUCTION OF THE ARMY.

The *India Gazette* of March 28, advertising to the reduction of the strength of the Bengal army, and its present insufficiency, as respects numbers, has the following remarks:—

"We formerly showed, that the strength of a native regiment, exclusive of officers, &c., had been reduced from 1,200, which it was in 1825, to 640, which it is in 1832. The maximum of 1,200 was fixed by General Orders, 23d January 1825, and this number continued to be the maximum until May of the same year, when twelve extra regiments were raised by the order of government, and the number of sepoy in each regiment was again reduced to 1,000. Eighty regiments were on the strength of the army till March 1826, when six of them were again reduced. Through-

Asiat. Jour. N. S. Vol. 9. No. 34.

out the year 1825, the whole numerical strength of the regular native infantry did not fall below 92,800 men, and during a great part of the year it considerably exceeded that number. Thus, on the 1st of January 1825, there were 68 regiments or 98,000 men of all ranks; on the 23d of that month, orders were issued for raising the number of men to 113,840; and in May of the same year, the number of regiments was raised to 80, and the strength of the army reduced to 92,800: it continued so to the end of the year. Contrast either the smallest or the largest number of 1825 with the present total of regular native infantry of all ranks, viz. 55,648 men, and our statement of an enormous reduction will be fully borne out. No one, who knows any thing of the matter, will suppose or assert that this reduction was made in consequence of the cessation of hostilities with the Burmese. How many regiments of regular Bengal infantry were actually engaged in that war? Besides, two regiments of native infantry now hold posts, created since the close of the war, on that frontier; and, in addition, the whole force at Mhow is furnished from the Bengal troops. These would nearly balance the return of troops from the Arracan campaign, and certainly leave few to be disbanded as no longer necessary.

"Considering the position which we occupy in this country, and the tenure by which it is held, the reduction of 58,192 regulars from an army of 113,840, besides the reduction of about 30,000 irregulars and provincials, is well fitted to excite the deepest anxiety. In the event of an invasion of our northern frontier by the Russian autocrat or any other power, from whence could an army of 10,000 or even 8,000 regular sepoys be drawn to assemble in advance of Meerut or Kurnaul? Is there in the service a regiment that could bring above 600 effective bayonets into play? At such a crisis could troops be withdrawn from Oude? How many regiments could be taken from Rohilcund? Could Delhi and its magazines be left without protection? Could the western provinces be left without a force; or the fortresses of Allyghur and Agra be drained of their garrisons? Other places might be mentioned; and, moreover, the want would be immediately felt of a military force to enable the civil authorities to collect and protect the revenue. These are facts that speak for themselves to all who can understand their language; and independent of the necessity of a larger military force for purposes of internal administration, the case of external invasion, which we have supposed, is neither impossible nor improbable. The advance of the Russian frontier and the extension of Russian influence to the south and east are, year after year, removing the most formidable

(1)

able natural obstacles; and in the subjugation of Poland may be seen the first step to a simultaneous invasion of western Europe and of British India by Russia."

OVER-PRODUCTION OF INDIGO.

Two long articles appeared last week in the *India Gazette* and *Hurkaru*, on the subject of the over-production of indigo, the most interesting object of our agricultural exports. One paper has attempted to shew, from statements given in a Calcutta price-current, that the natives are growing indigo at a cost of 75 rs. per maund, while the cost of indigo made under European superintendence is not under 185; that, consequently, the former class must gradually absorb the whole cultivation; for, assuming native indigo now to sell at an average price of 90 rs. per maund, there is a profit of 15 rs., while the European-manufactured indigo of the past season, costing 185, and selling at an average of 115, taking the quantity at 107,850 maunds, will have occasioned the enormous aggregate loss of 75½ lakhs of rupees. At the same time, it is assumed, that by next October there will be a stock of 158,000 maunds, or about 45,000 chests, in the London warehouse, always increasing until the exports to Great Britain shall be reduced below 67,000 maunds, to which the writer limits "the effectual demand of Great Britain for foreign and domestic consumption" of Bengal indigo, with some prospective allowance, however, for a probable falling-off of supply from Madras, Manilla, Guatemala, &c.

This would be a very appalling state of things; but the *Hurkaru* has well argued, that if the natives have so much advantage over Europeans, their apathy is at least passing strange; and still more strange is it that, in many cases, they should themselves employ Europeans and East-Indians in the superintendence of their factories; and, above all, that their own cultivation should have declined during the past season in a ratio greater than that of Europeans. The fallacy, as to the cost of production, seems to be two-fold; in the one case we know it to be much under-rated; 75 rupees per maund being the cost of either a very inferior quality, or of some small batch of good and middling indigo, favoured by a very unusual concurrence of every possible advantage; and even so, we will not admit it to comprise more than the simple outlay of the season, without reference to capital embarked in the concern for vats, isarabs, good-will, balances irrecoverable, &c. All these items, however, with agency interest and commissions, we take to be comprehended on the other side; and yet the estimate in our opinion must very far exceed the reality. An estimate of this kind was

made by one of our most intelligent merchants, in 1825, a period of high prices, when economy gave way to the desire of extending the cultivation in every factory; and the result was that, inclusive of Oude and other up-country indigo, then raised at great expense, about 167 rupees would be an average saving price. There may have been seasons when 180 or 190 would barely cover; but during the same periods we have seen prices always average more than 200, and once (1826-7) above 270. It is only since 1829, that the average cost above assumed has had to contend with prices under 200. Since that year, however, economy and retrenchment in every way have been the order of the day, and the seasons have favoured the exertions of the planters in a very remarkable degree; and we believe we should not be very wide of the mark if instead of 185 we assumed 120, or, with agency charges, perhaps 130, as the entire average expense of production in factories under European management during the past year; and we might safely predict a further economy of 20 rupees per maund in the produce of the current season, supposing it to be (as there is some cause to hope) equally favourable. If we are right in this opinion, there is an end to the alarm which the statement in question was calculated to excite in the minds of all persons connected with the support of European indigo factories. The real difference between the cost of native and European indigo we take to be somewhere about 15 or 20 rupees per maund; a difference nearly corresponding with the difference in the sale-price. We have collected some data which, though incomplete, lead us to assume 120 rupees per maund to be about the average selling price of the whole crop of last season.

It may be urged against us, that we too have overlooked the capital embarked in the stock of the several concerns. We have not overlooked it: we are ready to admit that perhaps no net income has been obtained by indigo-planters in the mass during the last two years; we will go further and admit, that their prospective valuations of their several concerns ought to be very different from what they were in 1828, perhaps 50 per cent. lower; but really good factories, well favoured by situation and circumstances, must already have cheapened their cost in vats, &c., by a large return of profit in good years; and he that has paid for the good-will, by purchasing at valuations founded on the permanency of high prices and low cost of production, things which rarely go together, is a loser by a speculation that has nothing to do with the question of present cost and return.

A very important feature in the estimate of prices seems to have escaped attention;—the influence of the precious metals by

their abundance or scarcity. That influence is silent, but not the less certain; it must operate even in that country which, while fluctuations existed elsewhere, should, through some accident, continue to hold undisturbed the same quantity of those metals. England is at this time their grand emporium perhaps; the stock of silver (and not improbably that of gold too), was never greater in England than it is now; but since the year 1810, when the revolutionary movements in every part of Spanish America checked their production, or rather since 1814 (for in the first few years the falling-off in production was nearly compensated as to the rest of the world, by the retirement of European capital from those colonies,) the annual supply of gold and silver has declined more than one-half, taking an average of the whole period; and although it should now be somewhat greater, say perhaps two-fifths of what it was in the first ten years of the present century, yet, with reference to the increased wealth and population of Europe and the United States, it may still not meet half the present demand, or, in other words, every ounce of gold and silver, considered as money, may now represent more than double the value in commodities which it represented in 1814. We have seen that prices all over the world have for some years had the same tendency to decline. Accidents and artificial circumstances long supported that of indigo, after coffee and cotton and sugar and wheat and wool and iron and hemp,—the produce of the tropics and the agricultural produce of Europe,—had fallen in a ratio proximately corresponding with the deficiency of the precious metals; and we must not expect that one particular object of our local affections will be exempted from the common fate of all.

Before we close this article, we will notice an error of the *Hurkaru*, in assuming the aggregate crops of the last years, less the increase of stock in the London warehouses, to represent the consumption of Europe during the same period. The consumption of the Gulph and of the United States, and a small local consumption and loss of weight, together absorbing full 25,000 maunds, are wholly omitted. These deducted, the demand in Europe, upon the data given in the *Hurkaru*, would appear to be 85,000 maunds per annum, instead of 110,000. The Calcutta market price-current, and thence the *India Gazette*, assume it to be 67,000, apparently exclusive of direct exports to France. But the *India Gazette* has it that, in twelve years from 1819, when the warehouses are assumed to have been empty, a stock of 40,000 chests had accumulated in London. That there is here a palpable error will be seen by the following statement, in which

are included other matters of interest connected with the subject.

Bengal Crop in Maunds.	Average Price of Mark H.M.	Stock on 31st July.	Deliveries each Year.
1819 .. 1,07,000	July. s. d.	—	—
1820 .. 72,000	— 6 9	21,419	20,706
1821 .. 90,000	— 7 9	11,189	15,920
1822 .. 1,13,000	— 11 0	6,494	12,800
1823 .. 79,000	— 9 0	14,577	15,172
1824 .. 1,10,000	— 11 6	9,121	15,791
1825 .. 1,44,500	— 11 3	17,948	19,683
1826 .. 90,400	— 8 0	22,368	19,748
1827 .. 1,49,285	— 11 0	21,027	17,370
1828 .. 96,500	June. 7 6	30,970	26,335
1829 .. 1,46,000	—	31,200	20,415

Hence it appears that, in nine years from 1819, the stock increased only 9,800 chests instead of 40,000 chests, upon an average production of 116,000 maunds, shewing a positive demand (and that too at prices averaging high) to the extent of about 112,000 maunds, or say 110,000, allowing for increased stock in France. We do not think an average crop, on the present scale of outlay and prices, will reach 110,000 maunds. The prospect, therefore, when narrowly examined, so far from threatening ruin to the planters en masse, is rather of a cheering nature. We believe, and most sincerely do we hope, that the crisis in their affairs is over, and that good management and relentless economy will ere long bring them again bright days of prosperity.—*Cal. Gov. Gaz. Mar. 29.*

The *Calcutta Market*, a weekly price-current, of the 19th March, gives the imports of indigo from the interior, up to the 17th inst., 119,967 factory mds., the exports 117,265 f.mds.: the season was about to close. From the decline of prices in Europe, this work suggests seriously the necessity of an extensive reduction in the cultivation of indigo. The produce of the year 1831-32 will reach 1,21,000. The work contains the following statement of the comparative value of production and realization of the crop of the past year, showing a loss of Sa. Rs. 76,91,900 or about £750,000.

Produce of 1831-32:	
European 107,850 mds. at 185 Sa. Rs. 1,99,59,250	
Native... 13,150 do. at 75	9,86,250
121,000	Sa. Rs. 2,09,38,500
Returns:	
Eur. prod. 107,850 mds. at 115 Sa. Rs. 1,24,02,750	
Nat. prod. 13,150 do. at 90	11,83,500
121,000	Sa. Rs. 1,35,86,500
Deduct wastage, at 2½ per cent. ..	3,59,650
	1,32,46,600
Difference, being apparent loss, Sa. Rs.	76,91,900

Madras.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT, April 4, 1832.

Addapully Causay Chitty v. the Hon. East-India Company and Mr. Sullivan. This was a case of great importance; the facts are thus stated in the *Madras Gazette*:

The plaintiff was, in 1805, appointed, under Mr. Garrow, then collector of Coimbatore, public-cash-keeper. In January 1815, Mr. Garrow, being ill, left his station, when Mr. Whish, and shortly afterwards Mr. Savery, respectively acted as collectors, until August, when Mr. Bell was appointed to act. At this time, complaints were made against the plaintiff; an investigation took place, and the plaintiff was suspended. Mr. Garrow died in September, when the defendant, Mr. Sullivan, was appointed collector, and was, with the late Sir Thomas (then Colonel) Munro, appointed special commissioner to investigate the charges brought against the plaintiff and to inspect the accounts. On their arrival at Coimbatore, the investigation under the commission commenced, and the plaintiff was immediately arrested under a charge of embezzling the public money to the amount of 42,000 pagodas. On his refusal to refund this sum he was continued in arrest in his own house, and subsequently sent to the zillah gaol of Coimbatore; his property was then attached, sold, and realized to a large amount, though, by the plaintiff's statement, not the full value. Another demand was made against the plaintiff for the sum of 1,70,000 pagodas, and he continued in gaol till the 12th April 1817, when he was released on giving security to the amount of 1,86,471 pagodas. In 1816, Mr. Sullivan preferred an indictment in the zillah court of Coimbatore against the plaintiff, charging him with embezzling, conniving at the embezzlement by others, and fabricating false receipts. The plaintiff was acquitted. In January 1817, the plaintiff commenced a suit in the provincial court against Mr. Sullivan and Col. Munro, when the court struck out the name of Munro, and the plaintiff, as he stated, found he could not obtain justice, and dismissed the suit. The plaintiff was, shortly after his liberation on bail, again imprisoned, and still continues in confinement for costs, and for all claims against him with a charge of 12 per cent. interest, after giving credit for the amount for which his property realized. The Company demurred for want of equity, which was over-ruled. Mr. Sullivan answered the bill, and justified his acts under the Regulations, as the collector of Coimbatore. Sir Thomas Munro demurred to the bill, which was allowed. The bill was afterwards amended, and the name of Sir Thomas Munro struck out. They then

filed a plea, which was disallowed with costs, and subsequently filed an answer, justifying the acts of the collector by reason of his acting under the Regulations, and insisting that the subject in dispute being matter of revenue, the Supreme Court had no jurisdiction.

Mr. Savage appeared for the plaintiff; the Advocate General, Mr. Bathie, and Mr. C. Teed, for the defendants.

The cause was heard on the 22d, 23d, 24th, and 26th days of March; and judgment given this day, to the following effect.

Sir Ralph Palmer (Chief Justice).—This case now comes before the court under different circumstances from what it was when heard on demurrer and plea. It appears now that the acts complained of were done by Mr. Sullivan as collector, and not as commissioner in conjunction with Sir Thomas Munro, as alleged by the bill. When this case was on before, the Regulations of government were not sufficiently before the notice of the court. The particular Regulations, on which the government relied, are now set forth, and are in the answer of Mr. Sullivan; but I can find nothing in the late decision in the Privy Council, on the case appealed from Bombay, to establish that this court is bound to notice the regulations of the provincial courts, unless they are set forth or particularly referred to. By the Act of the 21st Geo. III., this court has no jurisdiction over matters concerning the revenue, or acts done under the regulations of the Governor in Council; and the question is, whether the acts complained of come within the Acts of Parliament, as being revenue; for the allegations in the bill respecting the illegality of the regulations, and the necessity of their being registered in this court, which were most improperly introduced into the bill, have been, as I think, most properly abandoned by Mr. Savage, the counsel for the plaintiff. I do not think that the matters complained of do immediately come under the head of revenue, as did the cases at Bombay relating to the seizure of crops for kists and duties on toddy; so in the cases at Calcutta, where a bill was filed for a discovery of acts done by a collector. The matters complained of do not, in my opinion, concern the revenue, were they done according to the usage and practice of the country. The plaintiff, however, complains of acts alleged to have been done, under the authority of government, by one of its officers, on the ground of alleged embezzlement on his part, and this, strictly speaking, could be no more directly concerning the revenue, than any speculation on the Company. Now, do the acts complained of, or do they not, concern the collection of revenue? If such a construction can be put on it, this

court has no jurisdiction to interfere. The 21st Geo. III. was passed to prevent collectors being harassed in the execution of their duty, and to enable the government to collect their revenue without any interference on the part of the supreme court; otherwise the government might be prevented from reaping the fruits of their revenue, if the supreme court could entertain jurisdiction, when almost every disputed case would come into this court, and the evils attempted to be done away with would be in full force. I think that acts done in the collection of the revenue, embrace all acts of speculation and embezzlement, by persons concerned in the collection of the revenue, from the highest to the lowest; and it is not necessary for the court to enquire in which way the embezzlement was effected; if it was, the mischief to the government would be the same. It was contended by Mr. Savage, that the fact of the embezzlement should be proved by the defendants; but I think not so; for if so, then every quarrel would be brought here as to whether particular property is a part of the revenue or not, and the court cannot try that fact, not having any jurisdiction: and this case may be considered similar to courts of common law trying whether prize or no prize, on the discussion of the jurisdiction of the Admiralty courts. And the case of "*Brown v. Bagshaw*," in *Precedents in Chancery*, which was not cited in the arguments, has a very strong bearing on this case. To oust this court of jurisdiction, on the ground of revenue, it was contended that the acts done, must be done according to some regulation: this does not mean that every direction on the face of the Regulations must be complied with; for if a person, deputed to attach the property of a defaulter, should omit some of the subordinate acts mentioned in the Regulations, such as giving the usual notice, or omit some of the items in the inventory of the goods attached, it would not alter the case. If the court could then interfere, they might as well sweep away all the Regulations. The meaning of the words "according to the Regulations," as regards the jurisdiction of this court, must be "acts done under the Regulations;" or no act could be done without this court being called upon to interfere by injunction, to restrain proceedings of collectors; and in ninety-nine cases out of one hundred, we might be holding British subjects, who have only been in some degree instrumental in the acts complained of, responsible, when we could not touch the principal parties, they being natives. I read the restriction to ~~apply to~~ acts done according to the Regulations; and all we have to inquire is, ~~whether~~ the acts done were done under the Regulations? and do the Regulations

apply to the case in question? The Regulation 33 of 1802 was made to prevent the embezzlement of the revenue; and the remedy for any abuse, extortion, or irregularity of subordinate agents, is a question to be tried in the provincial court. Supposing it was necessary to inquire into the acts of Mr. Sullivan, so far as he was personally concerned, his acts were strictly in accordance with the Regulations. By the section 4 of Reg. 33 is defined the mode in which demands are to be made; upon the facts of this case must we not believe that all this has been done? And in his answer he states that a demand was made. Section 5 gives power to the collector to apprehend the person, and attach the property of the defaulter; there is no allegation in the bill that the attachments were not according to the Regulations, and Mr. Sullivan says they were. Section 6th directs the sale of the property to liquidate the arrears of the revenue in the mode prescribed. The plaintiff has alleged in his bill that neither himself nor any of his family were permitted to take an inventory of the property seized. In the bill, also, the plaintiff says, that no demand was made until fourteen days after his imprisonment; although there is no allegation in the bill that the mode of proceeding on the attachment was irregular. Mr. Sullivan swears that he acted according to the Regulations, and there is no evidence to the contrary. Now, admitting all the facts stated in the bill to be true, it would not give this court jurisdiction; however gross the acts of the persons employed in the seizure and sale of the property of the plaintiff might be, they were all natives, and this court has no jurisdiction over persons being natives, who are at Salem. The plaintiff says, that before any of the proceedings were commenced against him, he was dismissed; but I do not think this material, nor has it been proved; one witness says he was dismissed in August, and another in September. The statement in the bill is, that Mr. Bell dismissed him before Mr. Garrow's death, when Mr. Sullivan was appointed collector; if any thing could turn on this point, it does not appear to be sufficiently alleged or proved; but, in my opinion, if it had been proved, nothing could have altered the case. I am of opinion that the acts complained of were done under the authority of the Regulations, and that this court has no jurisdiction to interfere. The bill must, therefore, be dismissed, and dismissed with costs.

Sir R. Comyn. It is desirable that such a case as this should be brought forward in all its branches, and I am glad that it has been so. It first appeared on demurrer, when the court overruled the demurrer. It came on again on a plea of the Regulations, which was disallowed, because the

Regulations were not particularly alluded to or set forth; and that if the Company chose to avail themselves of their Regulations, it was not sufficient to say there were such Regulations, but they ought to have pointed them out to the court; and without this being done, I am of the same opinion I was when the plea was argued, and shall so continue, until I am set right by a higher authority. I have some difficulty in discovering the difference intended by the Regulation between "matters concerning the revenue," and "matters done in the collection thereof;" however, in this case, I do not consider it necessary to enter on the discussion. It was the desire of the Legislature at home that the three Supreme Courts should have the same jurisdiction and powers. The first argument raised by the Advocate General is untenable, that by having once proceeded in the zillah court, he is prevented from proceeding here. The proceedings in the zillah court were put a stop to by the plaintiff. But I am inclined to think the other objection of the Advocate General,—that is, admitting the plaintiff has a right to come into this court, he ought to come in on the plea side,—has more weight in it, but only as against Mr. Sullivan; for as against the Company, I think a suit in equity is the right course; as against Mr. Sullivan, he might have had an action for money had and received; he knew what his property was, and has stated it and the value of it in his bill; though, as against the Company, on the ground that money belonging to the plaintiff had come into their hands, through the intervention of their servants, I think the plaintiff would be entitled to an account. But it is not necessary to go any further on this point; for as the plaintiff has come into the wrong court, it matters not on which side. Mr. Savage's objection that, being dismissed, he is not subject to the Regulations, is a most mischievous doctrine, for if such was the case, a dishonest servant, after committing any peculation, would get his discharge and be able to set the Regulations at defiance. But there is nothing to shew that the plaintiff was dismissed; it only appears that he was suspended during the investigations respecting his alleged misconduct. The question is, whether the acts complained of were done in the collection of the revenue, under Regulations duly passed by the Governor in Council; and if it appears so, I agree with my Lord Chief Justice, that this court has no power to interfere. As to this being revenue, the charge of embezzlement laid is, that he took money which had found its way into the collector's cash-chest, and was intended to form a part of the Company's revenue; and if he is guilty of embezzling this, he is guilty of embezzling the Company's revenue. Whether the plaintiff was accused

right or wrong, we have no power to inquire; and it would be a most mischievous doctrine to hold that, in a case like this, the court could inquire into acts done by collectors up the country. We have here a collector of revenue prosecuting a Company's servant for embezzling the revenue; and, in order to oust this court of jurisdiction, it is only necessary to shew how it is question of revenue. The question, in this case, is, not whether the plaintiff ought to have his property seized in the manner alleged, but whether this is the proper court to try the question; or whether this court has jurisdiction? There is a court open which is competent to try this question; the plaintiff knew this and tried his luck there, but discontinued. If the court sees that this is a question of revenue, the court cannot interfere. I think the plaintiff has come to the wrong court, and that his bill must be dismissed with costs.

There is a woful falling-off in the business of the court; and to shew this we have only to state, that on Monday the court adjourned at twelve o'clock, and did not meet again until Wednesday; it was adjourned again at an early hour until Friday, when a few motions of course were disposed of, which did not occupy the time of the court more than a quarter of an hour.—*Mad. Gaz. Mar. 31.*

DISTURBANCE AT BANGALORE.

We mentioned (see p. 43) that a disturbance had taken place at Bangalore, in consequence of the feelings of some Mahomedans there having been outraged by the profanation of their mosque. We have since heard that, in consequence of this pollution, the followers of Mahomed have abandoned their place of worship, and the government, to appease their feelings, have agreed to build for them a new mosque. Our information states, that the necessary orders for this purpose have been issued, but that the executive officers, being very righteous and having the fear of God before their eyes, have refused to lend their aid towards the encouragement of the Mahomedan religion or of any other than the Christian faith. We thought that it was a soldier's duty to obey; but conscience, which it is said, "makes cowards of us all," has on this occasion had a contrary effect, and it is possible, that the parties in question may become martyrs to the good cause. We opine that the loss of situation is likely to follow the refusal to obey the orders of those in command, and in that case a proof will be given that all who profess to be saints, or who are so styled by the ungodly, are not actuated by worldly considerations.—*Mad. Gaz. April 7.*

THE NEW RAJAH OF TANJORE.

The Madras papers contain an account of the ceremonial of the installation of his highness Sreemunt Rajasree Sevajee Maharajah Chetraputti Sahib on the musnud of Tanjore, on the 24th March, the seventeenth day after the decease of his late father Rajasree Sirfojee Maha Rajah.

After the due performance in the palace of the sacred *abshégum*, prescribed by the Hindu law on the coronation of a prince, in the presence of his assembled relatives and chief officers of the court, his highness sent for the signet ring and sword of state, which he delivered into the hands of R. Babajee Ramajee Pundit, thereby appointing him sirkele of Tanjore, agreeably to an arrangement previously made by his late highness. The newly-appointed sirkele, and the foudjar, R. Baboo Rao Inglay, then proceeded with their retinue to pay their compliments to the resident, John Blackburne, Esq., who, with the judge, proceeded to the palace and placed him on the throne of his ancestors. After congratulations, khelauts, nuzzers, &c. &c., and the proclamation read, in Mahratta, by the residents and sheristadar, the ceremony ended.

INCREASED PAY OF REGISTERS.

The junior members of the civil service will, we think, not be displeased at knowing there is some intention of increasing the pay of the registers from 150 to 200 pagodas a month, and that all the vacant registerships are to be filled up forthwith, although they would rather know that it was carried into effect.—*Mad. Gaz. April 25.*

THE MADRAS CLUB.

The first meeting of the Madras Club took place on the 23d April, at the College Hall, Sir R. Comyn in the chair, when there was a very full attendance of members.

The report of the committee of management was read, which stated that the governor and the Naib-i-Mookhtar of the Nawab had consented to become patrons of the club; the Chief Justice, the Commander-in-chief, and other personages of rank, vice patrons. Mr. Chamier had been elected president.

The number of members amounts to 800. The subscriptions, donations, and contributions amount to 70,000 rupees. The club was to open on the 15th May. The Naib-i-Mookhtar had given the members the temporary use of the Ameer Bazaar as a place of meeting.

ARRIVAL AT RANGOON.

The ship arrived here yesterday from Rangoon, she brings an account of a fire having taken place on the 25th ultimo,

when a great part of Rangoon was burnt down.—*Mad. Gaz. Mar. 17.*

DISPUTES AMONGST THE NATIVES.

The mild Hindoos at Madras, taking advantage of a native festival which occurs at this season of the year, have been amusing themselves with breaking the heads of one another; those belonging to the right hand caste attacking their brethren of the left hand, and *vice versa*. Our informant states that this dispute, which is one of very old standing, had assumed a seriously threatening aspect, there being not less than 50,000 combatants ranged on each side; the peace of the Black-Town has accordingly been disturbed, and the interference of the police has been called for and afforded, in consequence of which there are now fewer broken heads amongst the natives than was at first anticipated. The population of Madras is superabundant, and it is almost a pity that the parties concerned should not be allowed to remedy the evil according to their own means and fancy.—*Ibid. Mar. 25.*

CIVIL SERVICE.

In obedience to instructions from the Court of Directors, the Governor General has returned to their friends in Europe several young gentlemen, writers on the Bengal establishment, in consequence of alleged inefficiency in the acquirement of the native languages. This seems to be a hard measure, but of course the service must submit to the Regulations of the powers that be. We have known several members of the Madras civil service, who, when they quitted, or rather, when they were turned out of, college, knew very little more of the languages of the east than they did when they commenced their studies, and yet, generally speaking, they have proved themselves equal to the duties of the service, and we have seldom heard of a man suffering in promotion, on account of his inefficiency when he left college.—*Mad. Gaz. Mar. 17.*

We have since heard that orders have been received at Madras to adopt the same course here, so that in future, if a writer on this establishment does not pass the requisite examination, within two years after his arrival in the country, he is not only to be turned out of college, but he is to be sent out of the country, and he must adopt some other profession or occupation for his future progress in life. We hope that this system will be acted upon leniently, and that the examination hereafter will be such as moderate capacities can comprehend. We recollect one writer, who, although tolerably proficient in the useful part of Telugu, was floored in his examination; the examiner having selected vulgar fractions as the most desirable branch of Hin-

EAST-INDIANS.

"The Madras East-Indian Petition Committee deem it their duty to state, for public information, that in conformity with the 5th resolution, passed at the general meeting, held on the 23d December 1831, a deputation from their body had the honour of waiting on the Right Hon. the Governor, with a copy of their intended petition to Parliament.

"The committee rejoice in having it in their power to communicate to their countrymen, that the reception they experienced from his Excellency exceeded their most sanguine expectations.

"The Right Hon. the Governor, with a liberality which at once entitles him to the gratitude of the East-Indian community, has been pleased to grant a donation of 500 rupees in aid of their cause.

"Independent of this manifestation of the friendly sentiments entertained towards them by his Excellency, the Right Hon. the Governor has been further pleased to state, that by a recent order received from the Hon. Court of Directors, his Excellency is empowered to open to East-Indians a wider field of employment, the particulars of which the following letter from the Right Hon. the Governor will best explain:—

"To Messrs. Nailer, De Fries, Wilson, Fonceca and Hogg.
"Gentlemen:—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 22d ult., and with reference thereto am directed to acquaint you, that the Right Hon. the Governor has read and fully considered your intended petition to Parliament.

"He observes that the first two paragraphs embrace matters in which Parliament alone can give redress.

"He has to observe from paras. 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7, that, from early and long experience of the East-Indians, he would not exclude them from any office in the revenue, judicial, or police departments under this government, and the Regulation now to be passed, of which a copy is enclosed, will be to you the most acceptable proof that this feeling is common to the authorities here and at home.

"8. In regard to the non-enjoyment of the benefits of the college, the Right Hon. the Governor had never heard of any refusal; but to make this quite clear, a recent order has been passed to admit the East-Indians to benefits of this public institution, in common with other native subjects.

"9. The Right Hon. the Governor thinks the East-Indians do not fully understand their own case, and competency

to hold lands, as declared by this government, and shown in recent examples; he has always considered them perfectly qualified to enjoy land, in the same manner as any native Indian: they have only to acquire a just title to it. But in order to prevent further misunderstanding, the Regulation declares this distinctly.

"Having now gone through the petition again carefully, and knowing the inconvenience of further meetings to change what has been already voted, the Right Hon. the Governor thinks it will be better upon the whole to let it stand as it is, taking care, however, to write a letter to your agent at home, that when the petition is read, some member may state, on behalf of the Madras East-Indians, what alteration has been since made by the Company's government, with the court's special sanction and the cordial concurrence of this government, which will prove their disposition to avoid unnecessary complaints, and more dispose all parties to give the relief still required.

"Heartily wishing you success, the Right Hon. the Governor freely gives his contribution of 500 rupees to be appropriated as you think fit: but your case, as he understands it, is so good, that he hopes you will not be obliged to waste much money in advancing it at home. The Governor is satisfied you cannot have a better advocate than Mr. C. Grant, the President of the Board of Control, and if you have any doubt upon this point, the Governor recommends you to read Mr. Grant's beautiful description of the revival of learning and the diffusion of truth and peace under the auspices of the British government in India.—I have the honour to be, gentlemen, your most obedient humble servant,

"(Signed) J. H. CRAMER, Captain,
Mil. Sec. to the Right Hon. the Governor.
Government House,
9th March 1832."

Bombay.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT, March 19.

The first quarter sessions was held this day, at which the new Chief Justice (Sir Herbert Compton) delivered the charge to the grand jury.

After referring to the great increase of capital crimes in the island, the learned judge adverted to a most aggravated case of assault by a husband on his wife, who was not more than twelve years of age. "The circumstances detailed by the unfortunate female," he remarked, "which are materially confirmed by evidence of

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the condition in which she was found, by her husband's relative, and the subsequent demeanour and expressions of the husband, afford too much reason to believe, that punishments of the like description are often inflicted by native husbands on disobedient or suspected wives: but, gentlemen, although the legislature has directed that the rights and authorities of fathers and masters of Hindoo and Mahomedan families, as the same might have been exercised by the Gentoo or Mahomedan law, shall be preserved to them respectively within their families, and that acts done according to the rules and laws of caste, respecting the members of such families only, shall not be held criminal, although the same may not be justifiable by the laws of England: it is indispensably necessary to instruct the native inhabitants of this island—that punishments, such as will be described to you, cannot be inflicted with impunity, and that no rule or law of caste can justify acts of deliberate cruelty, which, if terminating in death, would amount to the crime of murder."

March 23.

Bhican, a Mahomedan and a butcher by trade, was arraigned for the murder of his neighbour, Chimmun Bangur, whom he stabbed to death in his own house.

The prisoner is described as about twenty-three years of age, of a dark complexion, tall stature and vigorous build; his bearing was firm, almost contemptuous, and his whole demeanour during the trial, which lasted till near midnight, displayed a character, quick-sighted, impatient, fearless, obstinate, and scornful. On his arraignment, he pleaded not guilty, and challenging the whole native pannel, demanded to be tried by a jury of white men. Twelve European jurors having been impanelled and sworn, the witnesses for the crown clearly proved that the prisoner entered the deceased's house in the night to rob it; the deceased awoke, alarmed his wife, and endeavoured to intercept the retreat of the thief, who stabbed him with a knife, and the unfortunate man fell into the arms of his wife, whose cries brought persons to the spot. They found a cummerbund and turban, which the dying man recognized as the prisoner's, adding that he knew the man who had stabbed him—it was Bhican, his neighbour and caste-brother. The murderer and his victim were members of the same religion, followed the same trade, dwelt in the same street, and lived upon terms of intimacy if not friendship.

In his defence, the prisoner reasoned somewhat ingeniously upon the improbability of the evidence; declared the witnesses were actuated by revenge; appealed to his character, and to his behaviour before the magistrate: "when I

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was examined before the coroner and the magistrate," he observed, "those gentlemen marked me well; they can declare that my eyes were not blood-shot, that I had no appearance of a murderer. The blood mounts to the eyes of him who has shed blood—the expression of a murderer's countenance can never be mistaken: ask those gentlemen whether my features wore that expression."

After a charge of two hours from the Chief Justice, the jury in ten minutes found the prisoner guilty.

His Lordship passed sentence of death, after a solemn and affecting address, which, however, was quite lost upon the culprit: for, from the moment he saw the black cap assumed, he commenced a strain of defiance and contempt so loud and outrageous, as frequently to drown both the judge and the interpreter.

Before his execution, which took place on the 26th, his previous violence gave place to a mild and decorous, but firm, demeanour. At the scaffold he was pressed to make a confession, when he declared as follows:—"I was not the man who murdered Chimmun, but I was present; I know who did the deed, but will not tell; there were ten of us at his house that night; our object was to rob it; the turban which was found was mine, but I am not the murderer." On being again urged, he said, "what is the use of asking me? Whether guilty or innocent, I am about to die, and I am prepared; I have made my peace with God!" the last words he pronounced with his eyes raised up to heaven, and a smile upon his lips.

MISCELLANEOUS.

RETURN OF LORD CLARE.

Early on Thursday morning, the steamer *Hugh Lindsay* arrived from Surat, having on board the Right Hon. the Governor and suite. His Lordship left Baroda on the 6th instant, on the 7th was at Broach, and the following day at Surat; from whence the *Hugh Lindsay* made the passage in less than twenty-four hours. His Lordship has returned to the presidency in the enjoyment of excellent health.
—*Dom. Gaz.* April 14.

NATIVE JURORS AND MAGISTRATES.

A correspondent has attempted to bring forward, as an argument against allowing natives to serve on grand juries and in the responsible situations of Magistrates, that, in two criminal trials which have lately taken place, the prisoners have requested Europeans alone should be placed upon the petty jury. This fact, in our opinion, is far from being as conclusive as our correspondent would wish us to believe, for in both the instances cited, the prisoners

(K)

were convicted upon the most satisfactory evidence, and in objecting, therefore, to their own countrymen as jurors, the presumption, we should think, would be, that they did it under an impression of having thereby increased their chances of escape from the penalties they had incurred, rather than from a hope of securing to themselves, by such an expedient, a more impartial trial. That the prisoners feared a bias against them on the minds of the natives, it would not be natural to suppose, but rather, that if any existed, it would have been in their favour.

A few cases of this kind, however, afford by no means a sufficient ground upon which to lay down a general principle. As well might one undertake to disprove a rule by citing an exception, as to decide upon the expediency of conferring rights and privileges, by the opinions, or it may be, the caprices, of the culprits alluded to.

For the investigation of truth, trial by jury is certainly as well adapted as it is to form a bulwark against oppression, and for this purpose it is evident that natives, by being generally acquainted with the characters of the parties and witnesses in a trial, are much better adapted than Europeans to judge of the credit due to testimony. The acuteness and discrimination which they display in the ordinary affairs of life, quite equal that of Europeans, and in none of the other qualifications necessary to perform the duties of jurymen are we aware of their being deficient.

As magistrates, the natives would have all the advantages which local knowledge, experience, and influence could give them, and from their habits of business we have no doubt would soon become well acquainted with their duties—certainly much more so than many who have been appointed to exercise the functions of that responsible office.

It is not, however, on these grounds alone that the principle of admitting natives into a large share of the civil business of the country rests. In improving the government by interesting those governed in its welfare, in lessening the expenses and in raising the moral condition of the people, it has long been seen by our ablest rulers, that it would have a most important effect. Against this weight of authority, our correspondent would place the opinions of a few felons, one of whom has been since hanged, and the others transported.—*Bombay Cour. March 31.*

STEAM NAVIGATION.

It is not a little provoking, we must say, to think of the utter indifference which seems to have prevailed at the India House respecting the late trip of the *Hugh Lindsay* to Suez. Notwithstanding

the vast sums which have been expended for the purpose of establishing a steam communication with England by the Red Sea, nothing appears to have been done at home to secure its success. The notification sent to the Court of Directors last year by this government, for the purpose of apprising the public of the opportunity which the steamer was to afford, must have been entirely neglected. We have looked, in vain, for a single advertisement or even paragraph alluding to the subject, in the papers from home, which, if it appeared, would have had the effect of loading the steamer with packets for India, instead of allowing her to return as she has, to the surprise and disappointment of every one, with one or two dozen letters at the utmost.—*Bombay Cour. Mar. 31.*

THE LATE SIR C. H. CHAMBERS.

A tablet has been erected in St. Thomas's church, to the memory of the late Sir Charles Harcourt Chambers, with the following inscription:—

CAROLO HARCOURT CHAMBERS, equit
Aurato.
Summa Regis Curia in hac provincia
E Jusliciaris;
Viro, si quis alius, cultro, probro, innocenti, pio,
Judicii legum Anglicarum
Interiore disciplina erudito,
Eidemque in publicis officiis muneribus obeundis
Æquo, fidei, intrepido.
Libertatis potro civium jure conservandæ
Adprime studioso,
Et recti omnis justique propositi
Animose et fortiter tenaci:
Qui
Ex Prosapia Northumbriensi ortus,
Calcutte Præd: Kal: Septemb: A. 8.
MDCCLXXXIX,
Natus,
Schola Regia Westmonasteriensis,
Necnon Collegia S. S. Trinitatis
Apud Cantabrigienses, eruditus socius fuit,
Honis Literis
(Summam simul adeptus laudem)
Institutus:
Hic demum,
In ipso adhuc flore ætatis,
Quarto judicatus anno vixitum peractis,
Acerrimâ febre correptus,
Decessit,
Præd: Id. Octobr. A. 8. MDCCLXXXVIII.
Qualis quantusque, dum viveret, habitum
Testantibus optimatum lacrymis,
Plebis tam Britannicæ quam indigenæ
Publico dolore:
Et quod suis, Eheu! infelicissimis, reliquit
Tam chari capitis
Inexplebili desiderio,
Vidua, contra votum superstes,
Et mentis propinquæ,
Hoc Marmor
P. C. C.

Penang.

TUANKU KUDIN OF QUEDAH.

We have been favoured with an interesting communication from a correspondent at Penang relative to Tuanku Kudin, the hero of Quedah, which we have the more pleasure in noticing, as it confirms and accounts for, in a great degree, the rumours which have prevailed here lately, of recent

disturbances having taken place in several places on the east coast of the peninsula.

It appears that a variety of opinions has existed as to the certainty of Tuanku being still in the land of the living, but the following is the popular account of his supposed progress since the re-taking of the Quedah fort by the Siamese, on the 4th of October last.

It is affirmed, that, on escaping from the fort, the Tuanku fled into the interior, to Ullarghanoo, about two days' journey from Quedah, where he remained five or six days. Thence he proceeded to Pulo Lan-Kawi for two or three days; after which he came over to Kwalla Muda, the river that forms the boundary between the territories of the Company and the Malays.

During the greater part of the time he continued here, which is supposed to have been about three months, he had been dangerously ill from an attack of the small-pox. After recovery, he is stated to have hazarded a visit to Penang, remaining there *incognito* for two or three days, in consultations with such of his friends as were disposed to aid him in regaining the liberty and independence of his country. Having effected his arrangements, he was fortunate enough to leave the island without being discovered by any of the government emissaries, and returned in safety to Kwalla Muda; thence he proceeded to a place in the interior called Arrau, about half-a-day's journey from Quedah. At Arrau he was joined by about 2,000 of his countrymen, who had only been awaiting his appearance to be led on to revenge themselves upon the Siamese. The next step was to march this small but resolute force to Patani, at which place he arrived after a journey of fourteen days, and encountered the Siamese, whom he defeated and drove out of the country. For this happy deliverance from their enemies, and for his unwearied exertions in their behalf, his countrymen now consider Kudin as the heir presumptive of Quedah, &c. and have accordingly bestowed upon him the style and appellation of Rajah Muda, by which he is now known and addressed, while that of Tuanku is now discontinued. The Tuanku is now reported to be at Singura (or Sangora), with a body of 5,000 men. At this place the Siamese had constructed three forts; two of which have been lately demolished by Kudin, and the remaining one is soon expected to fall by famine and disease. It is also stated, that amongst his other successes, Kudin lately had the good fortune to intercept thirty elephants and their attendants, together with some treasure, on their way to Ullarghanoo to meet the rajah of Ligore, who was then at that place awaiting their arrival to enable him to return to Ligore. By this mishap his highness of Ligore has been compelled to

defer his return to his own dominions, and is likely, if not particularly on the alert, to have a speedy and unpleasant visit from Kudin, who is now only about six days' journey from Quedah, and who will doubtless direct his attention to that quarter so soon as he has completed the reduction of the single remaining fort of the Siamese at Singura; thus there is every probability of the rajah of Ligore falling into his hands, when the same retribution may descend on his own head that he fully expected had fallen on Kudin. Such are the proceedings of Tuanku Kudin for the last five months; which, if to be relied upon, there can be but little doubt that Quedah will soon fall under his power, and if so happy an event should happen, it is to be hoped the government will not again interfere on behalf of the Siamese. Tuanku Soliman, who played so shuffling and shameful a part to his nephew Kudin in the late contest, is reported to be a prisoner of the rajah of Ligore at Quedah, his neck graced with an iron collar, and his limbs with chains,—the fittest reward for a recreant Malay, and a traitor to his country.

Since writing the above, our correspondent has learned that one of the three of Kudin's female attendants (who escaped with him from the fort of Quedah) has arrived at Penang, two days previously from Patani, and she reports not only of his being in existence, but also of his having lately got married at that place.—*Sing. Chron. April 5.*

Malacca.

MANIFESTO OF THE PANGHOOLOO OF NANING.

A translation of a Malay document, drawn up by Housain ben Ismael el Ilmu, at Nanning, and dated the 27th Jumada, Acheer, A.H. 1247 (A.D. 1831), in vindication of the Panghooloo, appears in the *Singapore Chronicle* of February 9th, wherein it is described as "a simple, though a faithful and explicit statement of the wrongs which the panghooloo of Nanning has suffered at the hands of Mr. Fullerton, from whence arose the much-to-be-regretted warfare that has followed."

The document, after detailing the titles of "the mighty chief, pre-elected of God, Abubaker, lord panghooloo of the country of Nanning, the comforter of his people in peace, the shedder of the blood of his enemies, &c.," proceeds to relate the transactions between the panghooloo and the Company, and the victory achieved by the Malay warriors, "who triumphantly drove back the sepoy soldiers of Kalinga, with their chiefs and leaders, the pale-faced sons of Europe, retreating in fear

from the fury of the lions which they had rashly provoked."

The documents state that Governor Fullerton, being desirous of annexing the country of Naning to the Company's territories, wrote to the panghooloo, requiring his presence at Malacca to obtain from him a cession of the country, in order that he (the governor) might put a tax of one-tenth on the whole produce of the soil, which the Company pretended to claim as their's by treaty, and in order that "the evil-doing subjects of the land should be punished according to English custom." The panghooloo, "mindful of former treaties with the Company," replied to the governor, "making it clear to him that no rule over the country of Naning belonged to the Company, and that the Company could claim nothing from the panghooloo, except such things as were arranged by treaty with Colonel Taylor, A.H. 1216 (A.D. 1801), being a complimentary present of paddy, fowls, eggs, and fruits, to be sent in token of good-will and friendly alliance with the Company, and to feed the white officers of the garrison," the panghooloo was willing to continue to send, in token of a friendly disposition. Apprehending bad intentions on the part of the Company, he would not go to Malacca. The document goes on:—

"Wherefore should the servant of his highness, who is writing of these matters, relate the history of Naning from the first? Has it not lasted from the beginning of time? Is ancient custom, therefore, not to be respected? and is not a treaty a treaty? Is it not every where known, that from ancient times, when the Portuguese people first came to Malacca, Naning was a country by itself and governed by its native rulers, the face of a white man being then unknown in the land? Afterwards the Dutch came, and having driven away the Portuguese, took possession of Malacca, but still continued to respect the country of Naning, and entered into alliance with the panghooloo, esteeming his friendship; and, finally, it came to pass that a treaty was entered into by the former panghooloo and the Dutch government, whereby it was for the first time stipulated that the panghooloo of Naning should send every year a complimentary token of amity and good faith, such as was sent by the rajahs of other countries to the sultan of Johore, and by some to the king of Siam; and the same treaty was likewise renewed and confirmed by Colonel Taylor, who governed for the Company in Malacca in their year 1802."

The writer then proceeds to state that nothing further was done, in respect of these affairs, for a short time; but it was not the intention of the Company to remain quiet to show regard to ancient and established custom; and by and bye Mr.

Church, of the Company's service, came to Naning, being sent by the governor of Malacca to confer with the panghooloo, who courteously gave him audience at Sungy Pettah; and this deputy, being then asked why he had come thither, and having made known that the purpose of his coming was to take account of the number of people in the Naning country. "his highness graciously acquiesced, and all the counsellors and chiefs assembled, with politeness and respect entered into conversation with this deputy of the Company, who was a person of discreet and rational manners, and possessed of much knowledge of all things;" that the panghooloo, being desirous that the Company should be satisfied, out of the mouth of their own deputy, of the truth of the treaty with Colonel Taylor, did put into his hands the document itself, sealed with the seal of the Company, which, having read, Mr. Church returned to Malacca. "During this time," the writer states, "Governor Fullerton was residing in Pulo Penang; but shortly after that occurrence he came back to Malacca, and having diligently nourished within his bowels the seeds of commotion, he again wrote to our lord panghooloo in a discourteous and unbecoming manner, saying, in haughty terms, his highness must personally appear in Malacca. But what power is in the writing of a pen? the words are not the roar of the lion, nor is a pen his crushing paw: and so his highness abode in his own house, under the shadow of the wings of security, and went on administering his own affairs, not heeding the imperious summons of the Company's governor."

Then follows a long eulogium upon the panghooloo for his "wise, temperate, and unwavering conduct," and for his displaying "a firm heart, not to be moved by the bigness of words, or unmannerly proceedings," which bold front, the writer seems to think, terrified Mr. Fullerton: "for," he says, "the said Governor Robert Fullerton, having perceived that our lord panghooloo had girded his loins with the belt of resolution, at last remained quiet, and by and bye went away to Europe without doing any thing more in these matters, and saying nothing more about them; by which conduct he made manifest that it had pleased God not to take away all wisdom from him."

"After this," continues the writer, "the Company made many changes in their government, and there was to be no longer any governor or judge in Malacca; and Mr. Robert Ibbetson, who for a long time had held a distinguished office in Pulo Penang, was to be the head resident in the straits; and, in consequence, the said Robert Ibbetson was from time to time in Malacca, going backwards and forwards to Singapore and Pulo Penang, and did

not send any letters or messenger to our panghooloo; however, it came to pass that his highness, having resumed certain lands within his own jurisdiction, over which he had formerly deputed one Inchy Surin, this base-born son of a thief ran away to Malacca, and having arrived there he sent in a petition to the Company, falsely asserting that the plantation belonged to him, and asking assistance from the Company to get it back; and hearing this false account, the Company, having a disposition to believe whatever evil might be said of our lord panghooloo, sent a letter desiring that the said Surin should have the said *darsun* restored to him; and to this letter his highness wrote in answer, saying Surin had no right to the ground, and that it was his own inheritance, and asking what business had the Company with his affairs? And, in this manner, the Company, having been disappointed in all their attempts to obtain from our lord panghooloo any kind of token or acknowledgment of submission, and seeing that he did not bow his head to their authority, finally resolved to send a strong army into Naning, as afterwards came to be known. And thereupon our lord panghooloo, with the flames of whose anger the air becomes heated, called together his chiefs and warriors from all quarters, and they came in crowds like ants from their nests, and when all were assembled they covered a space of twenty furlongs."

The document then details the military occurrences. The panghooloo made every sort of preparation; and his chiefs, fierce as tigers, erected batteries and fortified all the houses by which the enemy must pass. The Company's army advanced to Kalama, "their weapons shining resplendently, and their banners fluttering like the wings of a dragon." On the fall of the panglimah, the Company's troops advanced further into the Naning country, setting fire to houses and plundering the hen-coops of poor people, and losing many men. They were caught, he says, in the toils of their own rashness, for it was the purpose of the panghooloo to entice them into the heart of the country, and plant his warriors in their rear and on all sides throughout the jungle, and to cut down a whole forest to cover the roads and to intercept their return to Malacca; and thus when the enemy had got to Mulagei, the troops of the panghooloo were already between them and Malacca. A party sent to obtain provisions was destroyed, and another advancing to join the main body, was driven back to Sungy Pettah with loss. The main body, meanwhile, surrounded on all sides at Mulagei, without provisions, began to retreat through the jungle, leaving their baggage in possession of the panghooloo's soldiers. "And forthwith they pursued the Company's army, and from

every part of the jungle our warriors poured forth, firing and killing the enemy, who strewn the ground in numbers, while they ineffectually fired among the trees without hurting our people. And every where the guns of our warriors carried the sound of victory to the ears of our lord panghooloo; and the Company's army, going on in bewilderment and confusion, wherever they put their feet were pierced with sharp bamboo darts skilfully placed in the ground by our sagacious chiefs, and they wished for the wings of butterflies that they might not touch the earth with their feet; and in this condition the enemy came upon a fort, artfully concealed, in which numerous brave warriors stood prepared, and firing as they came near, numbers of them were killed in an instant, and their carriages were loaded with the number of their wounded. As they walked along, their sepoys everywhere trod upon sharp spikes, crying for the help of God, and tumbling into the earth among pitfalls; there was uproar and confusion among their ranks, and their whole army had the appearance of a mouse snarled in butter, every limb of the body having become useless. But, it was not the will of God that the enemy should be utterly destroyed, and one-half of their whole army having perished, the rest were permitted to reach Sungy Pettah, where there was a house belonging to the Company, and a stockade, into which they retreated. And it pleased God to promote still further the success of our lord panghooloo, for again his valiant warriors encountered a band of sepoys attended by 100 coolies, carrying provisions to the troops besieged at Sungy Pettah, and having killed many sepoys and coolies, the remainder fled, and all their supplies fell into the hands of our people."

At Sungy Pettah, the Company's troops remained shut up many days, till reinforcements arrived. "And here the whole of the Company's army remained besieged for several days, and both sides were incessantly fighting; but the hearts of our warriors were elated, and their shots flew destructively among the enemy. And thus, having learned that they were contending against invincible warriors, and losing all heart on account of their deplorable condition, the army of the Company made preparations to retreat to Malacca, and secretly made their way out of their stockade during the night time; but our brave warriors shouting aloud and giving the alarm, quickly pursued, and having entered the encampment of the enemy, they took many warlike stores and other articles which they had hidden under ground: so a dog buries a bone and thinketh not it shall be carried away. As deers are hunted down by the lion, our valiant and victorious warriors rushed on in pursuit of

the enemy, and drove them far into the Company's territory, which flowed with their blood; and finally, under God and the prophet, it was the fortune of our warriors to overthrow the band which protected the guns of the enemy, and to capture their two large cannons of brass, which were triumphantly laid at the feet of our lord panghooloo, the elevated among princes; and likewise our valiant warriors captured many buffaloes and horses belonging to the enemy, with a great quantity of iron shot, great and small, and numerous prisoners.

The foregoing is a faithful abridgement of this curious state paper. We cannot coincide in opinion with the Singapore editor, that it is a simple, faithful, and explicit statement of wrongs, and that "the writer of the narrative has not exaggerated in aught." To us it appears a tissue of exaggerations and vague reproaches, adapted merely to work upon the passions of the Malays.

China.

RETIREMENT OF HOWQUA.

The *Canton Register* confirms the statement, mentioned in our last number, of the retirement of Howqua from the hong. "Many cogent reasons," it is observed, "might be assigned for this act. We have, however, reason to know that he has had the measure in contemplation for some time past, and that he has made arrangements for the disposal of the whole of his winter teas, by which he frees himself from many heavy charges to which he would be subjected by shipping even a single chest; it being a rule of the consu that any hong-merchant, abstaining entirely from foreign commerce, is exempt from all consu contributions."

DISTURBANCES IN THE NORTH.

The "disturbances," to which we alluded in our last, arose, according to further accounts received, from the mountaineers who inhabit the northern frontier of Canton province, where it borders on Hoo-nan, a little more than 200 English miles from Canton. They are called, in contempt, by the Chinese lowlanders, *Yau-jin*, "Dog-men," a race of semi-human animals, who have tails. In the affair, in which they resisted the government troops, many lives, it is said, were destroyed; and, so long ago as the 11th of February, an express arrived at governor Le's, requiring assistance. He immediately ordered the general of San-keang district to move forward with 500 men. This occurrence is similar to that, which last year called for the personal presence

of the governor on the island of Hainan, when the Le-jin mountaineers descended to the lowlands.—*Canton Reg.* March 8.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Literary Lottery.—A literary speculator has published proposals for a "lottery to reward talent." He invites students to send him parallels to either of two lines he prints in his prospectus, accompanied by one mace, five candareens (about 1s.), and he engages to decide the merits of each parallelism in open hall. The first prize is to be 120 dollars, the next 60, &c. 100 are to receive one dollar each. The hint might be taken by an European speculator.

Chinese Junks.—Last year, of the Chinese junks bound to and from Tien-tain, more than one-half perished.—*Canton Reg.* Mar. 8.

Literary Examinations.—The *Peking Gazette* contains a representation from Wang-yun-kin, one of the censors of rites, stating, the scholars examined at the public examinations have been men of inferior talent and unacquainted with the classics; hence, when they proceed to the place of examination, they craftily carry with them miniature editions of the classics with comments, that they may be able, when examined, to copy them: and booksellers, with a view to profit, are multiplying these books without limit. These are carried by the graduates in their bosoms or their sleeves, and as, when that is the case, they fear being searched, when they answer to their names they do not walk on in regular and orderly succession, but, presuming on their number, oppose all control, and push forward with noise and violence. Owing to this, the essays written are not wholly the productions of the candidates themselves, but are in great part mere copies from others. The memorialist proposes that the booksellers should be compelled to burn all these miniature classics. The following is the imperial reply "with the vermilion pencil:"

"This description of evil and unworthy practices I have already heard of. If I stop at merely issuing prohibitions and requiring the sellers themselves to burn the books, it will still be done in name only without the reality. As to what shall be done, and what regulations shall be enacted, with a view eternally to eradicate these illegalities and to reform the practices of the students, let the ministers of the privy council confer with the tribunal of rites and censure-general, and after careful and minute deliberation memorialize. Respect this!"

Beggars.—During the first month of this year, upwards of one hundred and twenty beggars died about the streets of Canton, in consequence of the cold and wet.—*Canton Reg.*—Mar. 8.

Polynesia.

VINDICATION OF MISSIONS IN THE SOUTH SEAS.

The directors of the London Missionary Society have printed a paper, containing a vindication and just appreciation of the Society's missions in these seas; of which we subjoin the greater part.

"The great object," they observe, "which, from their first arrival in the islands until the present time, the missionaries have sought to accomplish, has been the spiritual benefit of the inhabitants—their conversion to Christianity—progressive sanctification, and meetness for the purity and enjoyment of the heavenly state. In subordination to this, a number of minor objects have engaged their attention. Their endeavours to improve the temporal circumstances of the people, to communicate the blessings of education, and to promote the increase of knowledge, have been pursued in conjunction with the more sacred duties of their vocation; but, on account of the formidable difficulties with which they have had to contend, the progress of the people has been less rapid than their friends have expected and desired, and the missionaries themselves have aimed to secure. They have, notwithstanding, solid and cheering grounds of encouragement; though the most partial view of the progress of the mission must convince every individual, of ordinary discernment and candour, that the disadvantages under which the work has advanced have been of no ordinary kind.

"One great impediment to the outward prosperity of the people has been the difficulty of supplying those wants which a more regular and comfortable mode of life has introduced; and in this respect they are placed in circumstances less favourable than those of the New Zealanders and Sandwich Islanders. The adaptation of the soil and climate of the New Zealanders to the growth of the potato, and the valuable timber and native flax, which are both indigenous, furnish to them the means of advantageous commerce; which the Sandwich Islanders find in the sandal-wood, growing without culture, in great abundance, on their native mountains. But neither of these, nor any equivalent, is possessed by the inhabitants of Tahiti and the adjacent islands. The spontaneous productions of their country yield to them, with the exception of a few vegetables and the means of raising livestock for the supply of shipping, no articles of profitable barter with foreigners. The introduction of implements of iron, and of other manufactures of civilized countries, so essential to the improvement of the people, having been in proportion to the returns which they were able to make,

"Another fertile source of difficulty has been found in their previous irregular and indolent habits of life. A state of society more dissolute and opposed to steady application and industry, than that which prevailed among them prior to their renunciation of idolatry, cannot well be imagined; and although the general and outward operation of those propensities, which heathenism had nurtured and matured, was restrained, almost universally, when the islanders first professed Christianity, numbers were influenced only by the excitement of feeling, in favour of the new religion, which then appeared to pervade all classes, and have remained destitute of every thing connected with Christianity, excepting its name. These afterwards found, as might be expected, their former inclinations too strong to be restrained by the feeble resistance which public opinion interposed; and though they did not revive the worship of the idols or the cruelties of human sacrifice, they returned, in a great degree, to their former indolence and vices.

"To enable a people, whose resources scarcely ever exceeded the demand for the supply of their daily wants, to obtain the means of realizing the conveniences and comforts of comparatively-civilized life—to induce them to substitute kindness for the most relentless cruelty—integrity and virtue, for the practice of every degree of iniquity and fraud—and habits of persevering application and industry, for a life of perpetual idleness and change—was part of the work which the missionaries attempted; and in which, though, as already noticed, in very many instances they have met with bitter disappointment, they have, in others, been cheered with the most encouraging success.

"That a number of the natives are still ignorant and improvident, vicious and indolent, and consequently destitute of the means of personal and domestic comfort, and that some exhibit all the deformity of iniquity which European profligacy has engrafted on their aboriginal vices, is not denied; and the fearful extent to which this would have prevailed, but for the conservative influence of Christianity, cannot well be imagined. Yet the entire community is not composed of such individuals as some, who, in their claims to veracity, draw largely on the credulity of their readers, would have us believe; nor do they form the majority, any more than the most abandoned and profane may be said fairly to represent other communities in which Christianity is professed.

"Indolence, from the force of habit, and the warmth of the climate, &c., is still one of the greatest barriers to the rapid improvement of their temporal circumstances; but it is not too much to affirm that the

in many instances, four times greater, than it was while they were heathens. More land is cultivated; and a number of articles, useful to the natives, and valuable in barter with foreigners, have been added to those formerly grown in the islands. Among these may be mentioned—without enumerating several kinds of edible roots, vegetables, and fruits—a superior sort of cotton, coffee, indigo, and Indian corn. The latter, it is true, has not been cultivated to any great extent, but is now to be found among the productions of the islands.

“The attempts to introduce the manufacture of cotton have not succeeded so well as was anticipated; neither have they entirely failed: a number of the natives, it is stated by the missionaries, are capable of spinning the cotton grown in the islands, and weaving it into cloth. The people at some of the stations have also been taught to make soap and salt, to prepare tobacco, and to manufacture sugar: though these articles have as yet been produced only in small quantities, it is probable, that, as the population increases, and their habits become more industrious, they will hereafter be furnished in far greater abundance; and may become valuable commodities of trade for articles of apparel or other European manufactures. Besides a knowledge of rope-making, turnery, carpentering, and the art of working in iron (in which a number have made a creditable proficiency, and some have been employed by European traders, and at regular monthly wages, as smiths), the preparation of lime, and the construction of more neat and comfortable dwellings, they have been instructed in the art of boat and ship-building after the European manner: this last, being a species of occupation peculiarly suited to their circumstances and taste, has been followed with great avidity; and, though attended with some failures, as was to be apprehended from the paucity of materials for their construction, and scanty means of keeping them in profitable employ, the natives have exhibited a degree of improvement which has excited the admiration of many, and convinced all who have compared their present vessels with those which they formerly used—that they possess abilities, and are capable of a measure of perseverance, which warrant the anticipation of very respectable attainments in this valuable branch of practical knowledge. The missionaries were the first to teach them this art; and to their enterprise, and the labours of those whom they have employed, they are chiefly, if not entirely, indebted for their means of subsequent improvement.

“The difficulties which attended their improvement, by means of education, have been equal to those which have retarded their outward prosperity: the same natural

indolence and restlessness of disposition, which rendered them so averse to steady labour, with the spade, the saw, or the hammer, made the confinement and application requisite to acquire even the first rudiments of education equally irksome. These difficulties the patience and perseverance of the missionaries have, in a great measure, overcome; and, without entering into details, it may be confidently stated, that, throughout the Georgian and Society Islands, with the exception of those who are in the early stages of childhood, and those who were far advanced in years when Christianity was generally professed, and perhaps even without these exceptions, the majority of the inhabitants are able to read all the books which exist in their language. That language, it will be remembered, the missionaries had first to acquire—to construct its frame-work from the very foundation—arrange it in regular order—and present it in a written form to the people; with scarcely any aid besides what they derived from the frequently uncertain and perplexing oral explanations of the natives, to whom, at the time, the design and use of letters was utterly incomprehensible.

“The labours of the printing-presses in the islands are increased, and become every year more important. They are superintended by the missionaries at the stations in which they are established, but worked by native printers, who have been taught to perform with credit and despatch the mechanical part of the operation. By these means the demand of the original mission is supplied; and books are also furnished, with comparative facility, for the use of the inhabitants of the numerous and populous islands among which the native teachers are labouring: the extent to which this is done will appear from the circumstance that Mr. Darling, during a recent voyage to the islands in the south and east of Tahiti, distributed books to upwards of a thousand applicants in three islands only; and Mr. Barff observes, in communications recently received, that, before commencing his voyage to the west, he had printed 8,000 copies of a small book in the Rarotonga dialect, a series of arithmetical tables for the use of the schools, and an edition of 13,000 copies of an elementary work for the use of the out-stations connected with the Leeward Islands; these had been completed during the year ending December 1831.

“Schools are still maintained and regularly attended both by adults and children, though not so punctually as first, especially by the children. On the part of the adults and many of the children this arises from the necessity which they now find of devoting a greater portion of their time to the cultivation of their lands, or from their natural opposition to the moral principles

inculcated in the instructions which they receive. The irregular attendance of the children is sometimes occasioned by their accompanying their parents to their plantations; but chiefly by their impatience of continuance at one occupation for any length of time—their love of rambling—their native indolence, fostered by the warmth of climate—the facility with which the bare means of subsistence may be obtained—and the inclination manifested by numbers of them towards the habits of dissipation, which so many efforts have recently been made to revive in the islands.

“It now only remains to notice the state of religion in the several churches and among the people generally. To undermine and destroy religion, the preservation of which, in its purity and efficacy, has been attended with the greatest difficulties, the enemies of the mission have put forth their most determined efforts: hence the misrepresentations, tending to invalidate the evidence of its reality and effects, which have been most frequently and industriously circulated. That attention to the observances of religion and a regard to its precepts in the ordinary affairs of life, are not so general and conspicuous as they were immediately after the first reception of the Gospel by the people, has been repeatedly stated. The profession of religion—endeavours to learn to read—and the possession of a copy of such portions of the Scriptures as were printed in their language, were, at that time, with a few solitary exceptions, universal; theft, licentiousness, drunkenness, and other crimes were, for a time, either discontinued or carefully concealed; the habit of private prayer and domestic worship was uniform and generally maintained; on the Sabbath there was a total cessation from all kinds of secular employment, and an appropriation of the hours of the day to reading and religious services. Society appeared, at the time, in a state in which it is presumed it had seldom been seen, even in communities where far greater advantages have been enjoyed; but it would have been folly to suppose that all was what it appeared to be; many, undoubtedly, from a variety of considerations, and others without considering the subject at all, declared themselves Christians; numbers wore the mask of religion—professed what they did not feel—publicly abstained from vices, a desire for the gratification of which they still cherished—and practised observances in which inwardly they felt no pleasure. But this state of things, to whatsoever anticipations it might give birth, could not last; ~~it~~ ^{they} hastily threw off the disguise; others retained it for a longer time; until numbers have shewn that their Christianity was ~~nothing~~ ^{nothing} more than empty form. But, though all this has occurred, there were from the first a godly number, who acted

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from the firm conviction of their judgment and the strong bias of their affections—who were moved by pure and scriptural motives—and who, from the influence of that divine benediction to which they ascribe the first change in their minds, have, notwithstanding all the contempt and reproach which has been heaped on them by the malice of ungodly men, and all the violence of temptation by which they have been assailed, and all the natural imperfections of character, remained steadfast in the ways of religion; and have maintained their profession, unshaken and unstirred by the heresies which have risen to perplex, and the pollutions with which it has been sought to inundate, the germs of virtue which Christianity had implanted in the bosoms of many of the people.

“Those whose religion is, we have reason to believe, grounded in principle, now form a distinct class; and, though they compose but a minority of the entire population, yet those who profess Christianity, and regard most of its outward observances, still constitute a great majority over those who have cast off all regard to its requirements and sanctions. It is not from the parties who remain in Christian fellowship, and manifest by their general deportment their attachment to the Gospel, that those who decry the religion of the islanders adduce their examples of defective Christian character; but from those who have cast off the wholesome restraints on vice which that Gospel imposes, and who are drawn together at the several ports visited by shipping: at these places persons of the latter description abound more than in any other; nothing, therefore, can be more unjust than to exhibit the proceedings, to which they are often incited and encouraged by their visitors, as a specimen, not only of the general conduct of the population, but of the members of the Christian churches.

“Within the last few years the people have been exposed to another greater cause of demoralization—the importation of large quantities of spirituous liquors, which have been retailed in the different settlements. The baneful effects of this on a people among whom intoxication was formerly one of their most easily-begetting sins, cannot be described; and we can conceive few causes likely to occasion greater sorrow to the missionaries or distress to the churches.

“Lastly, the agitation and irregularities, inseparable from civil war, have, during the last year, prevailed in both clusters of the islands; and have not only excited painful apprehensions of outrage and violence, but have interrupted for a time, at some of the stations, the attendance on the schools; and on the means of public Christian instruction. These calamities have ceased; tranquillity was restored

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latest accounts from the islands were sent away, and the schools were again in regular operation in the Windward Islands. In the Leeward, one of the missionaries, who had been obliged to leave his station for a time, was about to resume his labours; although apprehensions were still entertained, with regard to these islands, that the peace there prevailing might again be disturbed.

"The annexed census of two of the stations, which is extracted from the recent communications of the missions, will shew very nearly the proportion, which those who have by baptism made a profession of religion and those who are united in church-fellowship, bear to the entire population of the respective stations; and are, probably, not inapplicable to the other stations in the islands.

BURDER POINT.

	Men.	Wom.	Boys.	Girls.	Tot.
In church fellowship	72	71	—	—	143
Adults { Baptized	186	163	—	—	349
Unbaptized	191	61	—	—	252
Children of parents professing Christianity who have been baptized	—	—	123	124	247
Ditto of unbaptized parents	—	—	72	52	124

Total 1,115

HAWAII TOWN.

	Men.	Wom.	Boys.	Girls.	Tot.
Church members	132	137	—	—	269
Baptized { Adults	239	176	—	—	415
Children	—	—	411	275	686
Unbaptized { Adults	316	80	—	—	396
Children	—	—	54	29	83

Total 1,943

"The members of the churches, so far as information has been received, are intelligent, industrious, exemplary, and sincere. They have to contend against the sinful inclinations of their own hearts; they are exposed to the reproach of their own countrymen, whose conduct appears in humiliating contrast with their own, and many snares are laid for them; they are, also, the objects of ridicule, contempt, and misrepresentation, from the irreligious by whom they are visited; and it is painful to be unable to resist the impression, that the majority of those who visit them have no strong prepossession in favour of religion.

"The defections which have occurred have not, it is presumed, rendered the missionaries less circumspect in their proceedings, nor less careful in their endeavours to ascertain the suitableness of those thus received into Christian fellowship; yet, besides 216 individuals, who were united to the churches in the out-stations among the Austral Islands during the past year, the accounts received within that period report the addition of 355 to the churches previously established at the several stations.

"In the islands there were, when the latest accounts were sent away, 39 stations—14 missionaries—2 artisans—50 native teachers—37 schools—7,000 scholars—39 congregations, the average attendance at which was 22,000—and 20 churches, containing 3,371 members."

The directors conclude: "notwithstanding all the attempts which have been made to bring discredit on the mission, by preferring vague and sweeping charges against the missionaries, and by representing the conduct of those of the natives who do not profess to observe the requirements of religion, who are the greatest pests of society and sources of continual grief to the missionaries and the pious part of the community, as applicable to the whole population—to the members of the churches, as well as the most abandoned—the intelligent Christian will regard the commencement and the progress of the work of God in the South Seas as demonstrating most unequivocally the wisdom and goodness of the Most High: he will admit the strong claims which the missionaries and the native churches have to the confidence and sympathy of the ministers and churches of Britain."

Australasia.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

LAW.

Supreme Court, March 9.—Poignand v. Kentish. This was an action for a libel, brought by Mr. Geo. Louis Poignand, attorney of the court, against Mr. Nathaniel Liscombe Kentish, of Parramatta. The libel, which was contained in a pamphlet, circulated by the defendant, in spite of the refusal of the booksellers of Sydney to issue it, arose out of some professional and pecuniary transactions between the parties, in which the defendant was summoned before the Court of Requests, for £3. 19s. 8d., the amount of a bill for business done by the plaintiff. The libel imputed to the plaintiff was an attempt to rob the defendant of this sum, and conduct for which he deserved to be struck off the rolls. The damages were laid at £500.

The assessors found a verdict for the plaintiff, damages £50, to which the plaintiff relinquished his claim, his object being merely to vindicate his character.

April 14.—Mutiny of seamen. Jacob Anderson and 13 other seamen were indicted under the 11th and 12th Will. III. for a revolt on board the *Isabella*, convict-ship, on the voyage from London to this colony. A disposition to revolt on the part of the convicts, 220 in number, was discovered prior to leaving England in November, and they were double-ironed.

On the 6th February, Anderson refused to obey an order, and was sent upon the poop, when the whole of the sailors came to his rescue and refused to work the ship. Some of the men returned to their duty; the rest were put in irons, and the ship was navigated by the officers, boys, soldiers and some of the convicts, during the rest of the voyage.

The jury found all the prisoners guilty of a revolt.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Savings' Bank.—A bill has been introduced into the Council, to establish a savings' bank.

Road Gangs.—The *Sydney Gazette*, of March 6, contains an article upon the condition of prisoners in road gangs, who, in remote stations, are represented to be very ill-treated.—"The overseers of these remote parties have a despotic power, which is often arbitrarily exercised; unlettered men for the most part, eight out of ten can scarcely write their names; and extreme ignorance engenders, in too many instances, a line of conduct revolting to feelings of humanity; and when under a colour of justice the neighbouring bench is called on to award punishment for alleged misconduct, a shameful violation on the part of the accusers of truth, and a total disregard of the moral obligation of an oath, characterise the proceedings. The declaration commonly made by overseers, that they will never allow a man whom they bring to court 'to brat them,' implies, what is literally the case, that if swearing truth only will not ensure punishment, exaggeration of the charge beyond the fact will be resorted to." The following picture of what has been the condition of these wretched persons is appalling:—"Ordinary authorised punishments were only secondary to those practised by the overseers, who could witness the convulsions of their naked, famished, dejected fellow-creatures, when suspended by one wrist from an iron ring, or by both hands handcuffed across a beam six feet from the ground, until the circulation of the blood was checked and the victims sank into insensibility, with malicious grins of satisfaction, and jibe and joke upon the admirable expedient of 'hanging them up to dry.' There was no arbitrator in these cases—no one to whom an appeal could be made, until an officer should visit the gang, and then woe to the wretch who should dare to vent his sense of injury. If he was suspected of being likely to complain, he would forthwith be denounced as a 'lawyer,' and, to use their own phrase, 'snatched' before the officer. The first charge being made by the overseer, his defence would not be listened to, and an additional bonus of fifty lashes from him, by way of compensation. These

lashes were invariably administered according to the wish of the accuser, the flagellator, with a wink, enquiring if the flogging was to be given in 'currency or sterling;' a denomination distinguishing the grades of severity. Upon many this torture was periodically inflicted at the rate of fifty or seventy-five per week, until desertions were induced, re-captures and subsequent repetitions of the 'cat-o'-nine-tails,' till many became moving masses of putrefaction, deprived of even the indulgence of water to cleanse their festering backs; chained to the ground at night in the 'lock-up,' without a blanket, in the depth of winter, for a month at a time; their scanty provisions not unfrequently cribbed and purloined till it was reduced to a nominal issue, served to them raw, without means to cook it; not allowed shelter in the day-time; knocked down with an axe-handle, or any such weapon at hand, if a murmur escaped them; no respite from work permitted; till death, desperation, the gulows, or a penal settlement, closed the wretched scene."

Floods.—The floods have committed dreadful havoc on the banks of Hunter's River. The little but rapidly improving town of Maitland has been almost swept away. At Paterson's Plains, the flood was the largest since the foundation of the settlement, full 5 feet higher than that of last May. Such was the extent of the inundation that a boat loaded with flour was sent from the Paterson to Maitland, across the bush.

Steam Navigation.—We are happy to understand that both the steam-boats employed in the Hunter's River trade answer very well. We now want another to run between this and Hobart Town, one to Launceston, and one to Parramatta, a channel being cut through the rock at Red Bank for the latter. — *Sydney Gaz.* April 10.

Advance of Landed Property.—No circumstance in the progress of New South Wales has excited more astonishment than the great and rapid advance of landed property in and about its metropolis. Ten years ago, a person wishing to build had only to signify his wish to the authorities, and obtain an allotment for nothing; and even for some years after it had been officially notified that the crown had no more land to dispose of, allotments not situated in the heart of the town might be purchased for the most paltry sums. Within the last three or four years, however, a change has taken place—a change so great, so sudden, so unexpected, that it seems as if brought about by some of the famous spells of the "Arabian Nights." The most out-of-the-way, rugged, good-for-nothing strips have started up into valuable properties, and arrogantly claimed to be worth their hundreds of pounds; while those seated in great thoroughfares

or on the banks of any part of the harbour, have rivalled, in the prices they have commanded, the precious inches of Fleet-street or Cheapside. In fact, during the depression caused by the late drought, the only substantial property in the colony, convertible into its worth in cash, were houses and land in Sydney. They never drooped,—they always found a quick sale and liberal purchasers.—*Ibid.* April 17.

Burke, the Bushranger.—The notorious bushranger, Burke, was executed at Appin, on the 14th March. He evinced great hardihood, mis-called firmness. In his address to the spectators, he said that "he felt no regret at leaving this world, but had great fears for his safety in the next."

Dr. Lang.—The "Proceedings of the Legislative Council" on the 15th March, contain the following notification:—"That His Excellency the Governor be requested to communicate to the Right Hon. the Secretary of State, the opinion of this Council, that the charges against the Protestant Episcopal Clergy of the Colony, contained in the letter addressed by Dr. Lang to Viscount Goderich, were unfounded and unwarrantable; and that the publication of the same was a highly improper and censurable act."

The charges referred to were contained in a paragraph of a letter on the subject of Emigration to this Colony, addressed by Dr. L. to Lord Goderich, in December 1830.

Dr. Lang appears to have been in hot water for some time past, respecting his college (the Australian); in the course of his controversies, he attacked the church and school corporation and the episcopal clergy. Dr. Lang is a presbyterian.

Sydney College.—A meeting of the proprietors of Sydney College was held on the 26th March, to consider of the expediency of applying to government for pecuniary assistance, which had been granted to the Australian College, under the erroneous impression. (it is alleged) that that was the only or chief scholastic institution.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Aborigines.—We have to notice, in terms of reprehension, the practice adopted by the government towards the captured aborigines now in Launceston. From motives of economy, we suppose, the rations supplied to the sable captives is only one pound of bread and one pound of meat per diem. The result is, that they grow discontented, and have lately been supplied by private means with just as much more as the government allowance. This is radically wrong. If it be wished that the blacks, when captured,

should be kept in a state of subordination, they must be well supplied with food, otherwise they will always be discontented and troublesome.—*Launceston Advertiser*, Feb. 15.

The same paper of March 14, enquires what government intends to do with the blacks at Great Island, who had been in a state of disturbance by reason of the misconduct of a boat's crew to their gins; whether they are to be prisoners of war, or schooled into habits of industry? This point ought to have been settled beforehand.

Communication with India.—The *Hobart Town Courier* states that a steam-vessel, of 450 tons burthen, was fitting out at Calcutta with passengers for Hobart Town, and to continue a regular packet between these colonies and India, touching at Swan River and Spencer's Gulf.

Price of Labour.—We have frequently predicted that the extortionate wages demanded by labourers would work its own cure; which seems about to be verified. In New South Wales the number of emigrant labourers, freed men, and the Australian Company's indented servants, who have completed their engagements, has caused such a dearth of employment, that labourers of all descriptions are coming down to this island.—*Launceston Advertiser*, Mar. 21.

His Excellency Lieutenant Governor Arthur recently ordered the Surveyor General Frankland to despatch a gentleman of his department, properly equipped and supplied, to pass from Lake Echo to the Western Coast of the Island, in order to ascertain the features of the country in that direction; and to make certain other observations. This duty was confided to Mr. Assistant Surveyor Sharland, and he has performed it in a manner reflecting great credit upon himself. He had to undergo great fatigue and much privation, particularly when in the neighbourhood of Macquarie Harbour, where he made the Western Coast, and although at times knee deep in snow, yet he forbore to make fires, lest such should attract notice, and draw upon him and his little party visitors not of the most agreeable description. We have only now to state, that Mr. Sharland has succeeded in making most important discoveries, particularly of the satisfactory fact, that to the westward of the nineteen lagoons, out of which he found the principal branch of the Derwent to flow, and near the Frenchman's Cap, there are millions of acres of the finest land, watered abundantly, and possessing many other important advantages to new settlers. Mr. Sharland also discovered a beautiful lake of large extent; and upon the whole, his excursion has been most satisfactory in every consideration.—*Colonial Times*, April 2.

The New Colony at Spencer's Gulf.—The papers of this island announce some departures for the new colony of "South-western Australia," which, it appears, is to be at Port Lincoln.

The Press. On the 7th of March the first Government Gazette was published at Sydney, in a small folio of four pages; it is entitled the *New South Wales Government Gazette*, and contains only government notices and advertisements. It is printed (under a contract, made by tender) at the *Sydney Gazette* press, which, transfers the official matter, in the same type, into its columns, and thus continues to be the vehicle of official notifications.

SWAN RIVER.

We have lately conversed with a gentleman who has visited the new settlement at Swan River; and certainly he does give a most deplorable picture of the state of that young colony. Much, however, must be allowed for the feelings of disappointed colonists. The history of colonization is almost uniform in describing the sufferings and privations of the first settlers.—*Sydney Gazette*, March 8.

Large exports of corn, flour, and provisions, for this settlement, are reported in the Sydney and Van Diemen's Land papers.

Private letters have been received in London, dated in April, whence it would appear that the settlers have surmounted the difficulties arising from want of provisions, which, however, continue dear. Flour sold at 1s. per lb. Potatoes the same. Salt beef 1s. 8d. per lb. Beer 2s. per quart. Butter 2s. 6d. per lb. Slop shoes £1. 5s. the pair. Cotton prints 3s. and 4s. a yard. The harvest had, however, proved favourable, and much grain had been got in. Houses were multiplying at Perth and Freemantle. The natives had been very troublesome, and had killed six or seven, and speared as many more, of the settlers who had ventured into the interior unarmed. The latter were determined to make a severe example in retaliation, and the consequence will be a native war.

Mauritius.

Through the medium of the Cape of Good Hope papers, advices have been received from Mauritius to the 16th of May. The excitement which prevailed there at the date of the last letters, on the subject of the order in council for the regulation of slave labour, had subsided; but the consequences of that excitement, to a certain extent, still remained. It is stated that the commercial credit of the Isle of France had become so paralyzed, that, in

the early part of May, an application was made to the governor, Sir Charles Colville, to authorize the suspension of all commercial payments for three months; but that on a representation being made, by some of the more solid houses, of the danger of such a step, the governor very properly refused to accede to the request.—*London Paper*.

The new state of public feeling in the colony, is gradually developing itself by the additions to the periodical press. A new journal of the liberal complexion has appeared, entitled *Le Cerden, ou Petite Revue Africaine*.

A Government Order announces the appointment of a Council of Government, nominated by the Governor, and composed of certain officers of the crown and of an equal number of other persons taken from the chief landed proprietors and principal merchants of the Colony. The council consists of fourteen persons.

The Mauritius Bank has completed the subscriptions and received three-fifths of the capital, and it has thereby been placed in a situation to commence operations, and it has accordingly commenced them from the 18th of January. The Colonial Secretary has directed that the notes of the bank should be received in all the public chests.

Syria.

The fifth and sixth bulletins of the army of Ibrahim Pacha announce further successes of the Egyptian arms. The former, dated the 7th July, contains the details of a battle near Homs, with the governor of Aleppo and Seraskier, Mahomed Pasha, who had under him eight other pashas of three tails, and a force computed at nearly 25,000 men, 10,471 of whom were regulars. The success of the Egyptian troops was complete. The Seraskier fled with the wreck of his army (not more than 1,500 regulars) towards Hama, 2,000 were put to the sword and 2,500 taken prisoners by the Egyptians, who lost 102 killed and 162 wounded. The cannon (21 pieces), ammunition, tents and provisions of the enemy, and papers (including many confidential letters and documents), were left behind by the Seraskier in his flight, and captured. A report from Ibrahim Pasha himself, appended to the bulletin, states:—"I have never witnessed such a defeat as that which has been just experienced by the enemy; nor do I hesitate in asserting, that 200,000 or 300,000 similar troops would not cause me the least anxiety. By God's help, we will ever chastise such fellows wherever they may fall in our way. The prisoners have been sent to St. Jean

d'Acre, where the Divan Effendi has received orders to enroll those who are willing to enter our army, and to send to their homes or into Egypt such as may be desirous of going thither."

The sixth bulletin is dated the 11th July, and states that on the 9th the army left Homs in pursuit of the army, crossed the Orontes, picking up 6 of the 11 cannon carried off by the Seraskier. The panic of the enemy carried them on without their daring to enter Hama, whilst the Arah tribe of Anzees,* availing themselves of their disordered state, fell suddenly on the fugitives, killing a great number. On the 10th July, Ibrahim Pasha entered the town of Hama. At a short distance from Hama, the Egyptians found the remaining five pieces of ordnance not yet taken from the enemy, as well as the rest of their tents and provisions.

Ibrahim's army was to move towards Aleppo on the 11th.

The Porte's tenure of this important province seem very insecure.

More recent accounts confirm the report that Aleppo is in the possession of the Egyptian army, and it is even said, Antioch and Alexandretta. Aleppo fell on the 15th July; the inhabitants refused to admit the troops of Hussein Pasha, or supply him with provisions. The Turkish army is represented to be retreating precipitately, miserably thinned by want of provisions, cholera, and desertion. Hussein Pasha, its commander, is now declared incapable, and the command is to be given to Redshid Pasha. Reinforcements are on the march to the Turkish army.

Egypt.

The successes in Syria have caused much joy at Alexandria. A regular daily post, by dromedaries, from Syria, has been established ever since the invasion of the latter country. The army of Ibrahim was believed to be in occupation of Aleppo, at the date of the last advices, 25th July, and master of the country. The Turks are said to have made a desperate resistance, but to have been at length overpowered by the superior numbers and military skill of their adversaries. The Turkish fleet was on the 9th July at

* This Arab tribe is one of those amongst whom the Sultan has ordered the Pasha of Aleppo (as appears by the secret correspondence taken) to collect 60,000 men, to disperse the army of Ibrahim Pasha.

Castel Rosso, near Rhodes, on its way to Satalia, where it was to embark a division of irregular troops for Scanderoon. Either of these places would be very favourable for an attack by the Egyptian squadron.

Letters from Syria, dated 18th August, received at Trieste, report an action between the Turkish and Egyptian fleets, in which the former was almost wholly destroyed.

St. Helena.

In the month of February last, two companies of French infantry, returning from the isle of Bourbon, landed at St. Helena, and obtained permission from the governor to perform military honours at the tomb of Napoleon. The officers, subalterns, and privates accordingly repaired to the tomb, which they saluted with three discharges of musquetry; and, after drinking some of the water from the fountain where Napoleon had so often quenched his thirst, they returned to their ship, which lay at anchor off James-town.—*French Paper.*

Netherlands India.

Batavian papers to the 17th May contain a notice issued by the Governor-general, dated April 20, by which, as payment of the rent of the coffee plantation, the coffee is to be taken at the price of twenty-two florins in silver per picul; and a decree of the same date, directing that all brown sugar (including Areeng sugar), and molasses, shall henceforward be exported free of all duty, without distinction of place or flag. The papers also bring an account of an insurrection among the Chinese agricultural labourers, which, however, was speedily put down.

Cape of Good Hope.

A Cape paper of the 20th June contains an abstract of an order in council regulating the trade of the colony. It allows British produce and manufactures to be imported into the Cape at a duty of 3 per cent.: foreign and East-India commodities at a duty of 10 per cent.: casks and materials for work are free. The ports of Cape Town, Table Bay, Simon's town, and Port Elizabeth (Algoa Bay) are declared free ports, and Cape Town and Simon's town are created free warehousing ports.

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REGISTER.

Calcutta.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

General Department.

April 3. Mr. R. D. Mangles, deputy secretary to Government in general department.

10. Mr. F. W. Russell, second commissioner for investigating claims of creditors of late Rajah of Tanjore.

Mr. A. Grant, junior ditto ditto.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

March 19. At Tirhoot, the lady of W. H. Stern-dale, Esq., of a son.

23. At Saugor, the lady of Lieut. De Fontain, 58th regt. N.I., of a daughter.

25. At Chittagong, the lady of Capt. Edward Macquard, of a son.

April 2. At Meerut, the lady of the Rev. James Whiting, joint district chaplain, of twin daughters.

3. At Chinsurah, the lady of Mr. A. W. Stone, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

March 24. At Neemuch, Wm. Benfield Wemyss, Esq., 9th L.C., to Martha Rose Diana, eldest daughter of Lieut. Col. Smith.

— At Neemuch, Charles Garrett, Esq., to Frances Cordella, second daughter of Lieut. Col. Smith, 9th L.C.

April 7. At Calcutta, Lieut. R. Boileau Pemberton, of the surveyor general's department, to Henrietta Peach, second daughter of Colonel Duncan McLeod, of engineers.

9. At Calcutta, P. Peard, Esq., to Miss Anne Stanton.

10. At Calcutta, Major J. N. Jackson, C.B., to Miss Nicholson.

— At Calcutta, Thomas Elliott, Esq., fifth son of Edward Elliott, Esq., of Clonmore, in the county of Kilkenny, to Elizabeth Mary, youngest daughter of the late John de la Chalmere Smith, Esq., of the city of Waterford.

Later. At Patna, Wm. T. Garrett, Esq., of the Bengal artillery, to Harriett, daughter of the late Major Slesser.

DEATHS.

April 8. At Calcutta, Lieut. R. Campbell, 33d regt. N.I., aged 27.

11. At Chowringhee, Thomas Douglas, Esq., aged 34.

Madras.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

APPLICATIONS FOR FURLONGHS.

Head-Quarters, Choultry Plain, March 9, 1832.—Adverting to many recent applications received from officers to return to Europe on furlough, the Commander-in-chief deems it necessary to call the attention of officers commanding regiments to the regulations which prescribe four as the number allowed to be absent at one

time from the same corps, and his Excellency desires that when that number of officers shall be absent in England, no further application is to be made from such regiment to head-quarters till one of the absentees shall have returned to India.

The foregoing order is not intended to prevent applications being transmitted as usual for officers requiring to return to Europe on medical certificate.

STATEMENT OF THE SERVICES OF OFFICERS.

Fort St. George, March 19, 1832.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council considering it desirable that the services of every officer of the Madras army should be correctly registered and recorded for reference on occasions of selection for situations of important trust or remuneration for distinguished merit, is pleased to resolve that a statement of every officer's services, in the subjoined form, being that employed by the Most Noble the Commander-in-chief in India, for the purpose of obtaining similar information in 1814, shall be immediately prepared for the use of Government and for transmission to England.

His Exc. the Commander-in-chief is requested to issue the necessary subsidiary orders for giving effect to this resolution, and to cause the return for each regiment to be brought down annually to the close of each year and laid before Government.

His Excellency is likewise requested to cause a similar register to be prepared for the native officers of the army.

[Here follows form, requiring statement of services as under:—

Ranks. In what regiment or corps. Period of time actually present and doing duty with the regiment or corps. Period of time absent on furlough to England or elsewhere; also on leave at the presidency to which the officer belongs; and whether on private affairs or sick certificate. Total service in each rank. Total service in the army. Campaigns or expeditions employed on. Battles, sieges, or affairs actually present at. Wounds. Special, staff, or civil appointments; and whether in peace or war, and period of service in each. Native languages acquired, and to what extent, i. e. reading, writing, or speaking. Dates of public examinations, and of General Orders noticing them. Dates of orders approving of conduct. Whether acquainted with the principles of surveying, military drawing, and reconnaissance.]

PASSAGE-MONEY OF OFFICERS IN CHARGE OF TROOPS.

Fort St. George, April 24, 1832.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to resolve, that no extra expense shall hereafter be incurred on account of the passage-money of European commissioned officers placed in the charge of

troops proceeding from port to port in the Indian seas, unless the number thereof shall amount to thirty men.

MOVEMENTS OF REGIMENTS.

The 10th regt. Native Infantry from St. Thomas's Mount to Madras.

The 3d regt. Native Infantry from Madras to Palaveram, when relieved by the 10th regt.

His Majesty's 45th Regiment from Poonamallee to Arnee.

RATES OF PASSAGE FOR OFFICERS RETURNING FROM INDIA.

Fort St. George, April 27, 1832.—Extract of a letter from the Hon. the Court of Directors, in the military department, dated the 31st Aug. 1831:—

Par. 1. "It appearing that no sufficient reason exists for the distinction made in the regulations between the rates of passage for officers in the King's and the Company's service, when returning from India, we have resolved to equalize the rates for the two services, by reducing those which a commander has been hitherto permitted to receive from an officer in the Company's service to those which he is allowed to demand from a King's officer.

2. "The instructions issued to commanders of ships in respect to the passage-money regulations have been amended accordingly."

COURTS-MARTIAL.

CAPT. ELLIS.

Head-Quarters, Madras, Feb. 4, 1832.—At a General Court-Martial, holden at St. Thomas's Mount, on the 25th Jan. 1832, Capt. Henry Joyner Ellis, of H.M. 41st Regt. of Foot, was arraigned on the following charge by order of the Commander-in-chief in India:—

Charge.—"For conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in having, at Arnee, on the 16th of July 1830, in a letter to the address of the Deputy Adjutant General of his Majesty's forces, disgracefully preferred a frivolous and groundless complaint against the commanding officer, Colonel Sir Edmund Haymon Williams, K.C.B. and K.C.T. and R., and the paymaster Francis Dickson, of his regiment, the letter for withholding his pay, and the former for authorizing the same.

"The above being in breach of the Articles of War."

(Signed) R. B. FEARON,
Dep. Adj. Gen. H.M. Forces.

"Upon which charge the court came to the following decision:—

"The court having most maturely weighed and considered the whole of the evidence adduced in support of the proce-

cution, as well as what the prisoner, Capt. Henry Joyner Ellis, of H.M. 41st Regt. of Foot, hath advanced in his defence, and the evidence in support thereof, is of opinion,—

Finding on the Charge.—"That the prisoner is not guilty of the charge, and doth therefore honourably acquit him of the same."

Confirmed,

(Signed) R. W. O'CALLAGHAN,
Lieut. General.

Madras, 3d Feb. 1832.

The prisoner, Capt. Ellis, of H.M. 41st Regt., is to be released from arrest, and will return to his duty.

CAPT. WARNER.

Head-Quarters, Choultry Plain, Jan. 26, 1832.—The following extracts from the confirmed proceedings of an European general court-martial, holden at Trichinopoly, on the 10th January 1832, by virtue of a warrant from his Exc. Lieut. Gen. the Hon. Sir R. W. O'Callaghan, K.C.B., commander-in-chief, are published to the army:—

"Capt. Thomas Styran Warner, of the 18th regt. N.I., placed in arrest, by my order, on the following charges:

First Charge.—"For conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in having at Salem, on the 1st Nov. 1831, on the public drill-ground of the detachment of the 18th regt. N.I. under his command, and in the presence of the men and officers of the said detachment, then and there assembled, made use of the following words:—'This is very bad! very bad indeed!—but no wonder,—the corps has not been properly drilled for the last sixteen (or six) years,' or words to the same effect; thereby reflecting upon me, his immediate commanding officer, and the discipline of the regiment under my command.

Second Charge.—"For scandalous and infamous behaviour, unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in the following instances:

1st Instance.—"In having at Salem, on the 30th of Nov. 1831, in an official letter, bearing his signature, and addressed to the adjutant of the 18th regt. N.I., falsely denied having made use of the words set forth as made use of by him in the first charge.

2d Instance.—"In having, at the same time and place, in the same letter, made the following assertion:—'Major Ross will recollect at the last interview I had with him, before taking charge of the detachment, desiring me to be particular with the men, as they required drilling; and to have them out for that purpose whenever the strength of the detachment would admit of it.' Such assertion being

altogether contrary to the fact, and fabricated in order to screen himself from responsibility and censure.

"The above being in breach of the articles of war.

(Signed) "D. Ross, Lieut. Col.,
"commanding 18th regt. N.I.

"Dindigul, Dec. 23, 1831."
The court having most maturely weighed and considered the whole of the evidence brought forward in support of the prosecution on the charges, as well as what the prisoner, Capt. Thos. S. Warner, of the 18th regt. N.I., has urged in his defence, and the evidence in support thereof, is of opinion,—

Finding.—That the prisoner is not guilty of the first charge.

That the prisoner is not guilty of the first instance of the second charge.

The court acquits the prisoner of the second instance of the second charge, with the exception of the words "as the men require drilling," but attaches no criminal intention in the using of these words, as they appear to have been written under a false impression.

The finding of the court being as above specified, the prisoner, Capt. Thos. S. Warner, of the 18th regt. N.I., is acquitted of the first charge, also of the first instance of the second charge, and of the second instance of the second charge, with the exception set forth in the finding; and further, the court doth fully and honourably acquit the prisoner, the said Capt. Thos. S. Warner, of all scandalous and infamous behaviour, unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman.

The court gives no award, as the words which the prisoner is found to have used in the finding on the second instance of the second charge were written without any criminal intention.

(Signed) C. BISHOP, Col. 28th N.I.,
President.

Approved and confirmed.—The record of the judgment upon this trial is erroneous in point of form. The court being of opinion that the prisoner was not guilty of any criminal act, a finding of acquittal should have been entered accordingly, in the usual manner, and any remarks in explanation of such finding should have been kept distinct and inserted separately. As the intention of the court, however, with which I concur, cannot be mistaken, I have not thought it requisite to inconvenience the public service by sending back the proceedings for revision.

(Signed) R. W. O'CALLAGHAN,
Lieut. Gen., and Com.-in-chief.
Capt. T. S. Warner will be released from arrest, and directed to return to his duty.

ENSIGN CRAWFORD.

Head-Quarters, Madras, Jan. 17, 1832.
Asiat. Jour. N. S. Vol. 9. No. 34.

—The following extract from the confirmed proceedings of an European general court-martial, holden at Vellore, on the 9th Jan. 1832, by virtue of a warrant from his Exc. Lieut. Gen. the Hon. Sir R. W. O'Callaghan, K.C.B., commander-in-chief, are published to the army:

Ensign John Albert Crawford, of the 46th regt. N.I., doing duty with the 4th regt. N.I., placed in arrest by order of Capt. Robert Nutter Campbell, senior officer in charge of the 4th regt. N.I., on the following charge.

Charge.—For scandalous and infamous behaviour, unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in having, at Vellore, on the 12th of Dec. 1831, submitted to being called a liar by Ensign William Lawless Seppings, of the 4th regt. N.I., without taking any measures to remedy the insult.

The above being in breach of the articles of war.

(Signed) R. N. CAMPBELL, Capt.
Senior officer in charge of 4th N.I.
Vellore, Jan. 4, 1832.

The court having most maturely weighed and considered the whole of the evidence adduced on the prosecution, as well as what the prisoner, Ensign J. A. Crawford, of the 46th regt. N.I., doing duty with the 4th regt. N.I., has advanced in his defence, is of opinion,—

Finding on the Charge.—That the prisoner is guilty.

Sentence.—The court having found the prisoner guilty as above stated, doth, by virtue of the articles of war, sentence him, the said Ensign John Albert Crawford, of the 46th regt. N.I., doing duty with the 4th regt. N.I., to be discharged from the Hon. Company's service.

(Signed) G. M. STEUART, Lieut. Col.
and President.

Approved and confirmed.
(Signed) R. W. O. CALLAGHAN,
Lieut. Gen., and Com.-in-chief.

Mr. John Albert Crawford is placed under the orders of the town-major of Fort St. George.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

March 13. T. Daniel, Esq., to act as cashier of Government Bank until further orders.

R. D. Parker, Esq., to act as deputy Persian translator to Government.

H. D. Phillips, Esq., to be register to sallah court of Nellore.

18. J. Hanbury, Esq., to act as cashier of Government Bank, and to be superintendent of Government lotteries.

P. H. Strombom, Esq., to be judge and criminal judge of Cuddapah.

R. Nelson, Esq., to act as collector and magistrate of Masulipatam.

T. V. Stonhouse, Esq., to act as collector and magistrate of Tinnevely.

H. M. Blair, Esq., to be collector and magistrate of Trichinopoly.

G. L. Freudenberg, Esq., to be senior deputy register to court of Sudr and Foudaree Udalt.
(M)

April 2. Daniel Elliott, Esq., to be a member of Board for College and for Public Instruction.

G. A. Smith, Esq., to act as collector and magistrate of Vizagapatam, on departure of Mr. Gardner to sea, for four months.

R. Rickards, Esq., to be head assistant to collector and magistrate of Trichinopoly.

W. Bathie, Esq., to act as a commissioner of court for recovery of small debts, during absence of Mr. Savage, on sick certificate.

A. E. Angelo, Esq., to be assistant judge and joint criminal judge at Tanjore.

R. Nelson, Esq., to act as judge and criminal judge of Salem.

G. S. Hooper, Esq., to act as collector and magistrate of Masulipatam.

R. A. Bannerman, Esq., to be secretary to commissioners for government of Mysore.

Fort St. George, March 13, 1832.—The undermentioned civil servants attained the rank of senior merchant, junior merchant, and factor, respectively, on the date set opposite their names:—
George Bird, Esq., senior merchant, on 5th July 1831.

Walter Elliot, Esq., do., 15th Feb. 1832.

Arthur Freese, Esq., do., 30th Jan. 1832.

H. F. Dumergue, Esq., junior merchant, 2d Jan. 1832.

S. Crawford, Esq., do., 11th Feb. 1832.

W. A. D. Inglis, Esq., factor, 24th Feb. 1832.

W. Dowdeswell, Esq., do., 9th Feb. 1832.

ECCLESIASTICAL APPOINTMENT.

March 16. The Rev. Mathew Bowie to be senior minister of Church of Scotland at this presidency, in suc. to the Rev. G. J. Laurie, D.D., proceeded to England.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort St. George, March 13, 1832.—Acting Superintendent Surg. Ramsay Sladen to be a member of Committee of Health, until further orders.

13th N.I. Sen. Ens. Chas. Gordon to be lieutenant, v. Everard dec.; date of com. 8th March 1832.

Supernum. Ens. E. T. Cox admitted on effective strength of 13th regt., to complete its establishment.

Major Thomas Hicks to command 1st Nat. Vet. Bat. from 7th March, v. Turner dec.

Capt. Limond, 3d L.C., to officiate as military secretary to Right Hon. the Governor during his approaching tour, and Capt. Cramer, 4th N.I., to act as town major of Fort St. George.

Capt. Archibald Douglas, 10th N.I., to be paymaster at Masulipatam, v. Hunter resigned.

Capt. James Bell to act as deputy secretary to Military Board.

Lieut. Tudor Lavie, of artillery, to be assistant secretary to Military Board.

Capt. Craster, 30th regt., to act as paymaster at Vellore during absence of Capt. Straton on sick cert.

Capt. White, 7th N.I., and assist. adj. gen. of army, to act as secretary to General Prize Committee at presidency during Capt. Wilson's absence on sick cert.

Sub-Assist. Com. Gen. Capt. John Johnstone to be deputy assist. commissary general, v. Rooke.

Temporary Sub-Assist. Com. Gen. Lieut. C. A. Moore to be sub-assist. commissary general.

Lieut. F. B. Doveton, right wing Madras Europ. regt., to be temporary sub-assist. commissary general.

1st-Lieut. A. De Butts to be superintending engineer in southern division.

1st-Lieut. F. C. Cotton to be civil engineer in centre division.

1st-Lieut. S. Best to be assistant civil engineer in southern division.

2d-Lieut. J. C. Shaw to be second assistant to chief engineer.

Assist. Surg. Thomas O'Neill to accompany and afford medical aid to camp of Right Hon. the Governor proceeding on a tour.

Assist. Surg. James Lawder to act as superintendent of dispensary during absence of Assist. Surg. O'Neill.

March 16.—Mr. James Norman admitted on estab. as a cadet of cavalry, and app. to act as cornet.

16th N.I. Major John Anderson to be lieut. col., from 20th Aug. 1831, v. Elphinstone dec.—Capt. Arthur McFarlane to be major, and Lieut. R. S. Gledstanes to be capt., both from above date, in suc. to Anderson prom.

Supernum. Lieut. Robert Affleck admitted on effective strength of 16th regt. to complete its establishment.

Acting Ens. of infantry Edw. Armstrong to be ensign to complete establishment.

3d Lt. Sen. Lieut. F. J. Clerk to be capt., and Sen. Ens. G. W. Sharp to be lieut., v. Buxton struck off; date of com. 11th March 1832.

Acting Ens. Wm Brown to be ens. from 11th March 1832, to complete establishment.

Capt. G. Fryer, 10th N.I., to act as superintendent of family payments and pensions, during absence of Capt. Wilson on sick cert.

March 19.—Capt. J. D. Awdry, 1st N.I., to be a sub-assist. commissary general, v. Babington removed.

Capt. J. H. Cramer, 4th N.I., to be paymaster to troops on Tenasserim coast, v. Tod resigned.

Capt. Henry Wiggins, 30th N.I., to act as paymaster on Tenasserim coast, during absence of Capt. Cramer.

March 23.—6th N.I. Sen. Ens. W. M. Gunthorpe to be lieut., v. Strickland dec.; date of com. 14th March 1832.

Acting Ens. H. F. Gustard to be ensign from 14th March 1832, to complete estab.

Head-Quarters, March 1 to 6, 1832.—Acting Ens. G. S. Conolly to do duty with 25th N.I.

Ens. C. D. Babington, 31st L.I., to continue to do duty with 17th N.I. until 1st Oct. 1832.

Capt. T. C. S. Hyde removed from 2d to 1st Nat. Vet. Bat.; and Major Thos. Hicks from ditto to ditto.

Lieut. Tudor Lavie removed from horse brigade to 2d bat. artillery.

Fort St. George, March 27.—Capt. D. Duff, 37th N.I., to act as paymaster at Masulipatam during employment of Capt. Arch. Douglas on other duty.

March 30.—Artillery. Sen. 2d-Lieut. W. A. Orr to be 1st-lieut., v. Baillie dec.; date of com. 14th Oct. 1831.

Supernum. 2d-Lieut. Geo. Dancer admitted on effective strength of corps of artillery from 14th Oct. 1831, to complete estab.

April 3.—Artillery. Sen. 1st-Lieut. A. E. Byam to be capt., and Sen. 2d-Lieut. S. W. Croft to be 1st-Lieut., v. Campbell dec.; date of com. 5th Dec. 1831.

Supernum. 2d-Lieut. J. L. Barrow admitted on effective strength of corps of artillery from 5th Dec. 1831, to complete establishment.

Superintending Surg. James Towell permitted to retire from Hon. Company's service, from 27th March.

Col. Sir E. K. Williams, H.M. 41st regt., to command troops on Tenasserim coast.

Lieut. M. J. Rowlandson, 32d N.I., and Persian interp. to head-quarters, to act as military secretary; and Lieut. D. H. Considine, 21st N.I., and acting assist. qu. mast. gen., to act as aid-de-camp to Commander-in-chief, during absence of Lieut. the Hon. W. F. O'Callaghan.

Head-Quarters, March 19.—Lieut. W. A. Miller, 4th N.I., to act as qu. mast. and interp. to 27th regt., v. Lieut. Beauchamp of 2d regt., permitted to rejoin his corps.

March 16.—Capt. G. T. Symes removed from 3d to 1st bat. of artillery, and Capt. W. S. Hele from 1st to 3d ditto.

The following orders confirmed:—Ens. Martyr to act as qu. mast. and interp. to 30th N.I., during absence of Lieut. Hayne, on sick cert.; date 11th Nov. 1830.—Lieut. J. H. Gunthorpe, horse brigade, to act as adj. to D troop at Jaulnah, from 15th Oct. 1831.

Acting Cornet James Norman to do duty with riding school at Bangalore.

March 17 to 20.—Ens. Wm. Brown posted to 3d L. Inf.—Acting Ens. Samuel Hay removed from 3d to 23d L. Inf.

The following order confirmed:—Lieut. Wake-man to act as adj. to 32d N.I., during absence of Lieut. McLeod; date 2d March 1832.

March 21 to 23.—Ens. Edw. Armstrong posted to 51st N.I., but to continue to do duty with 9th regt. till 1st Oct. 1832.

Ens. H. F. Gustard posted to 6th N.I., but to continue to do duty with 45th regt. till further orders.

Assist. Surg. Robert Power removed from 19th regt., and placed under orders of staff surgeon on coast of Tenasserim.

Assist. Surg. G. A. Bright removed from garrison hospital, and posted to 19th regt., v. Power.

Ens. J. W. Kenny, 13th, to join detachment of that regiment at presidency.

March 30.—The following orders confirmed:—Lieut. Craigie to act as adj. to 28th N.I., during absence of Lieut. Disney, and Lieut. Farquhar to act as qu. mast. and interp. to ditto, during period Lieut. Craigie acts as adj.; date 3d March.—Lieut. Gompertz, 44th regt., to act as fort adj. of Camanore, during absence of Lieut. Elsey on sick cert., v. Bullock; date 15th March.

Lieut. D. H. Stevenson, 12th, to do duty with 14th regt. till 15th Oct. 1832.

Fort St. George, April 13.—Assist. Surg. George Thompson to be medical officer to judicial establishments at Masulipatam.

Sen. Assist. Surg. James Dalmahey to be surg., v. Towell retired; date of rank 28th March 1832.

Major Alex. Gordon, Madras Europ. regt., permitted to retire from Hon. Company's service, from 24th March 1832.

April 17.—Assist. Surg. G. Austin to take charge of medical duties of civil establishments at Chingleput, during absence of Assist. Surg. Magrath.

Assist. Surg. J. Colquhoun permitted to resign appointment of zillah surgeon at Coimbatore, and to place his services at disposal of Commander-in-chief.

Capt. T. Stockwell, 28th N.I., to act as paymaster at Trichinopoly, during absence of Capt. Justice.

Right Wing Madras Europ. Regt. Sen. Capt. Alex. Kalder to be major, Sen. Lieut. R. D. Weir to be capt., and Sen. Ens. S. G. C. Renaud to be lieut., v. Gordon retired; date of coms. 27th March 1832.

Acting Ens. W. F. Newby to be ensign, from 27th March 1832, to complete establishment.

Acting Ens. C. F. Kirby to be ensign, from 12th April 1832, to complete establishment.

Surg. John McLeod to act as superintending surgeon from 28th March, v. Towell retired.

Assist. Surg. R. H. Manley permitted to enter on general duties of army.

Col. C. A. Vigoureux, H.M. 45th Foot, as next senior officer, to command centre division of army, during absence of Major Gen. Sir Andrew McDowell, upon sick certificate.

April 14.—4th L.C. Sen. Lieut. John Byng to be capt., and Sen. Cornet C. P. Wilder to be lieut., v. Lushington dec.; date of coms. 19th Oct. 1831.

Acting Cornet M. S. Otley to be cornet, from 7th Feb. 1832, to complete establishment.

Head-Quarters, April 10.—Assist. Surg. Hugh Cheape removed from 4th bat. artillery to 40th N.I.

The following orders confirmed:—Lieut. Wight to act as adj. to right wing 8th N.I., during absence of Lieut. Taynton; date 20th March.—Ens.

Hodson to act as adj. to 16th N.I., until further orders, v. Gledstanes prom.; date 27th March.—Lieut. J. H. Gunthorpe to act as adj. F. troop horse brigade of artillery, during absence of Lieut. Anstruther on sick cert.; date 28th March.

April 12.—Capt. John Metcalfe removed from 2d to 1st Native Veteran Battalion.

Assist. Surg. M. F. Anderson posted to H.M. 40th Regt.

April 13.—Assist. Surgs. G. M. Watson and C. J. Smith removed from doing duty with H.M. 41st Regt., and directed to rejoin garrison hospital of Fort St. George.

Assist. Surgs. W. Evans and G. J. Jackson removed from garrison hospital of Fort St. George, and app. to do duty with H.M. 13th L. Drags. and 44th Regt. respectively.

Fort St. George, April 27.—Artillery. Maj. James Ketchen to be lieut. col., and Capt. Andrew L. Murray to be major, from 1st Sept. 1831, in suc. to Pease prom.—[This cancels prom. of Maj. J. G. Bommer to be lieut. col. in G.O. dated 6th March 1832]—1st-Lieut. Chas. Grant to be capt., and 2d-Lieut. J. E. Mawdsley to be 1st-lieut., from 5th Dec. 1831, v. Campbell dec.—Supernum. 2d-Lieut. J. A. Gunthorpe brought on effective strength from 5th Dec. 1831, to complete establishment.

Supernum. En. John B. Layard admitted on effective strength of 22d N.I., to complete its estab., v. Popsall dec.

Adj. General's Office, April 23.—The following officers to accompany Commander-in-chief on a tour of inspection and review through Centre and Mysore divisions:—Col. R. B. Fearon, deputy adj. gen. King's troops; James Strachan, Esq., inspector general of hospitals, ditto; Major W. Strahan, acting qu. mast. gen. of army; Major B. H. Hitchens; Lieut. M. J. Rowlandson, Persian interp. and acting mil. sec.; Capt. H. P. Keighly, judge adv. gen.; Lieut. D. H. Considine, acting assist. qu. mast. gen. and aid-de-camp; and Lieut. G. S. Fitzgibbon, aid-de-camp.—Assist. Surg. J. Gair to attend medical aid to head quarters, escort, and public followers during the tour.

Returned to duty, from Europe.—March 16. Capt. D. Duff, 37th N.I.—Lieut. J. C. Fortescue, 1st N.I.—Lieut. Thos. Stapoole, 40th N.I.—Ens. R. B. Boddington, 23d N.I.—April 9. Ens. H. Thatcher, 43d N.I.—13. Assist. Surg. Alex. Turnbull Christie (late Alex. Turnbull); arrived at Bombay.—24. Lieut. G. A. Baillie, 52d N.I.—27. Assist. Surg. Wm. Poole.

EXAMINATION OF OFFICERS.

Head-Quarters, Choultry Plain, March 8, 1832.—The undermentioned officers having passed a very creditable examination in the Hindoostanee language are deemed by the Commander-in-chief entitled to the reward authorized by the Hon. the Court of Directors as published in G. Orders by Government 1st July 1828:—

Lieut. G. B. Arbuthnot, 3d regt. L.C.

Lieut. E. G. Taynton, 8th regt. N.I.

Ens. G. H. Hodson, 16th regt. N.I.

Ens. G. Haines, 18th regt. N.I.

Ens. F. H. Martin, 31st regt. L.I.

Lieut. J. Bates, 40th regt. N.I.

Lieut. G. G. McKenzie, 50th regt. N.I.

Lieut. H. Bower, 62d regt. N.I.

FURLONGHS.

To Europe.—March 16. 2d-Lieut. A. C. Pears, 3d bat. artillery, for health.—27. Lieut. W. Eley, 43d N.I., for health.—April 3. Major A. Gordon, Europ. regt. (to embark from Calcutta).—13. Lieut. Col. John Carfrae, 20th N.I., for health.—17. Capt. J. A. Macdonald, 3d L.C., for health.—Lieut. John Shepherd, 24th N.I., for health.—24. Capt. C. Sinclair, 24th N.I.—Surg. W. S. Anderson, for health.—Lieut. Col. C. B. Darby, 1st L.C., for health (to proceed from Cape of Good Hope).—27. Lieut. H. Morland, 27th N.I., assist. surveyor general, for health.

To *Bombay*.—March 16. Lieut. James Grant, 5th L.C., for six months, for health.—April 24. Lieut. J. Symons, 18th N.I., for one year, on private affairs.

To *Bombay*.—April 24. Capt. R. B. Fitzgibbon, 5th L.C., for six months, on private affairs.

To *Sea*.—March 27. Lieut. the Hon. W. F. O'Callaghan, mil. sec. to Com-in-chief, for eight months, for health.—Capt. J. Luard, 16th N.I., for health (to proceed from Bombay).—April 3. Maj. T. H. Monk, 35th N.I., for health, till 30th Nov. 1832.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

March 30. *Drogan*, McKenzie, from Bombay and Colombo.—April 3. *Clemantine*, Delaleau, from Calcutta.—9. *William Wilson*, Miller, from Mauritius.—14. *Orontes*, Baker, from London and Cape.—24. H. M. S. *Crocodile*, Montague, and H. M. S. *Magicienne*, Plumridge, both from Trincomallee.—28. *Bengal Merchant*, Campbell, from London and Cape.

Departures.

March 23. H. M. S. *Comet*, Sandilands, for Trincomallee.—31. *Neptune*, Cumberlege, for Moulmein (with troops).—April 7. *Fifehire*, Crawley, for Mauritius.—10. *William Wilson*, Miller, for Calcutta.—17. *Drogan*, McKenzie, for Calcutta.—28. H. M. S. *Crocodile*, Montague, for England.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Feb. 29. At Moulmein, the lady of Paymaster Dickson, Welch regiment of infantry, of a son.

March 2. At Jaulnah, the lady of Lieut. Geo. S. Cotter, horse artillery, of a son.

4. At Coimbatore, the lady of the Rev. Mr. Adis, of a son.

At Bangalore, Mrs. J. Hamlett, of a daughter.

8. At Secunderabad, Mrs. A. Chambers, of a son.

At Madras, Mrs. Geo. Batchelor, of a son.

14. At Madras, Mrs. Thomson Peters, of a son.

16. At Paulghautcherry, the lady of Capt. Wm. Langford, 51st regt. N.I., of a son still-born.

At Walthair, the lady of Lieut. Evelyn, 41st regt., of a daughter.

19. At Mominabad, the lady of Capt. George Keir, of a son.

21. At Bangalore, the lady of Major Paske, of a daughter.

26. At Bangalore, the lady of Lieut. Lawford, engineers, of a son.

28. At Madras, the lady of W. S. Binny, Esq., of twins, a son and daughter.

30. At Vengapatam, the lady of Lieut. Colonel Cooke, 36th regt. of a son.

April 1. At Bellary, the lady of Capt. J. Race Godfrey, deputy assist. qu. mast. gen., of a daughter.

3. At Paulghautcherry, the lady of G. Edgcome, Esq., assist. surg. 51st N.I., of a son.

4. At Madras, the lady of Tudor Lavie, Esq., artillery, of a son.

6. At Madras, Mrs. John Page, of a son.

7. At Madras, the lady of Leonard Cooper, Esq., of a son.

13. At Bellary, the lady of E. B. Glass, Esq., civil service, of a daughter.

14. At Madras, the lady of C. A. Kerr, Esq., of a son.

18. At Bellary, the lady of Lieut. and Qu. Mast. Jeffrey, 2d N.I., of a son.

19. At Madras, Mrs. George Hardy, of a son.

22. At Madras, the lady of Capt. Wynch, horse artillery, of a daughter.

23. At Bangalore, the lady of Dr. Kicks, horse artillery, of a son.

24. At Royapooram, Mrs. A. Thompson, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

March 1. At Masulipatam, Lieut. J. C. G. Stuart,

42d regt. N.I., to Catherine, second daughter of Lieut. Col. Wright, Madras army.
31. At Madras, Mr. R. C. Cole, of the firm of Messrs. Franck, Cole, and Co., to Miss Mary Anne Pike, daughter of the late Capt. Pike.

DEATHS.

March 13. At Palamcottah, Lieut. W. Strickland, 6th regt. N.I.

17. At Negapatam, Miss Maria C. Kohlhoff, third daughter of the late D. F. Kohlhoff, Esq., of Tanjore, aged 22.

20. At Paulghautcherry, Louisa, wife of Capt. William Langford, of the 51st regt. N.I.

23. At Trichinopoly, of the cholera, Mr. Samuel Claridge, of the 6th L.C.

24. At Hasain, during the march of the 14th regt. N.I. to Cuddanah, of a spasmodic cholera, after an illness of only a few hours, Mary, wife of Colonel John Mallandaine.

28. At Bolaram, near Hyderabad, after a short illness, Lucy, wife of Capt. James Oliphant, of the Madras engineers.

April 11. At Bangalore, of cholera, after three days' illness, Ensign John Burridge, 14th regt. N.I., in his 23d year.

14. At Jaulnah, of fever, Margaret, wife of Lieut. Geo. S. Cotter, of the horse artillery, and eldest daughter of the Rev. W. Butler, of Ballyhooley, county of Cork, Ireland.

19. At Bellary, Mrs. Mary Tindal, aged 55.

Bombay.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

EXCHANGE WITH ST. HELENA.

Bombay Castle, April 7, 1832.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to resolve, that until further orders, two shillings the rupee be fixed as the rate of exchange, at which advances received on account of officers of this establishment from the Government of St. Helena shall be adjusted.

CONDUCT OF LIEUT. AND ADJ. POOLE.

Bombay Castle, April 11, 1832.—The conduct of Lieut. and Adj. O. Poole, of the 19th regt. N.I., having been brought to the notice of his Exc. the Commander-in-chief, and Government, in a manner clearly evincing that he has been deficient in the exertion of those qualities, which, by affording his commanding officer that active co-operation and cheerful and effectual support in conducting the duties of the regiment, so essentially contribute to secure the attainment of the important objects of efficiency in its discipline and unanimity and harmony among its officers; the Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased, at the recommendation of his Exc. the Commander-in-chief, to remove this officer from his regimental staff situation.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Territorial Department.—Revenue.

March 21. Mr. Archibald A. N. Campbell to be third assistant to collector in Candeleah, v. Dent, whose appointment has been cancelled.

22. Mr. R. Mills to be acting principal collector in the Concan.

Mr. J. H. Jackson to be acting sub-collector of Broach.

Mr. H. G. Barnett to be acting 1st-assistant to principal collector of Ahmedabad.

Mr. C. Prescott to be acting 2d-assistant to principal collector of Ahmedabad.

20. Mr. W. Richardson to have charge, as a temporary arrangement, of Hooelee sub-collector, in southern Mahratta country.

Mr. J. D. Inverarity to be assistant to junior principal collector of Poona.

April 2. Mr. E. G. Fawcett to be acting second assistant to principal collector of Surat.

3. Mr. H. W. Reeves to be second assistant to principal collector in the Concan.

Mr. E. J. Stracy to be junior second assistant to principal collector of Ahmednuggur.

Mr. W. Dent to be third assistant to principal collector of Ahmednuggur.

17. Mr. T. Williamson to assume charge of his duties as acting revenue commissioner.

Mr. L. R. Reid to assume charge of his duties as acting secretary to Government in territorial and revenue departments.

Judicial Department.

March 27. Mr. Archibald Spens to be attached to Adawlut at Darwar, as junior assistant judge and session judge.

28. Mr. H. Liddell to act as assistant judge and session judge of Ahmedabad, until close of commission now sitting at Ahmedabad.

Mr. Henry Young to be acting register to court of Sudder Dewannee and Sudder Foujdary Adawlut.

Mr. P. W. Loxey to be acting assistant judge and session judge of Darwar.

Mr. A. N. Shaw to be assistant judge and session judge of the Concan.

Mr. W. Richardson to be acting assistant judge and session judge of Poona, v. Mr. P. Stewart, who will return to his station at Surat.

Mr. R. D. Luard to act as assistant judge and session judge of Poona until arrival of Mr. Richardson.

April 2. Mr. W. Birdwood to be acting assistant judge and session judge of the Concan.

Mr. A. Hornby to be acting assistant judge and session judge for detached station of Broach, until return of Mr. Pelly from Ahmedabad.

4. Mr. John Warden, deputy agent for sirdars, to be also joint judge and session judge of Poona.

Separate Department.

April 17. Mr. Edmund C. Jones to be attached to office of collector at Ahmednuggur.

Political Department.

April 18. Mr. J. S. Law to be acting deputy Persian secretary.—Mr. R. C. Chambers to return to his station at Surat.

Commercial Department.

April 2. Mr. A. N. Shaw to be acting deputy warehouse-keeper.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Bombay Castle, March 13, 1832.—Assist. Surg. J. F. Heddle to be assist. garrison surgeon and deputy medical storekeeper at presidency, v. Anderson resigned.

March 14.—The following temporary arrangements confirmed:—Lieut. W. Baker, 1st or Gr. N.I., to act as adj. to that regt. during absence of Lieut. Harvey, on sick cert.—Cadet R. P. Hogg, attached to 6th N.I., to act as interp. to that regt., from 27th Feb., during absence of Capt. R. Woodhouse, on sick cert.

23d N.I. Lieut. F. H. Brown to be adj., v. French app. agent for Bheels in Candeleah; date 28th Feb. 1832.

March 15.—Capt. C. Richards, 8th N.I., to take charge of Guzerat Prov. Bat., during absence of Capt. Jones on sick leave.

Ens. G. S. Mant to be a member of standing committee of survey, fresh date of his app. to be acting barrack-master of Bombay.

Corps of Engineers. Lieut. W. B. Goodfellow to be adj.; date 3d March 1832.

March 26.—The following station orders and temporary arrangements confirmed:—Capt. R. W. Smith and H. Cracklow, 29d N.I., to take charge of Guzerat Prov. Bat., former from 2d to 25th Feb., and latter from 26th Feb.—Lieut. C. C. Rebenack, 25th N.I., to act as brigade major at Hursloo, during absence of Capt. Macan on leave.—Lieut. W. Chambers, 13th N.I., to act as adj. to that regt. during absence of Lieut. Cooke on sick cert.

March 17.—Assist. Surg. W. J. Ferrar placed at disposal of superintendent of Indian navy for duty in that branch of service.

March 21.—Ens. J. Ramsay, right wing Europ. regt., to be cantonment adjutant at Belgium, v. Macan proceeded to Europe; date 16th March 1832.

H.M. 40th Foot. Ens. Sidney T. Powell to be interp. in Hindoostanee; date 10th Feb. 1832.

March 24. The following garrison orders confirmed:—Major C. Davies, 12th N.I., to assume command of fortress of Asserghur; date 29th Feb.—Lieut. H. Gibberne, artillery, to take charge of ordnance department at Surat, on departure of Capt. Laurie for presidency on sick cert.; date 3d March.

Lieut. T. S. Kennedy, of engineers, to proceed to Darwar, and place himself under orders of acting principal collector.

March 27.—The following temporary arrangements confirmed:—Maj. R. Thomas, 1st L.C., to assume command of troops at Sholapore, from 1st Feb., during absence of Lieut. Col. Brooke, on duty to Kulladgher.—Lieut. S. Poole, 1st L.C., to act as major of brigade at Sholapore, from 21st Feb., during absence of Lieut. Wylie, on duty.

March 29.—Lieut. J. Bishop, of engineers, to superintend construction of a line road between Ahmednuggur and Seroor.

Lieut. Wingate, of engineers, to join detachment of that corps on Nagotna road.

March 30.—H.M. 2d (or Queen's Royal) Regt. Lieut. T. Sealy to be interp. in Hindoostanee language, v. Hall; date 22d March 1832.

April 2.—The following temporary arrangements confirmed:—Ens. W. Morris, 6th N.I., to act as interp. to 1st L.C., from 11th March, during absence of Lieut. Vardon on furlough.

Cadet of Infantry Thos. Percival admitted on establishment.

Mr. John Fraser admitted on estab. as an assist. surgeon.

April 6.—The following temporary arrangements confirmed:—Lieut. J. C. Bowater, 2d or Gr. N.I., to act as adj. to that regt., from 13th March to 8th July 1832.—Lieut. H. Gibberne, artillery, to act as fort adj. at Surat, from 14th March, during absence of Lieut. Hughes on leave.

April 9.—15th N.I. Ens. G. P. Ball to be Lieut., v. Moir dec., 27th March 1832.

Senior Cadet Edwin Hall to be ensign from 27th March 1832, and posted to 15th N.I., v. Ball prom.

April 16.—Lieut. C. Munro, 16th N.I., to act as adj. to that regt. during absence of Lieut. Crispin on sick cert.

The following division order and temporary arrangement confirmed:—Lieut. Kilmer, of engineers, to take charge of executive engineer's department at Ahmednuggur, during absence of Capt. Sligh on sick cert.—Lieut. E. A. Guerin, 14th N.I., to act as adj. to that regt., from 20th March, during absence of Lieut. Stuart on leave.

8th N.I. Lieut. A. N. Maclean to be capt., and Ens. T. R. Stuart to be lieut., in suc. of H. Sillar, dismissed Company's service by sentence of a general court martial; date of rank 7th April 1832.

Senior Cadet J. C. Wright to be ensign from 7th April 1832, and posted to 4th N.I., v. Stuart prom.

Returned to duty, from Europe.—April 2. Capt. T. W. Stokes, of invalids.—Capt. C. Newport,

23d N.I.—Capt. J. Simpson, 17th N.I.—Ena. W. N. R. Forbes, 4th N.I.—3. Lieut. Col. S. Hughes, 4th N.I.—Lieut. H. W. Trevelyan, artillery.

FURLONGHS.

To Europe.—March 16. Lieut. J. Harvey, 1st or Gr. N.I., for health.—29. Cornet M. R. Daniell, 3d L.C., for health.—30. Capt. T. R. Wynter, 14th N.I.—April 14. Ena. W. R. Forbes, 4th N.I., for health.

To Sea.—March 14. Capt. John Luard, 16th Madras N.I., for health.—16. Major A. B. Campbell, 17th N.I., for health (even usually to Europe).—April 9. Lieut. M. F. Willoughby, artillery, for twelve months, for health.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

March 30. Commander Wyndham to take charge of office of Indian naval storekeeper, during absence of Capt. Simpson, on sick certificate.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

March 17. H.C. sloop of war *Ternate*, Wells, from Bassadore.—19. *Monmouth* (Am.), Lavett, from Boston.—23. H.C. armed steamer *Hugh Lindsay*, from Red Sea (Sues 20th Feb.)—April 14. *Quill* (Am.), Shellbar, from Salem.—May 4. *Proector*, Buttonshaw, from London; H.C. sloop of war *Amherst*, Brucks, from Singapore; and *Alexis* (Fr.), Calot, from Bordeaux.—5. *Cumbrian*, Blyth, from London.—7. *Statesman*, Quiller, from Liverpool; and *Fortune*, Crawford, from Greenock.

Departures.

March 27. H.C. brig of war *Tigris*, Sawyer, for Persian Gulf.—May 5. *Discovery*, Simpson, for Persian Gulf.—6. *Gazette* (Am.), Kinsman, for Madagascar and Salem.—10. *Janet*, Rodgers, for Greenock.

Freight to London, Liverpool, and the Clyde (May 9)—£. s. to £7. 10s. per ton.

In the Harbour, May 10.

Free Traders.—Welcome, Egyptian, Protector, Cambrian, Statesman, and Fortune.

Indian Navy.—Ternate and Amherst sloops of war; Nautilus and Euphrates brigs of war; Hugh Lindsay steamer; and Hastings receiving ship.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Feb. 21. At Ahmednuggur, the lady of Capt. H. Sandwith, 8th N.I., of a daughter.

27. At Surat, the lady of Richard G. Chambers, Esq., civil service, of a daughter.

March 6. At Ahmednuggur, the lady of Lieut. Thomas Cleather, gr. mastr., Golundauze batt. of artillery, of a daughter.

15. At Sattara, the lady of J. A. Forbes, Esq., civil service, of a son.

17. At Colabah, Mrs. Thomas Gardiner, of a son.

18. At Colabah, the lady of E. B. Jackson, Esq., H.M. Queen's Royals, of a son.

22. At Bombay, the lady of Lieut. Col. Hardy, of a son.

24. At Baroda, the lady of Henry T. Chatterton, Esq., medical establishment, of a son (since dead).

April 16. At Bombay, Mrs. G. B. Smith, of a son.

17. At Colabah, the lady of Lieut. W. R. Hayman, of the Indian navy, of a daughter.

May 1. At Bombay, the lady of W. C. Andrews, Esq., C.S., of a daughter.

3. At Ramdal Loug, the lady of Major J. H. Dumerville, of a daughter.

Laterly. At Malcom Peth, Mahableshwar Hills, the lady of Capt. A. N. Riddell, 2d Grenadiers, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

March 26. At Poona, Capt. Edward Willoughby, 18th regt. N.I., to Amelia Margaretta, daughter of Major E. M. Wood, of this establishment.

April 2. At Bombay, C. C. Lucas, Esq., ensign 4th regt. N.I., to Mrs. Elizabeth Charlotte Diana Laing.

17. At Bombay, Mr. John Mullaly to Miss E. M. Castle.

DEATHS.

March 15. In the Fort, in the 22d year of his age, J. M. Gladstone Robertson, Esq., C.S., acting deputy Persian secretary to government.

26. At Rajcote, Lieut. Alex. Moir, of the 13th regt. N.I., aged 26.

April 5. At Ahmedabad, the lady of Brigadier General Kennett, aged 51.

16. At Cavet, Miss Louisa Tidy, aged 15 years.

22. At Dapoolce, Ensign C. S. Hodges, of the 13th regt. N.I.

Ceylon.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

April 14. Horace Robert Scott, Esq., to be provincial judge of Trincomalee, v. D. A. Blair, Esq.

Charles Reginald Buller, Esq., to be sitting magistrate of Colombo, v. J. S. Rodney, Esq.

John Stratford Rodney, Esq., to be agent of Government for Seven Korles, v. C. R. Buller, Esq.

William Moir, Esq., to be agent of Government for Saffragam, v. H. R. Scott, Esq.

Walter Mathison, Esq., to be assistant to collector of Colombo, and sitting magistrate at Cultura, v. W. Moir, Esq.

ECCLESIASTICAL APPOINTMENTS.

March 17. The Rev. B. Bailey to be senior colonial chaplain.

The Rev. J. Wenham to be colonial chaplain at Galle.

The Rev. N. Garstin to be acting chaplain at Kandy.

BIRTHS.

March 7. At Kandy, the lady of H. Wright, Esq., of a daughter.

8. At Colombo, the lady of W. Norris, Esq., H.M. advocate fiscal, of a son.

April 1. At Kandy, the lady of Capt. McPherson, 18th regt., of a daughter.

5. At Trincomalee, Mrs. de L. Rooy, of a son.

18. At Kandy, the lady of 1st-Lieut. Dwyer, Ceylon Rifle Regt., of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

April 7. At Colombo, Mr. William Ridsdale, of the Church Mission establishment, Cotta, to Susan Dorothea, eldest daughter of the late Capt. Driberg, of H.M. Ceylon Rifle Regt.

DEATHS.

March 21. At Calpentyon Mutwal, Henry Dawson Skinner, youngest son of F. J. Templer, Esq., civil service.

31. At Colombo, Mrs. Bailey, wife of the Rev. B. Bailey, M.A., senior colonial chaplain of this island, and only daughter of the Right Rev. Bishop Gleig, of the Episcopal Church of Scotland.

Penang, &c.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

Malacca, March 30, 1832.—The following par. of a public general letter, dated the 27th July 1831, from the Hon. the Court of Directors to the Governor Gene-

ral in Council at Fort William, is published for general information:—

Par. 2d. "We have now to acquaint you that upon further consideration, it has been deemed expedient to continue the old charter for the present, and in order that all doubt may be removed regarding the powers under that charter of the resident and deputy residents; we have determined and hereby declare, that for the purpose of administering justice under his Majesty's charter, the resident at Singapore stands, and that the resident at Singapore for the time being shall stand, appointed and designated Governor or President of the united Settlements of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca; and that the first assistant to the resident at Singapore stands, and that the first assistant for

the time being to the resident at Singapore shall stand, appointed and designated as Resident Councillor at Singapore; and that the deputy residents at Prince of Wales' Island and Malacca stand, and the deputy residents at Prince of Wales' Island and Malacca for the time being shall stand, appointed and designated as Resident Councillors at those places respectively."

Conformably with the above, the following appointments are to have effect from the 10th proximo.

Mr. R. Ibbetson, governor of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca.

Mr. R. S. Garling, resident councillor at Malacca.

Mr. K. Murchison, ditto at Penang.

Mr. S. G. Bouham, ditto at Singapore.

R. IBBETSON, Resident at Singapore.

Postscript to Asiatic Intelligence.

Just before going to press, Bombay papers to the latter end of April reached us. They communicate no news of importance, being almost filled with intelligence from our papers of November and December.

The foundation-stone of a new church at Bycullah was laid by the Governor on the 24th April.

Arrangements were making for reopening the theatre at Bombay: an amusement which has been long suspended.

A beautiful schooner of six guns, for the Indian navy, named the *Shannon*, built expressly for the difficult navigation of the Gulf of Cambay and the west coast of India, was launched from the Mazagon dock-yard on the 17th April.

A society has been organized at Poona, entitled the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of the Deccan; the Earl of Clare patron, Major-Gen. Sir Jas. S. Barnes hon. president, Col. Sullivan president, Capt. Morris treasurer. The object of the society is to collect information from the different districts, with a view of remedying the defects in the existing system of native cultivation.

The *Bombay Courier* contradicts a report which appeared in the *Bombay Gazette* of the 7th April, of a revolution having taken place in Goa, in favour of Donna Maria. It states, that so far from the authorities there having declared themselves in her favour, nothing had astonished them more than the misstatement which the *Gazette* contained on the subject.

A private letter from Shoolapoor gives an account of a desperate attempt made to carry off some treasure, supposed to be in the pay-office at that station, by a body of armed thieves, about forty in number. The thieves made a rush at the treasure-tumbrel, having first crept up to the guard-

room door in the dark, and pulling it to, fastened the chain outside where they left a guard; the remainder immediately proceeded to the tumbrel, and speared the sentry before he could give an alarm, they then lit their torches and commenced demolishing the lock with large axes, brought with them for the purpose. A party of four officers were at the paymaster's quarters at the time, one of whom, upon going within a few paces of the tumbrel, to discover the cause of the noise, was immediately charged by a party of the plunderers armed with swords and spears, and narrowly escaped from a thrust which was made at him. On this, the officers proceeded to arm themselves, and whilst one of them ran to turn out the cavalry guard, the remainder having taken a double-barrelled gun which most fortunately was loaded in the room, went to the front door and fired at the fellow hammering at the lock, who fell upon his knees and was immediately taken to the rear. Being thus unexpectedly interrupted, the gang shewed fight, but on the second barrel being discharged they ran off, taking the wounded men away with them, but leaving a large axe and several spears behind. None of the gang were secured. From the boldness of the attack, as well as the peculiar way in which it was made, there is reason to believe they were some of the discharged Sepoys and Ramooses.

Accounts from Ceylon to the 14th of April state, that the cholera had broken out with considerable violence among the troops in the garrison of Colombo, and had also attacked the royal artillery, the 97th, and the 61st regts., but less severely the last named regiment, than the two others. One remarkable feature of the attack was, that the native troops, who had usually been the first to suffer by the disorder, had almost wholly escaped on this occasion.

DEBATE AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

East-India House, Sept. 26.

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

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

The minutes of the last court having been read,

The Chairman (J. G. Ravenshaw, Esq.) acquainted the court that a number of papers, which had been presented to Parliament since the last general court, were now laid before the proprietors.

The titles of the papers were then read. They consisted of copies of correspondence between the Commissioners for the Affairs of India and the Court of Directors relative to the East-India Jury Bill; and a list of allowances, compensations, and remunerations made to the Company's servants, under the 53d Geo. III. cap. 155.

The Chairman then stated that, in conformity with the resolutions of the general court of the 7th of April 1809, and the 6th of July 1825, there was now laid before the proprietors an account of the number of students in Haileybury College, from the 1st of August 1831, to the 31st of July 1832, together with the expenses of the establishment. Also an account of the number of persons educated at the college, and sent out to India, from Midsummer 1831, to Midsummer 1832; and a similar account of individuals not educated at the college, and sent out to India, during the same period.

ADDRESS TO HIS MAJESTY.

The Chairman.—I have now to acquaint the court, that the address which was unanimously agreed to at the last special general court, congratulating his Majesty on his escape from the atrocious attack that has been made on him, had been presented to his Majesty, and was most graciously received.

PILGRIM TAX.

Mr. Poynder wished to ask, before the court adjourned, whether any or what progress might have been made by the Honourable Court of Directors towards the abolition of the tax which was levied on those who attended worship at different idolatrous temples in India? It was then about two years since he had the honour of addressing the court at some length upon this subject, and he therefore hoped that he would not be deemed precipitate in now making this inquiry.

The Chairman.—I can only state that the subject is still before the Court of Directors, whose most serious consideration has been directed towards it.

An hon. Proprietor observed, that the gentleman who propounded this question seemed to assume, that the practice which he complained of had been reprobated by the decision of a Court of Proprietors. Such was not the fact; no such decision had been come to. In his opinion, the abolition of the tax would not, in the smallest degree, tend to the destruction of the Hindoo religion; but would, on the contrary, throw more power into the hands of the Brahmins, and thereby increase instead of diminishing the evil.

Mr. Poynder said the hon. gentleman seemed to think that he (Mr. Poynder) had assumed that the Court of Proprietors had entered into a formal pledge against this idolatrous tribute. The hon. gentleman had, however, entirely mistaken his observation. The court, he was aware, never did come to a decision on the subject. But, on the occasion when he (Mr. Poynder) had the misfortune, at very great length, to address the court on this topic, though, so to speak, he took nothing by his motion, the hon. gentleman, if he were then a member of the court, ought to know that he withdrew his motion on the general feeling—on the virtual admission—indeed, on every assurance short of a positive pledge, on the part of the Honourable Court of Directors, that they would give their serious attention, as he believed they had done, to this question. Relying on the statement of the hon. Chairman, that the subject was still under the consideration of the Court of Directors, he was satisfied to let it remain there for some time longer; but he would not let it go abroad, by any silence on his part, that he had lost sight of his object. On this question as well as on that greater question which, to their immortal honour, the Indian Government had now set at rest for ever—he meant the question of Suttees—the British public, and the world in general, felt with him. And, he had no doubt, if it pleased God that he lived so long, that he would be able to accomplish the destruction of the system of which he complained, as surely as he had been the instrument of abolishing the barbarous practice of *suttee*. When the hon. gent. insinuated that he (Mr. Poynder) wished, by any system of violence, to overturn the Hindoo religion, he wholly misunderstood his object. Such an attempt would be the act of a madman, and certainly never could be contemplated by him. In saying this, he wished the hon. gent. distinctly to understand what he did mean and what he did not mean. He wished, by the moral influence of Christian instruction, which

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Debate at the E.I.H., Sept. 26.—Bishops for India.

they were bound, by act of parliament, to impart to the natives of India, to remove them from their idolatrous practices; and he was therefore anxious to withdraw the Company from extending encouragement to crimes the most flagitious; the perpetration of which, if he had not proved to the Court, then must he despair of proving any thing to the hon. proprietor.

Mr. Lowndes declared that, after what he had witnessed of late, he did not care one farthing for the opinion of the British public.

The Chairman.—Perhaps the hon. proprietor is not aware, that there is no question before the Court.

Mr. Lowndes believed that, as a proprietor, he had a right to make such observations as occurred to him. He thought that it was a disgraceful thing for the Company to receive the Juggernaut tax. But, when he said this, and when he lamented the idolatry that prevailed in India, he could not help thinking of the shameful manner in which the public of this country bowed down before the newspapers. He would go further, and say, that the people would bow to any thing for money. That was their idol—their Baal. If the natives of India worshipped wooden images, they were to be pitied—they worshipped them innocently. But what were they to think of an enlightened people who worshipped gold?—He abominated the idea of this Juggernaut tax; and he hoped that that Honourable Company, which was as honourable as any body of men in the world, would speedily remove it. When, however, he said this, he advised them to be on their guard with respect to their sending missionaries to India. If they did not take care, they might employ people who would endeavour to inculcate political opinions (as some individuals had done in the West Indies), instead of teaching the Christian religion. They ought therefore to be ware, lest by such instruments they lost their Indian empire. The hon. proprietor then proceeded to comment on the report of a coroner's inquest held upon a poor old gentleman who had been run over at Hammersmith, as it appeared in the *Times* and *Morning Post* newspapers; on which occasion a verdict of accidental death was returned. He objected to the verdict, and was going on to censure the radical press, and particularly the *Times*, the proprietor of which, he asserted, netted eighteen thousand a year, when—

Mr. Lush rose to order. He observed that the observations of the hon. proprietor were not at all connected with the business of the Company. The hon. proprietor unquestionably had very amusing powers, but that was not the proper place for their display.—(Hear, hear!)

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Mr. Lowndes contended that his observations were perfectly to the purpose. (Laughter.) His opinion was that they should not so severely censure the natives of India for worshipping wooden gods, when they saw the people of this country worshipping a golden image. Nay more, did they not blindly worship a licentious, radical press? Good God! he would ask was that the march of intellect?

The Chairman.—I must beg leave to interrupt the hon. proprietor. There is no question before the Court, and the hon. proprietor ought to feel himself obliged to the assembly for having allowed him to go as far as he had done.

Mr. Lowndes, after an ineffectual attempt to proceed, was compelled to sit down.

BISHOPS FOR INDIA.

The Chairman was about to put the question of adjournment, when

Mr. Poynder rose. He said he wished, before the Court adjourned, to put a single question more to the Chairman, viz. whether any, and if so, what measures had been taken for the appointment of two suffragan bishops for India.

The Chairman answered, that no appointment could be made without an act of parliament. No such act had been passed, and of course nothing had been done on the subject.

Mr. Poynder said, he was perfectly aware the two suffragan bishops had not been appointed; but the object of his enquiry was to know what steps or measures were in view, or had been taken, for the purpose of accomplishing the object to which he had alluded.

The Chairman.—I can give the hon. gentleman no other answer than I have done. There has been no consultation on any subject of that nature.

Mr. Poynder.—Will the hon. Chairman indulge me, by stating whether there is a fair and reasonable hope of such an object being carried into effect.

The Chairman.—I really cannot give an answer to the question.

An hon. Proprietor said, that this subject had been brought forward at a former court, and the appointment of additional bishops had been negatived; the subject ought not therefore to be renewed now.

Mr. Poynder said, the hon. proprietor was now equally unfortunate in his statement of facts, as he had been on a former occasion. The truth was, that his (Mr. Poynder's motion) was not negatived. He withdrew it on the intimation that the subject would be placed in better hands than his. The Court of Proprietors did not repudiate the motion; but he withdrew it, under the strong conviction that the question would be taken up elsewhere.

(N)

Mr. Lowndes.—Has the subject been discussed at any general court? If it has been discussed, the hon. proprietor must know whether the proposition was carried or not carried.

Mr. Poynder.—I have stated that the appointment of bishops was discussed.

Mr. Lowndes.—Was the proposition carried?

Mr. Poynder.—I have already stated that I withdrew the motion.

Mr. Lowndes.—Then the motion was virtually negatived when you withdrew it.

The court then on the question adjourned.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

BEFORE THE SELECT COMMITTEE OF THE COMMONS, ON THE AFFAIRS OF THE

(Continued from vol. viii p. 219.)

Continuation of Mr. Melvill's Examination,
10 May 1830.

Q. The committee observe, that you have re-credited the same charges for interest; will you explain why you have so done, for this item causes a material difference between the result of your statement and that of Mr. Rickards?—A. Mr. Rickards's account is professedly framed for the purpose of showing that there has not been a sufficient profit from the tea trade to pay the interest upon the bonds and the dividends to the proprietors. If that had not been his object, I could have understood how, looking at the Company's accounts merely as the accounts of merchants, he would consider that the interest was a proper charge; but as it is interest upon the Company's own capital, it is quite clear, that, if exhibited as a charge, it must, in some way or other, be re-credited, and go to make a part of the fund from which the Company's dividend is paid, because that dividend must comprise interest for the use of the capital. Whatever may be the best mode, upon strictly mercantile principles, of making out an account of profit and loss, I apprehend that in the conduct of the Company's trade they unite the characters of capitalists, of traders, and of underwriters; and that in each of those characters they receive a gain of some sort. As capitalists, they receive the gain which every man receives from lending out his money at interest; as traders, they receive the profits of trade, deducting interest; and as underwriters, they receive the profits of their underwriting account. But when they are called upon to state their accounts of profit and loss, they are bound, I conceive to state them in reference to the provisions of the Legislature, which appropriate to specific objects the whole of the Company's funds, from whatever source received. If therefore the Company stated interest as a charge, and did not re-credit it, their account would show a balance to that extent short of the fund which the law has declared to be

appropriable. Q. Have the Company any capital which is available for the purposes of trade?—A. Undoubtedly. I will read to the committee a question put to the accountant-general of the Company in the committee of the House of Lords, and his answer. "Are you enabled to state the total amount of the commercial capital of the East-India Company appropriated to territorial purposes under the Act of the 53d George III.?—A. The total commercial capital of the Company abroad and at home, on the 1st of May 1828 as to England, and the 1st of May 1827 as to India, was £21,731,869." Q. How does that appear?—A. The particulars are stated in the accounts of stock per computation, which are before this committee. Q. Does that include the fixed capital as well as the floating capital?—A. It does. Q. Upon that capital, as so stated, what is the clear mercantile profit?—A. I apprehend that can only be shown by the aggregate statement of the Company's commercial gains, including not merely their profits in trade, but also the interest of their funded property, and of the debt due to them by the Indian territory. Q. Upon this capital of £21,731,869, what is the clear net profit derived from all the trade of the Company in its different branches?—A. Such an account can be made out; but I presume, if the committee wish to have it upon mercantile principles, we must take the mercantile rate of exchange, which we have never observed. Q. Is the profit of the trade with India and China that derived from the employment of their commercial capital of £21,731,869?—A. No; because all their commercial capital is not employed in that way. A part of their commercial capital is in the funds in the East-India annuities, which produces a considerable income; a further part is on loan to the territory. Q. Did not the accountant mean, in the statement you have read, the capital which the Company possess in their commercial character?—A. Clearly. Q. In the statement of pro-

fit and loss on the trade between this country and India, it appears that in the year 1828-9 there was a loss of £531,812; from what fund is that loss provided?—A. That is the result at the Board's rates. The question refers to the India trade, the accounts of which have not come under my notice. Q. By an account before the committee it appears that the net loss upon the trade from India to China, in the year 1828-9, was £70,470, and upon trade between India and England £531,812; and further it appears that the net profit of the trade between England and China for the same year was £741,089, and the net profit to the North American colonies £13,796, making together £754,855; now in the calculation of this profit upon the trade from China, was allowance made for the loss in the other two branches of trade, India and China and India and England, or ought that loss to be deducted from the net profit of the trade with China?—A. Allowance is made in the computation of the prime cost for so much of that loss as respects the outward trade from England and India to China, but it has nothing to do with the trade from England to India. Q. Then, in order to show the general account of profit and loss, the Company ought to deduct profit and loss upon one trade from the profit on the other?—A. Except that, upon mercantile principles, there would be a large set-off upon that account by the difference between the Board's and the real rates of exchange. Q. The Board's rates were settled in the year 1814?—A. They were.—Q. Are you not aware that for some years after that period the exchange was considerably higher than the rate at which the Board had settled it?—A. It was; but all computations of difference have been made upon the principle of debiting the commerce with the advantage in the years in which the Board's rates were lower, and the territory with that in which they were higher, than the mercantile rates. Q. Do you remember for what years the rate of exchange of that period was actually higher than the Board had fixed it at?—A. I think from 1814-15 up to 1819-20. In 1814-15 the rate was 2s. 7½d. per sicca rupee. Q. In what year was it highest?—A. In 1816-17, and in 1818-19. Q. Since when is it that the rate of exchange has fallen below the Board's rate?—A. 1820-21 was the first year. It was then 2s. 2-77d. Q. During the time the rate of exchange was higher than the Board's rate, were the Company deriving an advantage from their commerce?—A. They were; but in the computation of the result of the exchange transactions between the two branches, the commerce has been debited with the difference of exchange for the years in which the mer-

cantile rates exceeded those prescribed by the Board. Q. You stated in page 580, in answer to question 4337, "bills have certainly been drawn to some extent; the Company draw to small amount; the supercargoes, whose salaries are payable in England, occasionally draw. There must be ship-bills; and I have seen it stated in evidence before this Committee that the Americans have lately raised funds in China in that mode, though, if they continue to do so, instead of importing dollars, the exchange will soon be affected." Do you know when the practice of drawing those bills, on the part of the Americans, commenced?—A. No, I do not. Q. Are you not aware that it commenced about the year 1818?—A. I was not aware of that. Q. Do you know whether it has been increasing from that period, or otherwise?—A. I stated when I was examined before, that I had no information upon that subject, but what I derived from the evidence given before this Committee. Q. Can you state what, according to the rate of exchange in the year 1828, was the price of the dollar at Canton at that period?—A. The Company were drawn upon in the year 1818, at 5s. a dollar. Q. Can you state what it was in 1826?—A. In 1826 the Company were drawn upon partly at 4s. 6d. and partly at 4s. 3d. Q. In 1828?—A. In 1828, partly at 4s. 2d. and partly at 4s. 1½d. Q. In case it shall appear that the number of bills drawn by Americans have considerably increased in the latter period, will it not follow that it has not had the effect which is contemplated in your answer to that question?—A. It would be necessary, previously to coming to such conclusion, to know the state of the American trade, to see what quantity of dollars they have imported during that same period. Q. You have stated that it was necessary, acting up to the tenor of the Commutation Act, that the Company should always keep a stock of tea on hand to the amount of one year's consumption; are you not aware that the obligation therein contained is of keeping such a stock of tea as, including the quantity ordered but not received, shall amount to one year's consumption?—A. I stated upon a former occasion that the Company have always construed that clause to mean, that they should have at all times at least a year's consumption in warehouse. Q. Will you have the goodness to read the clause?—A. "That the said United Company shall from time to time send orders for the purchase of such quantities of tea, and provide sufficient ships to import the same, as, being added to the stock in their warehouses, and to the quantities ordered and not arrived, shall amount to a sufficient supply for the keeping a stock at least equal to one year's

consumption, according to the sales of the last preceding year, always beforehand." Q. Does not that stock include the quantity in the warehouse, as well as the quantity that has been ordered and not arrived?—A. In the Company's construction of that clause it includes only the quantity in warehouse. Q. You have stated in your answer to question 4368 in what manner the Company regulate the quantity of tea which they put up at each sale, and you stated, as a proof that the market is abundantly supplied by the Company, that large quantities have been rejected at every sale?—A. Lately. Q. If the Company put up their teas at the real cost to them, and they put up such a quantity as to always have a portion rejected at that upset price, would it not necessarily follow from such a course that they never could make any profit upon their tea at all?—A. If the quantity rejected went such an extent; but when I spoke of considerable quantities, I alluded to the rejection of a million of pounds weight at one particular sale. The object of the Company has been that of leading, by an abundant provision, to an increased consumption, rather than of supplying an increased demand after it should have been ascertained to exist; and I merely mentioned the fact of tea having been rejected, as tending to show that the Company, far from starving trade, abundantly supplied the market. Q. If they are regulated, as to the quantity put up for sale, by the circumstance of putting up until a portion is rejected by the buyers, does not that necessarily lead to the consequence that the portion that is sold must be sold at a price not exceeding the upset price; because if any portion is rejected by the buyers at the upset price, is not that a proof that any buyer might have provided himself at the upset price, and therefore, as a consequence, that no person can have given more than the upset price?—A. There can be no doubt that latterly it has occasionally occurred, that the Company have not received the upset price for rejected teas; they have been put up at the following sale at no price, and they have not always received the upset price for them. Q. Did you not mean the Committee to infer that that was the ordinary practice of the Company in regulating their supply for the demand?—A. No; I stated that the principle to which they look in determining what quantity to offer for sale is the amount of deliveries and the quantities sold at the previous sale. Q. Is the Committee to understand that the fact you have stated of large quantities having been rejected is merely an accidental fact, and that it is not to be taken into consideration with a view to judge of the circumstances which have regulated the Company in the quantity of tea they put up for sale?—A. Certainly; the Com-

pany, in the quantity put up for sale, look at actual deliveries and actual sales. Q. But they do not regulate the quantity, so as to put up a portion of each quality that shall be actually rejected by the buyers?—Clearly not. Q. Would not such a course be inconsistent with the possibility of making any profit?—A. When the Company declare tea for sale, they of course expect and hope that they shall sell all that they declare. Q. That being the case, and the Company looking to making a given profit upon their tea, is not that profit entirely regulated by the quantity that is put up?—A. I apprehend the Company never regulate or limit the quantity of tea with a view to making any certain amount of profit; without advert- ing to the question of amount of profit, they look only to the demand for the tea. Q. Is not the profit that they look to making entirely dependent upon the quantity they may put up for sale?—A. The quantity they put up for sale must affect the rate of profit. Q. What rate of profit do the Company look to in determining the quantity of pounds weight of tea that they put up for sale?—A. I must repeat, that the Company never take into view the question of profit when they declare the amount to be sold. Q. Do not they always determine to take it in if it was not sold at a certain price?—A. They are authorized by law to put it up at a certain price, and having ascertained that it will not fetch that, it is put up without price at another sale, and sold at what it will fetch. Q. Supposing any given quantity of tea to be imported, say 10,000,000 of pounds, which would command a given price; are you not aware, that if you put up 9,000,000 of pounds, you would create that sort of scarcity which would give you an increased price; and if you were to put up 11,000,000 of pounds, it would bring you either to your prime cost or to a loss; and therefore, the price which the Company is to obtain must depend entirely upon the proportion of the quantity put up to the demand and the consumption?—A. Undoubtedly. Q. That being the case, do you suppose that the Company, in regulating the quantity to be put up for sale, do not do it with reference to some given profit, which they have made up their minds to be reasonable for them to receive?—A. I am sure that they do not. Q. Do you suppose that the upset price has any thing to do with the price actually obtained at the sale?—A. I confess I think it has; but that is a question upon which there is a considerable difference of opinion. When there has been great competition, and the sale price has considerably exceeded the upset price, I know that some persons, who are well informed as to the sales, think the upset price has nothing to do with the sale price.

(To be continued.)

HOME INTELLIGENCE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LAND COMMUNICATION BETWEEN EUROPE AND CHINA.

According to accounts from Moscow, the proprietors of the diligences and waggons in that city intend to extend their communications to Warsaw, and, in the course of next year, to the governments of Tamboff, Kasan, Peren, Tobolsk, Irkutsk, Yakutzk, to Kiackta, on the frontiers of China. Thus there will be direct communication by land from the frontiers of China to Petersburg, Moscow, Warsaw, and perhaps to Paris, with which view M. Muller, the head of the Moscow establishment, intends to treat with the Messageries of Paris.—*German Paper.*

IRON STEAM-VESSELS.

The *Lord William Bentinck* iron steam-vessel, lately launched at Messrs. Maudsley's yard, unmoored for the first time on the 19th Sept., her steam-engine of 60 horse power and all her apparatus being completed. Captain Johnston and Messrs. Maudsley were on board with some of their friends, and the vessel proceeded up the river for the purpose of trying her speed and the working of her engine. The vessel sailed admirably, and every thing succeeded beyond expectation. With the engine on board and a supply of coals, she does not draw more than seventeen inches water. This vessel was intended to be sent out to India to ply on the Ganges, but the East-India Company have determined not to send her out, but to keep her on the Thames, for the purpose of towing their own ships up and down the river, and also for conveying cargoes from London to their outward-bound ships when lying at Northfleet Hope and Gravesend. Another iron vessel, flat-bottomed, has been laid down at Messrs. Maudsley's yard, which is in a state of great progress, and will be completed in about a month. This vessel will not have a steam-engine on board, but will be used entirely for cargo, to be towed by the iron steamer. Several of these iron steamers are to be built for the East-India Company, and it is now determined merely to fit them together in this country, and then pack them in pieces, and send them out to Calcutta in the Company's ships, where they will be built under the superintendence of competent persons sent out from England.—*London Paper.*

GOVERNOR OF THE MAURITIUS,
St. James's Palace, Aug. 24.—The King

was this day pleased to confer the honour of knighthood upon Major-Gen. William Nicolay, governor of the island of Mauritius.

EXPEDITION TO THE ARCTIC REGIONS.

We observe with pleasure that an expedition is announced as in a state of preparation to the arctic regions, which combines the objects of science with those of humanity. It will be remembered that Captain Ross, after having been employed in attempting to make discoveries in these regions, in command of vessels belonging to government, returned to them, more than three years ago, in a vessel of his own, and that he has never since been heard of. The brother of Captain Ross, and some of his friends, after ineffectually urging government to send out an expedition at the public charge to ascertain the fate of the Captain and his crew, resolved themselves to attempt the preparation of one—"acting, it is said, on a plan of operations suggested by Dr. Richardson and other scientific and experienced men." The Hudson's Bay Company promised their co-operation, and sent out instructions in June last to their factors and agents, to prepare and send forward stores and provisions to the different stations through which the expedition might be expected to pass. An application was made to His Majesty for the assistance of an officer or officers of the royal navy to accompany the expedition, and Captain Back, the intelligent companion of Sir John Franklin on two former enterprises of the same kind, has accepted the command. Such is the arrangement of the expedition independent of the funds.

To assist the friends of Captain Ross in this respect, an application was made to the Colonial-office, and £2,000, were recommended by Lord Goderich to be afforded in aid of the expenses, on the understanding that £3,000, more should be supplied by individuals favourable to the undertaking. From the numerous and highly respectable names who have already subscribed, we have no doubt that this amount will be easily raised.

The following resolution of the committee of management cannot fail of producing its effect:—

"That although the ostensible and primary object of this expedition is for the humane purpose aforesaid, yet it is the opinion of this meeting that so favourable an opportunity should not be lost in pursuing, as far as may be practicable and convenient, the desirable ends of science to which so prolific a field of useful infor-

mation is opened, and that the various scientific bodies and individuals in London, and elsewhere, be consulted and invited to contribute their assistance towards this undertaking."

It is intended, we understand, that Captain Back, without deviating from the main object of his mission, should avail himself of every opportunity that may occur to enrich the scientific world, and it is hoped that before his return he will have explored those unknown regions between Point Turnagain, where Captain Franklin finished his journey, and the furthest point to the west reached by Captain Parry, and thus wind up the main object of these two expeditions, it being supposed, from reindeer and musk-oxen being found on Melville Island, that the land is either continuous or divided only by small straits.—*Times*, Sept. 27.

PROMOTIONS AND CHANGES IN HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES

(SERVING IN THE EAST.)

11th Light Dragoons. (in Bengal). Cornet C. T. Warrington to be lieutenant by purchase, v. Hyndman; and F. W. Horne to be cornet by purchase, v. Warrington (both 31 Aug. 32).

3d Foot (in Bengal). Lieut. J. B. Kingsbury to be captain, v. Hughes dec.; Ens. Geo. Bridge to be lieutenant, v. Kingsbury; and Cadet J. C. Handfield to be ensign, v. Bridge (all 21 Sept. 32).

16th Foot (in Bengal). Lieut. R. Douglas, from h.p. 74th F., to be lieutenant, v. Wood, whose app. has been cancelled (14 Sept. 32).

17th Foot (in N. S. Wales). Capt. Wm. Jull, from h.p. 7th F. to be captain, v. D. Caulfield, who exch., rec. diff. (14 Sept. 32).

17th Foot (in N. S. Wales). Lieut. R. Graham to be captain by purchase, v. Jull, who retires; Ens. E. B. Owen to be lieutenant by purchase, v. Graham; and Cadw. Edwards to be ensign by purchase, v. Owen (all 21 Sept. 32).

38th Foot (in N. S. Wales). F. W. Bowles to be ensign by purchase, v. McLeod, app. to 91st F. (14 Sept. 32); Cadet H. A. Strachan to be ensign, v. Bowles, app. to 83d F. (21 do.).

54th Foot (at Madras). Capt. A. Dowdall, from 80th F., to be captain, v. Johnson, who exch., and A. W. Brabson to be ensign by purchase, v. Williams, who retires (both 31 Aug. 32).

Unattached.—Lieut. E. C. Thompson, from 26th F., to be captain of infantry (14 Sept. 32).

Staff.—James Macdonald, Esq., to be paymaster of depôts of regiments of cavalry and infantry on the East-India establishment, and of detachments of cavalry and infantry regiments on the British establishment; date 1st May 1832.

The recent appointments of Lieut. John Wood, from 40th to 16th F., and Ens. J. E. Wetherall, from h.p. unattached, to the 6th F., have been cancelled.

COMPANY'S CADETS.

Brevet.—The undermentioned cadets, of the Hon. E. I. Company's service, to have temporary rank as ensigns during the period of their being placed under command of Col. Pauley, of Royal Engineers, at Chatham, for field instructions in art of surveying and mining:—

Cadets Thos. Bence, John Ouchterlony, W. J. Western, H. W. Allardyce, C. L. Spitta, and J. A. Curtis.

INDIA SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

August 30. *Edwards*, Newcastle, from Singapore 5th April, and Mauritius 14th May; off

Margate.—31. *Parson*, Miller, from Bombay 10th April, and Mauritius 20th May; at Greenock.—**Sapranama** 1. *Jenn*, Finlay, from Bengal 15th March, and Ceylon 19th April; off Hastings.—8. *H.M.S. Crocodile*, Montague, from Ceylon 23d April, and Madras 20th do.; at Plymouth.—9. *Pilot*, Harris, from South Seas and Mauritius; off Dover.—10. *Triumph*, Green, from Bombay 26th April, Mangalore 1st May, and Cape 6th July; and *Africa*, Skelton, from Ceylon 12th April; both off Margate.—10. *Ganges*, Boulbee, from Bengal 30th March, and Cape 20th June; *Osborne*, Keen, from Mauritius 14th May, and Cape 24th June; and *H.C.S. Coldstream*, Hall, from China 14th Jan., and Quebec 4th Aug.; all at Deal.—10. *Robert*, Whitton, from Mauritius 25th May; off Dover.—11. *Cabotia*, Smith, from Bombay 5th April; at Gravesend.—13. *Waterloo*, Addison, from Bengal 21st Jan., Madras 11th Feb., and Mauritius 3d June; and *Asia*, Stead, from New South Wales 6th May; both off Ramsgate.—13. *Calcutta*, Watson, from Bengal 20th March; at Liverpool.—13. *Janet*, Rodgers, from Bombay 10th May; at Greenock.

Departures.

August 30. *Oriental*, Elder, for Bombay; *Mary Ann*, Hornblow, for Madras; *Alfred*, Tapley, for Madras; and *Mary*, Jamson, for N. S. Wales (with convicts); all from Deal.—30. *Fania*, Sharp, for Bengal; from Liverpool.—31. *George* and *Mary*, Roberts, for Cape of Good Hope; from Deal.—**September 1.** *Upton Castle*, Duggan, for Ceylon and Bombay; from Portsmouth.—2. *Zenobia*, Owen, for Bengal; from Portsmouth.—2. *Maira*, O'Brien, for Mauritius; and *Maria*, Van Wilyan, for Batavia; both from Deal.—3. *Eleanor*, McTaggart, for Bombay; *Wellington*, Liddell, for Madras; *H. C. Ch. S. Georgiana*, Young, for Bengal; *La Belle Alliance*, Arkcoll, for Cape and Madras; and *William Thompson*, Stewart, for Cape and Mauritius; all from Portsmouth.—4. *Surrey*, Veale, for N. S. Wales (with convicts); from Deal.—4. *Dyson*, Stewart, for Rio and Manila; from Liverpool.—5. *Lavinia*, Brooks, for Cape; from Deal.—6. *Reliance*, Cook, for Mauritius; from Bristol.—10. *Miranda*, Brown, for Mauritius; from Deal.—15. *Frances Charlotte*, Smith, for V. D. Land (with free female settlers and convicts); and *Batavia*, Blair, for Penang and Singapore; both from Deal.—15. *Hopeful*, Mallers, for Cape; from Portsmouth.—15. *Janet*, Leitch, for Cape and Mauritius; from Greenock.—16. *Ulysses*, Crawford, for Cape; from Deal.—18. *Thalia*, Bidden, for Bengal; *Sir Thomas Munro*, Richards, for V. D. Land and N. S. Wales; and *Circassian*, Douthwaite, for N. S. Wales (with convicts); all from Deal.—19. *Cygnets*, Rolfs, for Swan River; from Portsmouth.—20. *Superior*, Brown, for Bombay; from Liverpool.—20. *Auriga*, Chambers, for Mauritius and Bengal; from Deal.—21. *Victory*, Blden, for Ceylon and Bombay; and *Theodora*, Todd, for Mauritius; both from Deal.—21. *John*, Adair, for Cape; and *Adventure*, Young, for Cape, V. D. Land, and N. S. Wales; both from Liverpool.—22. *Madras*, Thornton, for Bengal; and *Alquila*, MacFee, for Bombay; both from Liverpool.—22. *Camilla*, Wilson, for V. D. Land and N. S. Wales; from Greenock.—23. *Lord Althorpe*, Kerr, for Bengal; from Liverpool.—24. *Camden*, Clayton, for N. S. Wales (with convicts); from Deal.

PASSENGERS FROM INDIA.

Per Ganges, from Bengal: Mrs. H. Nisbet and two children; Mrs. Vos and child; Capt. Irvine; Lieut. Todd; Rev. Mr. Christie; Mr. Fisher; Mr. Pearson; Mr. McNair; 18 charter-party passengers.—From the Cape: Mrs. Bellamy and child; Miss Saunders; Major Fraser; Capt. Le Merchant; Mr. Edward Smith, merchant; Mr. Pritchard; Mr. Dunlop, R.N.; Master Wade; two servants.

Per Edwards, from Singapore: E. B. Clegg, Esq.

Per Triumph, from Bombay: Mrs. Oakes; Mrs. Fraser; Mrs. Macdonald; Miss M. Fraser; Miss Macdonald; Capt. Wynter, 14th N.I.; Capt. Alexander, engineers; Mr. Forbison; Master H. Macdonald; several servants.—From the Cape: Mr. Maynard; Mr. Martindale.

Per Waterloo, from Bengal: Mrs. Oxborough;

Mrs. Bahaman: Mrs. Mackintosh; three Misses Oxborough; Mr. W. Oxborough; Mr. Crichton; Mr. MacCormack; Mr. Sandys.—From Madras: Mrs. Wallace; Miss Wallace; Miss O'Flaherty; Lieut. Dean; Lieut. Mayhew; Master Wallace; several servants.

Per Asia, from New South Wales: Deputy Assist. Comm. Gen. Goodisair and lady; Miss Goodisair; G. B. Clay, Esq.; Dr. Martin, R.N.; Mr. H. Phipps; Master Goodisair.

Per Cabotin, from Bombay: Capt. James Bourcaut.

Expected.

Per Doncaster, from Mauritius: Mrs. Col. Wilson, Miss Wilson, and two Masters Wilson, transhipped from the *Waterloo*.

PASSENGERS TO INDIA.

Per Oriental, for Bombay: Lieut. Joseph; Mr. Bell, cadet.

Per Wellington, for Madras: Rev. Mr. Shortland and lady; Miss Careswell; Dr. Patterson; Dr. Stephenson; Lieut. Whitty; Mr. Baker; Mr. Wyndham; Mr. Hall; Mr. Moore; two Masters Atkinson.

Per Thalia, for Bengal: Mrs. Carter and family; Mrs. Dr. Forsyth; the Misses Tickle; Col. Tombs; Capt. Williams; Lieut. Colman and lady; Lieut. Hogg; Mr. Skinner; Mr. Davidson; Mr. Dyke; Mr. Adams; Mr. Trezevent.

Per Victory, for Ceylon and Bombay: Mrs. Reddie; Mrs. Penley; Mrs. Fletcher; Miss Esgell; Miss Templer; Miss White; Miss Bell; Sir Charles Marshall, new Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Ceylon; Rev. Mr. Fletcher; Capt. Penley; Capt. Keys; Lieut. Fenwick; Mr. Reddie; Mr. Pitts; Mr. Magory; Mr. Gibson; Mr. Walby; Mr. Thomas; Mr. Hibbert; Mr. Shubrick; Mr. Gifford; Mr. Finlay; Mr. Alexander.

Per Andromache, for Madras and Bengal: Mrs. Kyd; Capt. and Mrs. Birrell; Mr. and Mrs. Rogers; Mr. and Mrs. Cherry; Mrs. and Miss Rogers; Hon. E. Drummond; Capt. Boileau; Capt. Andrews; Mr. Wilkins; Mr. Dalrymple; Mr. Chatfield; Mr. Jellicoe; Mr. Cotton; Mr. Seawell; Mr. Mitchell; Mr. Haram; Mr. Williams; Mr. Snow; Mr. Jenkins.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Sept. 9. At Edinburgh, the lady of Capt. James Buchanan, Hon. E. I. Company's service, of a daughter.

17. At Edinburgh, the lady of Colonel Pitman, C.B., of the East-India Company's service, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Aug. 25. At Copenhagen, Benjamin Wolf, Esq., formerly of Calcutta, to Julia, third daughter of the late Admiral Sneedoff, Knight-Commander of the Dannebrog, &c.

Sept. 8. At St. Mary's Church, Bryanstone Square, Elliot Roberts, Esq., of Manchester Square, to Elizabeth, widow of the late Capt. Julius Johnson, of the Madras army, and daughter to Colonel Barton, deputy quarter-master general, Cawnpore, India.

10. At St. James's, Piccadilly, Hugh William Gordon, of Hans Place, only son of the late Robert Gordon, Esq., of the Fort, Madras, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Francis Lovell, Esq., of Shome Street.

11. At St. James's Church, James Williams Brauns, Esq., of St. James's Square, to Frances Amelia, second daughter of the late Olivett Woodhouse, Esq., advocate general of Bombay.

— At Dysart, Montague Wm. Perreau, Esq.,

of the Madras army, to Mary, third daughter of the late Capt. John Reddie.

12. At Edinburgh, Evan Macpherson, Esq., of Glenruth, to Helen, eldest daughter of the deceased George Birrell, Esq., late of the Hon. E. I. Company's service.

13. At St. Matthew's, Brixton, J. B. Morris, Esq., of Northumberland Street and Brixton Hill, to Sophia Zenana, widow of the late John Drew, Esq., of the Hon. E. I. Company's civil service, Dacca, Bengal.

14. At Bromley, Kent, Lieut. Col. Tweedy, of the Bombay army, to Miss Velch, of Bromley-house.

22. At Camberwell, Surrey, John Ward Hard- ing, Esq., of the Hon. Company's service, to Miss Eliza Greathead.

— At St. Mary's, Newington, Surrey, Mr. James Sim, of Coleman Street, to Mrs. Jane Harris, widow of the late Capt. Charles Harris, of the Hon. E. I. Company's naval service.

25. At Clapham, Major Capon, of the Bombay army, to Emma, third daughter of Dr. Mann Burrows, of Larkhall-rise, Clapham.

DEATHS.

May 18. At sea, on board the *Triumph*, on his passage to England, Capt. John Alex. Macdonald, of the 3d regt. Madras L.C., son of the late Lieut. Col. John Macdonald, of Exeter, and grandson of the celebrated Flora Macdonald.

19. On board H.M. ship *Beagle*, off Batavia, Charles Musters, M.D., youngest son of J. Musters, Esq., of Colwick Hall, Notts.

June 1. Off the Cape of Good Hope, on board the *Ermouth*, from Calcutta, Mr. James Grayson, son of the late Capt. Daniel Grayson.

Aug. 13. At Chambers Green, Bucks, Lieut. George Harpur, late of the 60th Regt., after a painful and lingering illness, brought on by service with his regiment in India.

22. Aged 28, Henry Moffatt, Esq., late of the Bengal Light Cavalry, third son of William Moffatt, Esq., of Bursledon, Hants.

26. At Exeter, of a rapid decline, in the 26th year of her age, Ann, wife of Joseph Shepherd, Esq., and eldest daughter of J. H. Bellasis, Esq., of Bombay.—Also, on the same day, of water on the brain, Charlotte Ann Prestwood, daughter of Joseph Shepherd, Esq., aged two years.

31. At Lausanne, of scarlet fever, Jemima, wife of Col. Sir Jeremiah Dickson, K.C.B., quarter-master general of India.

Sept. 5. After a short illness, Valentine, aged 32, fourth son of the late Capt. Applegarth, of the Hon. E. I. Company's service.

11. At Bedford, Capt. James Haig, formerly of Calcutta, and owner of the *Regent*, aged 64. He has left a wife and eight children.

12. At Edinburgh, Major H. Cheape, of the Bengal military establishment.

16. At Langollen, aged 37, Field-Marshal Sir Alured Clarke, G.C.B. He formerly served in the East-Indies, and was at the capture of the Cape of Good Hope.

17. At Fairfield, near Biggleswade, Beds, Harriet, wife of A. E. Gregory, Esq., and daughter of the late Rev. Geo. Pollen, of Little Bookham, Surrey.

21. At Abbotsford, the celebrated poet and novelist Sir Walter Scott. He was in the 63d year of his age.

— At Fomham, near Bury St. Edmunds, Martha, the youngest child of Wm. Thacker, Esq., of Calcutta, aged two years and two months.

Lately. At his estate near Novogorod, Gabriel Romanowitch Derjavin, one of the most celebrated Russian poets. One of his odes "To God!" has been translated into Chinese by order of the Emperor of China, who had this piece of poetry printed in gold letters on silk, and hung up in one of the apartments of his palace.

N.B. The letters P.C. denote prime cost, or manufacturers' prices; A. discount (per cent.) on the same.—The bazar maund is now equal to 110 factory maunds. Goods sold by S.H. maunds when sold by C. Rupees P. mda.—The Madras Candy is equal to 146½ lb. The Pecul is equal to 133½ lb. The Corgie is 20 pieces.

CALCUTTA, April 12, 1832.

	Rs. A.	Rs. A.		Rs. A.	Rs. A.
Anchors	150	10	Iron, Swedish, sq.	35	4
Bottles	100	10	English, do.	35	4
Coals	10	0	Shot, patent	35	4
Copper Sheathing, 16-40	38	12	Spelter	35	4
Brassiers, 40-120	40	0	Stationery	35	4
Thick sheets	40	0	Steel, Swedish	35	4
Old Gross	35	4	Swedish	35	4
Bolt	35	12	Tin Plates	35	4
Tile	34	0	Woolens, Broad cloth	35	4
Nails, assort.	30	8	Flannel	35	4
Peru Slab	30	0			
Russia	30	0			
Coppers	1	8			
Cottons, chintz	1	10			
Muslins, assort.	0	5			
Yarn 16 to 130	0	5			
do., 130 to 162	0	7			
Cutlery	25	D.			
Glass and Earthenware	P. C.				
Hardware	P. C.				
Hosiery	P. C.				

MADRAS, March 7, 1832.

	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Bottles	100	10	Iron Hoops	35	4
Copper, Sheathing	300	336	Nails	35	4
Cakes	295	270	Lead, Pig	35	4
Old	250	260	Sheet	35	4
Nails, assort.	210	220	Millinery	35	4
Cottons, Chintz	20A.	25 A.	Shot, patent	35	4
Muslins and Gingham	15A.	20 A.	Spelter	35	4
Longcloth	10A.	20 A.	Stationery	35	4
Cutlery, fine	P. C.	10 D.	Steel, English	35	4
Glass and Earthenware	10A.	25 A.	Swedish	35	4
Hardware	15D.	20 D.	Tin Plates	35	4
Hosiery	15A.	20 A.	Woolens, Broad cloth	35	4
Iron, Swedish, sq.	35	42	Flannel	35	4
English sq.	21	23			
Flat and bolt	21	23			

BOMBAY, April 21, 1832.

	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Anchors	150	10	Iron, Swedish, sq.	35	4
Bottles, pint	100	10	English, do.	35	4
Coals	10	0	Hoops	35	4
Copper, Sheathing, 16-32	38	12	Nails	35	4
Thick sheets	40	0	Plates	35	4
Slab	30	8	Rod for bolts	35	4
Nails	30	0	do. for nails	35	4
Cottons, Chintz	20A.	25 A.	Lead, Pig	35	4
Longcloth	10A.	20 A.	Sheet	35	4
Muslins	15A.	20 A.	Millinery	35	4
Other goods	see remarks.		Shot, patent	35	4
Yarn, No. 40 to 80	1		Spelter	35	4
Cutlery, table	P. C.		Stationery	35	4
Glass and Earthenware	P. C.		Steel, Swedish	35	4
Hardware	no demand		Tin Plates	35	4
Hosiery—hose only	10 A.		Woolens, Broad cloth	35	4
			Flannel	35	4

CANTON, March 17, 1832.

	Drs.	Drs.		Drs.	Drs.
Cottons, Chintz, 20 yds.	44	@ 6	Smalts	35	4
Longcloth, 40 yds.	4	9	Steel, Swedish, in kits.	35	4
Muslins, 30 yds.	9	21	Woolens, Broad cloth	35	4
Cambrics, 18 yds.	14	31	Do. Dutch	35	4
Bandannas	9	21	Long Elle Dutch	35	4
Yarn, Nos. 16 to 80	32	44	Tin, Straits	35	4
Iron, Bar	21	21	Tin Plates	35	4
Rod	3				
Lead	4.50	4.50			

	Drs.	Drs.		Drs.	Drs.
Anchors	11	@ 14	Cotton Hkfs. limit. Battick, dble.	7	@ 10
Bottles	100	31	do. do. Pullicat	40	N.D.
Copper Nails and Sheathing	36	30	Twist, 16 to 80	40	70
Cottons, Madapollams, 25yd. by 32in. pcs.	24	31	Hardware, assort.	54	N.D.
Init. Irish	25	36	Iron, Swedish	54	6
Longcloth	30 to 40	36	English	54	34
do. do.	36-37	65	Nails	6	7
do. do.	38-40	73	Lead, Pig	61	6
do. do.	44	81	Sheet	61	7
Prints, 7-8. single colours	21	34	Shot, patent	45	5
do. do.	50	10	Spelter	45	7
do. do.	54	10	Steel, Swedish	7	8
do. do.	60	11	English	none	
Woolens, Long Ells	10	11	Cambrics	7 1/2	9
Cambric, 12 yds. by 42 to 45 in.	1 1/2	2	Ladies' cloth (Scarlet)	2	21
Jaconet, 20	44	46			

REMARKS.

Bombay, April 21, 1832.—Very extensive sales have been effected within the last fortnight, and at prices which exhibit an evident improvement. From our report of sales we select the following: Iron, Swedish, 270 candies at Rs. 49 per candy; Steel, Faggot, 190 cwt. at Rs. 14 per cwt.; Copper, Sheathing, 20 to 20 oz., 60 cwt. at Rs. 60 per cwt.; Ditto, Slabs, 60 cwt. at Rs. 60 per cwt.; Linseed Oil, 400 gallons, at Rs. 21 per gal.; Turpentine, 200 gals., at Rs. 21 per gal.; Cotton Yarn, 194 bales, Nos. 20 to 70, 14 Ans. to 1 R. 1 An. per lb.; Muslins, 1,000 pieces at Rs. 21 per piece; 600 pieces do. at 3 and 7 reas do.; Scarfs, 500 pieces at Rs. 31 do.; Lappets, 1,470 pieces at Rs. 31 do.; and Madapollams, 600 pieces at Rs. 41 do.

Singapore, March 23, 1832.—The only sales of Europe Piece Goods we have heard of during the week, are about 400 pieces Longcloth, at 7 drs. and about 4 cases Velvets of 20 yards, at 12 drs. the piece, in barter for produce. The fresh importations of plain and printed Cottons, by the *Indian* and *Loene* from Liverpool, as also the quantities received from China and Manila, by late arrivals, have been very heavy, and the demand not being brisk, we fear prices must soon undergo a decline; particularly as the *Mersey* and *Diana* from Liverpool, and the *Diamant* from the Clyde, are daily expected with large supplies. Two sales of Cotton Twist, of about 12 bales each, have been effected during the week at 65

dols. the pecul, in barter for tin. The large quantities of Yarn lately imported into the settlement have overstocked the market completely, and sales are now difficult to be effected at any price. April 5.—Sales of Scarlet Woolens (striped lists), Cambrics, and Plain Cottons, ex *Loene*, to a considerable extent, have been effected during the week at our quotations, partly in barter for Camper Coffee, and partly for payment in produce at the usual credit.

Canton, March 24, 1832.—A sale of 2,500 pieces of Broad Cloth has taken place at 1 dol. 90 cents. per yard long price; and a lot of purple long-ells at 9 dols. and some scarlet at 15 dols. Cottons, at 9 dols. and some scarlet at 15 dols. are less in demand. Cotton Yarn, 36 dols. has been offered, in anticipation, for a lot of assorted numbers, at 16-26, at long price. The finer numbers will be scarce, and a higher price, and there is very little demand for them. The Company's still remains in the hands of Mowqua the purchaser.

Manilla, Jan. 22, 1832.—The importation of Shirtings, Cambrics, Gingham, Cotton Handkerchiefs, and Broad Cloth, have been very considerable during the past year, and no immediate dearth can be expected. Iron dull of sale improvement can be expected. Iron dull of sale at 3 1/2 to 3 3/4 dols. for English, and 4 to 4 1/2 dols. per picul, for Swedish. Of Copper, Lead, Tin, and Steel, a small quantity only in the market.

INDIA SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Calcutta, April 12, 1832.

Buy.	Rs. As.	Remittable	Rs. As. [Sell.
Prem. 36	0	35	0 Prem.
1st. or Old 5	1	Class	4 0
2d. or Middle 5	1	do.	3 0
3d. or New ditto	2	do.	2 8
4th. or Ditto	4	do.	1 0
5th. or Ditto	5	do.	Par
New 5 per cent. from	Par		
No. 1 to 280			
2d. or Middle 5	1	4 Prem.	
3d. or New ditto	2	4	
4th. or Ditto	4	1 4	
5th. or Ditto	5	0 do.	
Bank Shares—Prem. 6,600 to 6,500.			
Bank of Bengal Rates.			
Discount on private bills	6	0 per cent.	
Ditto on government and salary bills	4	0 do.	
Interest on loans on deposit	5	0 do.	

Rate of Exchange.
On London, 12 months' date, to buy is 10d. to 1s. 10d. to sell is 11d. to 1s. 11d. per Sa. Rs.

Madras, April 24, 1832.

Buy.	Rs. As.	Remittable	Rs. As. [Sell.
Prem. 36	0	35	0 Prem.
1st. or Old 5	1	Class	4 0
2d. or Middle 5	1	do.	3 0
3d. or New ditto	2	do.	2 8
4th. or Ditto	4	do.	1 0
5th. or Ditto	5	do.	Par
New 5 per cent. from	Par		
No. 1 to 280			
2d. or Middle 5	1	4 Prem.	
3d. or New ditto	2	4	
4th. or Ditto	4	1 4	
5th. or Ditto	5	0 do.	
Bank Shares—Prem. 6,600 to 6,500.			
Bank of Bengal Rates.			
Discount on private bills	6	0 per cent.	
Ditto on government and salary bills	4	0 do.	
Interest on loans on deposit	5	0 do.	

Rate of Exchange.
On London, 12 months' date, to buy is 10d. to 1s. 10d. to sell is 11d. to 1s. 11d. per Sa. Rs.

Canton, March 17, 1832.

Exchanges, &c.
On London, 6 months' sight, 4s. 1d. to 4s. 2d. per Sp. Dr.
On Bengal, Coa., 30 days', Sa. Rs. 204 per 100 Sp. Dr.
On Bombay, ditto Bom. Rs. 216 per ditto.
Sycee Silver at Lintin, 54 per cent.

Company's.—Saltpetre.—Black Pepper.

CARGOES of EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S SHIPS lately arrived.

CARGOES of the *Jean and Ganges*, from Bengal.

Company's.—Raw Silk—Silk Piece Goods—Indigo—Sugar.

LIST of SHIPS Trading to INDIA and Eastward of the CAPE of GOOD HOPE.

Destination.	Appointed to sail.	Ship's Name.	Tonnage.	Owners or Consignees.	Captains.	Where loading.	Reference for Freight or Passage.
Madras & Bengal	1838.						
	Oct. 1	Horatio	465	Henry Templer	Joseph Hardfield	W. I. Docks	John Pirie and Co., 3, Freeman-st.
	10	Sesuvius	487	Alexander Yates	Alexander Yates	W. I. Docks	Tomlin & Man, 44, Cornhill
	15	Julesiana	500	Charles B. Tarbutt	Chas. B. Tarbutt	E. I. Docks	{ Gledstanes, Drysdale, and Co., 102, { Leadenhall-st., & C. Moss, Mark-la.
	15	Julesiana	500	Charles B. Tarbutt	Chas. B. Tarbutt	E. I. Docks	{ Lyall, Wylie & Co. G. C. Reiman, { & Donnet & Co. 7, George-yd.
	6	Susan	579	Thomas Ward	Robert Gillies	W. I. Docks	William Abercrombie, 33, Cornhill
Bengal	10	Kermouth	700	Ingils, Forbes & Co.	Daniel Warren	E. I. Docks	Edw. & A. Rule, 102, Leadenhall-st.
	10	Bengal	450	Henry Wright	James Lee	W. I. Docks	Tomlin & Man, Buckles & Co.
	25	Hooghly	463	Buckles and Co.	Peter F. Reeves	W. I. Docks	Robert Green & Tomlin & Man.
	15	Triumph	545	Robert and Thos. Green	Thomas Green	St. Kt. Docks	John Pirie & Co.
	20	Duke of Rutburgh	417	Wigrams and Co.	James Petrie	E. I. Docks	{ Gledstanes, Drysdale, & Co., and { Thomas Hayside, Leadenhall-st.
	Nov. 15	Russynwald	400	James Greig	P. ter Wildridge	W. I. Docks	{ Fletcher, Alexander, & Co., and { Edmund Read.
Oeyen	30	Providence	578	Peter Campbell	Peter Campbell	St. Kt. Docks	H. I. Blakeley, New City Chambers.
	Oct. 15	Pera	213	James Graham	James Graham	Lon. Docks	St. Kt. Docks John Lynne, 24, Birchlin Lane.
	Non. 10	Africa	338	William Tindell	John Skelton	St. Kt. Docks	St. Kt. Docks Arnold and Woollett, Clements-la.
	Oct. 10	Oparinicus	323	William Tindell	William A. May	St. Kt. Docks	St. Kt. Docks John Pirie and Co.
	13	Eschard	351	Arnold and Woollett	Ralph Heyvalde	W. I. Docks	St. Kt. Docks Edward Luckie, R. Birchlin-la.
	13	Margarettha	367	Thomson and West	Wm. Bircham	St. Kt. Docks	St. Kt. Docks Edward Luckie, R. Birchlin-la.
Oyze	5	Kenswell	916	W. Kerswell	J. D. Haswell	St. Kt. Docks	St. Kt. Docks Edward Luckie, R. Birchlin-la.
	30	Test	904	W. Brown	Richard Brown	St. Kt. Docks	St. Kt. Docks Edward Luckie, R. Birchlin-la.
	1	Osborne	210	Sampson Keen	Sanjson Keen	St. Kt. Docks	St. Kt. Docks Edward Luckie, R. Birchlin-la.
	10	Pinelops	520	Patrick Home	Peter Hutchinson	St. Kt. Docks	St. Kt. Docks Edward Luckie, R. Birchlin-la.
	23	Meta	254	John Downes	Thomas Gaskill	St. Kt. Docks	St. Kt. Docks Edward Luckie, R. Birchlin-la.
	30	Science	324	William Tindell	William Tindell	St. Kt. Docks	St. Kt. Docks Edward Luckie, R. Birchlin-la.
New South Wales	80	Mary Ann	575	Silas Pearce	James J. Pearce	St. Kt. Docks	St. Kt. Docks Edward Luckie, R. Birchlin-la.
	Nov. 15	Princess Augusta	310	Charles Dod and Co.	Samuel Heard	St. Kt. Docks	St. Kt. Docks Edward Luckie, R. Birchlin-la.
	Oct. 1	Dryade	205	Thomas Richardson	Robert Richardson	St. Kt. Docks	St. Kt. Docks Edward Luckie, R. Birchlin-la.
	30	Lodys	370	Henry Barrick	Wm. Summerson	St. Kt. Docks	St. Kt. Docks Edward Luckie, R. Birchlin-la.
	—	Lunar	246	J. Street	William Taylor	St. Kt. Docks	St. Kt. Docks Edward Luckie, R. Birchlin-la.
	15	Buchanbross	276	David Roxburgh	David Roxburgh	St. Kt. Docks	St. Kt. Docks Edward Luckie, R. Birchlin-la.
Van Diemen's Land & New South Wales	—	Elizabeth	329	Charles Dod & Co.	Charles Dod & Co.	St. Kt. Docks	St. Kt. Docks Edward Luckie, R. Birchlin-la.
	—	George Hobart	329	John Binner	John Binner	St. Kt. Docks	St. Kt. Docks Edward Luckie, R. Birchlin-la.
	10	Egyptian	300	John Pennick	William Liburn	St. Kt. Docks	St. Kt. Docks Edward Luckie, R. Birchlin-la.
	—	Egyptian	300	William Tindell	Wm. Mackwood	St. Kt. Docks	St. Kt. Docks Edward Luckie, R. Birchlin-la.
	Nov. 1	Frederick	300	William Tindell	Wm. Mackwood	St. Kt. Docks	St. Kt. Docks Edward Luckie, R. Birchlin-la.
	—	Frederick	300	William Tindell	Wm. Mackwood	St. Kt. Docks	St. Kt. Docks Edward Luckie, R. Birchlin-la.

LONDON PRICE CURRENT, September 25, 1832.

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EAST-INDIA AND CHINA PRODUCE.

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Barilla.....	cwt.	@
Coffee, Java.....	2 17 0	3 1 0
— Cheribon.....	2 18 0	3 1 0
— Sumatra and Ceylon.....	2 15 0	3 0 0
— Bourbon.....	—	—
— Mocha.....	3 7 0	3 9 0
Cotton, Surat.....	lb 0 0 4	0 0 5
— Madras.....	0 0 4½	0 0 5
— Beigal.....	0 0 4½	0 0 5
— Bourbon.....	0 0 7½	0 0 9
Drugs & for Dyeing.		
Aloes, Epaton.....	cwt. 9 10 0	— 14 0 0
Amiseds, Star.....	3 10 0	—
Borax, Refined.....	4 15 0	—
— Turbath.....	3 15 0	—
Camphire, intub.....	14 0 0	15 0 0
Cardamoms, Malabar.....	lb 0 3 9	0 1 10
— Ceylon.....	0 1 9	0 1 10
Cassia Buds.....	cwt. 3 10 0	3 15 0
— Ligna.....	4 1 0	4 10 0
Castor Oil.....	lb 0 0 10	0 1 3
China Root.....	1 10 0	1 12 0
Cubebs.....	4 15 0	—
Dragon's Blood, ord.....	5 0 0	—
Gum Ammoniac, drop.....	6 0 0	7 10 0
— Arabic.....	2 5 0	3 0 0
— Assafetida.....	1 10 0	3 10 0
— Benjamin, 3d Sort.....	5 10 0	12 0 0
— Animi.....	3 0 0	7 0 0
— Gambogium.....	6 0 0	19 0 0
— Turbith.....	2 4 0	15 0 0
— Olibanum.....	1 15 0	—
Kino.....	10 0 0	12 0 0
Lac Lake.....	lb 0 0 4	0 1 0
— Dye.....	0 2 0	0 2 2
— Shell.....	cwt. 4 0 0	7 10 0
— Stick.....	1 10 0	3 0 0
Musk, China.....	oz. 1 0 0	1 15 0
Nux Vomica.....	cwt. 1 0 0	—
Oil, Cassia.....	oz. 0 0 73	0 0 8
— Cinnamon.....	0 8 0	0 9 0
— Cocoa-nut.....	0 1 9	0 3 6
— Cajaputa.....	0 0 9	0 1 3
— Mace.....	0 0 3	—
— Nutmegs.....	0 1 3	—
Opium.....	none	—
Rhubarb.....	0 1 8	0 2 4
Sai Ammoniac.....	cwt. 3 0 0	—
Senna.....	lb 0 0 6	0 1 10
Turmeric, Java.....	cwt. 0 13 0	1 0 0
— Bengal.....	0 9 0	0 14 0
— China.....	0 18 0	1 5 0
Galls, Iro Sorts.....	3 3 0	3 10 0
— Blue.....	3 5 0	3 15 0
Hides, Buffalo.....	lb —	—
— Ox and Cow.....	—	—
Indigo, Blue and Violet.....	0 5 9	0 6 3
— Purple and Violet.....	0 5 3	0 5 6
— Fine Violet.....	0 5 3	0 5 6
— Mid. to good Violet.....	0 4 8	0 5 0
— Violet and Copper.....	0 4 6	0 5 0
— Copper.....	0 4 3	0 4 6
— Consuming, mid. to fine.....	0 3 9	0 4 9
— Do. ord. and low.....	0 2 9	0 3 6
— Madras, mid. to fine.....	0 2 9	0 3 7
— Do. bad and ord.....	0 1 11	0 2 7
— Do. Kurpah.....	0 2 5	0 4 0
— Java.....	0 2 3	0 2 8

		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Mother-o'-Pearl	} cwt.	4 0 0	@ 4 8 0
Shells, China			

Nankens	piece	—	—	—
Rattans	—	100	—	—
Rice, Bengal White	cwt.	0 14 6	—	0 15 6
— Patna	—	0 19 0	—	1 00 0
— Java	—	0 12 0	—	0 13 0
Safflower	—	8 0 0	—	10 0 0
Sago	—	0 13 0	—	0 18 0
— Pearl	—	0 18 0	—	2 0 0
Saltpetre	—	1 14 0	—	1 15 6
Silk, Bengalee	lb	—	—	—
— Mori	—	—	—	—
— Ditto White	—	—	—	—
— China	—	—	—	—
— Bengal Privilege	—	0 12 0	—	0 18 0
— Orgazine	—	—	—	—
Spices, Cinnamon	—	0 5 0	—	0 9 3
— Cloves	—	0 0 10	—	0 1 6
— Mace	—	0 3 6	—	0 5 9
— Nutmegs	—	0 2 5	—	0 3 7
— Ginger	cwt.	2 5 0	—	2 10 0
— Pepper, Black	lb	0 0 34	—	0 0 4
— White	—	0 0 4	—	0 0 8
Sugar, Bengal	cwt.	0 17 0	—	1 9 0
— Siam and China	—	0 15 0	—	1 5 0
— Mauritius (duty paid)	—	0 15 0	—	1 16 0
— Manilla and Java	—	0 18 0	—	1 5 0
Tea, Bohea	lb	0 1 11½	—	0 2 0
— Congou	—	0 2 0½	—	0 3 1½
— Souchong	—	0 2 7½	—	0 4 4
— Campol	—	—	—	—
— Twankay	—	0 2 1½	—	0 2 7
— Pekoe	—	0 2 7½	—	0 3 6
— Hyson Skin	—	0 2 2½	—	0 3 0
— Hyson	—	0 3 3	—	0 5 2
— Young Hyson	—	none	—	—
— Gunpowder	—	0 3 11	—	0 4 10
Tin, Banca	cwt.	3 2 0	—	3 3 0
Tortoiseshell	—	0 3 0	—	2 15 0
— Vermilion	lb	3 0 0	—	—
Wax	cwt.	4 0 0	—	6 0 0
Wood, Sanders Red	ton	15 0 0	—	17 0 0
— Ebony	—	5 15 0	—	7 10 0
— Sapan	—	16 0 0	—	—

AUSTRALASIAN PRODUCE.

Cedar Wood.....	foot	0	5	0	—	0	7	0
Oil, Fish.....	ton	28	0	0	—	29	0	0
Whalefins.....	ton	95	0	0	—	97	0	0
Wool, N. S. Wales, viz.								
Best.....	lb	0	3	0	—	0	5	0
Inferior.....		0	1	5	—	0	2	6
V. D. Land, viz.								
Best.....		0	2	3	—	0	2	7
Inferior.....		0	0	8	—	0	1	11

SOUTH AFRICAN PRODUCE.

Alones	cwt.	2	5	0	—	—
Ostrich Feathers, und.	lb	2	0	0	—	7 0 0
Gum Arabic	cwt.	0	15	0	—	1 0 0
Hides, Dry	lb	0	4	0	—	0 0 0
— Salted	lb	0	4	0	—	0 0 5
Oil, Palm	cwt.	32	6	0	—	—
Fish	tun	—	—	—	—	—
Raisins	cwt.	2	0	0	—	—
Wax	cwt.	6	0	0	—	—
Wine, Cape, Mad., best. pipe	14	0	0	—	38	0 0
Do, 2d & 3d quality	9	0	0	—	14	0 0
Wood, Teak	load	6	0	0	—	7 10 0

PRICES OF SHARES, September 26, 1892.

	Price.	Dividends.	Capital.	Shares of.	Paid.	Books Shut for Dividends.
DOCKS.						
East-India.....(Stock)....	£. 55	4 p. cent.	£. 483,750	£.	£.	March. Sept.
London.....(Stock)....	62	3 p. cent.	238,000	—	—	June. Dec.
St. Katherine's.....	75½	3 p. cent.	1,352,752	100	—	April. Oct.
Ditto Debentures.....	104	4½ p. cent.	500,000	—	—	5 April. 5 Oct.
Ditto ditto.....	113	4 p. cent.	200,000	—	—	—
West-India.....(Stock)....	112	6 p. cent.	1,380,000	—	—	June. Dec.
MISCELLANEOUS.						
Australian.....(Agricultural).....	7	—	10,000	100	24	—
Camatic Stock, 1st Class.....	92½	4 p. cent.	—	—	—	June. Dec.
Ditto, 2d Class.....	83½	3 p. cent.	—	—	—	June. Dec.
Van Diemen's Land Company.....	7	—	10,000	100	13	—

WOLFE, Brothers, 23, Change Alley.

ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

Calcutta.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TRIAL BY JURY IN CIVIL ACTIONS.

On the 14th April, a meeting, convened by the sheriff, was held at the Town-hall, for the purpose of taking into consideration the expediency of petitioning Parliament for a legislative enactment, to enable parties in civil actions at law to have their causes tried by a jury, at the option of either plaintiff or defendant. Mr. David Hare, the principal agitator of the question, was called to the chair.

Mr. Longueville Clarke proposed the first resolution, "That trial by jury in civil actions, in his Majesty's Supreme Courts of Judicature, would be an essential improvement upon the administration of justice in India." In his speech, he drew a sketch of the history of the introduction of British law into India, from the year 1726, at which time juries were not used, by reason that the English residents were too few, and natives were too ignorant of our language. The court of justice at Calcutta consisted, moreover, of ten judges, the mayor and nine aldermen. At present, the grand and special jury list contain 128 names, exclusive of the civil service, and the petit-jury list, 556. Upwards of 200 qualified natives might be added. The average number of cases tried in the Supreme Court, was thirty-five each year, and the number 556 gave forty-six complete juries; so that the original objection no longer existed. The expediency of introducing the jury-system into Calcutta he argued on the local peculiarities of the country, and on the merits of the institution itself. Of all parts of the British empire, he contended, there was no place in which trial by jury was so much required. He cited the declaration of one of the judges (Mr. Justice Ryan), in his charge to the grand jury in April 1829: "of the benefit that would arise from the introduction of juries in civil cases, I have expressed my opinion from this place; I can only say, that every day's experience has strengthened the view which I formerly took of this question; and I can only express a hope, that it may not be long before parties are allowed the option at least of having their causes decided by a jury, which I can never cease to think is more competent to decide on matters of fact, than the judges of this court." Mr. Clarke proceeded to shew that the previous habits of a judge, whilst an advocate at the bar, where his whole study is to hunt out and expose the weak

points of a case, to detect error, and to catch at every opportunity to involve the case to which he is opposed in difficulties, disqualifies him for discharging the functions of a jurymen. "The moment he begins to take an active part in a trial, he will not form his opinions on the matter of fact, until he has resorted to all his old arts as a counsel, in order to satisfy his mind of what the fact really is. Hence, on matters of fact, the worst of all judges is your lawyer." These objections to a judge deciding on matters of fact are peculiarly strong in India, on account of the general disregard of truth amongst a large class of native witnesses, which throws an enormous responsibility on a judge of the Supreme Court, who, moreover, is, and ought to be, ignorant of the habits of the native population. "Most properly do the judges of the Supreme Court keep aloof from all intimacy with the natives; for, were it otherwise, the favoured individual would be endowed with the means of unlimited extortion among his credulous countrymen."

Mr. Wynch, in seconding the motion, congratulated the meeting on the public spirit of late evinced at Calcutta. He dissented from the doctrine that a civil servant had no business at meetings of this sort. He considered that what leisure a man may have, after his official avocations, cannot be better spent than in cherishing the remembrance of the free institutions of his country; institutions analogous to the present, brought into this country by the establishment of the Supreme Court; and not the least of its advantages has been the introduction of a body of independent men, of mature years and finished education, independent in principle, independent in fortune by the force of their own talents and exertions, who have done much to liberalize the tone of feeling in this settlement, and "to qualify that exclusive or corporate spirit, which must necessarily prevail to an injurious extent in a society of which the elements are so curiously compounded." After eulogizing the jury-institution, which, if desirable in criminal cases, was so in civil, and referring to the claim of the British inhabitants of Bengal in 1779 to have trial by jury in all cases, he observed that the natives who might sit as jurors would feel a pride in taking a share in the administration of justice when they have a direct interest in the system; that they are better appreciators of the degree of credit due to native testimony, and better judges of the fact, and that thereby the duration of trials will be shortened; and he concluded by ex-

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Sugar.—The market has a dull appearance. The stock of West-India Sugar is now 44,528 casks which is 10,739 less than last year. The stock of Mauritius is 49,461 bags, being 75,390 less than last year. The sales of Mauritius sugar last week were about 6,000 bags, at rather lower prices.

Coffee.—This market likewise is almost stagnant.

Cotton.—The Cotton Market has been very brisk during the week, in consequence of the favourable reports from the manufacturing districts; the purchases are 1,150 Madras, good fair 5d., the 5d.; 180 Bengal, good fair 5d., good 5d.; 1,950 Surats, ord. 4d., good fair 5d.; 100 Bowed, fair 6d., good fair 6d.

Indigo.—The Company's approaching sale of Indigo on the 2d of October, is expected to consist of about 5,000 chests, of which 4,725 are on and good broken limy open texture kinds, from 3s. 6d. to 4s. 3d. and rather a small proportion of fine qualities. The quantity of strong mid. red Indigo, and of the good consuming sorts, is considerable. It is expected that the decided good and fine shipping kinds will rate a shade higher than at the last Company's sale, but the broken kinds, and imperfect descriptions, with the consuming prices, are expected to go off at more moderate rates. There is but little doing in the Market, the trade being engaged in the examination of the latter part of last sale, are here and there going off at 3d. or 4d. per lb. advance on the sale prices.

Tea.—The Company's sale commenced on the

3d September, and finished on the 18th. Bohea sold at 1s. 11d. to 1s. 11½d., and Congou packages 1s. 11d. to 2s. 0½d., being 1d. per lb. lower than in June; Congou 2s. 0d. to 2s. 0½d., good 2s. 1d. to 2s. 2½d., fine 2s. 3½d. to 2s. 8½d., being ½d. to 1d. per lb. under last sale; Twankays 2s. 1½d. to 2s. 7½d., being much the same as last prices; Souchongs 2s. 7½d. to 4s. 4d.

The market has been brisk since the sale, and most sorts are likely to be at a moderate profit all the quarter, in consequence of the quantity refused (620,000 lbs) being considered extensive. Bohea, in half-chests 1d., half and large 1d. to 1½d., and Congou packages ½d. per lb. profit; Orange Pekoe 1s. 1d. per lb. profit.

Wool.—Five public sales took place on the 5th, 6th, and 7th September, and comprised about 1,000 bales of New South Wales and Van Dieman's Land wool. The biddings for these wools did not seem quite so lively as the preceding sales, but the prices have been very fairly maintained, allowing for difference in quality and condition. The prices may be generalized as follows:—Australian, better fleeces, 1s. 6d. to 2s. 3d.; lower ditto 1s. 3d. to 1. 11d.; lambs, 1s. 9d. to 2s. 1 bag, fine Saxon, 2s. 8½d.; 1 bag, improved native wool, scoured, 2s.; lower fleeces, 1½d. to 1s. 6d.; lamb, best, 1s. to 2s.; inferior ditto, 1s.

Complaints are still made of the bad way in which the Australian wool is got up, and packed abroad. This is a very material point, and if the Australian growers desire to see their wool keep up its reputation, they must attend to it.

DAILY PRICES OF STOCKS, from 26 August to 25 September 1832.

Aug.	Bank Stock.	3 Pr. Cl. Red.	3 Pr. Cl. Consols.	3 Pr. Cl. Red.	New 3 Pr. Cent.	Long Annuities.	India Stock.	4 Pr. Cl. 1826.	India Bonds.	Exch. Bills.
27	189 190 1	84 84 1/2	83 83 1/2	92 92 1/2	91 91 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	101 1/2	4p	11 12p
28	190 192	84 84 1/2	83 83 1/2	92 92 1/2	91 91 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	101 1/2	3 5p	12 13p
29	191 192	84 84 1/2	83 83 1/2	92 92 1/2	91 91 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	101 1/2	4 5p	12 13p
30	191 192	84 84 1/2	83 83 1/2	92 92 1/2	91 91 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	101 1/2	4 5p	13 15p
31	191 192	84 84 1/2	83 83 1/2	92 92 1/2	91 91 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	101 1/2	5 6p	15 16p
Sep.										
1	191 192	85 85 1/2	84 84 1/2	92 92 1/2	92 92 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	102 1/2	6p	14 16p
3	191 192	84 84 1/2	84 84 1/2	92 92 1/2	92 92 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	102 1/2	4p	15 16p
4	189 191 1/2	84 84 1/2	84 84 1/2	92 92 1/2	92 92 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	102 1/2	4 5p	14 15p
5	Shut	Shut	Shut	Shut	Shut	Shut	Shut	102 1/2	4 5p	14 15p
6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	102 1/2	4 5p	14 15p
7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	102 1/2	3 4p	13 15p
8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	102 1/2	4 5p	14 15p
10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	102 1/2	4 5p	14 15p
11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	102 1/2	4 5p	14 15p
12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	102 1/2	4 5p	14 15p
13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	102 1/2	4 5p	14 15p
14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	102 1/2	4 5p	14 15p
15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	102 1/2	4 5p	14 15p
17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	102 1/2	4 5p	14 15p
18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	102 1/2	4 5p	14 15p
19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	102 1/2	4 5p	14 15p
20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	102 1/2	4 5p	14 15p
21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	102 1/2	4 5p	14 15p
22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	102 1/2	4 5p	14 15p
24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	102 1/2	4 5p	14 15p
25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	102 1/2	4 5p	14 15p

FREDERICK BARRY, Stock and Share Broker, 7, Birchin Lane, Cornhill.

pressing a hope that this improvement would go far to improve the administration of justice in the Supreme Court.

Upon this motion being put,

Mr. Cochrane opposed it. He observed :—" In ascertaining how far juries are fitted in civil cases, let us only turn our attention to their conduct in criminal. I will not now allude to the Dum Dum robberies; I will not now allude to one miserable and brutally-treated female at that place; I will pass over the public prosecutions for forgeries; I will even let pass that fearfully astonishing verdict, in the case of an English female, which lately pressed upon our attention; but there is one thing I will allude to: I will show you the awful difference in the judgments of the tribunals of this country, and leave you to draw your own inference. A man was seized in his own dwelling-house, taken away, and barbarously murdered by an Englishman. The Englishman was seized, sent to Calcutta, tried by a Calcutta jury, and acquitted. The instruments of brutality and crime—the assistants of this man—were tried before a Mofussil tribunal, convicted, and justly so, on the same evidence, sentenced for ten years in irons, on the roads; and while the wretched object of cruelty and of crime lies silent in his unknown grave, the English homicide walks abroad, acquitted, but not absolved—unpunished and abhorred."*

He contended that it was a common error of Englishmen, which has paralyzed the intentions of our Legislature, to consider some favoured institutions of their own as applicable to every country and clime. With respect to the judges, in what respect were they less fit to decide on civil rights than the men who are chosen for jurymen? The first are highly educated, and accustomed to difficult and intricate examinations, which the others are not; the judges are removed from local prejudice, which the others are not. He then apostrophized the natives: "Hindoo inhabitants of Calcutta, I implore you to pause on a measure which may be detrimental to the interests of your children, your families, and yourselves. Can you be so blind as to be ignorant that there is not an important case where perjury on both sides is not apparent? Do you not think, in our present condition, that if juries are generally introduced there will not be bribery—uniformly and broadly practised? Are you so little acquainted with the details of Prawnkissen Hoidar's case, where large sums were ready, and undertaken to be tendered, to pollute the very fountain of justice? Will you shut your eyes to these facts, which are notorious as the sun at noon-day? Who are the per-

* The speaker here referred, we presume, to the extraordinary trial of George Yonge, the indigo-planter, recorded in our vol. iv. p. 63.

sons who appear prominent in these assemblies but lawyers? When they tell you of the benefits which this measure will introduce, pay no attention to such interested men. I ask you what benefits the introduction of British law has produced? What has the cumbrous system of English equity done, with all its pleas, demurrers, secret examinations, and that notable specimen of wickedness, a cross bill, produced? Has it not, at Madras as well as here, ruined and beggared the best and most respectable Hindoo families, with years of barren and fruitless litigation? Do I complain of the judges of this land? Far from it: it is the system that I complain of. Look at the Chowdry causes; look at the long list of partition-suits, which have induced the evils I speak of, and then draw your own conclusions. I tell you that the introduction of this measure will create more business in the Supreme Court, but it will create it in a manner detrimental to your interests, by causing more issues out of the equity jurisdiction?"

Mr. Turton confessed he was one of those whom his learned friend, Mr. Cochrane, had alluded to as a band of conspirators, for, he admitted, he had conspired to introduce the jury-system into India. To a certain extent he did impugn the capacities of the judges of this land; he denied their capabilities to discharge effectually and justly the duties of jurymen, for their exclusion from the society which surround them, renders it impossible they can so properly decide as those who are less ignorant of the habits and manners of the people amongst which they live; they might be extremely good judges of the law, but they were bad ones of the fact. It had been asked, was the meeting satisfied with the decisions by juries in criminal cases? But did the gentleman, who put that question, mean to say, that he himself was satisfied with all the decisions which the judges had given in civil ones in the Supreme Court? He (Mr. Turton) would poll India, man for man, without the least doubt that four-fifths would be in favour of the former.

The resolution was agreed to.

It was then resolved that a committee be appointed to prepare and transmit to England a petition to his Majesty and both Houses of Parliament; and further, "That this meeting do recommend to the committee to consider how far the provisions of the special jury acts, and of the Scots jury acts, may be adopted with advantage, and also how far it may be desirable to keep the following objects in view, viz.

"1. That in all actions on the plea side, the plaintiff or defendant shall have the right of demanding a jury—and that in cases on the equity, ecclesiastical, and

admiralty sides the court shall have the power of directing issues to try in matters of fact, which issues shall be tried by a jury.

"2. That a solemn declaration on the part of jurors be substituted for the oath now required by law.

"3. That the jury be unanimous in their verdict, provided that in case they shall not have agreed upon their verdict at the expiration of eight hours after they shall have retired, a majority of two-thirds shall carry the verdict, and a mere majority may then apply to the court to discharge the jury, and the judge shall in such case have the discretion of refusing or complying with such request;" and that "with a view to ulterior improvement in the act, and especially with reference to the experiment of a majority of the jury deciding in some cases, it be recommended that the act be passed in the first instance for a limited period."

ASSAULT.

At the police-office, on the 17th April, Mr. W. C. D'Rozario brought a charge of assault against Mr. Cochrane, the barrister. He stated that he applied to Mr. C. for payment of 24 rupees, his subscription to Mr. Munt's concert long overdue, adding that, unless it were paid, he should apply to the Court of Requests. Mr. Cochrane sent for Rozario, told him the note was most offensive and impertinent, and threatened, if he persisted in such language, to inflict personal chastisement upon him. The answer of the complainant was, "there is a difference between saying and doing." Upon which (according to Rozario) the defendant struck plaintiff, and a regular set-to took place; but from the deposition of Mr. Cochrane it appears that in the first round the plaintiff had the advantage; in the second round two blows from Mr. Cochrane having shown his fistical superiority, the dispute (by the testimony of two gentlemen who were present during the transaction) was at that time ended by the plaintiff saying to Mr. Cochrane, "you have taken an unfair advantage of me;" to which Mr. Cochrane replied, "if you think so, let us have another round. Had I considered you a gentleman, I should have called you out and shot you dead."

The assault, however, having been proved, Mr. MacFarlan, the magistrate, informed Mr. Rozario that he considered the note was written in rather a flippant style; but, nevertheless, Mr. Cochrane was not justified in acting in the manner he had done, and that by law he (Mr. MacFarlan) could not inflict a heavier fine than 100 rupees; but as the present case was not of a very aggravated nature, he would reduce the fine to 75 rupees, which amount Mr. Cochrane was instructed to pay.

Mr. D'Rozario then informed Mr.

McFarlan that he considered himself unsafe, and was prepared to make affidavit to that effect; and as, from the nature of his (Mr. D'Rozario's) avocations (agent for collecting bills), he might again be subjected to similar treatment, he begged the magistrate to have Mr. Cochrane bound down to keep the peace; which request Mr. MacFarlan declined.

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

The following is an extract from a letter, dated Delhi, 9th April:—

"The Governor General, Lady Bentinck, and suite, proceeded this morning dawk to the hills, all in excellent health. His Lordship, since his arrival at Delhi, has been busily occupied in making arrangements regarding the residency; one-half the establishment has been reduced, and Mr. Fraser is to perform the duties of resident, and at the same time continue his present duties of commissioner, without any additional salary. This is effecting a most desirable retrenchment in the expenses of the state, without injuring any individual. The environs of Delhi are in a very unquiet and rebellious state; I suppose all the effect of example."—*John Bull*, April 19.

The Governor General was at Simla on the 17th April.

SIR CHARLES METCALFE.

The numerous friends, personal and political, of Sir Charles Metcalfe will rejoice to learn, that some of the ships lately arrived have brought intelligence of his period of employment as a member of council having been prolonged two years more. Whatever we may think, in regard to the merits or demerits of particular points of the long political career of Sir C. Metcalfe, we can have no hesitation in cordially praising his conduct and opinions upon the vital question of the press—"the air we breathe, deprived of which we die."—*Bcn. Hurk*, May 11.

RUNJEE SING.

The Labore ukhbars contain the following amongst other details of the court of the king of the Punjab:—

Rannee Gudden, accompanied by the mother of Cour Kurrag Sing, joined the maharaja at the Shalamar garden, where the sirdars also assembled, and amongst others, Sultan Sheko came, and presented a letter from his father; after which he communicated to the rajah that an urzee had been sent to his uncle, Peer Mohamed Khan, by the superintendent of Jul-lahabad, stating that he had marched in order to give a drubbing to the tribe of Noor Zullans, who have been instigated to revolt by prince Comran, and are com-

mitting great excesses, having taken possession of four or five places; that it further appeared from the ukhbars, that the superintendent of Jullahabad had caused troops to be stationed at the several quays on the bank of the Scinde, and issued orders that the government-boatmen should afford protection during night to the boats of private individuals that may happen to come and anchor there; he further represented his having been also informed that the governor of Scinde had lately employed a body of troops and given directions for the erection of a battery for artillery pieces.

It was announced to the maharajah that his spiritual preceptor's son was coming on a visit to his highness; upon which he and all his sirdars went out to receive this high personage, and having conducted him into the hall of audience, the rajah embraced him, and entered into conversation with him, in the course of which the Goorooooter took an opportunity of informing his highness that he was about to depart for Hurdwar, taking an escort of 1,000 men with him; upon this the rajah said that he thought the concourse of visitors at Hurdwar would be very great this year. The Goorooooter inquired whether his highness would repair thither, as was reported; the rajah replied that he was too weak to undergo the fatigue of so long a journey. On taking leave, the maharajah presented the venerable visitor with 2,000 rupees and five pairs of long shawls; four hurkarahs were directed to accompany his suite, and a letter of introduction was given him to the address of Captain Wade.

Cawzee Mohamed Hussun, the representative of Shah Shoojaool Moolk, informed the rajah that his master was still at Loodhiana, and that on the late interview between his highness and the Governor General, something had been fixed by his Lordship for his expenses. The rajah conferred a gift of a very valuable pair of shawls on the cawzee. An astronomer presented the rajah some medicines, with a request that he may use the same, as he will find them beneficial; representing at the same that it was his intention to repair with his family to Hurdwar; upon which the rajah bestowed upon him a gift of 1,000 rupees, a pair of shawls and a horse.

PENSION ESTABLISHMENT FOR UNCOVERED SERVANTS.

A correspondent has favoured us with the sight of a scheme, circulated by the accountant-general, for a pension establishment, to be formed by the uncovered servants of the Company, upon the plan of the civil fund. That, such a

scheme should have the countenance of the powers that be, we can readily understand; for, little as the equitable claims of servants have been considered in the late reductions (we assert, and will prove if necessary, that servants of twenty years' standing have been turned on the world without the most trifling pittance to provide for the wants of the passing day,) yet is the native civil pension list an item of sufficient magnitude to point the approbation of government to any measure which can lighten the burthen on the public register. We hope to hear more of Mr. Morley's circular. In the meantime, if government care ought for the attachment or good conduct of their uncovered servants, and wish further to have the security of a pension fund, forfeitable, like the civil annuity, for misconduct, means should be devised to shield the natives in the employ of the civil service from dismissal as contumelious and as summary as the discharge of a durwan or syce. At present we have good authority for the belief, that, speaking generally, a native's tenure of office in the mofussil is worth from three to four years' purchase. Often a much shorter period witnesses the official extinction of the unhappy candidate for civil honours. How then can such men be invited to belong to an institution, the benefits of which can only be reaped by long and approved service? We would not, however, be understood to reflect on a body of men who in general intend well, and who often err only in the choice of the means. The natives are probably themselves in fault, and deserve their summary dismissals. They know they have only a short and uncertain possession of power, and they make the best of it. All we advocate is security against capricious and unjust privations of daily bread, rendered more painful by forfeiture of right to a provision, which has perhaps been the motive and principle of integrity and honesty for years.—*India Gazette*, April 27.

STATIONS OF KING'S REGIMENTS.

We hear that all the King's regiments are, for the future, to be stationed in the Upper Provinces, with the exception of the troops required to garrison Fort William.—*John Bull*, April 30.

BURMESE ENVOY AT FUTTEGHUR.

We understand that there is at present an envoy from the Burmese empire residing at Futteghur, on a mission to Lord William Bentinck.—*Meerut Observer*.

THE MALACCA WAR.

We have several times hinted to those amongst our contemporaries who are so eager for a war with China, that war is of

INDIGO PROSPECTS.

Some letters, from Rungpoor and Tirhoot, speak in desponding terms of the indigo prospects in those quarters, which have been inundated with rain since the beginning of March, while there has been much want of rain in Malda. The prospects in Rungpoor, however, are not equally unfavourable; one of the principal planters in that district reports that he expects a good season, notwithstanding the excessive quantity of rain which has fallen since February. On the other hand, there is a prospect of a very abundant crop in Jessore, Kishnaghur, Moorsheadabad, and all the neighbouring districts.

Extract from a letter from Tirhoot, dated the 30th April:—

"Since I first became a planter I have never seen any thing like the present season. From the commencement of our sowings on the 1st March, we have had constant storms of rain and hail, at almost every change of the moon, which have caused us as many re-sowings, of either broad cast or drill—with a ruinous expenditure of seed, and as yet no certainty of crops. Indeed, our prospects at this moment are any thing but encouraging."—*Calcutta Courier*, May 12.

DISTURBANCE IN THE JUNGLE MAHALS.

Some alarm has prevailed in Calcutta, from a report that all the regiments at Barrackpoor had been ordered to march towards Bancoora at a moment's warning. The real state of the case wears a very different aspect; it seems that a disturbance of a local nature had taken place in the pergunnah of Burrahboom, a few marches to the west of Bancoora, between the relatives of the zemindar of that place. The adherents of each party mustered in considerable force, and paid no attention to the interference of the magistrate, who therefore detained four companies of the 50th regiment N.I., on their march from Chota Nagpur, and not considering that force to be sufficient, applied for a reinforcement from Barrackpoor: four companies of one of the regiments at that place, and two guns, compose the detachment despatched upon his requisition on Thursday last.—*Cal. Courier*, May 19.

The *India Gazette* gives the following as the circumstances which led to the disturbance:—

Madhoo Sing, a half-brother of the zemindar of Burrahboom, had rendered himself most odious to the inhabitants of the pergunnah, and by lending out money at an exorbitant rate of interest, and the consequent litigations which ensued, had contrived to obtain inordinate influence over the people, who were, in fact, by means of their debts to him, brought completely under his power. He treated his first

all amusements the most expensive. We have been furnished with a few items relative to the present Malay war, which may afford data as to the probable cost of an expedition to Canton. It appears that the expense of conveying troops from Madras to Malacca has amounted to about two lacs and half of rupees! The object of the war, as far as we have been able to ascertain it, is to compel the payment of a tax which cannot possibly amount to the interest of the above-mentioned sum. As a commercial speculation, therefore, the Malacca war is decidedly a bad one, without reckoning the chances of failure, or the many other charges which will undoubtedly greatly exceed that already mentioned. We are informed too that the Malacca war, though under the particular superintendence of the Madras government, is a charge upon the Bengal presidency, consequently it is not impossible that the exigencies of the state may call for some further reduction here to counterbalance this unforeseen expenditure; our Bengal army having gained by the Burmese war hard service and half-batta, may acquire by that of Malacca no service and no batta at all. The plan is undoubtedly a good one, tending to repress an undue eagerness for fighting in that class naturally supposed to be always desirous of it.—*Beng. Hurk*.

DISTURBANCE AT LUCKNOW.

Owing to the dissatisfaction at the delays in the issue of their pay and deductions made therefrom, the ragamuffin golundauzes of the city have been in a state of incipient mutiny. On the afternoon of the 25th ultimo, the minister, Hukeem Mendy, sent a body of Khasburdars to attack the artillery post at Beebypore, whilst only occupied by about nine artillery men, the rest having gone to their homes. This small party opened a fire on the assailants, but, being overpowered, fled—in this rencontre three Khasburdars and one artillery man were slain, and a few of both sides were wounded. News of the occurrence reached the other artillery post, at Bailegung and Nagariyn, the golundauzes of which with others collected in a considerable body, armed. Towards evening they entered the city at the Romee gate in formidable array, with guns and ammunition, making for the palace. Buktur Sing Kanus was deputed to pacify them; a conference ensued and they were satisfied with his assurances. On the following morning their arrears of pay were paid, and they returned to their duties. During these occurrences, well-founded fears were entertained that a conflict would have been the signal for the general plunder of this unfortunate city.—*John Bull*, May 15.

cousin, Gunga Narain Sing, with extreme cruelty, expelled him from his estates, and reduced his family to beggary. The records of the debts were deposited in the moonsiff's cutcherry, at Burra-Bazar, and Gunga Narain Sing, having collected a body of the debtors of Madhoo Sing, burned this cutcherry with all its records, and murdered several people belonging to the town, principally Mussulmans, against whom, it is said, their enmity is very great. They carried Madhoo Sing to the hills, where he had been murdered, and have proscribed in all eighteen individuals. The ghautwars of four ghauts have joined Gunga Narain Sing, and all the bhoomees of the pergunnahs are understood to be in alliance with his party, and concerned in this disturbance, which has clearly in this case been already traced to have been entirely owing to the rapacity, cruelty, and avarice of an unprincipled zemindar, who has been put to death by his impoverished debtors, the victims of his injustice and wickedness. Gunga Narain is said to be fourteen miles from this, in the midst of the hills which are covered with jungle, and separated from us besides by a thick belt of almost impenetrable jungle, that lies between Burra-Bazar and the place where he is said to be.

DEATH OF THE ELDER RANEE OF NEPAUL.

We have to announce the death of her highness the elder ranee of Nepaul, in child-birth. The young rajah has thus lost the immediate hope of an heir, but he is still blessed with one royal consort.

We take the opportunity to contradict a rumour, spread two months ago, that disturbances had arisen in that country; the report originated in the ignorance of some inferior native officer commanding a petty outpost; at the time it caused considerable uneasiness in the camp of the Governor General.—*Cal. Cour. May 7.*

STATUE OF THE MARQUIS OF HASTINGS.

Flaxman's statue of the Marquis of Hastings is at last erected in the building prepared for its reception in Tank-square. When we saw it yesterday, the native workmen were wiping his Lordship's face with wet towels; an operation which the previous neglect of his toilet during a long voyage had rendered especially necessary. The marquis was not, therefore, seen to the best advantage: but as far as we could judge from a hasty glance, and in defiance of the anti-poetical associations connected with the attendance of the workmen and their ablutory proceedings, the statue seems calculated to create the desired impression on the spectator's mind. The likeness of the enlightened, beloved, and venerable nobleman is well preserved. There is a great simplicity and exquisite taste in the

general design, and the execution unites delicacy with precision.—*Hurk. May 2.*

SECRETARY TO THE HINDOO COLLEGE.

The *Gazette* of this day announces the appointment of Major Troyer as secretary to the Hindoo College, to succeed Dr. Wilson, who has officiated as secretary since the departure of Major Price for Europe. We feel assured that, with Major Troyer, the college will gain a patron and zealous advocate; and that, while he remains in India, Dr. Wilson, who retains the post of vice-president and visitor, will never withdraw his tutelary support from an institution which owes all its great prosperity, if not its very existence, to him.—*Cal. Cour. May 14.*

NATIVE EDUCATION.

A printed report, lately drawn up, on the colleges and schools for native education, under the superintendence of the General Committee of Public Instruction in Bengal, contain a concise view of the duties of the committee, the funds it receives, the manner of their distribution, the schools under its charge, with a short account of the origin and progress of each, a statement of their several establishments, and a list of the books they respectively employ.

The seminaries under the charge of the committee are the following:—

Calcutta.—Madressa, Sanscrit College, Anglo-Indian or Hindoo College.

Hooghly.—Madressa, Chinsura Village schools.

Bhagalpore.—Bhagalpore Schools.
Benares.—Sanscrit College, English seminary.

Allahabad.—Allahabad School.

Jonpore.—Jonpore College.

Saugor.—Saugor Schools.

Cawnpore.—Cawnpore Free Schools.

Agra.—Agra College.

Ajmir.—Ajmir School.

Delhi.—Delhi College, Delhi Institution.

Some of them have large funds arising from charitable bequests; the richest will be the Madressa or Mahomedan college, about to be established at Hooghly, to which is appropriated a legacy of Hajee Mohammed Mohsen, amounting, with interest since 1807, to 7,47,000 rupees, now in the hands of the government agents. Other donations and the surpluses of government grants beyond the annual expenditure, have accumulated a fund of Rs. 6,12,450 in Calcutta, Rs. 1,29,847 at Benares, and Rs. 1,85,666 at Agra; so that the committee have the disposal of an income of Rs. 2,75,347, including the annual grants to the four colleges in Calcutta, Benares, and Agra, and the general appropriation of one lakh out of the

public revenues by Act of Parliament. The sum of Rs. 2,58,194 at present covers the expenditure, inclusive of the funds set apart for the Madressa at Hooghly, leaving a surplus of Rs. 16,853.

Besides the current charges of the several schools, the committee have devoted above a lakh and a-half of rupees to the purchase, printing, and translation of books, of which a detailed list is given in the appendix.

Of the various seminaries described in the report, we consider the Hindoo College to be at once the most thriving, and the most influential in disseminating our language, literature, and sciences among the natives. We shall, therefore, distinguish it from the rest by extracting a few details regarding its history and character. The college in question was established in 1816, under the auspices of Sir Edward Hyde East, by voluntary subscriptions and donations of Hindoos. Its prosperity declining when left entirely to native management, government granted it pecuniary aid in 1823, from the Education Fund, on condition of the secretary to the education committee being made a visitor; and subsequently lecturers and the cost of the new building have been paid out of the same fund. In general, an unwillingness or indifference has been observed in the parents of the upper classes in this country to give their children the benefit of education out of their own families; and a monthly stipend has, in many cases, been offered as an inducement to obtain scholars at our new collegiate establishments. Here, however, there is no want of applications for admission, and three-fourths of the scholars pay for their instruction at the rate of five rupees per month; so that nearly half the expense of the establishment is covered thereby. There are ten scholarships distributed among the students of the first class, each of them conferring a monthly stipend of sixteen rupees. The number of boys has usually been about 400, viz.

Pay boys	300
Free ditto { Nominated by the native managers, limited to }	60
School Society	30
Donation scholars	12
	402

The college is divided into a junior and senior school. In the former, boys not less than eight, and not more than twelve, are admitted. In the latter, none are admitted above twelve, unless qualified to enter one of the senior classes. The utmost limit of admission is fourteen. The students begin in the junior school with the rudiments of English, and rise to the 7th class, by which time they have acquired a tolerable command of the English

language, have mastered its grammar, have advanced in arithmetic to vulgar fractions, and have some acquaintance with the elements of geography.

On promotion to the upper school, they proceed with the same studies, with the addition of history and poetry, and in succession, of natural philosophy, chemistry, algebra, and mathematics. They also translate from Bengali into English, and the reverse: and the upper classes are exercised in the composition of themes, twice or thrice a month.—*Cal. Cour. May 16.*

THE DEATH OF THE NAWAB MUTIMUD UD DOWLAH.

Letters from Cawnpore mention the death of the Nawab Mutimud ud Dowlah, the ex-minister of Oude, better known by the familiar appellation of Aga Meer. This event took place on the 4th inst., and is attributed to cholera. The freaks of the goddess Fortune were well exemplified in the life of Agar Meer, the menial favourite of a slighted prince, the all-powerful minister of an indolent king, accumulating countless hoards of gold, the guaranteed captive, and the pensioned exile. The most fortunate event in his life was the guilty plunder of the Burmese war. This made the British government needy supplicants for its vassal's hoarded silver, only obtained by a vast pension and the guaranteed impunity of the wily minister. What a bitter pill was this to the self-complacent functionaries—the authors of that indelible memento of official incapacity! Our correspondent dwells on the vast wealth of the ex-minister. Enquiry is thus challenged as to the merits of that system of rule, in the dependent state, which enables a minister thus to appropriate the fruits of private industry.—*Hurk. May 19.*

AVA.

We have seen private letters which state that Major Burney's health has forced him to leave Ava and return to Rangoon; Mr. Blundell, the deputy commissioner of the Tenasserim provinces, a Penang civil servant, being left in temporary charge of the residency. Major B. continued on the most friendly terms with the whole of the ministers, who have expressed a desire that he would maintain a correspondence with them while he remained at Rangoon. He has succeeded in making them acknowledge the balance which is claimed as due of the crore stipulated by treaty. There was a disputed account, and having settled that, the ministers are very busy in collecting money from the people to liquidate the balance. Since January, when Major B. succeeded in arranging this most troublesome and vexatious pecuniary

dispute, upwards of two lacs have been paid, and another lac is expected next month, when there will remain a balance of only about three lacs, and no fear was entertained of that sum also being paid up the moment the money could be collected from the people. The king, we are assured, has no money, and all his officers and most of the princes are equally poor. The queen and her brother are stated to be the only two wealthy persons in the country. After all, we ought to be thankful that the Burmese have paid so much to us—for they have behaved better than the Emperor of Austria did with regard to the British loan to him, and have been more honest than the government of Hayti to France.

The king of Ava's health is stated to be bad, and not improving. "There never was (says one of our correspondents) a more popular sovereign in this world than he is—and considering his situation and education, one really cannot refrain from thanking heaven that he possesses so very few vices. Although the sight of the British resident at his capital is gall and wormwood to him, yet he has always restrained his feelings, and received him civilly. His ministers also have behaved towards Major B. with such kindness, that he avows he parts from them with regret, for they have allowed him to become very familiar and intimate with them, which they never did to any European before.—*Ibid.*

BABOOS AND SEPOYS.

A curious case came before the police-magistrates at Calcutta, in which Baboo Nundoolol Tagore charged Jalim Sing, a sepoy of the 25th N. I., with assaulting him and his servants; and the sepoy, in turn, charged the baboo and his coachman with an assault. The evidence on each side corresponded with that on the other, as nearly as black and white in colour. On the part of the baboo, it was deposed that he was driving through the street, when the sepoy being in the way, the coachman gave him "a shove;" the former abused the latter, and with the assistance of another sepoy, beat the coachman, and took the coach, horses, coachman and syces to the mint, where they were on duty; the baboo taking refuge in a house. On the part of the sepoy, it was deposed that the coachman cut him with his whip repeatedly, the baboo urging him to do it; that the carriage went over the toes of another sepoy, which they crushed, and he was disabled from walking. The persons of the coachman and the sepoy were examined by the magistrate, and marks of beating were found on both. The baboo and the sepoy were consequently bound, each in the sum of 1,000 rupees, to prosecute each other at the sessions.

REFORM MEETING.

At a meeting convened by the sheriff and held at the Town-hall, it was resolved unanimously, that "the inhabitants of the British empire in India are deeply interested in the question of Parliamentary reform;" and that an address be presented to his majesty, expressive of regret at the rejection of the reform bill in the House of Lords, and hope that some measure of equal efficiency may pass into law, to secure a full, fair and equal representation of the people in parliament.

Amongst the speakers was a native baboo, Dwarkanauth Tagore, "who fully concurred in what had been said as to the importance and necessity of a reform in parliament," and "felt confident, that if the measure were adopted, it would do much good for his country."

DANISH SETTLEMENT ON THE NICOBARS.

Information has been received from Admiral Owen, that the Danish government have re-occupied their old and long-abandoned station in the Nicobar islands, originally established for missionary purposes.

It will be remembered, that a French vessel, which arrived in Calcutta some months ago, reported having seen a suspicious vessel in the neighbourhood of those islands, under Danish colours, and that a very natural inference was drawn, that she must be a pirate. The admiral, however, detached the *Comet* last February, to ascertain the truth of a rumour which had reached him, that the Danes had taken possession of some island in the Nicobars or Andamans; and the result is a report from Captain Sandilands, who landed on the spot, that, at the suggestion of a Mr. Rosen, approved by the court of Denmark, the governor of Tranquebar sent a small detachment of native troops in August last, consisting of a sergeant's party, to the island of Camorta, the most northward of the Nicobar group, where a couple of field-pieces have been mounted, and a flag-staff has been erected, and where Mr. Rosen has taken up his residence as representative of his Danish majesty. The settlement embraces the harbour of Nancowry, and we suppose it is intended to assume a lordship over all the islands of the groups, for we find the resident already issuing patents of appointment to the village chiefs.

Mr. Rosen and a surgeon are stated to be the only Europeans in the settlement; it is now merely confined to the station occupied by the sipahis (whose feeble numbers have already been reduced by sickness) and the residence of Mr. Rosen, on the opposite side of a small bay to that where the flag-staff is erected, and where the surgeon and guard are placed.

The colony has not yet advanced beyond the two temporary habitations of these gentlemen, a few huts and small gardens.

What may be the purpose of this establishment we have yet to learn; certainly not political aggrandizement, for the possession of distant, and especially small insular colonies, only adds to the weakness of a weak state. If the diffusion of christianity be the object, the absence of missionaries, or of any preacher of religion, is a singular omission. The trade of the Nicobars was already open to the Danes, and to all nations; its value to the former was scarcely worth the cost of the smallest establishment to protect it. The true motive is probably nothing more than a greediness of dominion, and a fondness for that which has once been our own; passions which induce all states to cling to the territory they have once acquired, whether advantageous or injurious to their real interests, and upon any plausible pretence to grasp that which is obtained without resistance.—*Calcutta Cour.* April 28.

THE KHOLES.

The Khole campaign may now be considered at an end. The 34th N. I. is on its way to Barrackpore; and our letters state that the Ranghur camp was to break up on the 20th ultimo, and the detachment of the 3d Cavalry and the 50th N. I. under the command of Major Blackall, were to remain with the commissioner, Captain Wilkinson.—*Hurkaru.* May 5.

We have seen several letters from the disturbed districts, but they contain nothing worth publishing in the way of news, except that the Khole commissioner, Captain Wilkinson, has dispensed with the further services of the 3d Light Cavalry, which was to have marched to its station, Sultampore Benarus, on the 26th ultimo.—*Ibid.* May 7.

We hear that intelligence has arrived in town of a serious disturbance in the country of the Lurka Kholes, who are stated to have joined a refractory zemindar to the number of some twenty or thirty thousand, and to be "in high feather" for an attack on the Company's troops. The commissioner, it was stated, had been attacked, or expected shortly to be so, by a powerful body of the insurgents, and the troops were equally expected to reach them about the same time, so that we may expect by to-morrow, or next day at farthest, to hear an account of them. These people are stated to inhabit the country extending from Narsinghur towards Singhoom, and to the northward and westward along the valley of the Subunreeka, which is the river which joins the sea at Pepley in Balasore roads. Narsinghur is distant from Midnapoor about forty-three miles in a

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straight line, and about the same from Singhoom.—*Ibid.* May 9.

Several affairs had occurred between our detachments and the Kholes in the early part of April. On the 18th an action took place between the insurgents and part of the left column of the Ranghur force, in which we suffered some loss, both in lives and wounded. On the 22d, a second action took place, in which the two officers in the cavalry, Lieut. Lawrell and Cornet Lindesay, were wounded; and a large body of Kholes advanced and attacked the 6th company of the 50th regt. Nat. Inf. under the command of Lieut. Macdonald, with a view of getting possession of the gun which he was escorting. Lieut. Macdonald, under great disadvantages of weather, and situation of the ground, succeeded in repulsing the enemy, with the loss of a havildar and some of the sepoys. The Kholes are said to have fought with resolution, and some of them to have been dressed in the jackets of the sepoys who had been killed; and it is also reported they used the muskets and ammunition that had come into their possession with considerable effect, the havildar having been killed by a musket shot.

The following is given in a private letter as the sum total of killed and wounded in this campaign:—

Killed:—1 ensign, 1 jemadar, 2 havildars, 1 drummer, 5 troopers (2 of them Europeans), 6 sepoys, 7 horses, 9 camp followers.

Wounded:—1 lieutenant, 1 cornet, 2 havildars, 19 troopers (1 European), 1 naick, 20 sepoys, 32 horses, 8 camp followers.

A letter in the *John Bull* states that the joint commissioners had proclaimed a cessation of hostilities, on our part, for three days, to enable such of the Kholes as wished to submit, to tender their allegiance, previous to our commencing operations on a larger and much more destructive scale than we had hitherto done. "The three days came and went, but not the shadow of a Khole darkened the commissioner's threshold. On the morning of the 4th day, however, we had the satisfaction to behold Singrae Mankie, Muhun Mankie, Saugur Mankie, and one or two more of the rulers of the Kholeish Israel, make their appearance, and their submission to the commissioners; who, I believe, forthwith permitted them to depart, to persuade their friends, followers and allies to return to their villages and their duty. The good effects of this proceeding were quickly evident, for this morning the whole of the Kundoottee men have submitted. These latter were a set with whom our troops have had much trouble; and we scarcely expected them so soon, and readily to come in. They belong to the pergunnah of (Q)

Tamar, and not to this one of Sonapore. All the leaders of the insurrection who live in this part of Nagpore have now submitted, with the exception of one man, Segier Mankie, who is expected to-day or to-morrow. As soon as the inhabitants return to their villages (so many of them at least as the Kholes and our troops have not burned), we shall, I fancy, proceed either to Soundarrie or Baumanie, where there is still a little work to be done among the hills which form the boundaries of Singboom, Sonapore, and Tamar. This, however, I trust, will not occupy us long, as the weather is growing oppressively hot, and the Nagpore jungles are far from an agreeable summer cantonment."

With respect to the causes of the insurrection, the same letter states:—"The origin of this insurrection cannot yet be ascertained, as the Kholes have scarcely yet got sufficient confidence to speak freely and without prevarication on the subject. Their object always is to prove themselves perfectly guiltless of having taken any share in the disturbances. Time, however, will give them confidence, and the real causes will appear; and then we shall see whether this assertion is right or not; namely, that the insurrection was caused by the Kooar confiscating the lands of the Mankies and Moondars, and letting them to Theekedars; and also raising the malgozarie in the proportion of 35 per cent. per annum, which has been done within the last few years."

The *Calcutta Courier* observes: "It is now pretty well ascertained that the tax on houses, substituted for the spirit-tax, was the inciting cause of the insurrection, —not as levied by ourselves in such villages as were under the immediate control of the collector, but as exacted in the more distant and more extensive parts of the country under the administration of the rajah, who held the district of Chota Nagpore under farm from the Company. There, it is asserted, the tax was collected in a very oppressive way, by the agency of Moosulmans and other foreign agents, and that armed with his authority, instead of four annas, these merciless extortioners levied a poll-tax *ad libitum*. The man-keen, or heads of villages, jealous of themselves of these strangers, availed themselves of the unpopularity of the tax in its administration, and themselves invited the Kholes from Singboom. We are assured that the poppy cultivation had nothing to do with the revolt."

A letter, dated "Camp, Urmui, April 9th," published in the *India Gazette*, observes:—"The result of the investigations which have occurred in this camp are as follows. The chiefs of 313 villages have sworn their allegiance to the government, and the population which have thus sub-

mitted may be estimated at least at 100,000 souls. Of these two have stated, that the imposition of the abkarie tax was the cause of the disturbances, and twenty-nine have affirmed they were occasioned by the extortions of zemindars, &c.; the remainder declare an army of Lurka Coles advanced from the south, compelled the Coles of this quarter to unite with them, and burned the villages and towns of Chota Nagpore. Regarding this latter declaration, not a shadow of circumstantial evidence is in existence; it is,—and according to the best of my judgment very correctly—believed to be untrue. But one inference can consequently be drawn from the astonishing unanimity which has prevailed, both in respect to the sudden and general destruction that occurred at the outbreaking of the disturbance, and in regard to the suddenness of the tranquillity which has succeeded, as well as the silence and mystery in which the cause of the same disturbances is involved; and the inference is this—that some powerful, though unknown influence, did excite the perturbation that has taken place in this district, and did suddenly allay it; and the same powerful influence, wherever it may reside, is now very evidently in active operation to produce the concealment of all important facts relative to the original causes of this most extraordinary insurrection."

A letter from an officer, who had served against the Kholes, vindicates the army against a supposed imputation of exercising undue severity towards the insurgents. He says:

"Proclamations were sent to the insurgents, who were in arms within a few miles of our camp, in different positions, and to the extent, it was said, of 4,000 or 5,000 men, offering terms, which it is feared that in dealing with some of the ringleaders the civil department will eventually find to have been dictated by too conciliatory a spirit; but they would hold no communication with us. Two of the columns were drawn together for offensive operations, and after a delay of many days, which some thought the circumstances did not warrant, the insurgents were attacked and beaten out of their first position, with greater loss however on our side than had been anticipated; their cattle to the extent of nearly 2,000 were captured, and their stores of grain destroyed. These attacks were repeated at other points, with similar success and under similar circumstances. Still the insurgents declined to hold any communication with us, and showed no disposition to submit to the authority of government. The officer commanding the troops had nothing to do with the train of events which had placed these people in this position. It was his sacred duty to pursue every lawful means of enforcing

their submission to government in the shortest possible time, as it would afterwards become the duty of others to afford them redress for any grievances of which they could justly complain. I have yet to learn that the destruction of the supplies of every description, which the insurgents had carried to their positions to enable them to protract their resistance, was not lawful; that the destruction of the habitations which they had there erected for their shelter was not lawful; and that the demolition of the villages in the immediate neighbourhood of their positions, which they had deserted, but where they found occasional shelter, was not lawful likewise. As well might I be told, that an investing army was to be restrained from demolishing positions and places in the neighbourhood of a besieged fortress which afforded shelter and support to its garrison. It is to be remembered too, that whilst these operations were in progress the rebels continued to evince a spirit of decided hostility, massacring in cold blood such of our people, European or native, as fell into their hands. Their more remote villages were preserved, as was the corn and other property in them, and their large flocks of cattle and sheep were left undisturbed and undisputed possession of their plains. It was an interesting sight to witness the women and children fearlessly tending their flocks on the plains, and when the soldiers approached them in their progress to attack their husbands and fathers in the neighbouring hills, confidently raising their little voices in defence of their property, of whatever kind.

"There perhaps never was an insurrection of such magnitude put down by a military force—and the spirit has now been thoroughly subdued—where recourse was had to so few measures of severity, or where there was so little sacrifice of life and property; yet these are the troops that the Indian papers paint as ruthless savages, and these the measures that they describe in terms calculated to raise the indignation and contempt of all good men."

INSURRECTION OF THE CHOORARS.

The disturbance, to which allusion was made in p. 113, turns out (from later intelligence than we then were in possession of) to be a rising of the Choorars, a lawless race, occupying a wild pergunnah in the Jungle Mehals. They caused much trouble to our government in 1816, but were then supposed to be quelled.

The Choorars, headed by Gunga Narain Sing, and who, it seems, have been the oppressors of the Kholes in some places, collected at Burra Bazar on the 14th May, in a hostile manner, armed with matchlocks, swords, battle-axes, &c. &c. The

judge, Mr. Russell, made an attempt to disperse them with force, but they were audacious, and Lieut. Macdonald was struck by a clay-ball. The sepoys (a small detachment of the 50th N.I.), who had patiently borne the yells and insolence and clay pellets of the Choorars, were now put in motion, and the different bodies of the enemy fled as soon as the attack commenced. Gunga Narain Sing, who was wounded, was conspicuous on a tattoo, directing the operations of the Choorars. An eye-witness in the annals of sepoy warfare. "The number of the Choorars could not be estimated at less than from 2,000 to 3,000, if it did not amount to many more, while the whole right wing of the regiment, including recruits, did not much exceed 300 men. Of these not above half were actually engaged, and they completely defeated and routed the army of Gunga Narain. The wily manner in which the attack had been planned, by setting fire to a portion of the village situated to the north of the camp, during the night, with a view of drawing the sepoys to that quarter, so as to give an opportunity to the enemy of entering the camp from the jungle on the opposite side, displayed no small degree of tactics on the part of the leader of the Choorars; while the mode in which the attack, in the morning, was made, the Choorars regularly taking up their positions till their leader arrived, from two opposite points at once, Gunga Sing directing the whole in the centre, and advancing his troops rapidly towards the sepoys, was worthy of a commander of more celebrated name, and a people better versed in military science." The dagger of Madhoo Sing, who has been murdered by Gunga Sing, was picked up on the spot where the sepoys engaged the enemy. It is identified as having been worn by Gunga Sing during the action, and dropped in his flight. The blade is of fine polished steel, and the handle consists of richly embossed and gilt silver, having two small silver balls depending from the top, attached to silver chains.

These people appear to have had no connection with the Moolavees, or any other disaffected people. The Choorars are themselves oppressors, though oppressed by Madhoo Sing in the Jungle Mehals. A writer, in one of the Calcutta papers states, that Gunga Narain Sing addressed a letter to one of the Singhbhoon chiefs, in which he stated, that the cause of his insurrection was an insult offered to the whole Rajpoots of these districts, in consequence of some police officers having while in pursuance of their duty, entered a Rajpoot's house in Patcoomb during the occurrence of the disturbances in Chota Nagpore. He, therefore, called upon the Singhbhoon chief to assist him with 200

The Ghaut wars represent that they were the victims of oppression by the zamindars to such an extent, that they were actually forced to sell the rings from the fingers of their wives and daughters. They have forwarded a minute catalogue of their grievances, and the different extortions to which the population of the pergunnah is subjected.

The whole of this part of the country seems to be in a state of much disorder and disorganization; but, till the insurrection, as observed in one of the letters, appears "a very strange business." Though opposed by Madhoo Sing, there seems no good reason why the people should attack the British troops and authorities. It is satisfactory to find that the

It is satisfactory to find, however, that the affair of the Chooars has been happily adjusted without the necessity of carrying the miseries of a lingering warfare into their country. Reinforcements were despatched to the scene of action. Several communications had, in the meantime, passed between the judge and the Chooars, who, on the 28th May, assembled, to the number of about 2,000, near the British camp, but in a pacific manner. The judge immediately proceeded to speak with them, and several colloquial interviews took place. The communications were to the following purport:—the Chooars were informed that if they would submit and excite no more disturbances, a free pardon would be granted to all but the instigator of the rebellion, and those actually concerned in the murder of Madhoo Sing and others who have been killed, and who amount in all to eleven. Their replies were to the effect, that they were merely tabedars, and could say nothing on their own accords; that they were perfectly helpless, having been ordered by Gunga Sing and the Ghaut-wars to present themselves this morning before the camp, under penalty of their heads being cut off, and their families destroyed, who are all in the power of Gunga Sing and the Ghaut-wars. Thus matters rest at present.

DISTURBANCE AT RAMUNGHATI.

DISTURBANCE AT RAMUNGHATI.
A disturbance has occurred at Ramunghati, to quell which, Colonel Doveton's regiment (88th N.I.) was summoned from Midnapore by Mr. Stockwell, the commissioner and superintendent of the tributary Melaia.
Mahdoo Doss, sikh
ghati is

Mahdoo Doss, sirdurekar of Bamnughazi, is a vassal of the Mohurbhunj Rajah, with whom he has long been on bad terms. The sirdurekar asserts, that the Mohur-

bhunj rajah wishes to deprive him of some parts of the lands, which have been in the possession of his ancestors and himself for thirty-three generations. The mahapater (Mahdoo Doss) being apprehensive of an attack on the part of the rajah, armed his followers and manned the ghauts, determined to resist the entry of the Mohurbhunj forces into Bamunghati; and the Cole inhabitants of what are styled the Cole-peers, according to their usual custom, also assumed arms. Mr. Stockwell, hearing of the disturbed state of the country, taking with him one or two companies as an escort, proceeded towards Bamunghati. By the course of proceeding adopted by that gentleman, the disturbance was put down without bloodshed, or even expenditure of gunpowder. The mahapater, Mahdoo Doss, surrendered to the commissioner, and was at the last advices in the British camp. He is described as a dull, heavy-looking young man, not likely to be the contriver of a plot. There seems to have been no hostility contemplated towards the British government.

The 38th regiment was on its way back to Midnapore; it had suffered much by disease. It is stated in the India Gazette of June 4, that Lieutenants Mesham and Fullerton, and Dr. Macra, are dead; and four other officers have had the jungle fever, of whom three are recovered, but the fourth is still dangerously ill. The same paper reported the death of Col. Doveton, which was contradicted.

THE GREAT MELA AT HURDWAR.

Great were the preparations made for the twelfth-year fair, or *Koombi-ka-mela*, this year at Hurdwar. Gosaces of the four Utkhas came a year before, erected their standards, furnished their temples with idols, vestments, and trinkets; repaired their paved seats, and laid in store hundreds of maunds of flour, split peas, ghee, salt, wood, goor, sugar, rice, &c. Hunias had stores of flour and other saleable articles provided months before. Owing to the fears of the people lest they should be squeezed to death at the ghat on the bathing day, they began not only to assemble very early (February), but on the day of the *horee*, about a month before the *purbee* or auspicious *sunkrant*. 100,000 bathed and departed to their homes. By these departures, the fair on the day of the *purbee* was considerably thinned. I do not think, from what I saw in former years, and the vast sands and jungle this year unoccupied, that there were more than 100,000 people on that day, if even there were so many.

It was an amusing, and perhaps an imposing sight, to see the pilgrims from various countries come in. The people of the Company's provinces, in their bullees and plain clothes; from Marwar and

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foreign states, in bullocks conveniently
railed; and those from the sandy deserts
with double circles to their wheels without
spokes; strings of hundreds of camels,
with Marwarce families seated on them;
Sikhs on horseback, their sirdars on ele-
phants; a body of some hundreds of
Jogees on foot or horseback, and their
muhant on an elephant; and the mookhtar
of Runjeet Singh, Raja Dhyan Singh, with
the Rajas Jusa Singh and Sula Singh, in
all the livery of the maharaja's court and
camp; the raja of Bikaner too, and his
brother, with their warlike Rajpoot su-
wars. These brothers performed the cere-
mony, at Brumh-koonid, of strewing their
father's ashes into the Ganges, and besides
a secret offering (*goop-dan*) to Gunga-jee,
in a large hollow metal globe, which the
raja rolled into the river. The gifts and
offerings of the rich alone must have
amounted this year to ten, if not to fifteen,
lacs of rupees.

The present Koombh-ka-mela passed away without the sanguinary battles of gossakes and oodakes, and the mortality by pressure, which marked some previous Koombhs, or twelfth-year fairs; and to Government for the widened ghāt,* to Lord Bentinck for the new road, and to the magistrate for his judicious measures in disarming the hostile bodies of mendicants, and preventing their being together at the ghāt, or meeting on the road, great praise is due. Thiefs were not frequent. Property to the amount of about 1,25,000 rupees is said to have been destroyed by fire.

The trade was not great this year. Few horses came, and an inconsiderable quantity of shawls. Salt (rock) was not brought in at all this year. Runjeet Singh has prohibited its exportation, under heavy penalties of confiscation of property, &c. The benedictions uttered

Numerous were the benedictions uttered, and loud and hearty the prayers offered, by the apparently grateful pilgrims of the fair—" *Dhanyu tera raj; Tera rai joog joog rule! Kysa chyn ka kumbh kura naga! Kul joog men Kul joog burtaya!* " These were only a few of the heartfelt and incessantly uttered expressions of the people, as they walked over the new road, saw sixty feet height, thirty feet breadth, and 1,650 yards length, of mountain cut away, descended the broad expansive stairs of the Pyree, bathed and returned without dread of pressure, clubs, and swords, and jewel-wrenchers, who often left the nose and ears of the despoiled quite bloody—all was now peace and perfect security.

The pump with which the Nirunjunee and Nirbanee Naga goddesses repaired to the

* This ghat was constructed, under Lord Alherst's government, by Capt. Debade, of the en-

Brumh-koond was imposing. The parties, consisting of from 250 to 300, were preceded by two mock fighters (*jutta*) brandishing their swords, and two others, wielding clubs; then came the *jurek-kaniakau*, a gold-bespangled flag, and two men bearing two spears erected, highly ornamented, and which seemed to be their object of worship; next to these was the mubunt of the order, and after him the trumpeter; kettle-drums on a horse, great drums and cymbals on an elephant; five or six other elephants with nagas on them, and five or six more flags of silk at certain distances throughout the party. On reaching the ghat, some fifty men descended into the water to bathe; then they stripped the idolized spears, lowered them into the water, and bathed them, and re-adorning them with their wrappers and other finery, the party returned in the same pompous order. Survu-nath, one of this body, built and dedicated a temple this year, which is said to have cost him two lacs of rupees. The Jogees had a suda-hut, or daily distribution of flour, for some weeks during the fair, at which, at a low computation, twenty maunds of flour used to be given away every day.

INTRODUCTION OF THE PERSIAN LANGUAGE
INTO THE COURTS IN ARRACAN.

An assertion has been made, and contradicted, that a more extended use of the Persian has been lately introduced into the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut. On this point we have no information, but we hear it stated—and we should be glad to know whether this statement can be contradicted also—that since the acquisition of the province of Arracan by the Company, where the Persian was before entirely unknown, it has been introduced as the official language. Our information states, in substance, that both the officers in charge and the people have been equally disgusted and distressed by its introduction. The officers on appointment are said to have had a very imperfect acquaintance with Persian, and, with perhaps one or two exceptions, they were wholly ignorant of Mugh, and yet they have to forward all their papers in duplicate, one set in Persian, and another in Mugh. The Chittisan tagong Bengalees, speaking a jargon of Hindoostanee and Bengalee, enjoy the chief subordinate appointments in the courts of the province; and as they form the principal medium of communication between the highest officers of government and the inhabitants, it is not improvable, as in all similar instances, that they have turned this circumstance to the disadvantage of the natives and their own benefit. We find it difficult to believe that either the present or the late government would direct or sanction the use of

the Persian as the official language of a province where it was never before so employed. If the fact be as has been stated to us, the introduction of the Persian into the courts of Arracan can scarcely be considered in any other light than as an act of unqualified folly, opening a wide door to oppression and injustice.—*India Gaz.* June 2.

DACOITIES ON THE RIVER.

Several instances of audacious dacoities on the river Ganges, above Cawnpore, have lately been brought to our notice, which seem of a kin with the lawless proceedings now unfortunately, and too frequently, occurring in provinces nearer to the presidency. In one case, a boat conveying furniture and property to a civilian at a distant station, was attacked by a strong party of dacoits, who robbed the dandies of their clothes and money, and carried off the boat in triumph. Upon reference, however, to the magistrate of the district, a diligent search was set on foot, and the boat was discovered deserted, with the greater part of the property on board: the dacoits having merely broken open three boxes, and finding them to contain books, abandoned the valueless prize. A gentleman on the survey department fared worse, for the dacoits stood over him with drawn swords until he gave up all the cash he had from him, and made him swear by the Prophet that he had no more. A boat belonging to an agency house at Calcutta was also plundered at the same time.—*Cal. Cour.*

ESTATE OF PALMER AND CO.

On the 26th, a case of some interest was decided in the Insolvent Court, Sir Edward Ryan sitting as commissioner. Mr. Hobhouse, a former partner in the firm of Palmer and Co., claimed to prove a balance of about two lakhs of rupees due to him by the firm at the time of their failure. By the evidence it appeared that Mr. Hobhouse was fully aware, at and previous to, the time of his retirement in 1825, that the firm was not in a solvent state—yet that his partners, considering the extent and profits of their business, believed their affairs to be perfectly retrievable, and agreed to give Mr. Hobhouse £25,000 as a consideration for resigning his interests in the house. It appeared that only £5,000 of the principal, besides interest, had been paid to Mr. Hobhouse under the agreement, when in 1828, the house finding their affairs in a still worse state than they were considered at the time of Mr. Hobhouse's retiring, wrote to him that they could not, in justice to the claims of their creditors, permit him to draw for any part of the remaining £20,000. Against

this Mr. Hobhouse protested that, the agreement having been entered into under circumstances as well known to the remaining partners of the house as to himself, it was too late for them now to retract, and that if they persevered in refusing to fulfil their agreement, he would endeavour to compel them by process of law to complete it. The commissioner declared his opinion that the agreement was an improper one in the first instance, and that, being unfair towards the creditors, Mr. Hobhouse could not have the aid of that court in enforcing it.—*India Gaz.* May 28.

SUGGESTED REFORMS.

The *Reformer* of May 27, states that the Sudder Board of Revenue have recommended that government should declare, in a formal manner, that the public assessment on lands in the western provinces shall never exceed a certain proportion to the actual rent of those lands; that the zemindars shall not be deprived of their lands by public sales on account of arrears of revenue, except under certain circumstances; that by a reform in the judicial system, and a consolidation of the laws, the courts shall be rendered accessible to all classes of the people; that certain taxes shall be abolished; that Europeans shall be allowed to purchase lands and to settle in the interior, subject to the same laws as the native inhabitants of the country are; and that natives shall be employed as deputy collectors, on salaries corresponding with those of the principal Sudder Ameens.

SALT REVENUE.

In the Calcutta Provincial Court of Appeal, a case was brought, which was originally a suit in the Zillah Court of the Twenty-four Pergunnahs, by Mr. Plowden, the salt-agent, against a discharged darogha of the salt chokey, and a weighman, with their securities, for Rs. 1,253, the value of salt deficient in the golah. It appeared that, according to custom, a deficiency in the golah from the receipts, sent in by the darogha and weighman to the salt-agent, of the quantity received, must be made good by them; that a balance of 280 maunds was in one year deficient in the golah compared with the receipts. The darogha alleged that the agent had never hitherto sued for deficiency, and that the salt in the golah was the amount received, exclusive of wastage; and he stated that he had executed the bond on which he was sued from necessity, in order to get employment. The lower court decreed in favour of the plaintiff. The Court of Appeal, however, found upon investigation, that the entire quantity of salt agreed to be delivered by the Molunghees was

actually delivered, and that this was really a claim for *shurf* or wastage in excess of that quantity; and that no regulation authorized the exaction of *shurf*, which was an illegal cess levied by the agent, directly against the regulations of government. Mr. C. J. Middleton, the officiating judge, thus expressed himself:—

“Under the above view of the case, the court cannot but regret greatly than an officer of government, holding the high appointment of salt-agent, should levy contribution in direct opposition to the regulations, and then give publicity to such exaction, by bringing it forward in a court of justice, in the shape of legal claim on the part of the government.

“The plea set forth by the salt-agent being unjust and illegal, the court therefore pass a decree in favour of the appellant, and order that the decision passed in the zillah or lower court in favour of the respondent (the salt-agent) be herewith cancelled and rendered of non-effect, and that the costs of the suits in both the courts be defrayed by the salt-agent.

“Further, as exaction of *abwab* and *sayer* (cesses) are strictly prohibited by the regulations, and as it is repugnant to reason and justice that vexatious and annoying suits be brought forward in a court of judicature on such fallacious grounds as those set forth by Mr. Plowden, to the great vexation and suffering of the opposite party, the court further order (as a mark of its disapprobation, and for the discouragement of such practices), that the salt-agent be fined in the sum of sixteen rupees in the event of another judge of court being of the same opinion.”

Mr. C. R. Martin, another judge of the court, coincided in opinion with Mr. Middleton in cancelling the decision passed by the zillah court, but was disposed to remit the fine directed to be levied on the salt-agent.

The *India Gazette*, in its remarks on this case, observes:—“We do not understand on what grounds of law or justice a respondent in an appeal case can be fined for appearing to defend his cause, which had been decided in his favour in the inferior court. The real point to be determined is, whether justice has been done between the appellant and respondent, and that this has been done we cannot perceive. Looking at the merits of the case, it seems incredible that two judges should charge a public officer of government, not only with error of judgment, but with guilt, in claiming from his subordinates an account of the property placed in their charge, because it accrued from an accustomed allowance over and above the express allowance contracted for, not with the defaulters, but with other parties (the Molunghees) who make no

complaint, and who, for aught that the judges know, perfectly understood and were content with the terms on which they had been dealt with.”

PROJECTED DUTY ON BULLION.

It is rumoured that a proposal has been made to government for again bringing into operation that part of Regulation XII. of 1813, which imposed a duty of three per cent. on the exportation of bullion from this country to Europe or America. For the last ten years this Regulation has been a dead letter, and it would appear that it was expressly repealed in 1825.

When the duty on the export of bullion was remitted, the trade of this country was in a flourishing condition; the exports of local produce and manufactures were very considerable, while those of bullion were extremely moderate. We believe that bills of exchange on London were then obtained at about two shillings and twopence per sicca rupee. It would be painful, and it is unnecessary, to point out the contrast between the picture we have just drawn and the one presented by the state of affairs at this day. Trade is dreadfully depressed, and bills of exchange on London are with difficulty procurable at one shilling and ten-pence halfpenny for the rupee. It is beside our present purpose to enquire into the causes of this lamentable change; its existence is undeniable, and its natural effect has been to greatly increase the exportation of bullion and coin. As far as we are able to learn, a remittance of bullion to England has yielded about one shilling and eleven-pence the rupee; and when it is considered that it is immediately available, it cannot be a matter of surprise that such a remittance should be preferred to merchandize, or to bills at a long date and a low rate of exchange. The question then arises, whether, under such circumstances, a very extensive exportation of bullion is or is not an evil to this country? If the answer be in the affirmative, it follows that it is a wise policy to impose a duty upon the exportation.—*John Bull*, May 9.

We are enabled to state that the Vice-President in Council, after a consideration of the circumstances under which the reimposition of a duty on bullion was supposed by some to be rendered advisable, has refused to interfere with the exportation of the precious metals, in that or in any other way.—*India Gaz.* May 18.

THE CHRISTA SANGITA.

A controversy, of some length, has taken place, in the Calcutta journals, respecting the true authorship of the *Christa Sangita*, a history of our Saviour, in Sanscrit, claimed by Professor Mill, and

which an anonymous writer in a Madras paper asserted was really the work of the professor's pundit. The professor has vindicated his right to the share he claimed in the work, namely, nearly the whole.

Madras.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT, *May 25.*

Several motions were this day disposed of, before the Hon. Sir Robert Comyn, in his Lordship's chambers; amongst them was a motion for a writ of *habeas corpus*, to be directed to W. E. Underwood and W. Ashton, Esqs., two magistrates of Madras, and to Lutchmana Sing, the keeper of the House of Correction, to bring up the body of Valoo Pillay, who had been on the 9th inst. sentenced, by Messrs. Underwood and Ashton, to two months' imprisonment, with hard labour on the roads.

The motion was grounded on the affidavits of Valoo Pillay, Codundaramen Maistry and Andeapen Maistry, which stated that the prisoner, who was the cooly maistry and kept accounts of timber landed, was ordered to produce them to Mr. Ashton, which he did; that, three days afterwards, being brought before Messrs. Underwood and Ashton, they asked him if he had given two years' accounts; on his saying he had, they said he was not fit to be cooly maistry, and told him to go away; that, on his leaving the office, he was called back, and sentenced to two months' imprisonment and hard labour on the roads. The affidavits further stated, that no charge had been preferred against him, or investigated; that no witnesses had been examined in his presence; that he was not called upon to make any defence; that no conviction of any offence alleged to have been committed by the prisoner took place, and that he was ignorant of the cause of his confinement, except that Lutchmana Sing told him that "he was imprisoned for not giving accounts immediately when required;" that he had applied for a copy of the commitment which was refused him. The prisoner was stated to be a person of respectability. After some discussion,

Sir Robert Comyn decided, that the judges of the Supreme Court had not any authority over the commitments made by two magistrates, and had no power to interfere, the Act of Parliament 39 and 40 Geo. III. c. 79 having tied up the hands of the court; and although, in this case, it was sworn, no conviction had taken place, yet he must presume it had, as the prisoner swore he was committed by

order of the magistrates; and if the magistrates here exceeded their authority, the only remedy any person had against them was by an action of false imprisonment.

The motion was accordingly refused.—*Mad. Gaz. May 27.*

AFFAIR AT COCHIN.

The *Bombay Gazette* of May 2d, contains the following strange account of an "assault" at Cochin, in a letter from thence, dated April 18th:—

"On the morning of the 13th instant, about 1 A. M., Captain Taylor's house was entered by a number of Europeans, accompanied by a gang of natives, armed, all of them, with clubs and other dangerous instruments. They commenced an attack upon Captain Taylor and a Captain Key, who were sleeping upon couches in the sitting room. I was sleeping in an adjoining room, when I was roused out of my sleep by the crashing of glasses, heavy blows, swearing, oaths and the cry of 'murder.' I immediately jumped out of bed, and looked round the room for my sword, but could not find it. I knew not what to do; from the cries in the next room, I thought that Taylor was being murdered, and if I went in myself, I expected to meet with a similar treatment. I hesitated a moment, and was about entering the room, when Captain Taylor came running in covered with blood; he caught hold of me for a moment to prevent himself from falling, for he appeared stunned with the blows he had received; he then threw himself under my bed to conceal himself, while I went into the next room and looked upon a table for pistols which I had seen lying there the day before—they were gone. I came back, and looked out of the front door, and saw four Europeans going away, one of whom I recognised, having seen him two or three times before during my stay here. You may easily imagine what followed—the alarm was given, the police called out, military assistance sent for, and all Cochin in the greatest confusion.

"The persons charged with being concerned in this atrocious assault, are G—t, A—t, W—t, and a Portuguese servant of the latter's. They are now in custody and will be brought up in a few days before the court at Calicut. Captain Taylor intends bringing the case into the Supreme Court at Madras, and having it thoroughly investigated; so you see this is an affair which will detain me here a long time and is likely to end very seriously with the offenders.

"Taylor is now waiting to hear from Calicut to know how to proceed. He has been dreadfully cut and bruised. One of the cuts upon his head is very severe, but

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those who give the subject a moment's consideration.—*Bomb. Cour. April 28.*

THE GUICOWAR STATE.

We understand that the differences which existed between the British Government and the Guicowar state were adjusted by our governor, when his Lordship visited Baroda on his return from Ajmere, in a manner which has given the utmost satisfaction to all parties. All the districts which had been sequestered by the British Government,—on account of the debts of the Baroda state, for which it had given its blandaree, or guarantee, and for the payment of the contingent horse which that state is bound to maintain at the disposal of this government,—have been restored to his highness, who has liquidated his pecuniary obligations to the soucars, and made an arrangement by which the regular payment of the contingent has been secured. The relations of the two states have thus been again placed on a footing of friendship and mutual confidence; and the recent conferences between the heads of two governments have, it is said, engendered in their minds a feeling of esteem and good-will towards each other, which promises to secure to the subjects of both the blessings resulting from a friendly understanding between states whose interests are so intimately connected with each other.

Lord Clare's last visit to the Guicowar was on the night of his departure. His highness accompanied his Lordship to the portal of the palace. Here they embraced, and bid each other farewell. The sight of the rajah's countenance, beaming with happiness, as he stood elevated on a platform amidst thousands of his smiling subjects, filled all hearts with gladness.—*The Durjun, May 2.*

COMMERCIAL DISTRESS.

We have heard with concern the failure of a banian commercial establishment at this place. The claims upon the house, it is reported, exceed eight lacks of rupees, and the assets are so small as to afford to the creditors little prospect of receiving a dividend of even an anna in the rupee. The fall which has taken place in the price of opium is assigned as the cause of the failure.

A long-established and respectable Parsee house, which has always speculated largely in opium, has been extricated by the friendly aid of a European house of agency and some others, from the embarrassments in which it was involved by the same cause.

The state of the opium market is however such, that it is apprehended that most speculators will suffer heavy losses this season. The price of the drug, which a short time back was Rs. 1,300, has, in

consequence of the discouraging accounts received from China, fallen below Rs. 1,000 per chest.—*Ibid. May 11.*

WEST SCHOLARSHIPS.

On the death of Sir E. West, the native community of this island raised a subscription of about Rs. 12,000, and had placed it under the control of the Native Education Society, to be lodged in the Company's treasury; making over at the same time their plan of appointing a certain number of scholarships, in honour of the memory of that distinguished judge, to be designated "West's Scholarships." No step appears to have been taken until lately towards the accomplishment of the object of the subscribers; but we are happy to state, that on the 6th March last, an examination of the head-boys in the English school of the Native Education Society took place before a meeting of the committee, in consequence of the Society's having opened four West's Scholarships for competition. The successful candidates exhibited a very creditable knowledge of the English language, mathematics, and geography. The scholarships are to be held for three years; and to encourage the boys to prosecute their studies while holding the appointment, a sum varying from 15 to 10 rupees per month, according to the proficiency of the students, is given to them from the interest accruing upon the fund of these scholarships.—*Ibid.*

Ceylon.

LAW.

The case tried before the puisne justice, in the Supreme Court, on Wednesday last, of Bodiabadegey Denis Perera, for a libel against the sitting magistrate of Pantura, gave rise, we understand, to an inquiry somewhat minute and novel. The libel of his Majesty's advocate fiscal, charged that the defendant, then a prisoner in the gaol of Colombo, under sentence for another offence, obtained, by petition to the late acting chief justice, the Hon. C. Marshall, an order addressed to T. Lavalliere, Esq., directing that magistrate to search certain houses for a bond or obligation granted to the petitioner. This petition was brought by one Juanis Perera, two months after the order made upon it, to Mr. Lavalliere, who accordingly issued his warrant and secured the bond. The bond, it appeared, was disputed, and was properly therefore retained by the magistrate in his court. The defendant, hearing nothing of his bond, and becoming impatient, about the 24th of October, composed and sent to Mr. Lavalliere the following Cingalese letter, translated into English:

"With God's blessing, to Theodore Lavalliere, Esq., sitting magistrate of Pantura, this is written and sent; that on the 22d September 1831, my brother, Bodiabadegey Juanis Perera, brought to the care of your court a bond, in my name, which bears date 29th September 1822, for 225 rix-dollars, &c., with interest due upon it; and in order to prevent concealment of the property of the debtor, I sent you a letter by post to deliver over the said bond to the said Juanis Perera, to whom also I have sent a letter to your address, through the fiscal of Colombo. The said Juanis Perera having first shewn that paper to the secretary of your court, when he came in to hand it over to you, you turned him away in a great passion, abusing him, and without making any inquiry into or looking at the paper. I believe you have done it as a favour to the debtor, so to turn away in a rage without even answering the letter I sent by post."

This was charged as imputing to the magistrate partiality and corruption in his office.

The publication of this libel by the defendant was clearly proved. It was also proved, by Mr. Lavalliere himself and Mr. Thomson, the secretary of the court, that the messenger of the defendant had not been abused or hastily dealt with; on the other hand, Juanis Perera himself (the messenger) acknowledged that he had given the defendant to understand that he had been sent away unsatisfactorily; it should seem that Jaanis got tired of his task, and, delivering the letter, soon withdrew.

In the course of the inquiry it was asserted, that the translation of the libel in English did not exclusively and clearly (though it could not be deemed an actually false translation) bear the sense inferred. "I believe you have done it as a favour to the debtor" being an allegation substantive and direct; whereas the Cingalese meaning is, "from your turning away in anger from my messenger, and returning no answer to my letter, it occurs to my mind, or makes me conceive, that you favour," &c.

The judge was inclined upon this to rule that the libel was ineffective and variant. Being pressed, however, to leave the case to the determination of the jury, he so did, requiring them to say whether the defendant was guilty of a libel or not. The jury acquitted the defendant; the judge informing Mr. Lavalliere that no imputation whatever rested upon him.—*Colombo Journal, May 12.*

THUNDER.

The *Colombo Journal* of May 16 gives a full account of the tempest at Galle on the 14th and 15th. The lightning and thunder were terrific;

at times the flashes of lightning succeeded each other so quickly as to form a continued light, and the rolling of the thunder was incessant. The church was struck; the east pinnacle, a mass of masonry of about eight to ten feet high, was knocked down, and the greater part fell through the roof. The front of the reading-desk and the side of the governor's pew, which is immediately opposite on the other side the church, were shattered. The lightning appears to have come down on two lamp-irons, one near the desk, the other near the pew, the lamps of which were of course shivered to atoms: as there is not any appearance of its having come through the ceiling, it is supposed the electric fluid which damaged the desk and pew must have come through an open window near the latter, and not the same which knocked off the pinnacle. The houses were like shower-baths from the heavy and incessant rain. One ship was struck with lightning, and many anchors and cables were lost.

COAST RICE.

An experiment has lately been tried in the Kandyan provinces, which appears likely to add most materially to the resources of this island: the introduction of paddy from the coast, as a substitute for the species heretofore cultivated. Some of the paddy, called "mootoo sambou," was first sown in 1829, the seed was ill-prepared and mixed; from this crop three and a-quarter parrahs of good seed were selected, by being hand-picked, and this in 1830 yielded 62 parrahs 17 seers. From this it appeared that the coast seed was so prolific, that the land sown did not require to be so thickly strewn as used to be the case with the Kandyan seed. The trial was now made on a larger scale, and the surprise of the natives, who reluctantly yielded the use of some portion of their lands, must have been excessive, when the ground which used to be sown with 74 parrahs 20 seers and produced, according to the assessment, 1,119'8, being a return of 15½ fold—was now planted with only 62 parrahs 17 seers and yielded 1,428 parrahs 19 seers, being a return of 22½ fold. The owners, who had exacted a condition that any deficiency in the quantity at which the lands were assessed by government should be made good by the speculators, were agreeably disappointed at having a surplus of one-fourth beyond the commutation assessment handed over to them. The coast rice is far preferred by a great portion of the natives to that cultivated in the island, inasmuch that in some districts the native grain has been exported, from the inability of the growers to find a market; should therefore the cultivation of the coast paddy become general, we may not only render the labour at present employed doubly productive, but also render the

country altogether independent of foreign supplies: the industry of the natives, being thus lightened in one employment, will no doubt be transferred to some other more profitable occupation.—*Colombo Journal, May 26.*

Singapore.

COURT OF JUDICATURE.

This court at length has re-opened. The criminal sessions commenced on the 7th May. The president (Mr. Ibbetson the governor of the united settlements), delivered a charge to the grand jury. The latter made a presentment, dated the 10th May, in which they stated various evils and nuisances; and they introduced the following remarks upon the Chinese Poor-house and the Pork-farm:—a strange irregularity and assumption.

"The next subject to which the grand jury would call the attention of your Lordships, is that of the native poor-house and infirmary. They have inquired into the management and existing state of this institution, and find that, as it is at present conducted, it does not by any means answer the wise and humane purposes for which it was established. The building is a miserable attap bungalow, much too small and confined, which, together with the exceedingly injudicious plan upon which it is constructed, render it altogether unfit, either for a hospital for the sick, or an asylum for the poor. According to the 12th section of the Pork-farm Regulations, which farm came into operation on the 1st of May 1830, it is provided, that 'all the revenue arising' therefrom, 'shall be appropriated to the purposes of supporting a native poor-house and infirmary, for the benefit of such fixed residents of these settlements as may from time to time require such assistance.' The grand jury,—having examined into the state of the accounts of this farm, and finding that the receipts, up to the 1st of the present month, amounted to Sp. Drs. 17,165, and the disbursements to Sp. Drs. 7,406. 37, leaving a balance of Sp. Drs. 9,758. 63, in the hands of the magistrates on the 1st instant,—beg respectfully to recommend that, as the present building is totally unsuitable, the erection of a substantial and commodious poor-house and infirmary, in every respect adapted to the exigencies of this settlement, be undertaken forthwith. The funds now available are amply sufficient to authorize the immediate commencement of the building, and the surplus revenues of the farm, which will have accumulated before the whole of the present funds shall have been expended, will be found more than sufficient for the completion of

such an edifice as is required. It appears to the grand jury exceedingly desirable that a portion of such building as may be erected, should be set apart for the reception of sick European seamen visiting the port; but should such an appropriation be considered at variance with the existing regulations, the grand jury, being deeply impressed with the necessity of providing a suitable hospital for seamen, would recommend that application be immediately made to the Honourable the Court of Directors, for permission to devote the surplus revenues of the Pork-farm, (if any) to this laudable object, and to other charitable purposes."

The president promised to submit their observations on this subject to government; but he properly called their attention to the nature and objects of a presentment, as defined by Burn and Tomlin, which did not admit of the introduction of matters on which an indictment could not be founded.

GOVERNMENT FARMS.

On Saturday the 21st inst. the Government Farms, for the next official year, commencing the 1st of May, prox. were sold by public auction, at the court-house. The following is a comparative statement of the prices obtained, which shews a considerable increase in the monthly revenue derived by these farms.

	MONTHLY.		
	Preceding Half-Year.	Ensuing Year.	Increase.
Spirit	Drs. 1,630	1,765	145
Opium	3,390	3,440	50
Pork	850	860	110
Seerih	490	570	80
Toddy	78	65	—
Market Leases, Cam- pong China }	340	355	15
Ditto Campong Glam ..	88	98	12
Pawn-Brokerage	120	160	40
	Drs. 6,072	7,123	453
	Decrease on Toddy	11	

Increase monthly above last Sale... Drs. 441

The necessity of contributing towards the support of a government, from which we derive protection, will be admitted by every reasonable man as fair and just, although difference of opinion may exist as to the mode, and even the amount of contribution. The one may be injudicious and oppressive, and the other beyond the abilities of the contributors. Speaking generally, however, we believe it cannot be said that either is the case with regard to the revenue derived here from the sale of the above farms, nor do we think this mode of raising one is considered to affect, by its operations, either the industry or the comforts of the inhabitants, excepting perhaps in some slight instances, which we shall point out. The operations of the system are so attenuated and subdivided as

to be scarcely felt individually, by those most affected by them, and by Europeans the least, inasmuch as they are not consumers of the farmed articles.

Singapore being a free port, the mode of raising a revenue by means of custom-house duties is not applicable here; and were it to be substituted for the present one, would, we have every reason to believe, affect the trade of the place most materially, and annul the wise objects for which this settlement was established.

Singapore being thus singularly constituted, no other means remain of raising a revenue for the support of the establishment necessary for its government, than by exacting a tax, in the way of license, from the vendors of certain articles, such as opium, spirits, &c., the use of which becomes vicious when indulged in to excess.

The regulations by which the farms are governed are not considered oppressive, and to prove our assertion, we will take the liberty of drawing out a short summary of them.

The opium farm consists in the sole right of preparing opium for smoking, and of retailing it under one chest, these privileges being vested in the persons licensed by government; and all persons found infringing thereon to be heavily fined, on conviction before two magistrates; and in case of non-payment, the punishment to be commuted to imprisonment and hard labour for six months.

According to the spirit-farm regulations, Asiatic spirituous liquors cannot be sold or retailed under certain specified quantities, except by the farmer, and in some respects by licensed tavern-keepers. Wines and European spirituous liquors cannot be retailed in less quantities than three gallons or one dozen quart bottles, and no wines or liquors can be removed from one place to another unless a permit be first obtained from the farmer; otherwise such wines or liquors are liable to seizure, and become the property of government.

The pork-farm consists in the exclusive privilege of killing hogs and selling pork within the settlement, though the farmer exercises no control or interference with hogs killed by European butchers, or by Europeans for their own use, these being exempt from the operation of the farm. The price of fresh pork is limited to a certain amount, and a penalty is attached to the farmer if he should sell unwholesome meat. The revenue of this farm is applied to the support of a native police and fire-arm.

The principal object of the pawnbrokerage law is both to improve the revenue, and for the effectual prevention of the sale of stolen goods. The farmer has the exclusive

privilege of holding pawnshops: all these shops are to have their licenses exposed over their doors; registers of pawns are to be kept, and duplicates given; and when suspicion may attach to the pawn tendered, notice must be given to the police. Failing in this, the pawnbroker is liable to a fine of fifty sicca rupees, or one month's imprisonment. The rates of authorized interest to be written in various languages, and exhibited on demand.

The market-farm regulation is stated to be for the establishment and management of public markets, in central and fixed situations, and at the expense of government; the latter reserving the power of either renting the stalls, or farming out the whole market for a fixed sum. No person can sell or retail meat, fish, poultry, fruits and vegetables in any place, excepting in the established markets, without a license from the farmer, under forfeiture of fifty sicca rupees.

Of the toddy-farm little need be said, as it is an insignificant one; not so, however, of the seerih or betel-leaf farm, which has been decried by natives in general, not only in this but at the other Straits settlements, as being disagreeable and obnoxious. The betel-leaf may be considered more a necessary article of life with the natives than a luxury, and any vexatious and innovating restrictions on the free use of it are felt by them as an evil. The privileges of the farmer not extending beyond the limits of the town, all natives entering it are constantly exposed to a degrading search in the streets and roads by the myrmidons of the farmer, who lurk about these limits in the hope of pouncing upon a seerih leaf not bought of the farmer; and many instances have occurred where even young women have been treated by them with indecency and gross insult, under pretence of searching for betel-leaf. Hence squabbles continually arise, and ill-will is generated against the farmer. A heavy penalty is attached to the person on whom smuggled seerih is found. Another evil arises from the growers of this article being prohibited from vending it to any one but to the farmer, and at his own price; and this proving a great discouragement to them, many seerih plantations have now ceased to exist, and the lands which they occupied are neglected.—*Sing. Chron.*, April 26.

PIRATES AT QUALLA BATU.

Our readers may remember our having noticed last year (No. 18, last series) a most atrocious act of piracy and murder committed on the west coast of Sumatra, by the inhabitants of Qualla Batu, on an American vessel, when the officer in charge of the vessel, and most of the crew, were seized by the natives, and the vessel plundered of specie to some amount. Late

news from Batavia inform us that an American frigate of sixty guns (the *Potomac*, we are uncertain which), now at that port, has lately returned from Qualla Batu, having taken signal vengeance on the place for this savage act, by opening a heavy fire of grape-shot on the village and the people who were collected on the beach for the purpose of selling their pepper, by which 170 Malays are said to have been killed, and the whole village destroyed. This, we think, is a punishment the Malays of that coast have well merited, by their numerous acts of treachery, murder, and rapine, which they have committed, even recently, on peaceable vessels that have gone thither for purposes of commerce. It is to be hoped the Malay states on the west coast, some of which are little removed from barbarism, will learn a wholesome lesson from Qualla Batu.—*Sing. Chron.*, April 26.

PIRACY.

The bark *Alexander*, from Indramayo, experienced the loss of her late commander, Mr. Brown, a few days previous to her sailing from thence, he having been cut off by pirates at the mouth of Indramayo river, as he was proceeding to join the vessel. Having taken leave of his friends, he left the town at about half-past eight in the evening, and as he was entering the sea, which is at a considerable distance, a pirate canoe boarded the boat which contained him and a crew of four men; Mr. Brown was stabbed, and jumped into the water, as also did one of the crew, who subsequently saved himself by swimming to the shore; and reaching Indramayo, he reported the affair to the authorities. The boat and remainder of the crew were carried away by the pirates.—*Ibid.*

Malacca.

EXPEDITION AGAINST MANING.

The following are copies of despatches from the officer commanding the troops at Malacca, to S. Garling, Esq., deputy resident.

"Sir:—I have the honour to report a gallant and successful little affair which took place yesterday evening. I should premise that, shortly after receipt of your communication and copy of that of R. Ishington, Esq., the British resident in the district, on the subject of my letter of the 24th inst., I despatched a messenger to Capt. Burgess, commanding the reserve, and Capt. Justice, who, under the first-named officer's orders commanded the support and covering parties to the sappers who were employed in clearing the jungle under Lieut. Smythe. The conduct of the Malays who occupied the stockades in the

vicinity of Soongyapattay, which were, by opening the jungle, sufficiently developed, warranted the officers so employed to attack their position, which was carried into effect between four and five in the afternoon, by Capt. Justice taking his right subdivision of the light company of the 5th regiment N.I. across the rice-fields to attack their left flank stockade; whilst Lieut. Poole, with the left subdivision, made a simultaneous movement by the high road towards their right. This party was somewhat amazed by the ranjows, which the enemy had planted in thousands skirting the footpath, but both steadily advanced, and Capt. Justice carried the left stockade, without firing, at the charge. The Malays occupying this defence ran, without discharging their muskets. The party under Lieut. Poole proceeded with great coolness, but were fired upon from the stockade on the right. The firing of jingalls and musketry now became general, until the five defences fell one after the other into our possession, as these officers respectively advanced upon them. At this juncture, myself and brigade major, who had left the camp to visit the covering parties, came up at an accelerated pace, having heard the fire open just as we reached the reserve, from which I ordered Capt. Burgess to bring a strong party to the advance. Several jingalls were fired at us after this, but without effect, and having thrown out skirmishers to protect the sappers, the whole of the five stockades were demolished and fired, and a party sent to destroy a sixth which flanked the road on this side of the rice-fields, which having been done by seven P.M., the whole returned to Rumbiah. It is reported that the enemy had from 400 to 500 armed men in their defences; and I feel that in making this report, I cannot speak in too high terms of commendation of every officer and man engaged in the attack, the success of which was complete. I am happy to add, that only one private was wounded by their fire, and from eight to ten, including the sappers and contingent, by the ranjows. The retreat of the Malays from observation was so rapid, owing to the vicinity of the jungle in their rear, to which such a defence had an opening, that I am unable to state what number on their side may have been hurt.

"I have, &c. &c.
(Signed) "C. HENNING, Lieut. Col.
"com. the troops."

"Head-quarters, camp Rumbiah,
18th March 1832."

"Sir:—I have the honour to report another successful affair which took place this morning, under command of Capt. Poulton, seconded by Ensign Walker, with the grenadier company of the 5th regiment N.I., upon the defences of the enemy, four in number, at Malacca. The

sign Walker having taken them in flank and Capt. Poulton proceeding immediately to their front; and am gratified in stating that they were driven from the whole of their defences, which were subsequently destroyed by the sappers, under Lieutenants Watts and Smythe, so soon as the reserve came up.

"I cannot speak in too high terms of the conduct of Capt. Poulton and the grenadier company; and this is augmented, if possible, by the very favourable report that officer has made to me of the gallant bearing of Ensign Walker with his party.

"Capt. Justice and Lieut. Poole, with the light company 5th regiment N.I., accompanied by Lieut. Bell, of the sappers, made a detour to the right, and succeeded in destroying the stockades. The enemy was in considerable force, and kept up a heavy fire upon the advancing parties, particularly from the centre stockade, which the right subdivision of the grenadier company under Capt. Poulton carried, and in which it is reported Dholi Syed was present; the defences were bloodstained in many places, but from the proximity of the jungle I am unable to state how many of the enemy have fallen. The casualties on our side are, one private mortally wounded, one slightly, and a third severely hurt by a ranjow.

"In conclusion, I do myself the honour to state, that I think every officer and man engaged this morning is deserving high commendation.

"I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) "C. HERBERT, Lieut. Col.,
"com. Malacca Field Force."

"Head-quarters, camp Soongaputye,
25th March 1832."

Private accounts, received at Madras, state that the labour of clearing a way through the dense forest had been great, and the natives were not inclined to assist. The pioneers and engineers had had fatiguing work. The clearing was unavoidably slow; 150 pioneers and a few convicts had to make a passage through a forest of 150 feet on each side of the road, many of the large trees being from fourteen to sixteen feet in girth. Greater progress was made when the civil authorities induced about 100 Malay woodmen to assist, and who did the business well and expeditiously.

The following is an extract of a letter, dated "Head-quarters, Aln-Caja, 7th April 1832.—We moved up from Rumbiah to Soongaputye (the next post) on the 22d ult., having cleared that place of four of the enemy's stockades the day before without any loss on our side. The brigadier followed a day or two after. We (i.e. the advance), while stationed, had several meetings, taking Kalama, which was defended

by five stockades, and where three sepoys were mortally wounded. I regret to say that, at the taking of another stockade, which was built in the heart of the jungle, Lieut. Harding, of the 29th regiment, who was entering at its rear, received a gunshot wound in the neck, which fractured his spine, and he died twenty-four hours after. This was peculiarly unlucky, for the Malays at the time were evacuating the stockade as fast as possible, and it was one the last of them who singled out Harding, considerably in advance of his company. The path was so narrow that two could not walk abreast. The Malays carry off their wounded with the greatest expedition; indeed the situation of the stockades, which open in the rear into a dense forest, favour them in this respect. Mulikee and Taboo (the capital) are our next points. At present we are commencing another stockade as a depot, and I dare say we shall not be at Taboo before July. The same thick forest we have every step to contend against."

"By recent accounts from Malacca, we learn that the troops have advanced to Alor Gaja, within a few miles of the Panghuloo's residence; but that a party of soldiers who were protecting the coolies employed in clearing away the jungle in that quarter, were attacked by the enemy, when Ensign Wright, who was in command, received a wound in the shoulder, and another in the leg; one sepoy was killed and two others wounded. The Malays are said to have sustained some severe losses.—*Sing. Chron. April 12.*

The latest accounts we have heard from Malacca are of the 26th ult., and are rather unfavourable for the expedition. Two days after Lieut. Wright was wounded, another officer, Ensign Thompson, received a severe wound on the head, which we are happy to hear is not mortal. It appears that the Malays during the night raised two or three stockades on the line of a new road leading to Taboo, which had not yet been cleared of jungle. The soldiers who were protecting the coolies employed on this work, by some means or other got between two of these stockades, which were well situated, and became exposed to a destructive fire, by which, it seems, not only Ensign Thompson was wounded, but four sepoys and one havildar were killed, and about twenty more sepoys were wounded, according to the information we have received. Had not timely assistance arrived, it is said that Ensign Thompson would have been killed, and in all probability, the whole detachment cut off. The Malays chopped off the heads of those that were killed, and stuck them on poles in their stockade.

The troops, it is said, are now encamped at Alor Gaja, exposed to occasional shots from the enemy, who even

tack the coolies and carts carrying provisions to the camp. Colonel Herbert is said to be in a bad state of health; and reinforcements of one, some say two, regiments, with two companies of European soldiers, are expected at Malacca from Madras.—*Ibid. May 3.*

The expedition has proceeded, during a period of about four months, not more than twenty miles from the town of Malacca, and that, too, in a country claimed as our own. The present position of the troops is stated to be even difficult to retain, the enemy disputing every inch of ground, encompassing the camp, and cutting off supplies as far as they are able.

The reinforcement of three companies, lately arrived from Penang, and the supply of bullocks and other necessities lately despatched from Madras by the *Lady Munro*, may infuse fresh courage amongst the troops, and cause them to advance more boldly; but as symptoms of panic have appeared amongst the sepoys, it is as likely to communicate itself to the reinforcement as not; while the Malays will be rendered more desperate and reckless (a disposition most congenial with their character) by seeing a determined perseverance on the part of government, to carry on a war of extermination against them.

It is a matter of surprise to us to consider from whence the Nannigites derive the considerable auxiliary force which, it is said, they have called to their aid. We have recently learned from an intelligent gentleman, who has lately returned from a voyage to one or two ports on the east coast of the Peninsula, that the chiefs of Tringanu and Calantan, so far from aiding and abetting the people of Nanning, seemed to be ignorant of and indifferent to the progress of the war, and indeed, they were so occupied in preparing themselves against an expected invasion of the Siamese that they seemed to care little for their neighbours. We are inclined to think the Nanning chief derives assistance more from the western states of the Peninsula than the eastern.—*Ibid. May 17.*

Netherlands India.

Java papers to the 3d of July show, that the insurrection of the Chinese is completely quelled. The governor-general, however, had, by a decree of the 19th of May, withdrawn the license granted on the 26th of July 1831, to bring to Java a certain number of labourers from Sumatra to be employed in agriculture and manufactures, because "experience has proved that the plan has not answered the end proposed, and has only led to the importation into the island of the refuse of the Chinese, who were dangerous to the public tranquillity, as the late events at Kiowang have shown."

Asiat. Jour. N.S. Vol. 9. No. 35.

It is much to be regretted that the active naturalist, M. Macklot, has lost his life in these events, and that his MSS. and the fruits of his travels and researches in Java and the least known parts of the Indian Archipelago, were a prey to the flames.

A resolution of the governor-general of the 26th of May, orders the establishment of a school for the Javanese language at Socra Karta, in which ten young Europeans are to be qualified to converse and to write in the Javanese language.

From an account of the events on the west coast of Sumatra to the 1st of May, it appears that the hostile attempts of the Padries had been completely defeated.—*Dutch Papers, Oct. 17.*

Siam.

We have heard it reported here amongst natives, that his Majesty of Siam is about to collect a large army, in order to subdue the Malayan States on the east coast of the Peninsula, which have lately revolted from his authority. It is expected the Malays will be unable to withstand their overwhelming numbers, and that those states, including Singura, Patani, Calantan, and probably Tringanu and Pahang, must fall again under the Siamese sway. The Malays, however, are said to be determined to resist to the death; the oppression and exactions, formerly practised on them by the Siamese, appearing more intolerable than death itself. We hear, the Siamese were accustomed to levy a tax equal to six dollars per head per annum, on every individual, whether man, woman, or child. With one or two resolute and skilful leaders like Rajah Koodin, of Quedah, the Malays might resist successfully, and drive back the Siamese into their own country.—*Sing. Chron. May 3.*

Australasia.

The *Sydney Herald*, the *Australian* and the *Sydney Monitor* (the latter, the latest, to the 23d May) have been received during the month, but they contain no local intelligence of the slightest interest.

The state of things at Swan River was reported to be improving.

New Zealand.

A report having been current, we believe without any foundation, that the French government contemplated taking possession of New Zealand, thirteen of the chiefs addressed the following letter to the King of England, soliciting his interference, to prevent such an occurrence:—

(S)

"To King William, the gracious Chief of England.

"King William: We, the Chiefs of New Zealand, assembled at this place, called Kerikeri, write to thee: for we hear that thou art the great chief of the other side the water; since the many ships which come to our land belong to thee.

"We are a people without property. We have nothing but timber, flax, pork, and potatoes. We sell these things, however, to your people; and then we see the property of Europeans. It is only thy land which is liberal toward us. From thee also come the missionaries, who teach us to believe on Jehovah God, and on Jesus Christ his Son.

"We have heard that the tribe of Marian (the French) is at hand, coming to take away our land; therefore, we pray thee to become our friend, and the guardian of these islands; lest the tearing of other tribes should come near to us, and lest strangers should come and take away our land.

"And if any of thy people should be troublesome, or vicious towards us, for some persons are living here who have run away from ships, we pray thee to be angry with them, that they may be obedient; lest the anger of the people of this land fall upon them.

"This letter is from us, from the Chiefs of the natives of New Zealand."

(Signed)—Wárerahi, Rewa, Patihone, Nene, Kékeao, Tetore, Temórenga, Ripi, Hara, Atúhaere, Moitara, Matúangi, Taunui.

China.

THE INSURRECTION.

The disturbance occasioned on the borders between Canton and Hoo kwang provinces, according to the latest accounts, is assuming rather a serious aspect. We have seen an official account of 300 of the Foo-yuen's troops and 1,000 of the governor's having set off from Canton for the scene of insurrection, under the directions of King-lin, lately acting in the salt department.

The report is that these mountaineers have erected the standard of rebellion and appointed a generalissimo; have seized on a Hien district and put to death the civil officer at the head of it, with several military officers, some hundreds of the soldiers and more than a thousand of the people. The story is that the leader Chaou, the golden dragon, has formed alliances with the mountaineers of Kwang-se province, and has tens of thousands at his command. The whole city of Canton is said to be alarmed, and the government officers are brushing up their means of defence, as Loen-chow, where some of these insur-

gents are, is not more than four days' journey from Canton.—*Cant. Reg. Mar. 17.*

A very serious revolt has taken place among the inhabitants of the mountainous country lying in the provinces of Kwantung, Kwang-se, and Hoo-kwang. The particulars of the military operations we have not learned; but the stir which it has created at Canton, where maps and diagrams of the seat of war are in circulation, proves that it is an affair of more than ordinary consequence. Numbers of troops and some officers of rank have left Canton within the week, and great preparations are making in the military departments. From our Chinese informants we learn, that the portion of territory in which these insurgents have established themselves is a species of amphitheatre, surrounded by mountains, and only accessible through narrow passes among the hills. These entrances are guarded by the rebels, and owing to their local advantages they have worsted the troops sent to oppose them. As usual, the powers and resources of these people are much magnified by report, and among the better class of people here stories are credited, which shew the state of superstition in which they are plunged. Thus, for example, these rude mountaineers, who have repulsed the imperial troops, are reported to have a league with evil spirits, through the agency of which only they have been enabled to resist them successfully.

The government stands in great awe of these rebellions, though it affects in all public documents to treat them as matters of little apprehension; but in truth, the inhabitants of a rough and barren country, hardy mountaineers, whose native ferocity and wildness is increased by the tyranny of the mandarins, and who fight desperately, and without hope of pardon if taken, are most formidable to the imperial troops. In the present affair, the government forces have already sustained a heavy loss, and numbers of the country people who opposed the rebels have also been sacrificed.—*Chinese Cour. April 5.*

American papers say that, the *Chinese Courier* of the 14th of April states, that the rebellion was assuming much importance. The rebel chief, named Le-te-ming, styles himself emperor, and it was supposed that he would direct his operations against Peking, and the reigning emperor, Taou-Kwang, who had become very unpopular by his mal-administration. Le-te-ming was represented as a very young man, and his object was to depose the emperor. Several large bodies of troops, which had been sent against the rebels, had been worsted, and in one instance a body of 3,000 men were all killed or taken but 7. The rebels are said to be very ferocious, and they excited great terror and consternation, which was

augmented by the superstitions of the people. It was considered, however, that the rebellion would soon be quelled, as such movements are usually put down in China by means of the treachery of some of the rebels themselves.

Canton papers to the 21st of April, state: "We understand that the success of the rebels continues, and that, a few days since, a body of troops, escorting treasure to the amount of 20,000 taels, was surrounded and cut up, and the commander, a mandarin, bearing a blue button, fell into the hands of the insurgents, who immediately put him to death. Innumerable reports are in circulation, but none in which much confidence can be placed."

MISCELLANEOUS.

In the event of the disagreements with the Chinese coming to a crisis, the *Chinese Courier* recommends the occupation of the island of Formosa, which is alleged to possess many advantages.

A party of gentlemen, who landed on the west shore of the Macao passage for the purpose of visiting a black tea plantation in the vicinity, were attacked by the villagers and driven back with stones. One gentleman who was overpowered by them was severely wounded. A party of offending individuals cannot land, within a mile of their houses, without being beaten and robbed by the country people; and no redress is to be obtained for outrages such as this.

An attempt has been made to establish a daily meeting of commercial residents at Canton for the purpose of organizing a kind of exchange.

Persia.

THE PLAGUE AT BUSHIRE.

Bombay papers contain accounts from Bushire of the 20th of May, describing a fearful mortality in that place from the plague. It originally broke out there early in February, when most of the European residents removed to an island in the Persian Gulf; and all communication with the infected district was carefully guarded against. Towards the end of April, two of them were despatched to Bushire, to ascertain the state of the place, as no information had been received from the natives who were left in charge of it. On arriving, they were all found to have fallen victims to the disease. The mortality in the town itself had been frightful; an immense number of small families had been entirely destroyed, while in those of from twenty to thirty individuals, rarely more than two or three had escaped. The bodies, being piled up in heaps, for the survivors were unable

otherwise to dispose of them, had further infected the atmosphere. Of one hundred men, who were induced by the high wages offered by the Shaik, to attempt removing them, four only survived, and it was found impossible to continue the work. In the town, famine was adding to the horrors of the scene. Children, who had lost their parents, were to be seen wandering about in a state of starvation, and the price of articles of subsistence had risen in some instances a hundred fold. Those who had fled into the interior had spread the contagion in every direction, and the mortality in the districts round the town is stated to have been as great as in the town itself.

Mauritius.

The following epitome of the opinions of the French lawyers in this island, on the legality of the Order in Council of 2d November 1831, will illustrate the state of feeling there.

The joint opinion of seventeen avocats, signed by them on the 9th April last, was, that the Order exceeded the powers of the Crown, being a manifest violation of the imprescriptible rights of the colonists. Their opinion was founded upon the following positions, which were examined and discussed at length.

1st. That the Mauritius has a constitution. 2d. That the island has not lost, by the act of conquest, the rights possessed under that constitution. 3d. That the conditions of the capitulation, and the solemn promises made in the name of the King of Great Britain, have not ceased to be obligatory on him. 4th. That the Mauritius, having a constitution and a right to govern itself, is not a Crown colony, and that there are not, in the British colonies, laws strictly obligatory, except those passed by the local legislature; that Orders in Council are not executory there, except by force, and the feebleness of the means of resistance. 5th. That the laws of England and those of the Mauritius deny to the sovereign the right to destroy or diminish, directly or indirectly, the private property of his subjects in the colonies. 6th. That the subject cannot be bound by an act which exceeds the powers of the Crown.

Advices from Mauritius to the 15th of July, state that the arrival of Mr. Jeremie, as the bearer of the Order in Council of November last, for the regulation of slave-labour, had thrown the colony into a state of excitement altogether without a parallel since the period of its acquisition by this country. A desperate determination seems to have been adopted, on the part of the inhabitants, not to allow that Order in Council to be carried into execution.

Meetings were held, and the governor was besieged with addresses to induce him to suspend its promulgation. As a further indication of the feeling of the inhabitants, the shops were shut, the works suspended in the sugar plantations, and business of every kind put a stop to. Unable to bear up against this extraordinary state of things, the governor at length gave way, and it was publicly announced that Mr. Jeremie had taken his departure for England; in consequence of which, the shops all re-opened, and establishments of every description resumed their occupations on the 14th of July. Even those legal functions with which Mr. Jeremie had been invested on leaving England were invalidated. The court of justice was summoned to meet on the 14th, for the purpose of registering the commission of Mr. Jeremie, as procurer and attorney-general, but it was declared illegal by the judges for one individual to hold both those situations.—*London Paper.*

Late accounts state the island was still in a ferment. The governor had issued a proclamation to the negroes, cautioning them against believing that the King had granted them their liberty, and enjoining them to pay obedience to the laws and perform their duty to their masters. On the other hand, the "council," as the colonists' committee call themselves, had issued the following order: "acknowledge the tribunals no longer; keep the shops shut; stop all business; do not recognize the protector or his assistants; pay no imposts; let the assessors go no longer to the courts; stop the sale of all arack, so long as Jeremie and Thomas remain in the colony."

The *Times*, Oct. 1, observes: "Taking into account the conduct of the colonists, there never was any thing more unaccountable than the conduct of the governor. To the numerous addresses made to him against the orders and appointment of the government at home, he declared, 'that according to the knowledge which he had of the inhabitants of the colony, he was persuaded that, left to themselves, the colonists would spontaneously take measures of the most decisive kind for the immediate amelioration and ultimate extinction of slavery, and that these measures would be carried to their ultimate limits without destroying entirely the bond between master and slave—a bond which it would be the height of imprudence or madness to destroy without previous preparation.' All this was said in the face of deputations sent to resist the only means hitherto devised for the amelioration of the slave code; and in answer to demands for sending away Mr. Jeremie,—a demand which his Excellency himself seemed to consider as little short of high

treason. All this praise of 'spontaneous co-operation' with the government was lavished on men who were at the very moment in open rebellion against the same government, and refusing to acknowledge the royal commission."

Syria.

The eighth bulletin of the Egyptian army dated August 3d, states that the army re-commenced its pursuit of the enemy on the 29th July, and on reaching the defile of Baylan Bogasi, learned that Hussein Pasha was encamped beyond it; the heights of the defile were fortified. The defile appears to have been turned, and an action took place, in which Hussein was defeated, and abandoning his artillery (39 pieces), baggage, and ammunition, fled towards Adana. The Egyptian army, which lost only twenty men, passed the night on the field of battle, which was near Baylan, between Antioch and Scanderoon. Next day (the 30th) the cavalry advanced in pursuit of the fugitives, and took 1,900. Several officers of rank deserted to the Egyptians. On the 5th, the town of Antioch sent its submission to Ibrahim Pasha. Scarcely 5,000 regular troops now remain with Hussein Pasha, who has lost in the campaign 13,000 killed and prisoners, and 80 pieces of cannon.

A letter from Alexandria states that Capt. Maundrell, of H.M.S. *Alfred*, had an interview with Ibrahim Pasha at Scanderoon, after the battle of Baylan, and speaks highly of the orderly behaviour of the Egyptian troops.

The *Ottoman Monitor*, of August 25, publishes a long report of the Seraskier to the Sultan, on the causes of the disasters of the Turkish army in Syria. He ascribes them to many successive errors of Hussein Pasha. He does justice to the skill of Hussein Pasha in the command of irregular troops, but adds, that he is ignorant of tactics, and of the manners and customs of the inhabitants of that part of Arabia.

The command is taken from Hussein Pasha and given to the Grand Vizier.

Egypt.

Accounts from Alexandria, of the 24th August, state that a naval action took place in the middle of August, between Cyprus and Rhodes, when the victory was on the side of the Egyptians. A Turkish ship of the line was disabled, and a frigate, two corvettes, and three brigs were taken by the Egyptians. These six vessels had arrived at Alexandria.

REGISTER.

Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

HONORARY DISTINCTION TO THE CORPS OF SAPPERS AND MINERS.

Fort William, April 9, 1832.—The honorary distinction conferred by Government on the regiments employed in the siege and capture of Bhurtpore, as published in G.Os. of the 30th May 1826, is extended to the sappers and miners, which corps will accordingly bear the word "Bhurtpore" on their appointments.

MEDICAL ALLOWANCES.

Fort William, April 16, 1832.—The Hon. the Vice President in Council is pleased to rescind the 6th article 2d section of the Medical Regulations, authorizing medical officers in charge of detachments of European troops exceeding seven and not amounting to twenty-four men, to draw three sonat rupees per man, sick and well, for the provision of medicines and other hospital necessities; and to direct that all detachments of Europeans victualled by the commissariat shall be provided by that department with hospital clothing, attendants, bazaar medicines, and all other necessities, in conformity with the spirit of General Orders dated 29th November 1828.

Superintending surgeons will regulate the establishments to be provided, with reference to the strength of the party proceeding either by land or water.

RANK OF MEMBERS OF THE INDIAN MEDICAL BOARDS AND OF SUPERINTENDING SURGEONS.

Fort William, May 14, 1832.—The Hon. the Vice President in Council is pleased to direct that the following paragraphs (1 and 2) of a letter, No. 100, from the Hon. the Court of Directors, in the military department, under date the 20th Dec. 1831, received 9th May 1832, be published in general orders.

Para. 1. "Having taken into our consideration the supersession of our junior members of our several medical boards and of superintending surgeons by the inspectors and deputy inspectors of his Majesty's hospitals in India, as represented in the memorials received with your letter of the 15th Jan. 1830, we have resolved that all the members of our several medical boards shall rank as colonels, and all superintending surgeons as lieut. colonels, in our army, from the date of your receipt of this despatch.

2. "You will be pleased to communicate this resolution to the governments of Madras and Bombay."

COURTS-MARTIAL.

CAPT. VEYSIE.—CORNET LUSHINGTON.

Head-Quarters, Camp, Degrah, April 6, 1832.—At a European General Court-Martial assembled at Mhow, on the 2d March 1832, of which Colonel R. Hampton, 95th regt. N.I., is president, Capt. William Veyzie, of the 7th regt. L.C., was arraigned on the following charge:—

Charge.—"Capt. William Veyzie, of the 7th regt. Light Cavalry, charged with disobedience of orders and contempt of authority, in the following instances:—

"First. In having permitted Cornet Lushington, of the same corps, to ride a troop horse on the march of the regiment, on the 3d and 5th of Dec. 1831, he, Capt. Veyzie, having been, on the 10th of November, expressly prohibited doing so by the commanding officer of the regiment.

"Secondly. Having, on the 15th of December, when required by the commanding officer to state if the horse ridden by Cornet Lushington belonged to his, Capt. Veyzie's, troop, and by whose authority Cornet Lushington had ridden him, disrespectfully evaded the question, and in violation of fact, declared, 'I cannot take upon myself to state what horse Cornet Lushington may have ridden this morning.'"

Upon which charge the court came to the following decision:—

Finding.—"The court, having maturely weighed and deliberated upon the evidence for the prosecution, together with what the prisoner has urged in his defence, is of opinion, that he is guilty of the whole of the charge preferred against him.

Sentence.—"The court having found the prisoner, Capt. William Veyzie, of the 7th L.C., guilty of the charge preferred against him, does sentence him to be suspended from rank and pay for the space of five calendar months."

Approved and confirmed.

(Signed) E. BARNES,
Commander-in-chief.

The suspension from rank and pay of Capt. Veyzie is to commence from the date on which this order may be published at Mhow.

Before the same General Court-Martial, re-assembled on the 5th March 1832, Cornet Matthew Lushington, of the 7th regt. L.C., was arraigned on the following charge:—

Charge.—"Cornet Matthew Lushington, of the 7th regt. L.C., charged with the following instances of conduct highly insubordinate and disrespectful.

"First, Having, on the march of the regiment, on the 3d and 5th Dec. 1831, ridden a troop horse belonging to the 7th regt. L.C., after having been expressly prohibited doing so by his commanding officer, in a letter dated the 10th of November preceding.

"Secondly, Refusing, on the 5th of December, to state what horse he had been riding, and replying to the demand of his commanding officer in a disrespectful style."

Upon which charge the court came to the following decision:—

Finding.—"The court, having maturely weighed and considered the whole of the evidence on the part of the prosecution, together with what the prisoner has urged in his defence, is of opinion, that, on the first instance of the charge, the prisoner is guilty, with exception to the word 'highly,' of which it acquits him.

"On the second instance, that he is guilty.

Sentence.—"The court, having found the prisoner guilty to the extent above specified, does sentence him, Cornet Lushington, 7th regt. L.C., to be suspended from rank and pay for the term of two calendar months."

Approved,
(Signed) E. BARNES,
Commander-in-chief.

Recommendation.—The court having performed their duty in sentencing the prisoner, Cornet Lushington, to two months' suspension from rank and pay, do, however, in consideration of Cornet L.'s inexperience, and the very peculiar circumstances of the case, together with the contrition he has expressed, beg leave most respectfully to recommend him to the favourable consideration of his Excellency the Commander-in-chief.

Remarks by his Excellency the Commander-in-chief.

The Commander-in-chief would be unwilling to deny Cornet Lushington the benefit of the recommendation of so large a portion of the officers composing the court-martial; and is, therefore, pleased to remit the sentence awarded by the court.

Cornet Lushington is to be released from arrest, and directed to return to his duty.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

General Department.

April 7. Capt. J. W. J. Ouseley, secretary and librarian to College of Fort William.
May 8. Capt. A. Troyer, secretary to Hindoo College.

Judicial and Revenue Departments.

April 17. Mr. W. Fane, a member of Sudder Board of Revenue in western provinces.

Mr. R. M. Bird, commissioner of revenue and circuit of 3d or Furruckabad division.
Mr. S. M. Boulton, ditto ditto of 9th or Goruckpore division.

Mr. F. Currie, civil and session Judge of Goruckpore.

Mr. James Armstrong, magistrate of district of Goruckpore.

Mr. C. Todd, an assistant under commissioner of revenue and circuit of 4th or Moradabad division.

Mr. C. B. Quintin, an assistant under ditto ditto of 8th or Allahabad division.

24. Mr. H. Atherton, an assistant under ditto ditto of 3d or Furruckabad division.

Mr. F. Williams, an assistant under ditto ditto of 5th or Bareilly division.

Mr. H. C. Tucker, an assistant under ditto ditto of 9th or Goruckpore division.

Mr. A. F. Dick, an assistant under ditto ditto of 9th ditto ditto.

May 1. Mr. G. F. Edmonstone, an assistant under ditto ditto of 9th ditto ditto.

29. Mr. J. P. Grant, head assistant to secretary to Sudder Board of Revenue at presidency.

Mr. T. T. Metcalfe, civil and session Judge of city and territory of Delhi.

Mr. R. Neave, magistrate and collector of land revenue, customs, and town duties in central division of Delhi territory.

Mr. H. Fraser, principal magistrate and collector in Hurrianah division of Delhi territory.

Mr. Simon Fraser, magistrate and collector of northern division of Delhi territory.

Mr. G. W. Bacon, magistrate and collector in southern division of Delhi territory.

June 5. Mr. Alex. Fraser, head-assistant under principal collector and magistrate of Hurrianah division of Delhi territory.

Mr. S. G. Smith, head-assistant to joint magistrate and collector at Shahjehanpore.

Political Department.

April 16. Mr. William Byam Martin, resident at Indore.

Mr. William Fraser, commissioner in Delhi territory, and agent to Governor General at Delhi.

Mr. Martin Blake, first assistant to ditto.

Mr. Andrew Ross Bell, second ditto ditto.

Lieut. Col. Abraham Lockett, agent to Governor General for states of Rajpootana, and commissioner for Ajmere.

Major A. Speirs, superintendent of Ajmere and first assistant to agent to Governor General in Rajpootana.

Cornet J. D. Macnaghten, 5th regt. Bengal N.I., third assistant to agent to Governor General in Rajpootana.

Mr. G. T. Lushington, political agent at Bhurt-pore.

May 21. Mr. N. B. Edmonstone, second assistant to agent to Governor General for states of Rajpootana.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort William, April 2, 1832.—7th N.I. Ena. John Iveson to be lieut., from 24th March 1832, v. J. Hale dec.

73d N.I. Supernum. Lieut. H. H. Lloyd brought on effective strength of regt., from 9th Sept. 1832, v. A. D. Gordon resigned.

1st Lieut. Giles Emly, regt. of artillery, to be capt. by brevet, from 24th March 1832.

Messrs. Geoffrey Elliot and P. B. Bosanquet admitted on establishment as cadets of infantry.

Assist. Surg. Julius Jeffreys, at his own request, transferred to invalid establishment.

Head-Quarters, March 19, 1832.—The following division and other orders confirmed:—Assist. Surg. J. McRae, 3d brig. horse artill., to afford medical aid to left wing of 29th N.I., on march of right wing of that corps from Meerut; date 1st March 1832.—Assist. Surg. S. Winbolt, doing duty with

H.M. 26th Foot, to take charge of detachment of convalescents ordered to march from Meerut to Landour, under command of Capt. J. S. Pitt, Europ. regt.; date 2d March.—Assist. Surg. W. I. McGregor, 1st tr. 9d brig. horse artillery, to take medical charge of detachment of native troops ordered on duty to Hurdwar; date 28th Feb.—Surg. J. Henderson to take medical charge of 9th N.I. during absence of Assist. Surg. J. Morice, on detached duty; date Agra 5th March.—Ena. W. Loveday to officiate as interp. and qu. mast. to 37th N.I., during absence of Lieut. Westmacott, on leave; date 1st March.—Lieut. C. Cooper, 23d N.I., to act as adj. to detachment of native troops ordered on duty to Hurdwar; date 4th March.

March 13.—The following division and other orders confirmed:—Acting Ens. S. R. Tickell to do duty with 31st N.I. instead of 72d, at his own request; date 24th Feb.—Lieut. and Adj. H. Turnbull, 24th N.I., to officiate as station staff at Benares, during absence of Capt. R. Bayldon, assist. adj. gen. of division; date 28th Feb.—Assist. Surgeon G. C. Rankin and J. Henderson to proceed to Berhampore, and place themselves under orders of superintending surgeon at that station; date 26th Feb.—Lieut. R. H. Miles to act as adj. to left wing 1st N.I., during its separation from headquarters of regt.; date 3d March.

Lieut. P. O'Hanlon, 1st L.C., to do duty with 9th L.C., at Neemuch.

Lieut. J. F. Bradford, 1st L.C., removed from app. of interp. and qu. mast. of that regt.

March 14.—Assist. Surg. S. Winbolt, after delivering over detachment of convalescents to depot at Landour, to join hospital of H.M. 31st Foot at Kurnaul, with which he is appointed to do duty.

March 15 to 17.—The following division and other orders confirmed:—Assist. Surg. T. Scott to afford medical aid to 9th regt. N.I. at Lucknow, during indisposition of Assist. Surg. J. Burgoyne; date Cawnpore 24th Jan. 1832.—Ena. P. Nicholson, 28th N.I., to do duty with Ramghur local battalion; date 28th Jan.—Lieut. J. Abbot to act as adj. to 1st bat. artill.; date 26th Feb.—Lieut. J. Saunders, interp. and qu. mast. 50th N.I., to act as detachment staff to troops assembled for service at Chotah Nagpore, as a temporary arrangement; date 4th March.

Surg. B. W. Macleod removed from 8th N.I.

March 18.—The following division order confirmed:—Assist. Surg. H. H. Goodve to do duty with 50th N.I.; date 29th Feb.

Mr. R. H. Sale, cadet of infantry, at his own request, to do duty with H.M. 13th L.I. at Agra.

Fort William, April 9.—Capt. James Nicolson, 4th N.I., at his own request, transferred to invalid establishment.

Veterinary Surg. William Lindsay re-appointed, from 1st March, to stud department.

Head-Quarters, March 20.—The following division and regimental orders confirmed:—Assist. Surg. W. E. Watson to assume medical charge of 12th N.I. at Lucknow, during absence, on leave, of Surg. J. Eckford; date 12th March.—Lieut. J. Bell to act as adj. to left wing of 71st N.I., during its operation from head-quarters of regt.; date 14th March.

Lieut. G. Reid, acting interp. and qu. mast. to 1d L.C., permitted, at his own request, to rejoin at L.C.

Assist. Surg. J. Blackwood to join 50th N.I., to which he stands appointed, at the expiration of his present leave.

March 21.—Ena. A. Ramsay, 34th N.I., to do duty with 30th regt. at Almorah.

March 22.—The following order confirmed:—Lieut. F. Trimmer, 50th N.I., to act as adj. to detachment at Choorah; date 5th March.

The following removals and postings made in regt. of Artillery:—Major J. Scott (new prom.) to 3d bat.; Capt. G. Twemlow, from 9d comp. 3d at. to 6th comp. 6th bat.; Capt. T. Nicholl (new rom.) to 2d comp. 3d bat.; Lieut. H. Timings, from 2d tr. 2d brig. to 4th tr. 3d brig. horse artillery.

March 24 to 29.—The following order confirmed:—Lieut. W. B. Holmes to act as adj. to 12th N.I.,

during absence, on leave, of Lieut. and Adj. Ludlow; date 15th March.

Major G. E. Gowan app. to Neemuch division of artillery.

Assist. Surg. R. Foley, to take medical charge of detachment of sappers and miners employed on river Jumna.

Cornet E. K. Money to act as interp. and qu. mast. to 2d L.C.; date of order 19th March 1832.

Fort William, April 16.—4th N.I. Lieut. A. R. Macdonald to be capt. of a comp., from 9th April 1832, v. J. Nicolson transf. to invalid. estab.—Supernum. Lieut. N. Vicary brought on effective strength of regt.

33d N.I. Ena. Phillip Mainwaring to be lieut., from 8th April 1832, v. H. M. Campbell dec.

The undermentioned cadets of infantry, who have been more than two years in India, to be acting ensigns, to enable them to draw the allowances authorized by Hon. the Court of Directors:—Mr. A. N. M. MacGregor, Mr. R. G. George, Mr. C. J. Harrison.

48th N.I. Supernum. Lieut. Godfrey Greene brought on effective strength of regt., from 15th April 1832, v. E. Macpherson dec.

Assist. Surg. George Craigie, M.D., transf. from Aizghur to medical duties of civil station of Midnapore.

Assist. Surg. John Jackson to perform medical duties of civil station of Howrah, during absence of Dr. Stewart on sick leave.

April 17.—Major G. H. Hutchins, 30th N.I., permitted to retire from service of Hon. Company, on pension of his rank, from 17th April.

Head-Quarters, April 3.—Capt. R. W. Wilson, 65th N.I., to do duty with 47th regt. at Mirzapore, until 1st Nov.

5th N.I. Lieut. Francis Winter to be interp. and qu. mast., v. Talbot prom.

Lieut. T. Hutton, 37th, to do duty with 74th N.I. at Mirzapore, until 1st Nov.

Capt. B. P. Browne, H.M. 11th Dragoons, to do duty at Landour depot, from 1st April.

April 4.—Lieut. F. A. Miles to act as interp. and qu. mast. to 7th bat. artillery, v. Lieut. Jarvis on leave to sea; date of order 13th March.

Lieut. C. Baseley, 51st regt., to do duty with 60th N.I. at Cawnpore, until 15th Oct. 1832.

Lieut. and Brev. Capt. J. T. Somerville, 51st regt., to do duty with 52d N.I. at Meerut, until 1st Oct.

April 5.—1st L.C. Lieut. Geo. Reid to be interp. and qu. mast., v. Bradford.

2d L.C. Cornet E. K. Money to be interp. and qu. mast.

The following regimental orders confirmed:—Ena. C. G. Landon to act as adj. to left wing 8th N.I., during its separation from head-quarters of regt.; date 28th March.—Lieut. W. L. L. Scott to act as interp. and qu. mast. to 1st L.C., v. Bradford removed; date 23th March.

Fort William, May 7.—47th N.I. Ena. J. G. B. Paton to be lieut., from 28th Feb. 1832, v. Lieut. the Hon. J. O. Murray resigned.

May 8.—Major W. S. Beaton, deputy adj. gen., to be adjutant general of army, with official rank of lieut. colonel, v. Fagan proceeded to Europe on furlough; date 28th Jan. 1832.

Capt. W. Passmore, 1st assist. adj. gen., to be deputy adjutant general of army, with official rank of major, v. Beaton; date ditto.

Capt. P. Craigie, assist. adj. gen. of Meerut division, to be 1st assistant adjutant general of army, v. Passmore.

Capt. G. D. Stoddard, deputy assist. adj. gen. of presidency division, to be 2d assistant adjutant general of army, v. Turner, app. deputy paymaster at Muttra.

Head-Quarters, April 24.—The following orders confirmed:—Assist. Surg. G. C. Rankin to do duty with 38th N.I., at Midnapore; date 1st April.—Lieut. W. McD. Hopper, 57th, to do duty,

until 1st Nov. 1832, with 24th N.I.; date 24th April.

Asst. Surg. J. Magrath to afford medical aid, during hot season, to officers, civil and military, and their families, residing at Mussorie for benefit of their health.

Veterinary Surg. W. Lindsay posted to 7th L.C. at Mhow.

Fort William, May 14.—30th N.I. Lieut. Alfred Jackson to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. R. S. Ewart to be lieut., from 24th April 1832, in suc. to W. H. Leacock dec.—Supernum. Ens. John Lip-trott brought on effective strength of regt.

32d N.I. Supernum. Lieut. J. F. Middleton brought on effective strength of regt. from 30th April 1832, v. A. L. Willis dec.

Capt. J. E. Watson, 59th N.I., at his own request, transferred to invalid establishment.

Asst. Surg. J. J. Boswell app. to medical duties of civil station of Azimghur, v. Craigie transf. to Midnapore.

Head-Quarters, April 29 and 30.—The following regimental and other orders confirmed:—Ens. P. Mainwaring to officiate as interp. and qu. mast. to 33d N.I. during absence, on medical cert., of Acting Interp. and Qu. Mast. Campbell; date 1st April.—Cadet F. B. Bosquet to do duty with 54th N.I. at Benares; date 10th April.—Cadet T. J. Gardiner to do duty with European regt. at Dinapore until further orders; date 9th April.

May 2.—The following division and other orders confirmed:—Lieut. J. F. Hatchell to act as adj. to 69th N.I.; v. Smith, on leave of absence; date 20th April.—Lieut. F. C. Minchin to act as interp. and qu. mast. to 67th N.I., during Lieut. Thomson's absence on leave; date 15th April.

The following Benares division orders of April 12th confirmed:—Surg. T. C. Brown, 74th N.I., to officiate as superintend. surg. to circle, from 8th March, during Mr. Sawyer's absence on leave.—Asst. Surg. T. E. Dempster to take medical charge of 7th N.I., and detail of Goulmdauze at Goruck-pore during Surg. Woodburn's absence on leave.—Asst. Surg. A. Crighton to take medical charge of artillery at Benares, v. Dempster; and Asst. Surg. H. A. Bruce to afford medical aid to 74th N.I., during Dr. Brown's employment as officiating superintend. surgeon.

Capt. J. L. Jones, 5th, to do duty with 26th N.I., until 10th Oct. 1832.

May 3.—Nusseree Bat. Lieut. J. K. McCausland, adj. to Nusseree bat., to be 2d in command, v. Nicolson transf. to invalid establishment.—Lieut. C. O'Brien, 1st N.I., to act as adj., as a temporary arrangement, v. McCausland.

26th N.I. Lieut. J. L. Taylor to be adj., v. Lynch proceeded on furlough.

Fort William, May 21.—Infantry. Major Thos. C. Watson to be lieut. col., from 3d May 1832, v. J. L. Gale dec.

Left Wing Europ. Regt. Capt. W. Burroughs to be major; Lieut. J. P. Ripley to be capt. of a comp.; and Ens. T. A. K. McGregor to be lieut., from 3d May 1832, in suc. to T. C. Watson prom.—Supernum. Ens. B. Kendall brought on effective strength of regt.

50th N.I. Lieut. Patrick Grant to be capt. of a company; and Ens. Wm. Blackwood to be lieut., from 14th May 1832, in suc. to J. E. Watson transf. to invalid estab.—Supernum. Ens. Arthur Forbes brought on effective strength of regt.

Regt. of Artillery. Supernum. 1st-Lieut. Edw. Sunderland brought on effective strength of regt., v. C. R. Whinfield resigned, 13th Sept. 1832.

66th N.I. Supernum. Lieut. T. C. Barrett brought on effective strength of regt., v. R. Boyd resigned, 11th April 1832.

Lieut. Alfred Arabin, 7th N.I., to be a major of brigade, to complete estab., v. Bennett dec.

Mr. D. A. Campbell, admitted on establishment as a cadet of infantry.

Asst. Surg. A. C. Duncan to have medical charge of Governor General's body guard, from 14th April, during absence of Asst. Surg. Mc Anally, v. Rogers.

Head-Quarters, May 4.—Capt. J. S. H. Weston, deputy judge advocate general, posted to Meerut division.

Capt. C. Rogers, deputy judge advocate general, appointed to Saugor division.

5th Regt. L.C. Lieut. N. D. Barton to be interp. and qu. mast., v. Coventry resigned that appointment.

Lieut. G. Borradaile, 68th, and Lieut. E. P. Bryant, 49th N.I., permitted to exchange corps.

Ens. H. L. Bigge, at his own request, removed from 14th and posted to 60th N.I.

May 7.—Lieut. Interp. and Qu. Mast. J. Saunders, 50th N.I., to officiate as district staff to troops in Chota Nagpore; date of order 22d April.

Capt. C. H. Wintour, 53d, to remain at Barrack-pore and do duty with 51st N.I. until 1st Oct. 1832.

Fort William, May 26.—Infantry. Major John Holbrow to be lieut. col., v. H. E. G. Cooper dec., with rank from 3d May 1832; v. J. L. Gale dec.

4th N.I. Cadet Samuel Speak to be major, and Lieut. Henry Doveton to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. G. H. P. Becher to be lieut., from 3d May 1832, in suc. to J. Holbrow prom.—Supernum. Ens. T. F. Patterson brought on effective strength of regt.

38th N.I. Ens. Wm. Young to be lieut., from 21st Dec. 1831, v. J. Blencowe dec.

74th N.I. Supernum. Lieut. W. T. Briggs brought on effective strength of regt., v. J. Beresford retired, 22d July 1831.

Asst. Surg. A. R. Jackson, M.D., to be surgeon, from 14th Nov. 1831, v. E. Muston retired.

Asst. Surg. Alex. Davidson, M.D., to be surgeon, v. W. Russell retired, with rank from 27th Nov. 1831, v. C. S. Heynes dec.

Messrs. T. C. Richardson and Jas. Murray admitted on estab. as cadets of infantry.

The following exchange of appointments sanctioned:—Asst. Surg. C. J. Berwick, M.D., to medical duties of Jungpore residency, v. Dr. Donaldson; and Asst. Surg. H. Donaldson, M.D., to medical duties of civil station of Burdwan, v. Dr. Berwick.

Asst. Surg. H. H. Goodeve, M.D., to officiate as civil assist. surg. at Rmnpore, during absence of Asst. Surg. J. Jackson, app. temporarily to station of Howrah.

Head-Quarters, May 10.—Ens. W. W. Davidson to act as adj. to 32d N.I., v. Lieut. and Acting Adj. Mitchell; date 3d May.

Lieut. Col. A. Lockett, removed from 69th N.I. to right wing of European regiment.

Lieut. Col. T. Fiddes (new prom.) posted to 49th N.I.

May 11.—Asst. Surg. Walker, 1st, to do duty, until further orders, with 9th N.I.

May 12.—The following orders confirmed:—Cadet G. Elliot, of infantry, to do duty with 64th N.I. at Dinapore; date 27th April.—Lieut. R. L. Burnett, 54th N.I., to act as adj. to detachment under command of Capt. Maltby; date 26th April.—Lieut. F. G. Beek to act as adj. to left wing of 13th regt. N.I.; date 18th March.

Surg. Angus Hall removed from 51st to 6th N.I.; J. J. Patterson from 6th to 72d N.I.; and B. W. Macleod, from 72d to 71st N.I.

Asst. Surg. G. E. Christopher app. to 2d L.C.

Fort William, June 4.—Artillery Regt. Capt. Charles Graham to be major, and 1st-Lieut. and Brev. Capt. Gervase Penington to be capt., from 19th May 1832, in suc. to C. H. Campbell dec.—Supernum. 1st-Lieut. E. P. Master brought on effective strength of regt.

Asst. Surg. J. S. Toke to be surg., from 27th May 1832, v. J. M. Macra dec.

Head-Quarters, May 16.—Lieut. J. H. Hampton to act as adj. to left wing 50th N.I. during its separation from head-quarters.

Surg. G. Waddell, M.D. (new prom.), posted to 60th N.I.

Asst. Surg. A. Drummond to officiate as assist.

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garrison surgeon at Allahabad, during absence of Asst. Surg. R. Washburn.

Asst. Surg. A. Crighton posted to 2th L.C.

May 17.—Lieut. W. H. Nicoletts to act as adj. to a detachment of 20th N.I. proceeding on escort duty; date of order 10th May.

May 18.—Kemaon Local Bat. Lieut. C. Campbell, 43d N.I., to be adj., v. Tytler.

Ens. W. Carnegie, 50th N.I., to act as adj. to Kemaon local bat., as a temporary arrangement; date of order 1st May.

May 21 and 23.—The following orders confirmed:—Lieut. and Brev. Capt. G. Pennington, 3d brig. horse artillery, to officiate as assist. adj. gen. to Meerut division, v. Capt. Craigie, directed to proceed to head-quarters; date 18th May.—Cornet G. R. Siddons, acting interp. and qu. mast. 10th L.C., to officiate as station staff at Kurnaul, v. Lieut. Spottiswoode resigned that situation; date 13th May.

Lieut. E. A. Cumberlege, 73d, to do duty with 74th N.I., from 1st May to 30th Oct. 1832.

Returned to duty, from Europe.—May 21. Capt. A. C. Beatson, 2d N.I.—Lieut. F. Hewitt, 23d N.I.

EXAMINATION OF OFFICERS.

Head-Quarters, April 25, 1832.—Ens. G. F. Whitelocke, of the 13th regt. N.I., having passed the examination in the native languages by the public examiners of the College of Fort William, prescribed by G.O. of the 17th Feb. 1823, is exempted from future examination.

May 5.—Ens. H. Palmer, 48th regt. N.I., is exempt from further examination in the Persian and Hindoostanee languages, having been declared by the College examiners fully qualified to perform the duties of interpreter to a native corps.

FURLONGHS.

To Europe.—April 2. Lieut. John Macdonald, 61st N.I., sub-assist. com. gen., for health.—Lieut. James Woods, 32d N.I., for health.—9. Lieut. R. Beavan, 31st N.I., for health (instead of to Straits of Malacca, as granted in Oct. 1831).—Asst. Surg. Thos. Forrest, for health.—May 15. Cadet Jeffery Elliot, of inf., for health.—24. Ens. Wm. Hore, 18th N.I., for health.—25. Ens. John Bunce, 48th N.I., for health.

To New South Wales.—April 9. 1st-Lieut. F. Dashwood, regt. of artill., for two years, for health.

To Isle of France.—April 16. Asst. Surg. D. Stewart, attached to civil station of Howrah, for twelve months, for health (also to Cape of Good Hope).

To Cape of Good Hope.—April 6. Lieut. Geo. Turner, 38th N.I., for two years, for health.—May 24. Ens. F. B. Wardroper, 6th N.I., for eighteen months, for health, via Isle of France.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals in the Hooghley.

April 7. Wade (Am.), Pratt, from New York.—17. William Wilson, Miller, from Mauritius and Madras.—21. Arab, Baird, from Glasgow and Cape; and 1st, Hoodless, from Liverpool.—24. Drogan, Mackenzie, from Madras.—26. Swallow, Adam, from Madras.—27. Carnatic, Cooke, from Seychelles and Rangoon.—28. Arabian, Boulton, from Bristol.—May 1. Samuel Brown, Harding, from Liverpool.—5. John Adam, Butler, put back from sea, having experienced a severe hurricane in lat. 12° S., long. 87° E.—9. Lady Kenway, Moncrieff, from London and Madras.—15. Bengal Merchant, Campbell, from London and Madras.—18. H.C.S. Marycuen, Lindsay, from London and Madras; Crown, Cowman, from Liverpool; and Sir John Rae Reid, Haig, from Liverpool and Madras.—19. Brunswick, Palmer, from Liverpool.—23. Buffon (Fr.), Fassement, from Bordeaux and Madras.—June 1. H. M. S. Jungerne, Blackwood, from Madras; Princess Victoria, Hart, from London; and Bonne Harmonie (Fr.), Villeroie, from Marseilles and Gibraltar.—2. Gazette, Hodson, from Liverpool, Cape, and Madras.—7. H.C.S. Asia, Bathie, from London.

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and Madras.—9. H.C.S. Dundra, Hamilton, from London and Madras; and H. M. S. Melville, Hart, from England, Cape, Gylon, and Madras (having on board Vice-Admiral Sir John Gore).—10. Joseph Winter, Pearce, from Liverpool.—11. H. C. S. William Fairlie, Blair, from London and Madras.—14. Jouna Laura (Fr.), Audibert, from Bourbon.—15. H.C.S. Charles Grant, Manderson, from London and Madras.

Departures from Calcutta.

April 23. Apthorp (Am.), Marshall, for Boston.—24. Caledonia, Symers, for Penang, Singapore, and Malacca; and Sherburne, Burton, for London.—25. Virginia, Hullock, for Bombay; and United States (Am.), Foster, for Boston.—26. Livingston, Cowley, for Liverpool.—May 5. Phoenix, Mahon, for London.—6. Brougham, Viles, for Mauritius.—9. Swallow, Adam, for Bourbon.—11. Cavendish Bentinck, Humphreys, for Mauritius.—12. Drogan, Mackenzie, for Madras and Mauritius, and La Lucie (Fr.), Garligon, for Bourbon.—13. Narvarino, Greaves, for Bombay.—16. Severn, Brathwaite, for London.—17. 11. N.S. Challenger, Freemantle, for Madras.—20. Roberts, Wake, for Mauritius.—22. 1st, Hoodless, for Liverpool; and Wade (Am.), Pratt, for New York (put back from sea leaky on 10th June).—27. Hercules (Am.), Rich, for Boston.—June 1. Samuel Brown, Harding, for Liverpool.—10. Nancy (Fr.), Guezennec, for Bordeaux; and Spartan, Sanders, for Liverpool.—12. Arab, Baird, for Glasgow; Arabian, Boulton, for Bristol; and Crown, Cowman, for Liverpool.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

March 23. At Saugor, the lady of Lieut. De Fountain, 56th N.I., of a daughter.
— At Cawnpore, Mrs. B. Simon, of a son.
26. At Sultanpore, Oude, the lady of Lieut. Lumsdaine, 66th N.I., of a daughter.
— At Calcutta, Mrs. H. M. Turnbull, of a son.
29. At Dacca, the Lady of Major Wallace, of a daughter.
30. At Calcutta, Mrs. J. Harris, of a daughter.
— At Moradabad, Mrs. C. J. Burrows, of a daughter.
31. At Calcutta, the lady of Capt. Wotton, H. M. 44th regt., of a daughter.
April 1. At Hurrpaul, the lady of Henry Brownlow, Esq., civil service, of a daughter.
5. Mrs. J. B. Cornelius, of a daughter.
6. At Cherra Poonjee, the lady of Major Thos. C. Watson, of a son.
7. At Durruntollah, Mrs. G. Smith of a son and heir.
9. At Calcutta, Mrs. Duhan, of a daughter.
10. At Juanpore, the lady of G. M. Bird, Esq., civil service, of a son.
15. At Calcutta, Mrs. Chas. Gardiner, of a son.
16. At Meerut, the lady of Lieut. William Martin, 52d N.I., of a son.
19. At Calcutta, Mrs. J. Carter, of a daughter.
20. At Calcutta, Mrs. J. Wetherill, of a son.
— At Calcutta, Mrs. R. B. Richardson, of a daughter.
— At Calcutta, Mrs. Edw. Mayer, of a son.
21. At Neemuch, the lady of Capt. Blundell, 51st N.I., of a son.
— At Calcutta, the lady of W. Bartlett, Esq., late of the Bengal N.I., of a son and heir.
— At Lucknow, Mrs. John Owen, of a son.
24. At Calcutta, Mrs. Thomas E. Mullins, of a daughter.
— At Calcutta, Mrs. W. Walter, of a son.
— In Entally, Mrs. E. S. Bowler, of a daughter.
25. At Calcutta, Mrs. W. H. Cope, of a son.
27. At Calcutta, the lady of John Campbell Dick, Esq., civil service, of a daughter.
28. At Kishnagur, the lady of G. W. Batty, Esq., civil service, of a son.
30. At Cawnpore, the lady of Alex. Chalmers, Esq., M.D., of a son.
May 1. At Calcutta, the lady of George Gregory, Esq., of a son.
— At Calcutta, Mrs. S. McMillan, of a daughter.
3. At Dinapore, Mrs. W. Kidd, of a son.
4. At Simla, the lady of the Rev. H. S. Fisher, of a son.

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5. At Dinapore, the lady of Surgeon James Johnstone, M.D., of a daughter.
 6. At Barrackpore, the lady of Capt. Vincent, 8th N.I., of a son.
 12. At Cossipore, the lady of Capt. G. Hutchinson, engineers, of a daughter.
 13. At Calcutta, Mrs. Anth. Gonsalves, of a son.
 14. At Calcutta, the lady of J. Muller, Esq., of the mint, of a daughter.
 15. At Dinapore, the lady of Capt. Fred. Angelo, D.J.A.G., of a son.
 — At Berhampore, Mrs. Charles Rose, of Bogwangolah, of a daughter.
 16. At Hatowry, Tirhoot, Mrs. John Henderson, of a daughter.
 17. At Calcutta, Mrs. Bowers, of a daughter.
 19. At sea, on board the H.C. surveying vessel *Flora*, the lady of Lieut. R. Lloyd, L.N., of a daughter.
 — At Almora, the lady of Lieut. Glasford, engineers, of a son.
 20. At Ghazepore, the lady of Capt. G. Thomson, engineers, of a daughter.
 — At Patna, the lady of W. R. Jennings, Esq., of a son.
 21. At Kidderpore, the lady of the late Capt. Woodly, of a son.
 22. At Entally, Mrs. J. Landeman, of a daughter.
 — At Calcutta, Mrs. John Moore, of a son.
 24. At Calcutta, Mrs. E. Davies, of a son.
 — At Calcutta, Mrs. Robert Myers, of a son.
 25. At Calcutta, Mrs. G. E. Pyne, of a son.
 26. At Calcutta, the lady of A. Garden, Esq., presidency surgeon, of a son.
 — At Monghyr, the lady of J. H. Savi, Esq., of a daughter.
 27. At Cooley Bazar, Mrs. J. Hanlon, of a son.
 29. At Chowringhee, the lady of Capt. Hawkins, Bengal Army, of a son.
 31. At Simla, the lady of Lieut. G. St. P. Lawrence, 2d L.C., of a son.
 June 2. At Chuprah, Mrs. James Boubear, of a daughter.
 5. At Pauchilla Factory, the lady of Thos. Savi, Esq., of a son.
 6. At Serampore, Mrs. M. Wynne, of a son.
 9. At Calcutta, Mrs. Forshaw, of a daughter.
 12. At Calcutta, the lady of Wm. Graham, Esq., M.D., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

March 29. At Calcutta, W. C. Dunn, Esq., to Rosalind, relict of the late E. Hughes, Esq.
 30. At Dinapore, J. Bolland, Esq., junior, to Miss Adelaide Nugent.
 April 7. At Calcutta, Mr. Thomas Cooper, to Miss Mary Murray.
 14. At Calcutta, Lieut. J. C. Rouse, H.M. 2d Buffs, to Eliza Sophia, eldest daughter of R. Leslie, Esq., of the Court of Requests.
 25. At Calcutta, Charles Henry Wintour, captain 53d regt. N.I., to Miss Caroline Nisbet Vernon Trower.
 — At Calcutta, T. Hyde Gardiner, Esq., to Mrs. Jane Elizabeth Wood.
 May 1. At Dinapore, Mr. James Hosmer, of Dinapore, to Miss Sarah Wattell.
 2. At Calcutta, Mr. Christopher Robinson, to Miss Elizabeth Hutteman.
 5. At Delhi, Capt. Wm. Ramsey, major of brigade, to Miss Susan Hay Crichton.
 — At Calcutta, Mr. J. S. Brooks, to Mary, widow of the late Mr. Charles James Fox.
 6. At Calcutta, Mr. Jos. Elliott, to Mrs. M. Myers.
 11. At Dinapore, Mr. William Harvey, to Harriet Sophia, daughter of the late Lieut. Thomas Mawe, of H.M. 17th foot.
 21. At Calcutta, Mr. James Peter Robertson, to Miss Elizabeth Tierney.
 31. At Calcutta, Mr. John Preston Elze, of the H.C.'s marine, to Miss Eliza Danvers Andrews.
 June 4. At Cawnpore, George Crofton, Esq., H.M. 16th Lancers, to Matilda Mary, daughter of William Ramsey White, Esq., surgeon of the same regiment.
 — At Dacca, Lieut. Henry H. Cornish, artillery, to Mary, eldest daughter of Sir William Dick, Bart.
 9. At Calcutta, Mr. Alex. Aikwell, to Caroline, youngest daughter of the late Thomas Breton, Esq., of Calcutta.

DEATHS.

March 15. At Agra, Mr. Wm. Forth, of Mysore, aged 29.
 17. At Purneah, Mrs. T. Mackenzie, aged 53.
 23. In the district of Nuddlah, Mrs. Jane Mary Lavalette, aged 65.
 26. At Calcutta, Mr. Jonas Vaughan, master H.C. marine, aged 30.
 30. At Chandernagore, Mons. A. B. Cornet, registrar and notary of that settlement, aged 30.
 — At Howrah, Mr. Wm. Thomas, aged 16.
 31. At Calcutta, Mr. Anthony Rodriguez, assistant in the General Post Office, aged 37.
 April 5. At Calcutta, of the small pox, Mr. Grenier Baptist, in his 25th year.
 6. At Calcutta, Mrs. J. Abraham, aged 27.
 7. At Calcutta, Mrs. Eliza Kleyn, aged 20.
 9. At Dergah, Dinapore, Mrs. Kelso, aged 21.
 11. At Chowringhee, Thomas Douglas, Esq., aged 34.
 12. At Calcutta, Mrs. Wm. Barnett, aged 24.
 15. At Barrackpore, Lieut. E. C. Macpherson, 48th N.I., second son of the late Col. Macpherson, of Cluny.
 16. At Neemuch, Ann, relict of the late Gilbert Pasley, Esq., barrister-at-law, aged 54.
 — At Jessore, Mr. Chas. Freeman, late an acting lieut. H.C. surveying service, aged 28.
 — At Chowringhee, Jas. Fraser, Esq., aged 80.
 — At Patna, Mr. W. Haycock, late in the service of the Rajah of Bettwa, aged 20.
 17. At Calcutta, Mr. George Eves, aged 41.
 21. At Portauburgh, Miss Ann Henrietta Fraser, of Fairfield, North Britain. On the 23d April her remains were interred at Sultanpore Oude, on the very day which had been fixed for her marriage.
 — At the village of Bustanpoor, at the entrance of the Jellinghee, Ena. Lawrence Ross, of the 68th regt. N.I., aged 24.
 25. At Calcutta, of the small-pox, Mr. Edward Coles, of the firm of Coles and Co., bankers.
 30. At Calcutta, of a fever, Lieut. Alfred Leonard Willis, 32d regt. N.I., aged 26.
 May 1. At Simla, of dropsy in the chest, Lieut. Col. J. L. Gale, commanding the 37th regt. N.I.
 2. At Calcutta, Mrs. Sarah Davenport, aged 56.
 3. At Barrackpore, Sarah, wife of Capt. Vernon, 33d regt. N.I., aged 28.
 — At Agra, Mr. John Kirkpatrick Porter, head-assistant in the Commissioner's Office, aged 43.
 4. At Cawnpore, the Nawab Mutimud ud Dowlah, ex-minister of Oude.
 — At Calcutta, Archibald Duff, Esq., attorney at law, aged 67.
 6. In the Governor-general's camp at Simla, of the small-pox, in his 24th year, Lieut. James Grant, of the 5th regt. Madras L.C.
 9. At Calcutta, Miss Elizabeth Byers, aged 20.
 10. At Calcutta, Wm. Denman, Esq., attorney at law, aged 38.
 — At Calcutta, Mrs. Thos. Bowler, aged 41.
 12. At Meerut, Georgiana Martha, wife of Mr. J. Mackinnon, schoolmaster, aged 20.
 — At Calcutta, Mr. M. Rebeiro, assistant in the judicial department, aged 37.
 14. At Calcutta, Robert Archibald, Esq., accountant in the Hon. Company's Mint, aged 28.
 16. Drowned, at Ranganutty, in attempting to cross a nullah while hog-hunting, Cadet James Wm. MacBarnet, of the Bengal Native Infantry, aged 18.
 — At Calcutta, after child-birth, Mary Ann, wife of Mr. W. Farra, in her 22d year.
 18. At Diamond Harbour, Capt. Mahon, late commander of the bark *Phoenix*, aged 50.
 19. At Futtighur, after an illness of a few hours only, Major Chas. Hay Campbell, of the Bengal artillery, agent for the supply of gun-carriages at the Bengal presidency.
 20. At Buxar, Mr. Frederick Goldsmith, pensioner H.C. military service, aged 70.
 21. At Calcutta, Mrs. Ann Wilson, wife of Thos. Wilson, Esq.
 24. At Serampore, of small-pox, Joseph Mathew, eldest son of Mr. John Mendies, aged 19.
 27. At Calcutta, Mrs. Sarah Caswell, wife of the late Mr. James Caswell, aged 60.
 28. At Calcutta, Charles, youngest son of the late Capt. John Clements, aged 23.
 30. At Calcutta, Catherine Ann, wife of Mr. Robert Myers, aged 21.
 — At Calcutta, Helen, relict of the late Lieut. D. Campbell, of H.M. 16th Foot, aged 27.
 — At Futtighur, Mr. Wm. T. Jennings, of the Judge and Magistrate's Office, aged 30.

June 5. At Calcutta, Elizabeth, daughter of the late Mr. Wm. Heather, H.C. marine.
 7. At Dacca, Mr. Peter Brilliard, aged 64.
 8. At Calcutta, Major J. N. Jackson, C.B., assistant quarter-master general of the army at the presidency, aged 43.
 9. At Calcutta, Capt. W. B. Bathurst, aged 35.
 — At Calcutta, Mr. J. D'Bruyn, aged 26.
 11. At Calcutta, Mr. G. P. Mullins, aged 18.
 In November last, on board the *Albion*, on his passage to the Cape of Good Hope, Charles Cary, Esq., commercial resident, at Surda.

Madras.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

STAFF ALLOWANCES.

Fort St. George, May 4, 1832.—The G.O. by Government of the 29th of June 1830 precribes the allowances to be drawn by officers nominated to act in staff situations, during the absence of permanent incumbents on leave or sick certificate.

In accordance with the spirit of that Regulation, the Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to resolve that subordinate officers in departments, who may be specially appointed by Government to act in superior grades during the temporary absence of their superiors on duty, shall be limited to half of their own staff salary, with a moiety of the allowances of the situation in which they may officiate; and that when it may be necessary to bring an extra officer into a department, he shall receive a moiety of the fixed salary of the situation to which he may be appointed: the extra expense to the Government being restricted in such cases to half the staff salary of the absentee.

MEMBER OF COUNCIL.

Fort St. George, May 11, 1832.—James Archibald Casamajor, Esq., having been appointed by the Right Hon. the Governor in Council an occasional member of council, under the provisions of the Act 33 Geo. III. cap. 51, was sworn in and took his seat, this forenoon, under a salute of fifteen guns.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

April 27. G. E. Russell, Esq., to officiate as resident at court of his highness the rajah of Mysore, during employment of J. A. Casamajor, Esq., on other duty.

May 11. G. J. Casamajor, Esq., to be 2d judge of Provincial Court of Appeal and Circuit for the northern division.

Hugh Montgomerie, Esq., to be judge and criminal judge of Nellore.

A. Mellor, Esq., to be sub-collector and joint magistrate of Tinnevely.

T. A. Anstruther, Esq., to be head assistant to principal collector and magistrate of Madura.

J. A. Casamajor, Esq., to officiate as president of Board Revenue and Marine Board.

15. J. B. Fraser, Esq., to act as deputy Telugoo translator to Government.

18. T. L. Blane, Esq., to be additional sub-collector and joint magistrate of Tanjore.

24. J. H. Cochrane, Esq., to be head assistant to principal collector and magistrate of northern division of Arcot.

The undermentioned gentlemen have been admitted as writers on this establishment:

Mackenzie Murray, Esq., from 28th April 1832.
 — S. D. Birch, Esq., from 20th May 1832.—W. M. Molle, Esq., from 3d June 1832.

ECCLESIASTICAL APPOINTMENT.

May 15. The Rev. Wm. H. Stuart to be chaplain of Vepery district.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort St. George, May 1, 1832.—Col. H. G. A. Taylor to have a seat at Military Board until further orders.

Dynatry. Sen. Lieut. Col. Thomas Webster to be colonel, v. Kelly dec.; date of com. 15th Feb. 1832.—Sen. Major John Morgan, from 24th N.I., to be lieut. col., in suc. to Webster prom.; date of com. 15th Feb. 1832.

24th N.I. Sen. Capt. Wm. P. Cunningham to be major, Sen. Lieut. F. C. Scott to be capt., and Sen. Ens. J. R. Crose to be lieut., in suc. to Morgan prom.; date of coms. 15th Feb. 1832.

Acting Ens. S. S. Coffin to be ensign, from 19th April 1832, to complete establishment.

12th N.I. Lieut. Geo. Freese to take rank from 14th September 1831, v. Peel invalided.—Sen. Ens. W. G. Johnstone to be lieut., in suc. to Smith prom.; date of com. 3d Feb. 1832.—Acting Ens. M. B. Cooper to be ensign, from 12th April 1832, to complete establishment.

Assist. Surg. John Drevor permitted to enter on general duties of army.

Lieut. J. R. Sandford, 22d N.I., permitted to resign app. of qu. mast. and interp. to that corps.

Head-Quarters, April 18, 1832.—Surg. John Adam (late prom.) posted to 1st L.C., and Surg. James Dalmahoy (late prom.) to 37th N.I.

Assist. Surg. Colin Rogers removed from 1st to 5th L.C.; and Assist. Surg. J. Colquhoun posted to 1st L.C.

Assist. R. H. Manley removed from Poonamallee and app. to do duty with H.M. 62d Regt.

April 19.—Ens. Wm. F. Newby posted to right wing Madras Europ. regt., but will continue to do duty with 15th regt. till 1st Dec. 1832.

Ens. C. F. Kirby removed from doing duty with 36th, and posted to 14th N.I.

Fort St. George, May 4.—Messrs. David Young and J. C. Campbell admitted on estab. assist. surgeons, and app. to do duty under garrison surgeon of Fort St. George.

May 8.—Ens. C. W. Hodson, 16th N.I., to be adj. to that corps, v. Gledstanes, prom.

Lieuts. H. Briggs and W. Ommanney, 2d L.C., at recommendation of Commander-in-chief, restored to appointments of adj. and qu. mast. respectively, from which they were removed by a G.O. of 14th Oct. 1831.

Mr. H. C. Armstrong admitted as a cadet for corps of engineers, and app. to act as 2d-lieut.

Head-Quarters, April 24.—The undermentioned order confirmed:—Cornet Marriott to act as adj. to 6th L.C., during absence of Cornet Wilder on sick cert.; date 20th March 1832.

April 26.—Cornet M. S. Ottley removed from doing duty with riding-school, and posted to 6th L.C. at Trichinopoly.

April 30.—Assist. Surg. W. Poole to do duty under senior surgeon at St. Thomas's Mount.

May 2.—The following removals and postings ordered:—*Light Cavalry*. Lieut. Col. John Col-

lette from 3d to 5th regt.; Lieut. Col. Stephen Martin from 5th to 3d do.—*Artillery.* Col. J. Limond from horse brigade to 2d bat.; Col. W. G. Pearce (late prom.) to horse brigade; Lieut. Col. W. Morison from 1st bat. to horse brigade; Lieut. Col. J. Ketchen (late prom.) to 1st bat.; Major A. L. Crawford (late prom.) to 4th bat.; Major A. L. Murray (late prom.) to 1st bat.; Capt. J. Hooker (late prom.) to 1st bat.; Capt. A. E. Byam (late prom.) to 4th bat.; Capt. C. Grant (late prom.) to 1st bat.—*Infantry.* Col. J. Webster (late prom.) to 23d L.I.; Lieut. Col. G. Hunter from 24th to 10th regt.; Lieut. Col. J. Morgan (late prom.) to 24th do.; Lieut. Col. J. Bell from 18th to 49th do.; Lieut. Col. J. Anderson (late prom.) to 16th do.

Ens. M. B. Cooper posted to 12th N.I., but will continue to do duty with 15th regt. till 1st Dec.

Ens. S. S. Coffin posted to 24th N.I., but will continue to do duty with 28th regt. till 1st Dec.

Lieut. D. Buchanan, 22d N.I., to act as interp. and qu. mast. to that corps, v. Sandford resigned.

Fort St. George, May 11.—Capt. H. J. C. Me-mardiere, 29th N.I., permitted to return to Europe and to retire from Company's service on half-pay of his rank.

Cadet of Cavalry J. J. Muddle on estab., and app. to act as cornet.—Cadet of Infantry John Tupper admitted on estab., and app. to act as ensign.

Capt. Wetherall and Browne, of H.M. 13th L. Drago., and 41st Foot, to have charge of invalids and time-expired men of his Majesty's service returning to England on ship *Orontes*.

Lieut. W. H. Clifford, 1st L.C., restored to service by order of Hon. the Court of Directors.

May 18.—4th N.I. Sen. Ens. Joseph Dods to be lieut., v. Miller dec.; date 16th May 1832.

Acting Ens. John Stewart to be ensign, from 16th May 1832, to complete establishment.

Mr. A. W. Macintyre admitted as a cadet for corps of artillery, and app. to act as 2d lieut.

Major Gen. Sir A. M'Dowell to resume his command of centre division of army.

May 22.—1st Lieut. S. Vardon, corps of engineers, to act as superintending engineer at Jaulnah during absence of Lieut. Peers.

Surg. A. Campbell, M.D., to be staff surgeon to troops on coast of Tenasserim, v. Anderson permitted to proceed to Europe.

5th L.C. Sen. Cornet G. B. B. Groube to be lieut., v. Babington dec.; date of com. 2d May 1832.

Lieut. A. W. Lawrence, 7th L.C., permitted to resign his app. of qu. mast. and interp. to that corps.

May 25.—Lieut. C. C. Cottrell, 8th L.C., transferred to invalid establishment at his own request.

May 26.—Supernum. Lieut. J. L. P. Trapaud admitted on effective strength of 33d N.I. to complete its estab., in suc. to Lieut. Jas. Black, dec.

Head-Quarters, May 9.—Acting 2d Lieut. H. C. Armstrong, of engineers, posted to corps of sappers and miners.

May 12.—The undermentioned order confirmed.—Lieut. Davidson to act as qu. mast. and interp. to 31st L.I. during absence of Lieut. Key; date 15th Oct. 1831.

May 14.—The undermentioned acting cornet and ensign app. to do duty, viz. Acting Cornet J. J. Muddle with riding-school at Bangalore; Acting Ens. John Tupper with 30th N.I.

May 15.—Ens. W. M. Wahab, 44th N.I., to do duty with 34th L.I.

May 16.—Lieut. W. A. Orr, doing duty with 3d bat. artillery, brought on effective strength of horse artillery, v. Whistler removed to 3d bat.

May 19.—Acting 2d Lieut. A. W. Macintyre, of artillery, app. to do duty with 3d bat.

Lieut. Cross to act as qu. mast. and interp. to 36th N.I., during absence of Lieut. Clutterbuck on furlough; date of order 15th April 1832.

Asst. Surg. C. J. Smith removed from garrison hospital of Fort St. George, and app. to do duty with H.M. 13th Light Drago.

Fort St. George, June 1.—31st N.I. Major Jo-

siah Stewart to be lieut. col. from 15th Feb. 1832, in suc. to Webster prom.—(Capt. T. G. Newall to be major, and Lieut. John Yeldwyn to be capt. from above date, in suc. to Stewart prom.—Supernum. Lieut. D. H. Considine admitted on effective strength of regt., to complete its establishment.

Lieut. H. B. Blogg, 7th L.C., to be qu. mast. and interp. to that corps, v. Lawrence resigned.

June 5.—Cadet of Cavalry Hon. H. Arbuthnot admitted on estab., and app. to act as cornet.

June 8.—Mr. Charles Jackson admitted on estab. as a veterinary surgeon.

2d L.C. Sen. Lieut. Henry Taylor to be capt., v. Phillimore retired; date of com. 10th Nov. 1831.

Supernum. Lieuts. Robert Taylor, of 2d L.C., and James Alexander, of 8th do., admitted on effective strength of their respective regts., to complete the establishment.

Head-Quarters, May 17.—The following order confirmed:—Capt. R. S. Seton, horse artillery, to take temporary command of artillery in Mysore, during absence of Major Paake on sick cert.; date 2d April 1832.

May 19.—Cornet T. Snell, 7th L.C., removed from riding-school, and directed to join his corps.

Ens. John Stewart removed from doing duty with 15th, and posted to 4th N.I. at Vellore.

May 23.—Acting Ens. John Tupper app. to do duty with 30th N.I., at Vellore.

Returned to duty, from Europe.—May 8. Capt. E. A. M'Curdy, 27th N.I.—11. Lieut. Thos. Back, 2d N.I.—18. Lieut. Arch. Chisholme, 30th N.I.—Ens. S. J. Carter, 42d N.I.—22. Ens. Geo. Carr, 10th N.I. (arrived at Bombay).—23. Lieut. Col. Fred. Bower, 3d L.I.—Lieut. H. W. Wood, 4th N.I.—June 8. Major A. M'Farlane, 16th N.I.—3. Lieut. H. Colbeck, 4th N.I.

EXAMINATION OF OFFICERS.

General Orders by the Commander-in-chief.

April 27.—Lieut. R. T. Edmonds, acting interpreter of H.M. 46th regt., having passed the prescribed examination in the Hindoostanee language, is deemed by the Commander-in-chief entitled to the reward authorized by the Hon. the Court of Directors.

May 3.—Lieut. John Joseph Losh, of the 9th regt. N.I., having passed a very creditable examination in the Tamil language, is deemed by the Commander-in-chief entitled to the reward authorized by the Hon. the Court of Directors.

May 17.—Lieut. J. Robertson, of the 9th, and Ens. W. Hake, of the 37th N.I., having passed creditable examinations in the Hindoostanee language, are deemed by the Commander-in-chief entitled to the reward authorized by the Hon. the Court of Directors.

FURLONGHS.

To Europe.—May 4. Capt. J. P. Woodward, 9th N.I., for health.—Ens. Thos. Fair, 3d L.I., for health.—6. Lieut. E. Cowie, 18th N.I.—Lieut. J. H. Seddon, 52d N.I.—11. Capt. C. G. Scott, 1st N.I., for one year, on urgent private affairs.—18. Capt. Thos. Rooke, 19th N.I.—25. Major H. Kyd, Madras Europ. Regt., for health.—Lieut. J. M. Macdonald, 1st L.C., for health.—June 1. Ens. H. F. Sanson, 42d N.I., for health.—8. Lieut. F. W. Hoffman, 16th N.I., for health.—2d Lieut. A. C. Peers, 3d bat. art., for health (his former leave of absence having been cancelled).

To Bombay.—April 24. Lieut. W. T. Peers, superintending engineer light field div. Hyderabad subd. force, for one month, on private affairs.

To Sen.—May 1. Ens. J. F. Vincent, 23d L.I., till 31st Oct. 1832, for health.—25. Ens. E. H. Short, 29th N.I., till 30th June 1832, for health.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

May 1. *Lady Kennaway*, Moncrieff, from London.—8. H.M.S. *Wolf*, Hamley, from Trincomallee, and *Gazelle*, Hodgson, from Liverpool

and Cape.—7. *Sir John Rae Reid*, Haig, from Liverpool.—10. H.C.S. *Macquene*, Lindsay, from London.—11. *Lady Macnaghten*, Falch, from Allepy.—13. *Neptune*, Cumberlege, from Mouline (with troops); and H.M.S. *Cruizer*, Parker, from Macao, Singapore, and Malacca.—14. *Warrior*, Stone, from Calcutta; *Elphinstone*, Short, from London; and *Bygon*, Passemont, from Bordeaux and Pondicherry.—15. *La Pactole*, Delarue, from Pondicherry.—23. H.M.S. *Alligator*, Lambert, from a cruise; and H.M.S. *Imogene*, Blackwood, from Trincomallee and Pondicherry.—24. H.C.S. *Asia*, Bathie, from London.—26. H.C.S. *Dunira*, Hamilton, from London.—28. *Margaret*, Lamberti, from Mauritius, &c., and *Sir Archibald Campbell*, Robertson, from Port Louis, &c.—29. H.M.S. *Comet*, Sandilands, from Trincomallee.—31. H.M.S. *Southampton*, Laws, from Trincomallee (bearing the flag of Rear Admiral Sir Edw. Owen).—June 1. H.M.S. *Melville*, Hart, from Trincomallee (bearing the flag of Vice Admiral Sir John Gore, the new Commander-in-chief).—2. *Royal William*, Arbuthnot, from London.—3. H.C.S. *William Fairlie*, Blair, from London.—5. *Claudine*, Heathmore, from London.—6. H.M.S. *Challenger*, Freemantle, from Diamond Harbour.—7. H.C.S. *Charles Grant*, Manderson, from London.

Departures.

May 2. *Lady Kennaway*, Moncrieff, for Calcutta.—5. *Bengal Merchant*, Campbell, for Calcutta.—4. H.M.S. *Magicienne*, Plumridge, for Penang and the Straits.—10. *Sir John Rae Reid*, Haig, for Calcutta.—12. H.C.S. *Macquene*, Lindsay, for Calcutta.—16. *Orontes*, Baker, for London.—17. *Bygon*, Passemont, for Calcutta.—23. *Warrior*, Stone, for London.—28. *Gazelle*, Hodgson, for Calcutta.—27. H.M.S. *Wolf*, Hamley, and H.M.S. *Imogene*, Blackwood, both on a cruise.—June 1. H.C.S. *Asia*, Bathie, for Calcutta.—2. H.C.S. *Dunira*, Hamilton, for Calcutta; and H.M.S. *Melville*, Hart, for ditto.—3. H.M.S. *Comet*, Sandilands, for England; and *La Pactole*, Delarue, for Bordeaux.—6. H.C.S. *William Fairlie*, Blair, for Calcutta.—11. H.M.S. *Southampton*, Laws, for England.

Freight to London (June 6) £4 to £6 per ton.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Jan. 31. At Secunderabad, the lady of Lieut. C. H. Graeme, 5th L.C., of a daughter.
Feb. 13. At Cochin, Mrs. Miles, of a daughter.
April 14. At Brodie Castle, the lady of F. W. Russell, Esq., Bengal civil service, of a son.
16. At Masulipatam, the lady of Lieut. Fitz-Gerald, 42d N.I., of a son.
18. In camp at Shikarpore, the lady of Capt. Dowker, 2d Regt., of a daughter.
22. At Bangalore, the lady of Dr. Ricks, horse artillery, of a son.
23. At Masulipatam, the lady of Lieut. Charles Nutting, Madras European Regt., of a daughter.
24. At Kamptee, the lady of Captain I. C. Coffin, paymaster N.S.F., of a son.
27. At Shikarpore, the lady of Major J. P. James, of a son.
29. At Palamcottah, the lady of Capt. J. D. Awdry, 1st N.I., of a son.
30. At Madras, the lady of Major Tulloch, dep. com. gen., of a daughter.
— At Secunderabad, the lady of Capt. Fred. Welland, of a son.
— At Madras, Mrs. Lowry, of a daughter.
May 2. At New Town, Vepery, Mrs. Charles King, of a son.
3. At Jaulnah, the lady of Capt. Ilghmoor, paymaster, of a daughter.
— At Cannanore, the lady of Lieut. W. H. Miller, Madras artillery, of a son.
7. At Runhun, near Aurangabad, the lady of Lieut. R. McDowell, H.H. Nizam's infantry, of a daughter.
8. At Bangalore, the lady of Capt. F. Stratton, 8th L.C., of a daughter.
9. At Ootacamund, the lady of Capt. E. Dyer, paymaster at the Neigherries, of a daughter, still-born.

12. At Cuddalore, the lady of Lieut. E. Horne, 30th N.I., of a son.
— At Cuddalore, Mrs. Manuel D'Vaz, of a son.
15. At Chintadrapettah, Mrs. P. Anderson, of a daughter.
18. At Masulipatam, the lady of Lieut. O. F. Sturt, 16th N.I., and fort adj., of a son.
22. At Quilon, the lady of W. Huxham, Esq., of a son.
24. At Madras, the lady of William Elliot, Esq., civil service, of a daughter.
31. At Madras, Mrs. Gregory Lazar, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

April 25. At Bellary, Capt. James Mellor, deputy assist. adj. gen., to Ann Maria, third daughter of William Hughes, Esq., of Dublin.
— At Vepery, Mr. E. A. Rodriguez, to Miss Eliza Bishop.
May 2. At Copaulpore, near Berhampore, Lieut. Clutterbuck, qu. mast., 31st regt. N.I., to Anne, second daughter of Mr. W. J. Colley, master attendant at Jaujan and Monseracottah.
4. At Madras, Mr. Edward Mahony to Mary, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Edmund Marsden, Southwark, London.
8. At Trichinopoly, Lieut. F. Eades, 39th regt. N.I., to Miss M. A. Russell.
15. At Bangalore, George Drury, Esq., to Eliza Camilla, eldest daughter of the late Lieut. Col. Ormsby, of this establishment.
25. At Cuddalore, Lieut. C. A. Cosby, 25th regt. N.I., to Corona Arabella, eldest daughter of the late Lieut. Byrne, of this establishment.
30. At Madras, Mr. W. T. Hogg to Miss Mary Walker.

DEATHS.

June 17, 1831. At sea, Lieut. James Stevenson, 12th regt. N.I.
Feb. 8, 1832. At sea, on board the *Mary Ann*, aged 22, Minny, wife of Lieut. Chalmers, cantonment adjutant, St. Thomas's Mount.
14. At sea, Colonel H. M. Kelly, C.B., of the 23d regt. Light Infantry.
April 28. At Arnee, in his 44th year, and after an indisposition of only forty-eight hours, Capt. Richard Perham, of H.M. 45th regt.
May 1. At Jaulnah, Lieut. J. Babington, 6th regt. Light Cavalry.
2. At Pondicherry, Caroline, wife of J. Benjamin, Esq.
3. At Vizagapatam, Mr. John Amsinck, a pensioned ensign.
10. At Madras, Mr. Samuel Jesson, Jun.
14. At sea, on his return from the Nicobar Islands, Lauritz Christensen, governor of his Danish Majesty's possessions in the East-Indies, Knight of the Order of Dannebrog. His remains (having been embalmed) were landed at Tranquebar, and interred there on the 16th, attended with every public demonstration of honour and respect.
— At Wallajahbad, Capt. A. Milne, 2d Native Veteran Battalion.
16. At Palaveram, Lieut. W. A. Miller, 4th regt. Native Infantry.
— At Madras, Emanuel, aged 17, youngest son of the late Mr. Emanuel Boyle, of Ganjam.
17. At Bangalore, Margaret, wife of Mr. W. Rylands, commissariat department.
21. At Ootacamund, Assist. Surg. John Mack, medical establishment.
21. At Madras, Arathoon Kerakoose, Esq., an Armenian merchant, aged 30.
June 3. At Oosoor, near Bangalore, after a few day's illness, Lieut. Anthony Brady, 33d regt., Native Infantry.

Bombay.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

SERVICES OF SURGEON ECKFORD.

Bombay Castle, April 26, 1832.—Agreeably to the orders of the Hon. the Court of

Directors, dated the 27th Aug. 1828, Surg. R. Eckford, president of the Medical Board, will, on the 1st May next, on completing the period of five years' service, as a member of the Medical Board, and becoming entitled to the retiring pension of £700 per annum, cease to be a member of the Medical Establishment of this presidency.

Surgeon Eckford arrived in this country in the year 1801, and during a prolonged and arduous service of thirty-one years has evinced, in the discharge of his duties, the most commendable zeal, diligence, and alacrity. He served with utility and distinction in the campaigns of 1802 and 1803, in Guzerat; in 1804 and 1805, in Central India and Hindoostan; in 1817, against the Peshwa; and in 1821, in Arabia, and in several other expeditions and warlike operations of minor importance. On these occasions, as well as in the exercise of the functions appertaining to the higher offices in the medical department which he has successively filled, Surg. Eckford has established his claim to the approbation of Government, and the Right Hon. the Governor in Council will have great pleasure in bringing his meritorious services to the notice of the Hon. the Court of Directors.

BAZAR MASTER AT AHMEDABAD.

Bombay Castle, May 15, 1832.—A bazar master of the second class is sanctioned for the station of Ahmedabad, and there not being any local staff officer available, the appointment will be held by the adjutant of the corps stationed there, until further orders.

COURT-MARTIAL.

CAPT. SILLAR.

Head-Quarters, Bombay, April 2, 1832.—At a General Court Martial assembled at Ahmednuggur on the 5th March 1832, of which Colonel F. H. Pierce, C.B., of the regiment of artillery, is president, Capt. Ralph Sillar, of the 8th regt. N.I., was tried on the following charge:—

Charge.—"Capt. Ralph Sillar, of the 8th regt. N.I., confined by my order on the following charge:

1st. "For disgraceful conduct, unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, on the night of Sunday the 12th Feb. 1832, between the hours of six and twelve o'clock, whilst in sick quarters, in being in a shameful state of intoxication at the bungalow at present occupied by him, and then and there subjecting himself to ill treatment and manual violence from Ensign Duff, of the 8th regt. N.I., exposing himself to the contempt of his servants, and setting a pernicious example to the men under his command.

2d. "For highly scandalous and un-officer-like conduct, in submitting to the above treatment without representing to me the behaviour of Ensign W. Duff, of the 8th regt. N.I., or placing that officer under arrest; the whole of such conduct being subversive of military discipline, opposed to good order, and contrary to the articles of war.

(Signed) "H. SANDWITH, Capt.
in charge 8th regt. N.I."

"Camp near Ahmednuggur,
14th Feb. 1832."

Upon which charge the court came to the following decision:—

Finding and Sentence.—The court, after mature and careful deliberation of the whole of the evidence on the part of the prosecution, together with what the prisoner has adduced in his defence, are of opinion as follows:

That the prisoner is guilty of the 1st instance of the charge.

That the prisoner is guilty of the 2d instance of the charge.

The court, having found the prisoner guilty as above specified, do sentence him, Capt. Ralph Sillar, of the 8th regt. N.I., to be dismissed the Hon. Company's service, from such date as his Exc. the Commander-in-chief may be pleased to direct.

(Signed) F. H. PIERCE, Colonel
and President.

Approved and confirmed, with exception of the concluding part of the sentence, as it is illegal.

(Signed) COLIN HALKETT, Lieut. Gen.
and Commander-in-chief.

Remarks by his Exc. the Commander-in-chief.

In confirming the above finding and sentence, it is unnecessary for the Commander-in-chief to make any remarks on the highly disgraceful conduct of which Capt. Sillar has been guilty, as the court has awarded an adequate punishment for the offence of which he has been convicted. But the Commander-in-chief is obliged to point out two irregularities which have occurred during these proceedings; the one in leaving to his Excellency's discretion the fixing of the date from which Capt. Sillar's dismissal from the service shall take place, as the date of such dismissal must of course correspond with that on which the decision of this court-martial is published in General Orders. The other irregularity consists in the court having, in the recommendation in favour of Capt. Sillar which it has transmitted, specified the particular manner in which his Excellency's lenity should be extended to him; for the Commander-in-chief is alone vested with the power of determining upon the mode which may be most expedient for affording relief to an officer who has been sentenced to dismissal.

The Commander-in-chief also deems it proper to remark, that not anticipating that Ens. Duff's conduct on the 12th February last was so highly censurable as it appears from these proceedings to have been, his Excellency, in consequence of a representation from the commanding officer of his regiment, permitted the charge, which had on that account been preferred against Ens. Duff, to be withdrawn, without being submitted to public investigation. This circumstance, therefore, saves him the disgrace of appearing as a prisoner before a general court-martial, but the Commander-in-chief cannot express in sufficiently strong terms of reprehension his marked disapprobation of the highly scandalous and disgraceful conduct of which Ens. Duff was guilty on that occasion. His youth and inexperience, however, may be admitted in some degree as an extenuation of it; and as it is the first offence that he has committed, the Commander-in-chief is willing to hope that the present censure will be sufficient to deter Ens. Duff from again deviating from that propriety of behaviour, which is required to be invariably observed by every officer and gentleman.

Capt. Ralph Sillar is to be struck off the strength of the army from the date on which this order may be published at Ahmednuggur (which is to be reported to the adjutant-general of the army), and directed to proceed without delay to the presidency, where, on his arrival, the town-major will be pleased to take the necessary steps for providing Mr. Sillar with a passage to England.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Territorial Department.—Revenue.

April 24. Mr. J. D. Inverarity's appointment as assistant to junior principal collector of Poona is cancelled.

May 15. Mr. E. J. Stracy to be acting second assistant to principal collector of Ahmednuggur.

Mr. W. Dent to be acting junior second assistant to principal collector of Ahmednuggur.

16. Mr. R. Y. Bazett to be assistant to principal collector at Dharwar.

Mr. E. H. Dallas to be assistant to principal collector at Ahmednuggur.

Mr. C. G. Prendergast to be assistant to principal collector of Ahmedabad.

Mr. C. M. Harrison to be assistant to principal collector in Concan.

23. Mr. T. Williamson to be revenue commissioner.

Mr. L. Reid to be secretary to government in territorial and commercial departments.

Mr. G. Gilberne to be principal collector in Concan.

Major H. D. Robertson to be principal collector of Poona.

Mr. R. Mills to be collector of Ahmednuggur and acting collector of Poona.

Mr. J. H. Jackson to be sub-collector of Broach.

Mr. N. Kirkland to be 1st-assistent to principal collector of Ahmedabad.

Mr. R. G. Chambers to be 1st-assistent to collector in Candesh.

Mr. C. Prescott to be 2d-assistent to principal collector of Surat.

Mr. E. G. Fawcett to be 2d-assistent to collector in Candesh.

Judicial Department.

April 25. Mr. G. L. Farrant to be attached to Adawlut at Surat.

June 5. Mr. A. Spooner to be attached to Adawlut at Tannah, on his return from deputation.

Separate Department.

May 23. Mr. J. H. Pelly, junior, at his own request, permitted to place himself under orders of principal collector at Ahmedabad.

MINUTE OF COUNCIL.

General Department.—Bombay Castle, May 15, 1832.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council has received a report from the committee appointed to examine the junior civil servants in the Oriental languages, that the undermentioned gentlemen were examined on the 12th of this month, and were found to have attained a proficiency in the Hindoostanee language, which qualifies them for official employment; the order in which they are placed being intended to express their respective degrees of proficiency.

Mr. R. Y. Bazett, who arrived in India on the 27th Sept. 1831.

C. M. Harrison, do. do. do. do. do.

E. H. Dallas, do. do. 19th June 1831.

C. G. Prendergast, do. do. 30th May 1831.

2. His Lordship in Council has also received a report from the committee, that Mr. W. W. Bell passed an examination, on the same date, in the Guzeratee language.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Bombay Castle, April 17, 1832.—Capt. B. Seton, 18th N.I., to be town-major of garrison of Bombay.

April 18.—Horse Brigade. Lieut. T. Gaisford, interpreter in Hindoostanee, to be interpreter also in Mahratta language; date 16th Feb. 1832.

April 24.—Capt. C. H. Johnson, 2d-assist. military auditor-general, to act as 1st-assistent, and Lieut. H. Asten, 10th N.I., to act as 2d-assistent in that department during absence of Lieut. A. F. Johnson, on sick certificate.

1st. or Gr. N.I. Lieut. W. Baker to be adj. v. Harvey proceeded to Europe; date 10th April 1832.

8th N.I. Lieut. H. C. Morse to be adj. v. Maclean prom.; date 7th April 1832.

Guzerat Prov. Bat. Lieut. H. J. Parkinson, 22d N.I., to be adj., as a temp. arrangement, v. Anderson app. line-adjutant at Rajcote; date 19th April 1832.

April 26.—Surg. J. A. Maxwell, M.D., second member, to be first member of Medical Board, v. Surg. R. Eckford permitted to retire from 1st May 1832.

Surg. D. Craw, third member, to be second member of Medical Board.

Superintending Surg. V. C. Kemball, to be third member of Medical Board.

Sen. Surg. (present in India) J. Orton, to be a superintending surgeon, subject to approbation of Court of Directors of formation of Fifth Superintending Surgency.

April 27.—Lieut. T. B. Hamilton, 1st L.C. to be barrack-master of Bombay and member of Standing Committee of Survey, and acting aide-camp to Right. Hon. the Governor.

Capt. the Hon. F. Cavendish, of H.M. 2d regt., to be aid-de-camp to Right Hon. the Governor.

Assist. Surg. John Scott to be surgeon to Right Hon. the Governor.

April 28.—Supernum. Ens. H. Franklin, 2d Gr. N.I., admitted on effective strength, from 19th April, 1832, v. Ewall dec.

9th N.I. Lieut. P. K. Skinner to be adj., v. Poole removed; date 11th April 1832.

The following temporary arrangement confirmed:—Lieut. G. Hutt and G. Yeaddell, of artillery, former to act as qu. mast., and latter as interp. to Gohindadze bat., from date of departure of Lieut. Cleather to presidency, on leave.

May 5 and 9.—The following temporary arrangements confirmed:—Lieut. H. Jacob, 19th, to act as interp. to the 10th N.I., from 15th April to 1st June 1831 (in supercession of arrangement recently announced).—Lieut. F. Cristall, 8th N.I. to act as adj. to that regt., from date of departure of Capt. Maclean to Presidency on leave, until arrival of Lieut. Morse, app. to that situation.—Brev. Capt. D. Campbell, H.M. 20th regt., to act as rantonment-adj. at Belgaum, from date of departure of Lieut. Macan from station, until arrival of Ens. J. Ramsay, app. to that situation.—Lieut. C. Birdwood, 3d N.I., to officiate as interp. in Hindoostanee to H.M. 20th regt., from 19th April, during absence of Lieut. Hennessy, on duty at presidency.—Ens. W. J. Morris, 9th N.I., to act as adj. to that regt., from the 20th April.

May 11.—Mr. John Pottinger admitted on this estab. as a cadet of artillery.

May 12.—Colonel J. Willshire, H.M. 2d, or Queen's Royals, to command station of Deesa, until further orders; that station, as a temporary measure, being separated from northern division of army.

Lieut. Col. G. O. Litchfield, 2d L.C., to command garrison of Bombay.

May 14.—Mr. Richard Jeffery, and Mr. H. P. H. Hockin restored to army by order of Hon. the Court of Directors, former as junior ensign in Bombay infantry, and latter as a cadet.

Sen. Assist. Surg. J. P. Riach to be surgeon, v. Eckford, retired; date of rank, 1st May 1830.

Assist. Surg. A. J. Montefiore to be surgeon of residency at Bushire, v. Riach prom.

May 15.—20th N.I. Ens. J. R. Keily to be interp. in Maharrata language; date 1st May 1832.

Surg. D. C. Bell to be garrison surgeon at Surat, in suc. to Surg. Orton, appointed superintending-surgeon.

Corps of Engineers. 2d Lieut. W. G. Hebbert to be 1st lieut. v. Dickinson dec.; date 10th May 1832.

May 16 and 17.—The following temporary arrangements confirmed:—Ens. J. Jopp to act as qu. mast. and interp. in Hindoostanee to 15th N.I., during absence of Lieut. Landon on duty.—Capt. C. Crawley, dep. assist. adj. g.m., to take charge of assist. qu. mast. general's department, at Ahmedabad, on departure of Capt. N. Campbell from station.—Lieut. G. Fisher, 12th N.I., to act as adj. to detachment of that regt. stationed at Broach, from 5th May.

Lieut. Stockley, 7th N.I., to have temporary charge of detachment at Nandode, in consequence of absence of Capt. Brown on sick certificate.

May 25.—Capt. F. D. Daly, H.M. 4th L. Drags., to be instructor in cavalry equitation, on a salary of Rs. 200 per mensem, from 1st July 1832, until pleasure of Hon. the Court of Directors be known, or until different mounted corps of this presidency be provided with riding masters.

May 26.—The following temporary arrangements confirmed:—Lieut. A. Hart, and Cadet R. P. Hogg, former to act as qu. mast., and latter as interp., to 6th N.I., on departure of Ens. Mant to Neigherries on sick certificate.

Mr. Thos. Studdart admitted on estab. as a cadet of engineers, and prom. to 2d lieut.

Lieut. J. H. G. Crawford, attached to department of executive engineer at Poonah, to take charge of road between Khandalla and Poonah.

Capt. D. Forbes, commanding detachments north of Baroda, placed, from 30th April 1832 at disposal of Com. in chief for regimental duty, in consequence of restoration of districts sequestered from His Highness the Gulowar.

May 31.—Messrs. James Ryan and B. A. R. Nicholson admitted on estab. as assist. surgeons.

13th N.I. Lieut. A. Bradford to be qu. mast. and interp. in Hindoostanee language; date 5th May 1832.

June 4.—The following temporary arrangement confirmed:—Ens. P. C. N. Amiel, 1st Gr. N.I., to

act as adj. to that regt. from 1st June, during absence of Lieut. Baker on sick cert.

June 5.—Supernum. Lieut. R. Hudson, 2d Gr. N.I., admitted on effective strength, from 29th Jan. 1832, v. Geddes dec.

June 8.—Mr. Peter Gray admitted on estab. as an assist. surgeon.

June 9.—The following temporary arrangement confirmed:—Lieut. Col. J. Morse, 23d N.I., to assume command of troops at Belgaum as senior officer.

Infantry. Sen. Lieut. Col. J. Kinnerly to be col., v. Grant dec., and Sen. Maj. R. Taylor to be lieut. col., v. Kinnerly prom.; date 2d Oct. 1831.

6th N.I. Capt. J. W. Aitchison to be major, Lieut. W. Macan to be capt., and Ens. C. S. Mant to be lieut., in suc. to Taylor prom.; date 2d Oct. 1831.

June 11.—The following division orders confirmed:—Lieut. Kennett, 21st N.I., to take charge of commissariat department at Deesa, on departure of Capt. Payne to presidency on leave; date 5th May.—Assist. Surg. Chatterton to take medical charge of civil department at Kaira, from date of departure of Assist. Surg. Mackell on sick certificate; date 24th May.

Mr. Augustus Price admitted on estab. as a cadet of infantry.

June 13.—Ens. W. Duff, 8th N.I., permitted to resign service of Hon. Company.

June 15.—Assist. Surg. John Fraser placed at disposal of superintendent of Indian Navy for duty in that branch of service.

June 18.—Capt. J. Bonamy, H.M. 6th Foot, to be private secretary to his Exc. Lieut. Gen. Sir Colin Halkett during period of his Excellency's officiating as acting president in council.

Returned to duty, from Europe.—May 11. Capt. Thos. Gidly, 11th N.I.—Surg. Alex. Duncanson, medical estab.—Assist. Surg. B. Phillinson, ditto.—15. Lieut. S. Turnbull, regt. of artillery.—26. Lieut. Col. F. Roome, 20th N.I.—Lieut. J. E. Parsons, 11th N.I.—Lieut. F. Durack, 24th N.I.—Ens. R. Jeffery, of infantry.—Cadet H. P. H. Hockin, of infantry.—31. Assist. Surg. John Mearns.—June 2. Capt. G. J. Wilson, 23d N.I.—11. Assist. Surg. Bowstead.

FURLONGHS.

To Europe.—April 27. Ens. H. Price, 18th N.I., for health.—May 16. Ens. W. B. G. Blenkins, 6th N.I., for health.—21. Lieut. T. G. Fraser, Europ. regt., for health.—Capt. H. Liddell, 11th N.I.—23. 2d Lieut. R. W. Chichester, regt. of artill., for one year, on private affairs.—25. Lieut. C. J. Conyngham, 1st L.C., for health.—June 1. Lieut. A. P. Le Messurier, 23d N.I.—Lieut. R. Taylor, 2d Madras N.I., for health.—4. Lieut. E. W. Brett, artillery, for health.—12. Capt. E. W. Jones, 3d N.I., commanding Guzerat prov. bat., for health.—14. Ens. T. Postans, 12th N.I., for one year, on private affairs.—16. Ens. T. Christie, 17th N.I., for health.

To Simla.—June 12. Lieut. H. W. Trevelyan, regt. of artill., for six months, on private affairs.

To Sea.—May 14. Lieut. C. Giberne, 16th N.I., for six months, for health.

To St. Helena.—June 13. Lieut. G. Deck, engineers, for health (eventually to Europe).

To Singapore.—June 4. Capt. H. Dawson, 1st L.C., for six months, for health.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

April 24.—Commander Wyndham to relieve Commodore Collinson from Persian Gulf command.

Capt. Grant to succeed Commander Wyndham as boat-master, general agent for transports, and captain of Mazagon Dock-yard.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

May 9. Sir Francis Burton, Reid, from Liverpool.—12. H.C.S. *Duchess of Athol*, Daniel, from

London; and *La Delight* (Fr.), Darvey, from Bordeaux.—13. H.C.S. *Orwell*, Dalrymple, from London.—14. *Mountstuart Elphinstone*, Ritchie, from Liverpool.—15. *Caledonia*, Stroyan, from Liverpool and Cape.—16. *Jean Henri* (Fr.), Baudouin, from Bordeaux.—19. *Cleveland*, Havelock, from London.—21. *Merrmaid*, Evans, from London and Cape.—30. *Huron*, Hardy, from Liverpool.—June 2. H.C.S. *Thomas Coutts*, Chryatie, from London.—3. H.C.S. *George the Fourth*, Barrow, from London; *Gipsy*, Highat, from Liverpool; and H.C. sloop of war *Clive*, Harris, from China and Colombo.—7. *General Hewitt*, Bankier, from London; *Stakesby*, Johnston, from London and Mauritius; and H.C. schooner *Royal Tiger*, Iglesden, from Red Sea and Mocha.—11. *Flora*, Blair, from Liverpool; and *Hero*, Thompson, from London and Cape.—13. *Sir Howard Douglas*, McAulay, from Liverpool.—14. *Lady Feverham*, Ellerby, from London and Cape.—15. *Hannah*, Jackson, from London.—17. H.C. pilot brig *Palmyra*, Moreby, from Java and Red Sea.—19. H.C.S. *Abencherif Robinson*, Innes, from London.—20. *Argyle*, Stavers, from Madras.

Departures.

May 10. H.C. brig of war *Euphrates*, Denton, for Red Sea.—12. *Avoca*, Boodle, for London.—15. H.C. sloop of war *Ternate*, Wyndham, for Basadore.—20. *Welcome*, Buchanan, for Greenock.—22. *Egyptian*, 1 liburn, for London.—24. *La Delight* (Fr.), Darvey, for Pondicherry; and Madras.—26. *Jean Henri* (Fr.), Baudouin, for Pondicherry; and *Emmie*, Maure, for Mauritius.—31. *Sir Francis Burton*, Reid, for Liverpool.—June 5. *Fortune*, Crawford, for Greenock.—10. *Statesman*, Quiller, for Liverpool; *Mountstuart Elphinstone*, Ritchie, for ditto; and *Caledonia*, Stroyan, for ditto.—15. *Quill* (Am.), Shillaber, for Salem.—16. H.C. sloop of war *mharet*, Brucks, for Persian Gulf.—26. *Cumbrian*, Blyth, for London.

Freight to London (June 28).—£5. 10s. per ton—to China, 21R s. per candy.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

March 30. At Bombay, the lady of the Rev. James Clow, senior minister of the Scotch church, of a son.

31. In the Fort, the lady of C. D. Gilder, Esq., of a son.

April 4. At Belgaum, the lady of Capt. R. O. Meriton, paymaster southern division of the army, of a daughter.

11. At Girgaum, Mrs. J. A. Higgs, of a son.

18. At Deesa, the lady of Willoughby Trevelyan, Esq., 2d regt. L.C., of a son.

23. At Colabah, Mrs. Chas. Wakeford, of a son.

May 10. At Belgaum, the lady of John G. Moyle, superintending surgeon, of a daughter.

11. At Bombay, the lady of Martin West, Esq., of a daughter.

13. At Malligaum, the lady of Lieut. and Adj. J. A. Eckford, 19th N.I., of a son.

19. At the Neigherry Hills, the lady of Capt. Robson, 1st Bombay Europ. regt., of a daughter.

Postscript to Asiatic Intelligence.

Bombay papers to the 24th June arrived too late to be extracted this month. The *Bombay Courier* of the 10th contains an account of an extensive riot amongst the Parsees and some other castes, respecting a government order for destroying the Pariah dogs, which had created much dissatisfaction amongst the natives generally and the classes referred to in particular, who regard the dogs with a sort of religious partiality. On the massacre commencing, the constables were unexpectedly attacked, and two severely wounded.

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31. At Bombay, the lady of Capt. MacGillivray, of the engineers, of a daughter.

32. At Bombay, Mrs. J. H. Bennett, of a son.

33. At Dhoolia, the lady of H. Rodney Elliot, Esq., civil surgeon, of a son.

June 2. At Kolapore, the lady of Major E. M. Wood, 14th N.I., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

May 21. At Poonah, Robert F. Riddle, Esq., to Sarah, third daughter of Richard Francis, Esq., Gordon Place, Brunswick Square, London.

June 5. At Bombay, Charles H. Harrison, Esq., of the Hon. Company's civil service, to Frances Elizabeth, only daughter of R. T. Barra, Esq., surgeon in the Bombay army.

DEATHS.

April 18. At Ukulote, Ens. E. R. Elwall, of the 2d Grenadier Regt.

May 8. Killed in action. Ens. Wm. Robertson, of the 15th regt. N.I., while gallantly leading on his men against a body of Kaskies and Scindians under a Kattle chief named Champreja, in position on the Gheer Hills.

9. At Poonah, Lieut. George Harris Dickinson, of the engineer corps, in the 20th year of his age.

13. At Ahmednuggur, of cholera, the Rev. Wm. Hervey, of the American mission, aged 33.

June 2. At Colabah, of cholera morbus, Mrs. Louisa Meyer, aged 33.

12. At Dapoolie, Lieut. Horatio Forbes, of the 13th regt. N.I.

Lately. Drowned at sea, Lieut. W. Geddes, of the 9d Grenadier Regt.

—At Bombay, aged 30, John Steven, Esq., of the civil service, at Dheelia, youngest son of the late Rev. Dr. Steven, minister of Kilwinning, Scotland.

Ceylon.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

March 23. Lieut. Col. Macalister, Ceylon rifle regt., to be commandant of Jaffna, from 1st April.

April 15. Lieut. Jefferson, Ceylon rifle regt., to be commandant of Fort Macdonald, from 1st May.

MONOPOLY OF CINNAMON.

The Lords of the Treasury have given official notice that the Government monopoly of cinnamon in the island of Ceylon will be abolished on the 10th of July 1833.

Malacca.

DEATHS.

March 30. Killed in action with the Malays, Lieut. E. V. Harding, of the 29th regt. Madras N.I.

May 3. Killed in action near Mambangola, Ens. G. W. Walker, doing duty with the 5th regt. Madras N.I.

Next day, the shops were closed, and parties of 200 or 300 paraded the island. The bazar was deserted, and supplies for the shipping were detained. On the appearance of five companies of the Queen's Royals, however, the mob fled with great unanimity. Private letters state that tranquillity was restored, and impute the riot to the secret instigation of some of the leading men amongst the natives.

The cholera morbus is committing great ravages in the island and in parts of the Deccan.

HOME INTELLIGENCE.

INDIA SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

SEPTEMBER 27. *Welcome*, Buchanan, from Bombay 20th May; in the Clyde.—21. *Livingston*, Cowley, from Bengal 21 May; at Liverpool.—28. *Maria Louisa*, Burford, from Mauritius 15th July; at Bristol.—29. H.M.S. *Comet*, (late Sandilands), from Madras 13d June; and H.M.S. *Jasour*, Sinclair, from Mauritius 24th June, and Cape 25th July; both at Plymouth.—30. *Sir Francis Burton*, Reid, from Bombay 31st May; at Liverpool.—OCTOBER 1. *Orontes*, Baker, from Madras 16th May, and Mauritius 29th June; and *Mexican*, Carew, from Cape 12th July; both at Deal.—2. *Warrior*, Stone, from Bengal 15th April, and Madras 23d May; off Margate.—3. *Magnet*, Watkins, from Cape 6th July; at Liverpool.—3. *Amet*, Boodle, from Bombay 12th May; and *Salus*, Crickmay, from Mauritius 13th June, and Cape 23d July; both at Gravesend.—4. *Doucetier*, Surfin, from Mauritius 10th May; and *Gregor*, from Cape 9th July; and *Sugumay*, Brown, from ditto 20th July; all at Gravesend.—4. *Countess Dunmore*, Robertson, from Mauritius 31st May; at Gravesend.—5. *Buzorah Merchant*, Moncrieff, from Batavia 23d April; at Portsmouth.—6. *Egyptian*, Lilburn, from Bombay 22d May, and Mauritius 23d June; off Margate.—6. *Fortune*, Crawford, from Bombay 5th June; in the Clyde.—6. *Platina*, Wilson, from New South Wales 10th May; at Liverpool.—7. *Caledonia*, Stroyan, from Bombay 10th June; and *Monarch*, Miller, from Mauritius 23d June; all at Liverpool.—7. *Fanny*, Drummond, from Mauritius and Cape; at Gravesend.—8. *Cumbrian*, Blyth, from Bombay 28th June; at Deal.—12. H.M.S. *Southampton*, Laws (with Rear Admiral Sir E. W. Owen), from Trincomalee 28th May, Madras 11th June, Mauritius 14th July, and Cape 13th August; at Portsmouth.—*Envoy*, King, from Padang 14th June; at Cowes.—12. *Crown*, Cowman, from Bengal 26th June; at Liverpool.—13. *Pero*, Rutter, from Cape 28th July; at Deal.—13. *Samuel Benson*, Harding, from Bengal 18th June; *Statesman*, Quiller, from Bombay 10th June; and *Cape Breton*, Johnson, from Cape 28th July; all at Liverpool.—14. *Jrt*, Hoodless, from Bengal 2d June, at Liverpool.—15. *Xare*, Fawcett, from Van Diemen's Land 9th June; at Gravesend.—15. *Asia*, Ager, from Singapore 29th May; off the Wight.—16. *Princess Augusta*, Hawkins, from Van Diemen's Land 1st June; at Gravesend.—17. *Cumbrian*, Walker, from the Mauritius 1st June, and Cape 12th Aug.; and *Mary*, Turcan, from New South Wales 11th May; both at Deal.—20. *Britannia*, Ferris, from Mauritius; off Portland.—20. *Ann*, Sly, from Mauritius 8th July; off the Start.—22. *Shirburne*, Burton, from Bengal; at Deal.—23. *Thomas Peile*, Elliot, from Ceylon, 25th May; at Gravesend.—24. *De Kok*, Fleming, from Batavia 4th July; at Cowes.

Departures.

SEPTEMBER 25. *Mary*, Marchant, for Mauritius; from Leith.—26. *Mediterranean Packet*, Pugh, for Cape and New South Wales; from Liverpool.—27. *Medora*, Smith, for Bombay; and *Egeria*, Whitehead, for Cape; both from Liverpool.—28. *Henry Parker*, Baxter, for V. D. Land and N. S. Wales, from Deal.—29. *Symmetry*, Stevens, for Ceylon; from Deal (14th Oct. Valmouth).—OCTOBER 2. *Moreen*, Mitchell, for Cape; from Bristol.—3. *General Gaviotene*, Fisher, for Mauritius; from Liverpool.—3. *Reform*, Dunkin, for Singapore, Manila, and China; from Hamburg.—8. *Roslin Castle*, Richards, for New South Wales; from Cove of Cork.—9. *Parase*, Miller, for Bombay; and *Oepre*, Salmon, for ditto; both from Greenock.—10. *Boston*, Bancroft, for China; and *Henry Wellesley*, Johnstone, for Bombay; both from Deal.—14. *Edward*, Havside, for Penang and Singapore; *Prince Regent*, Atkins, for New South Wales; and *Royal Sovereign*, Thompson, for Cape and Mauritius; all from Deal.—15. *Brian Horu*, McCleverty, for Malinla; from Liverpool.—16. *Andromacha*, Andrews, for Madras and Bengal; *Georgiana*, Thompson, for Van Diemen's Land (with com-

vict); and *Royal George*, Embleton, for Mauritius, all from Portsmouth.—16. *Kerswell*, Haswell, for Cape; from Deal.—16. *Janet*, Rodgers, for Manila; from Greenock.—19. *Erasmouth*, Warren, nilla; from Madras; and Bengal; *Horatio*, Hatfield, for Cape, Madras, and Bengal; *Robert*, Blyth, for Mauritius; and *Ellen*, Dixon, for V. D. Land and N. S. Wales; all from Deal.—19. *Columbia*, Pattison, for Bombay; and *Janet Izat*, Poe, for Batavia and Singapore; both from Liverpool.—21. *Robert Scarfield*, Clough, for Bombay; *Mary*, Nasmyth, for Bombay; *Linnaeus*, Smith, for Bombay; and *Livingston*, Cowley, for Mauritius; all from Liverpool.—23. *Chili*, Nixon, for V. D. Land; from Deal.—23. *Laguun*, Cleland, for Singapore and Manila; from Greenock.—24. *Susan*, Hillies, for Bengal; from Portsmouth.—24. *Sir Francis Burton*, Reid, for Bombay; from Liverpool.—25. *Whitacules*, Fisher, for Bengal; from New South Wales.—27. *Caroline*, Parker, for New South Wales; from Deal.—28. *Triumph*, Green, for Bombay; and *Juliana*, Tarbutt, for Madras and Bengal; both from Deal.

PASSENGERS FROM INDIA.

Per Livingston, from Bengal: Major Hutchins and child; Lieut. McDonald and child.

Per Warrior, from Bengal: Misses Margaret Roy, Isabella Roy, and Mary Roy; Lieut. J. Woods; Mr. James Hayes.—From Madras: Capt. and Mrs. Buxton and child; Lieut. Fair; Lieut. Moore; Mr. Silverwood.

Per Orontes, from Madras: Mrs. Wetherall and two children; Mrs. Shepherd and child; Mrs. Baker; J. Towell, Esq., Madras; H. F. Fier, Esq., civil service; Lieut. Col. Carline, 90th N.I.; Major Mair, H.M. 62d regt.; Capt. Wetherall, H.M. 13th Light Drags.; Capt. Brown, H.M. 41st regt.; and two children; Capt. Scott, 15th N.I.; Capt. Woodward, 9th N.I.; Lieut. Elsey, 43d N.I.; Lieut. Hornsby, 12th N.I.; Lieut. Shepherd, 24th N.I.; Lieut. Tench, H.M. 45th regt.; Lieut. Cowle, 10th N.I.

Per Egyptian, from Bombay: Mrs. Jeaffreson; Lieut. Fraser; Mr. Price. (Ens. W. B. G. Blenkins was left at St. Helena.)

Per Cumbrian, from Bombay: Capt. E. W. Jones, Capt. H. Liddell; Lieut. C. J. Conyngnam; Lieut. H. W. Brett; Lieut. R. Taylor; Lieut. R. W. Chichester; Ens. T. Christie.

Per Mount Stuart Elphinstone, from Bombay: Lord George Thynne; Lieut. Morehead, Madras establishment.

Per H.M.S. Southampton, from Ceylon, &c.: Capt. T. H. Hemman, H.M. 79th Highlanders; Capt. Butterfield, late of the *Briak*; Mr. Stubbington, late of the *Curacon*.

Per Pero, from Mauritius and Cape: Mrs. Stone, from the Mauritius; Mr. Brinck, from the Cape; Mr. Benj. Solomon, from St. Helena.

Per Princess Augusta, from Van Diemen's Land: Mrs. Mary Odeland; Dr. Woodward; Mr. B. Goodman; Mr. G. Gardner.

Per Asia, from Singapore: Thos. Thornton, Esq.

Per Nancy, from Bengal (at Bordeaux): Major Maclean, H.M. 3d Buffs; Capt. Grimes, paymaster H.M. 13th Light Inf.; Lieut. Hore, 19th Bengal, N.I.; Mr. Pattullo; Mr. J. C. Gordon; Mr. J. C. Stewart.—From the Mauritius: Mr. Balinanno; Mr. Jones.—The following were left at the Mauritius: Mr. Toome, civil service; Col. Roop, Bengal Inf.; Lieut. Stewart, Bengal M.S.)

Per Cumbrian, from Mauritius: Mr. Stone.

Per Sherburne, from Bengal: Mrs. White and child; Dr. Forrest, 46th N.I.

Expected.

Per Lady McNaghten, from Madras: Lady Sinclair; Mrs. Ledge; Mrs. Balfour; Miss Smith; Maj. Gen. Sir John Sinclair, Bart.; Judge Grant; Capt. Sinclair; Capt. McDonald.

Per Sportan, from Bengal: Miss G. Perritt; Capt. Doughton, H.M. 16th Lancers; Lieut. Morris, H.C. service; Mr. Wm. J. Webb.

Per Elphinstone, from Madras: Mrs. Mimar-dier, and two children; Mrs. Hamilton; Mrs.

Hooper and four children; Major Kyd; Major O'Meara; Capt. Campbell; Capt. Rooke; Capt. Minardier; Lieut. Jones; Cornet Wood; Mr. Nott.

PASSENGERS TO INDIA.

Per Horatio, for Madras: Miss Pilkington; Miss Rose; two Misses Norfor; Lieut. Col. S. Marten; Dr. Price; Rev. Mr. Carter; Lieut. T. H. Hull; Mr. Gabb; Mr. Isley; Mr. Morris and party.

Per Exmouth, for Madras and Bengal: H. J. Chippindale, Esq.; Mrs. Chippindale; Mr. and Mrs. Coultnan; Mrs. Ellis; Dr. N. Wallich; Capt. R. Margrave; Mr. C. J. Richards; Mr. Geo. Thompson; Mr. Stadler; Mr. Smutts.

Per Symmetry, for Ceylon: Mrs. Fugion; Miss Walker; Lieut. Skinner.

Per Susan, for Bengal: Mrs. Crommelin; Miss C. S. Crommelin; Capt. J. A. Crommelin; Capt. G. R. Crommelin; Capt. E. Morhead; Ens. Wm. Lamb, &c.

Per Triumph, for Bombay: Miss Hough; Miss Moriarty; Miss Green; Capt. Hawkins, Indian Navy; Mr. Cleveland; Mr. Crawford, cadet; Mr. McDonald, ditto.

Per Duke of Rutland, for Bombay: Mr. John Forbes; Mr. Willoughby.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Sept 14. At Addlestone, near Chertsey, Surrey, the lady of Charles Lucas, Esq., of the Bombay artillery, of a son.

26. At Bath, the lady of Major James Franklin, of the Bengal cavalry, of a daughter.

28. The lady of R. M. C. Hamilton, Esq., of a daughter.

Oct. 4. At the Crescent, Clapham Common, the lady of Charles Thorold, Esq., Bengal military establishment, of a daughter.

20. At Edinburgh, the lady of Col. Stewart, East-India Company's service, of twins.

24. At Clapham, the lady of Andrew Grote, Esq., of the Bengal civil service, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Sept. 7. At St. Olave's Church, Chester, Wm. Thos. Hooper, Esq., of the East-India House, to Maria Wood, youngest daughter of H. W. Willoughby, Esq., of Chester.

17. At Campbelltown, Argyleshire, J. Campbell, Esq., of the Hon. E. I. Company's service, to Eliza, daughter of the late Major R. Elder, of Bulloch.

26. At Heath Cottage, near Inverness, Lieut. Col. R. Robertson, of the Bombay army, to Harriet, second daughter of Robert Pearson, Esq., formerly of Riga.

Oct. 1. The Rev. Thomas Jarrett, M.A., rector of Trunch, Norfolk, Fellow of Catherine Hall, Cambridge, and Professor of Arabic in that University, to Margaret Sarah, only daughter of Mr. John Daw, of Saltash.

4. At St. Giles's, Camberwell, G. A. Herklots, Esq., M.D., Surgeon in the Hon. East-India Company's service, Madras establishment, to Mary Ann, eldest daughter of Mrs. Williams, of Grove-lane, Camberwell.

9. At Llanbeblig, Caernarvonshire, Capt. Vincent Mathias, 14th Madras N.I., to Elizabeth, only surviving daughter of the late R. Poole, Esq., Bognor, Sussex.

10. At Christ Church, Mary-le-bone, James Bannerman, Esq., of the Hon. East-India Company's service in China, to Ellen, second daughter of William Atkinson, Esq., of Upper Baker street.

22. In Cork, James C. Beamish, Esq., to Louisa Erskine, youngest daughter of the late Lieut. Col. Macdonald, formerly adjutant-general of H. M. forces in India.

23. At Cheltenham, Wm. Jamieson Higgins, Esq., of Hambleton, to Laura, daughter of the late William Kennedy, Esq., of Bombay.

Laterly. At Trinity Church, Mary-le-bone, Peter

Styan, Esq., of Baker Street, Portman Square, to Mrs. Owen Wynne, widow of the late Richard Owen Wynne, Esq., of the Bengal Civil Service.

DEATHS.

June 12. On the passage home from the East-India, of apoplexy, Capt. Sandilands, commander of H.M.S. *Comet*.

22. On board the *Warrior*, on the passage from India, aged 29, Lieut. J. H. Seddon, of the 53d regt. Madras N.I., and youngest son of the late Wm. Seddon, Esq., of Acres Barn, near Manchester.

July 4. Drowned, on the passage from Bengal, Capt. George White, owner of the ship *Sherburne*.

Aug. 8. At the Cove of Cork, Henrietta, wife M. P. Castel, Esq., of Lisson Hall, county Tipperary, and widow of the late Frederick Bennett, Esq., captain in the Bengal Cavalry. Also, Aug. 24, from the accidental discharge of his gun, aged 18, Frederick, her eldest son, and nephew to the Member for Wilt.

Sept. 11. At Dublin, Major William Fleming, of the Hon. East-India Company's Bengal Artillery.

25. At Edinburgh, Capt. William Foggo, of the Hon. E. I. Company's Bengal service.

26. At Reid's Hotel, St. Martin's-lane, Richard Willis Coward, Esq., aged 62, late of the Bombay establishment.

28. At Stowford Rectory, county of Devon, William Webber, Esq., aged 76. He was formerly one of the Secretaries of the Government of Bengal, under Warren Hastings, Esq., and Lord Cornwallis, governors-general of India, whose testimonials reflect the highest honour on his character.

Oct. 4. At his residence, Hanover-terrace, Regent's Park, Maj. Gen. Sir Alexander Bryce, K.C.B., inspector-general of fortifications, and colonel commandant of the Royal Engineers, Sir Alexander served as commanding engineer in the army under Abercrombie in Egypt, and directed the siege of Aboukir.

14. At Ballycastle, Capt. Philip McKeever, of the Hon. East-India Company's service.

17. Mrs. Dunkin, widow of the late Lieut. Col. Dunkin, of the 44th regt., and second daughter of Benjamin General O'Halloran, of the Hon. East-India Company's service.

18. At Wells, Elizabeth Tucker Dobbyn, relict of Wm. Augustus Dobbyn, Esq., chief in council of Manipatam, in India.

23. At Thurlow House, Clapham, Surrey, Maria, wife of H. Seymour Moutagu, Esq.

25. Lieut. Thomas Keighly, of the Madras engineers, in the eighteenth year of his age.

26. At the residence of his son-in-law, Charles Phillips, Esq., Briggens Park, James Taylor, Esq., of Wimpole Street, London, formerly of Calcutta, aged 68.

Laterly. On his passage from the Mauritius, Lieut. Henry Lang, R.N., second son of the late Robert Lang, Esq., of Moor-park.

— At Paris, after a short illness, M. de Chézy, the learned Orientalist, member of the Institute, professor of Sanscrit at the Royal College of France and of Persian at the School of Oriental Living Languages, and member of council of the Asiatic Society of Paris. M. de Chézy was a pupil of the Polytechnic School. Having acquired the Arabic and Persian, he was appointed interpreter to the army of the East, under Buonaparte, but sickness detained him in France. Being attached to the Royal Library, he applied himself to the Sanscrit language, of which, with the little help then obtainable, he made himself master; and on the establishment of a Sanscrit chair in the Royal College, he was chosen to fill it. He received the decoration of the Legion of Honour, and in 1816 was elected a member of the Institute. On the death of M. Langles, he sought the post of Keeper of the Oriental MSS. in the Royal Library, which was, however, given to the late M. Ragnassat. This disappointment preyed upon his spirits.

— On the passage from the Mauritius, Capt. Crawshaw, of the ship *Cumbrian*. He was unfortunately washed overboard in a gale of wind and drowned.

N.B. The letters P.C. denote prime cost, or manufacturers' prices; A. advance (per cent.) on the same; D. discount (per cent.) on the same.—The bazar maund is equal to 32 lb. 2 oz. 2 drs., and 100 bazar maunds equal to 110 factory maunds. Goods sold by Sa. Rupees B. mda. produce 5 to 6 per cent. more than when sold by Ct. Rupees F. mda.—The Madras Candy is equal to 50 lb. The Surat Candy is equal to 74½ lb. The Pecul is equal to 133½ lb. The Corgie is 20 pieces.

CALCUTTA, June 7, 1832.

	Rs. A.	Rs. A.		Rs. A.	Rs. A.
Anchor's	Sa. Rs. cwt. 15	0 @ 20	0	Iron, Swedish, sq. Sa. Rs. F. md.	4 4 @ 4 5
Bottles	100 10	0	11	do. flat	4 4 4 12
Coals	B. md. 0	9	—	English, sq.	2 8 2 10
Copper Sheathing, 16-40 ..	F. md. 37	8	39	do. flat	2 9 2 11
Brassiers, 40-120	40	0	42	Bolt	2 8 2 16
Thick sheets	do.	—	—	Sheet	4 0 4 2
Old Gross	do.	35	0	Nails	8 0 15 0
Bolt	do.	34	8	Hoops	F. md. 2 15 3 4
Tile	do.	34	0	Kentledge	1 0 1 1
Nails, assort.	do.	30	8	Lead, Pig	F. md. 5 0 5 5
Peru Slab	Ct. Rs. do.	39	8	Sheet	5 7 5 14
Russia	Sa. Rs. do.	—	—	Millinery	15 D.
Copperas	do.	1 4	— 1 8	Shot, patent	bag
Cottons, chintz	—	—	—	Spelter	Ct. Rs. F. md. 5 3 5 4
Muslins, assort.	—	—	—	Stationery	20 D.
Yarn 16 to 130	mor.	0 4	— 0 8	Steel, English	Ct. Rs. F. md. 7 12 7 12
do. 130 to 162	do.	0 7	— 0 8	Swedish	8 8 9 0
Cutlery	20	0	30	Tin Plates	Sa. Rs. box 15 12 16 0
Glass and Earthenware ..	P. C.	—	—	Woolens, Broad cloth, fine ..	yd. 3 0 3 3
Hardware	20 to 30 D. & P. C.	—	—	coarse	1 4 1 10
Hosiery	P. C.	—	—	Flannel fine	1 0 1 8

MADRAS, June 6, 1832.

	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Bottles	100 10	@ 12	Iron Hoops	candy 18	@ 20
Copper, Sheathing	candy 280	— 300	Nails	do.	40
Cakes	do.	265	Lead, Pig	do.	50
Old	do.	none	Sheet	do.	40
Nails, assort.	do.	210	Millinery	do.	10
Cottons, Chintz	20 A.	— 25 A.	Shot, patent	do.	10
Muslins and Gingham ..	15 A.	— 20 A.	Spelter	candy 30	31
Longcloth	—	—	Stationery	P. C.	5 D.
Cutlery, fine	P. C.	—	Steel, English	do.	87
Glass and Earthenware ..	10 A.	— 25 A.	Swedish	do.	105
Hardware	15 D.	— 20 A.	Tin Plates	box 21	22
Hosiery	40	— 45	Woolens, Broad cloth, fine ..	P. C.	10 D.
Iron, Swedish, sq.	candy 40	—	coarse	P. C.	10 D.
English sq.	do.	22	Flannel	20 A.	—
Flat and bolt	do.	22			

BOMBAY, June 2, 1832.

	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Anchor's	cwt. 12	@ 14	Iron, Swedish, bar.	St. candy 47	@ 0
Bottles, pint	do.	1	English, do.	do.	30
Coals	bush. 4	—	Hoops	cwt. 5	0
Copper, Sheathing, 16-32 ..	cwt. 37	— 58	Nails	do.	13
Thick sheets	do.	61	Plates	do.	8
Slab	do.	53	Rod for bolts	St. candy 31	0
Nails	do.	50	do. for nails	do.	38
Cottons, Chintz	—	—	Lead, Pig	cwt. 81	0
Longcloths	—	—	Sheet	do.	20 A.
Muslins	—	—	Millinery	do.	14
Other goods	—	—	Shot, patent	cwt. 14	0
Yarn, No. 40 to 80	lb. 1	— 90 A.	Spelter	do.	7
Cutlery, table	—	—	Stationery	no demand	—
Glass and Earthenware ..	10 A.	—	Steel, Swedish	tub 11	0
Hardware	10 A.	—	Tin Plates	box 171	0
Hosiery—hose only	30 A.	—	Woolens, Broad cloth, fine ..	8 A.	0
			coarse	2 A.	0
			Flannel, fine	P. C.	0

CANTON, April 2, 1832.

	Drs.	Drs.		Drs.	Drs.
Cottons, Chintz, 28 yds.	piece 4½	@ 6	Smalts	pecul 20	@ 60
Longcloths, 40 yds.	do. 3½	— 4½	Steel, Swedish, in kits.	cwt. 5	6
Muslins, 20 yds.	do. 9	— 2½	Woolens, Broad cloth	yd. 1.55	1.60
Cambrics, 19 yds.	do. 1½	— 1½	Camlets	pec. 19	—
Bandannas	do. 2	— 2½	Do. Dutch	do. 28	— 38
Yarn, No. 16 to 60	pecul 38	— 44	Long Ellis Dutch	do. 7	— 7½
Iron, Bar	do. 3	— 2½	Tin, Straits	pecul 164	—
Rod	do. 3	— 2½	Tin Plates	box 51	—
Lead	do. 4.80	— 4.60			

SINGAPORE, May 24, 1832.

	Drs.	Drs.		Drs.	Drs.
Anchor's	pecul 12	@ 14	Cotton Hkfs. limit. Battick, dble.	corgie 7	@ 10
Bottles	100 31	4	do. do. Pullicat	do. 50	— 60
Copper Nails and Sheathing ..	pecul 36	— 38	Twist, 16 to 80	pecul 40	— 75
Cottons, Madapollans, 25yd. by 32in. pes.	24	— 34	Hardware, assort.	N. D.	—
Limit. Irish	25. 36	do. 21	Iron, Swedish	do. 51	— 6
Longcloths	12	36	English	do. 3	— 37
do. 38 to 40	36-37	do. 51	Nails	do. 6	— 5½
do. do.	38-40	do. 64	Lead, Pig	do. 5	— 6
do. do.	44	do. 81	Sheet	do. 8	— 1
do. do.	50	do. 10	Shot, patent	bag 1	— 2
do. do.	54	do. 10	Spelter	pecul 31	— 4½
do. do.	60	do. 11	Steel, Swedish	do. 7	— 8
Prints, 7 3/4. single colours	do. 21	— 34	English	N. D.	—
do. 9 1/4.	do. 31	— 5	Woolens, Long Ellis	pes. 10	— 11
Cambric, 12 yds. by 42 to 45 in.	do. 17	— 21	Camlets	do. 25	— 32
Jaconet, 20	44	— 46	Ladies' cloth (Scarlet)	yd. 2	— 2½

REMARKS.

Calcutta, May 24, 1832.—The late arrivals have caused a temporary falling in some of the principal articles of import from Europe. In Piece Goods the sales have not been very extensive, and for some descriptions the demand is very dull; the following are the principal sales during the week.—Jaconet Muslins, 160 pieces at 11-10, 160 pieces at 10, 160 pieces at 9, 160 pieces at 8-10, 160 pieces at 8, and about 1,200 pieces of lower qualities; Book Muslins (very dull), 200 pieces at 3; Assorted Lappets, 750 pieces at 3; Cambrics, 700 pieces, of 24 yards each, at 10-2, 300 pieces common, at 3; Lappet Scarfs, 900 pieces, at 1-4-6 and 1-6-3; &c. —June 6. The bazaar remains without alteration for the better, and the sales of the week have been small. We cannot quote any description of Cotton Piece Goods that is in demand at rates remunerating to the shipper: the supply has been so long above the consumption, that the market cannot recover itself materially until the native buyers are satisfied that the imports are reasonably reduced. The sales in twist have not been to great amount, nor at any advance in price. The sales in woolens have been larger than for some weeks back, but the rates much as before. The metal market dull.

Madras, June 6, 1832.—Europe goods continue

in very low request, and not saleable in entire invoices even under our quotations. Metals have declined since our last: a large importation of copper, with other descriptions, having been brought to market. The stock of Broad Cloth heavy.

Bombay, June 2, 1832.—The following sales have been reported, viz., Chintz, 1,250 pieces at Rs. 9 to 2½ per piece; Jamdannies, 7,500 pieces at Rs. 2-2 and 3 ana per piece; Jaconets, 1,000 pieces at Rs. 4 per piece; and Cotton Yarn, 100 bales, 20 each of Nos. 30, 40, 50, 60, and 70, at 13 annas per lb.

Singapore, May 17, 1832.—Considerable quantities of British Piece Goods and Cotton Twist have recently arrived by the *Mercury* from Liverpool, and the *Diadem* and *Stella* from the Clyde; but we have heard of only a few sales, the markets being dull and in a depressed state. A sale of Long Cloths was effected during the week, mostly in barter for Manila Sugar. Considerable sales of English Iron have been made at our quotations, partly in barter for sugar, partly for Bengal Piece Goods, and partly for Manila Oil.

Canton, April 2, 1832.—Cotton Yarn and Piece Goods are at very low rates; and the expectation of arrivals prevents any favourable alteration.

INDIA SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Calcutta, June 9, 1832.

Buy.]	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	[Sell.
Prem. 37	0	Remittable	36 0 Prem.
5 0	{ 1st. or Old 5 }	1 Class	4 0
4 0	{ p. Cent. Loan }	2 do.	3 0
3 4	{ Ditto	3 do.	2 12
1 8	{ Ditto	4 do.	1 0
Par	{ Ditto	5 do.	Par
Par	{ New 5 per Cent. from }	Par	
Prem. 3 0	{ 2d. or Middle 5 }	1 8 Prem.	
4 4	{ p. Cent. Loan }	3 12	
Disc. 0 8	{ 4 per Cent. Loan dis. }	1 0	
	6,950 Bank of Bengal Shares—6,850.		
	Bank of Bengal Rates.		
	Discount on private bills	6 0 per cent.	
	Ditto on government and salary bills	4 0 do.	
	Interest on loans on deposit	5 0 do.	
	Rate of Exchange.		
	On London, 6 months' date, to buy 1s. 10d.—to sell 1s. 10d. per Sa. Rs.		

Madras, June 7, 1832.

Buy.]	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	[Sell.
Prem. 37	0	Remittable	36 0 Prem.
5 0	{ 1st. or Old 5 }	1 Class	4 0
4 0	{ p. Cent. Loan }	2 do.	3 0
3 4	{ Ditto	3 do.	2 12
1 8	{ Ditto	4 do.	1 0
Par	{ Ditto	5 do.	Par
Par	{ New 5 per Cent. from }	Par	
Prem. 3 0	{ 2d. or Middle 5 }	1 8 Prem.	
4 4	{ p. Cent. Loan }	3 12	
Disc. 0 8	{ 4 per Cent. Loan dis. }	1 0	
	6,950 Bank of Bengal Shares—6,850.		
	Bank of Bengal Rates.		
	Discount on private bills	6 0 per cent.	
	Ditto on government and salary bills	4 0 do.	
	Interest on loans on deposit	5 0 do.	
	Rate of Exchange.		
	On London, 6 months' date, to buy 1s. 10d.—to sell 1s. 10d. per Sa. Rs.		

At the Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public Securities, viz. 106½ Madras Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs. Par.

Bengal Five per cent. Loan of 18th Aug. 1825.

At the Rate of Subscription, viz. 106½ Madras Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs. 2½ Prem.

Bengal Five per cent. Loan of 15th Jan. 1830.

At the Rate of Subscription, viz. 106½ Madras Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs. 3½ Prem.

Course of Exchange.

On London, at 6 months' sight, 1s. 9d. per M. Rupee.

On ditto, at 90 days, 1s. 8½d. per ditto.

Bombay, June 24, 1832.

Exchanges.

On London, at 6 months' sight, 1s. 9d. per Rupee.

On Calcutta, at 30 days' sight, 106 Bom. Rs. per 100 Sicca Rupees.

On Madras, at 30 days' sight, 99 Bom. Rs. per 100 Madras Rs.

Government Securities.

Remittable Loan, 1434 Bom. Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs. 5 per cent. Loan of 1822-23 according to the period of discharge, 106 to 109 per ditto.

Ditto of 1825-26, 109 to 111 per ditto.

Ditto of 1829-30, 109 to 111 per ditto.

Canton, April 2, 1832.

Exchanges, &c.

On London, 6 months' sight, 4s. 1d. to 4s. 2d. per Sp. Dr.

On Bengal, Cos., 30 days' Sa. Rs. 204 per 100 Sp. Dr.

On Bombay, ditto Bom. Rs. 214 per ditto.

On Madras, ditto Bom. Rs. 214 per ditto.

Sycee Silver at Lintin, 4½ to 5 per cent.

GOODS DECLARED for SALE at the EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

For Sale 13 November—Prompt 8 February 1833.

Company's.—Saltpetre.—Black Pepper.

For Sale 3 December—Prompt 1 March.

Tea.—Bohea, 1,900,000 lb.; Congou, Campoi, Pekoe, and Souchong, 4,000,000 lb.; Twankay, and Hyson Skin, 1,200,000 lb.; Hyson, 300,000 lb.—Total, including Private-Trade 8,000,000 lb.

For Sale 11 December—Prompt 8 March.

Company's.—Bengal and Coast Piece Goods.—Carpeta.

CARGOES of EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S SHIPS lately arrived.

CARGOES of the *Orontes*, from *Madras*; and the *Sherburne*, from *Bengal*.

Company's.—Bourbon Seed Cotton.—Raw Silk.—Silk Piece Goods.—Refined Saltpetre.

LIST of SHIPS Trading to INDIA and Eastward of the CAPE of GOOD HOPE.

Destination.	Ships' Names.	Tons.	Owners or Consignees.	Captains.	Where loading.	Reference for Freight or Passage.
Madras.	1833. Nov. 5 } <i>Seestria</i>	467	Alexander Yates	Alexander Yates	W. I. Docks	Joseph L. Hesbome, Change Alley, Tomlin & Man, & Edmund Read.
	Dec. 1 } <i>Orontes</i>	540	John Burnham Hall	Wm. F. Baker	W. I. Docks	Thomas Hayside, Leadenhall-st.
	1833. Jan. 5 } <i>William Money</i>	834	Henry Templer	James Boodle	W. I. Docks John Pirie and Co., 3, Freeman's-st.	
	Nov. 25 } <i>Arca</i>	350	T. & J. Brockelbank	James Lee	Lon. Docks	Arnold and Woollett, Clements-la.
	Oct. 25 } <i>Bengal</i>	450	Henry Wright	Peter I. Reeves	Lon. Docks	Edw. & A. Rule, 102, Leadenhall-st.
Bengal.	Nov. 10 } <i>Booghly</i>	463	Buckles and Co.	John Biddle	W. I. Docks	Tomlin & Man, Buckles & Co.
	Nov. 30 } <i>Margaret</i>	364	Thomas Lewis	Charles Ingram	St. Kt. Docks	Arnold & Woollett.
	Dec. 1 } <i>Canges</i>	627	Edw. M. Boulbee	Peter Wildridge	E. I. Docks	Pitman, Mullock, Co., Fenchurch-st., & Thos. Hayside & Co.
	Nov. 13 } <i>Rumymede</i>	400	James Greig	Peter Campbell	W. I. Docks	Gledsanes, Drysdale, & Co., and Thos. Hayside & Co.
	Dec. 5 } <i>Providence</i>	678	Peter Campbell	Joseph Blythe	St. Kt. Docks	Edmund Read.
Bombay.	Dec. 13 } <i>Cambrian</i>	690	Bazett & Co.	John Brodie	St. Kt. Docks	Bazett & Co., Broad-st.
	Nov. 20 } <i>Africa</i>	263	William Tindell	John Skelton	St. Kt. Docks	John Lyney, 24, Birchin Lane.
	Dec. 10 } <i>Locuston</i>	250	Thomas Surtlen	Edw. Surtlen	W. I. Docks	Thomas Surtlen, 5, George-yard.
	Nov. 10 } <i>Hope</i>	276	Archibald M'Cullum	A. M'Cullum	Lon. Docks	John Pirie and Co.
	Nov. 30 } <i>Operepus</i>	323	William Tindell	Charles Knappe	St. Kt. Docks	John Lyney.
New South Wales.	Nov. 30 } <i>Andromeda</i>	461	James Grieg	Benjamin Gyles	Sheerness	Joseph Lachlan, Alie-street.
	Nov. 10 } <i>Diana</i>	411	W. Stovell	Geo. Braithwaite	Woolwich	John Chapman & Co., Leadenhall-st.
	Nov. 25 } <i>Mangles</i>	311	Robert Braithwaite	William Carr	Sheerness	Buckles & Co., Mark-lane.
	Nov. 25 } <i>Lotus</i>	550	Messrs. Buckles	Wm. Sumner	Portsmouth	Buckles & Co.
	Nov. 25 } <i>Brass Picket</i>	200	Buckles & Co.	William Crow	St. Kt. Docks	Buckles & Co.
Van Diemen's Land.	Nov. 15 } <i>Drayde</i>	245	James Turcan	James Turcan	St. Kt. Docks	Buckles & Co.
	Nov. 15 } <i>Lunar</i>	206	Thomas Richardson	Robert Heard	St. Kt. Docks	Buckles & Co.
	Nov. 15 } <i>Edith</i>	200	T. Street	William Taylor	St. Kt. Docks	Buckles & Co.
	Dec. 24 } <i>Edith</i>	350	I. Collinson	Geo. A. Clarkson	St. Kt. Docks	Buckles & Co.
	Dec. 24 } <i>Edith</i>	300	T. Street	Thomas Brown	St. Kt. Docks	Buckles & Co.
Van Diemen's Land & New South Wales.	Nov. 27 } <i>George Hibbert</i>	320	Thomas Head	John Lusk	Lon. Docks	John Binner, 1, Church-row.
	Nov. 27 } <i>Edith</i>	376	David Roxburgh	David Roxburgh	St. Kt. Docks	John Pirie & Co., and John Masson.
	Nov. 27 } <i>Edith</i>	275	Shas Pearce	James Jacks	Lon. Docks	Charles Dod and Co.
	Dec. 13 } <i>Indiana</i>	400	James Webster	James Webster	St. Kt. Docks	John Masson, Lime-street-square.
	Jan. 10 } <i>Princess Augusta</i>	310	Charles Dod and Co.	Charles Hawkins	St. Kt. Docks	Charles Dod & Co.

EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S SHIPS, of the Season 1833-34, with their Managing Owners, Commanders, &c.

Ships' Names.	Tons.	Managing Owners.	Commanders.	First Officers.	Second Officers.	Third Officers.	Fourth Officers.	Surgeons.	Purveyors.	Consignments.	To be Afford.	When Willing.
Duke of York	1327	S. Marjoribanks	Robert Locke	George Ireland	W. T. Dry	P. Maxwell	John Paterson	Jos. Norval	W. E. Browne	Bombay & China	1833.	1833.
Scudley Castle	1343	Company's Ship	John Hillman	Fred. Hedges	Chas. Evans	John Morgan	James Brown	James Brown	Chas. Sanders	Bombay & China	3 Dec.	24 Dec.
Marquis of Huntly	1348	Thomas Ward	John Hine	John Vaux	Wm. Toller	Peter Greive	John Cullen	John Cullen	R. Hinks	Bombay & China	3 Dec.	24 Dec.
Duke of Sussex	1336	S. Marjoribanks	W. H. Whitehead	John D. Orr	Thos. Onslow	N. Howard	Thos. Onslow	Rob. Reawick	Errol Boyd	St. Helena, Bengal, & China	3 Dec.	24 Dec.
Bombay	1297	Henry Templer	James Kellaway	George Wise	A. C. Watling	Edw. Routh	L. Agniz	Rob. Reawick	Errol Boyd	Bombay & China	1833.	1833.
Harefordshire	1354	John Locke	Edward Ford	C. B. Gribble	J. R. Lancaster	Lewis L. Read	George Gore	J. Thomson	Edw. Crowfoot	Bombay & China	17 Dec.	7 Jan.
Thames	1405	J. R. Pidding	J. R. Pidding	W. Lidderdale	Jas. Hamilton	Chas. White	John Rugg	W. H. Pope	N. G. Glass	Bombay & China	1833.	1833.
Warren Hastings	1683	George Reed	Thos. Sandys	W. Lidderdale	Jas. Hamilton	G. W. De Butts	Alex. Sheane	Wm. Hayland	Honey Miller	St. Helena, Bombay, & China	2 Jan.	24 Jan.
Kellie Castle	1333	George Reed	Robert Pattullo	—	A. H. Urnston	C. W. White	—	Robert Gregg	Wm. Cragg	Bombay & China	16 Jan.	23 Feb.
Buckinghamshire	1368	Company's Ship	Charles Shea	R. H. Treherne	Fred. Sims	—	—	Robert Gregg	Wm. Cragg	Bombay & China	4 Mar.	25 Mar.
Lochter Castle	1307	Joseph Somers	Henry Harris	R. H. Treherne	Fred. Sims	—	—	Robert Gregg	Wm. Cragg	Bombay & China	16 Jan.	23 Feb.
Castle Huntley	1353	James Gardner	C. K. Johnstone	Edw. Jacob	Douglas Wale	W. Robertson	Geo. Abbot	A. Cruikshank	D. Grassick	Bombay & China	4 Mar.	25 Mar.
ansea	1311	Joseph Hare	Thos. Scott	A. H. Crawford	H. Wallford	G. C. Gordon	R. T. Morley	J. W. Wilson	John U. Ellis	Bombay & China	18 Mar.	8 Apr.
Lady Metilde	1350	John Campbell	Thos. Shepherd	Wm. Marquis	—	—	—	R. Alexander	Arthur Barnes	Bombay & China	18 Mar.	8 Apr.
Farquharson	1406	John C. Lockner	J. Cruikshank	Rob. Joubert	J. Campbell	W. R. Campbell	John Walker	Adam Elliot	Thos. Storey	China	4 Mar.	25 Mar.
Pringle	1325	Company's Ship	W. R. Blakely	Thos. Alcock	Henry Carley	—	—	—	—	China	18 Mar.	8 Apr.
Pringle	1321	R. Borradaile	Joseph Dudman	C. W. Fruecken	W. F. Hopkin	—	—	—	—	China	18 Mar.	8 Apr.
Pringle	1321	R. Borradaile	Richard Applin	R. E. Warner	Thos. Rennie	J. L. Templer	Wm. Reid	—	—	China	18 Mar.	8 Apr.
Pringle	1321	R. Borradaile	Richard Applin	R. E. Warner	Thos. Rennie	J. L. Templer	Wm. Reid	—	—	China	18 Mar.	8 Apr.
Pringle	1321	R. Borradaile	Richard Applin	R. E. Warner	Thos. Rennie	J. L. Templer	Wm. Reid	—	—	China	18 Mar.	8 Apr.
Pringle	1321	R. Borradaile	Richard Applin	R. E. Warner	Thos. Rennie	J. L. Templer	Wm. Reid	—	—	China	18 Mar.	8 Apr.
Pringle	1321	R. Borradaile	Richard Applin	R. E. Warner	Thos. Rennie	J. L. Templer	Wm. Reid	—	—	China	18 Mar.	8 Apr.
Pringle	1321	R. Borradaile	Richard Applin	R. E. Warner	Thos. Rennie	J. L. Templer	Wm. Reid	—	—	China	18 Mar.	8 Apr.
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Pringle	1321	R. Borradaile	Richard Applin	R. E. Warner	Thos. Rennie	J. L. Templer	Wm. Reid	—	—	China	18 Mar.	8 Apr.
Pringle	1321	R. Borradaile	Richard Applin	R. E. Warner	Thos. Rennie	J. L. Templer	Wm. Reid	—	—	China	18 Mar.	8 Apr.
Pringle	1321	R. Borradaile	Richard Applin	R. E. Warner	Thos. Rennie	J. L. Templer	Wm. Reid	—	—	China	18 Mar.	8 Apr.
Pringle	1321	R. Borradaile	Richard Applin	R. E. Warner	Thos. Rennie	J. L. Templer	Wm. Reid	—	—	China	18 Mar.	8 Apr.
Pringle	1321	R. Borradaile	Richard Applin	R. E. Warner	Thos. Rennie	J. L. Templer	Wm. Reid	—	—	China	18 Mar.	8 Apr.
Pringle	1321	R. Borradaile	Richard Applin	R. E. Warner	Thos. Rennie	J. L. Templer	Wm. Reid	—	—	China	18 Mar.	8 Apr.
Pringle	1321	R. Borradaile	Richard Applin	R. E. Warner	Thos. Rennie	J. L. Templer	Wm. Reid	—	—	China	18 Mar.	8 Apr.
Pringle	1321	R. Borradaile	Richard Applin	R. E. Warner	Thos. Rennie	J. L. Templer	Wm. Reid	—	—	China	18 Mar.	8 Apr.
Pringle	1321	R. Borradaile	Richard Applin	R. E. Warner	Thos. Rennie	J. L. Templer	Wm. Reid	—	—	China	18 Mar.	8 Apr.
Pringle	1321	R. Borradaile	Richard Applin	R. E. Warner	Thos. Rennie	J. L. Templer	Wm. Reid	—	—	China	18 Mar.	8 Apr.
Pringle	1321	R. Borradaile	Richard Applin	R. E. Warner	Thos. Rennie	J. L. Templer	Wm. Reid	—	—	China	18 Mar.	8 Apr.
Pringle	1321	R. Borradaile	Richard Applin	R. E. Warner	Thos. Rennie	J. L. Templer	Wm. Reid	—	—	China	18 Mar.	8 Apr.
Pringle	1321	R. Borradaile	Richard Applin	R. E. Warner	Thos. Rennie	J. L. Templer	Wm. Reid	—	—	China	18 Mar.	8 Apr.
Pringle	1321	R. Borradaile	Richard Applin	R. E. Warner	Thos. Rennie	J. L. Templer	Wm. Reid	—	—	China	18 Mar.	8 Apr.
Pringle	1321	R. Borradaile	Richard Applin	R. E. Warner	Thos. Rennie	J. L. Templer	Wm. Reid	—	—	China	18 Mar.	8 Apr.
Pringle	1321	R. Borradaile	Richard Applin	R. E. Warner	Thos. Rennie	J. L. Templer	Wm. Reid	—	—	China	18 Mar.	8 Apr.
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Pringle	1321	R. Borradaile	Richard Applin	R. E. Warner	Thos. Rennie	J. L. Templer	Wm. Reid	—	—			

Sugar.—The West-India market is brisk, and the purchases are considerable. Prices of raw Muscovades and refined sugars are decidedly on the advance. There is, however, little or no demand for East-India Sugars: a parcel of Siam, offered at public sale last week, were all withdrawn. The advance is maintained on Mauritius Sugars.

Coffee.—The Coffee market is very dull and heavy.

Silk.—The Silk sale commenced on the 23d, at the East-India House; about 900 bales passed, of which about 150 were scratched out, being bad silk; the others sold with briskness at 2½ to 5 per cent. above last sale's prices. The advance is since maintained, and the sale going off with increased briskness; in some instances an advance of 10 per cent. on last sale's prices has been given.

Cotton.—The market is dull and the transactions inconsiderable.

Indigo.—The Company's sale commenced on the 2d and closed on the 11th. The following is Messrs. Patry and Pasteur's report of the result of the sale:

"The quantity declared for sale was 4,823 chests, of which 2,060 chests were Company's; the whole presented the following assortment:—

55 Chests Bengal very fine shipping qualities.		
555		good to fine do. do.
2076		middling to good do. do.
1567		good consuming to middling shipping do.
443		ordinary to good consuming qualities.
137		Madras.
4823	Chests.	

"As the above statement shows, the great bulk

of the sale was of middling and ordinary quality, and generally much broken and lumpy.

"Prices of all descriptions have been very similar to those of the July sale; an occasional slight depression on the qualities under 4s., and an equal improvement on those above 4s. 6d., especially those in good shape and clean packed, being the only variations.

"The principal part was taken for exportation; the home consumers have bought more freely than in the last sale, but as they still limit their purchases to low priced Indigoes, and appear unwilling to give more than 3s. 6d. for any sort, the proportion of those kinds in the sale, and indeed in the market, is too small to enable them to be extensive purchasers.

"The quantity of Madras was very small, and sold with spirit at from last sale's prices to 3d. advance.

"The total quantity taken in by the Proprietors, does not exceed 250 chests.

"Annexed are the prices. Bengal: fine blue, 5s. 3d. to 5s. 11d.; fine purple, 4s. 9d. to 5s. 3d.; fine red violet, 4s. 9d. to 5s.; fine violet, 4s. 6d. to 4s. 9d.; good and middling ditto, 4s. 3d. to 4s. 6d.; good red violet, 4s. 3d. to 4s. 4d.; middling ditto, 4s. 3d. to 4s. 6d.; good violet and copper, 4s. to 4s. 3d.; middling and ordinary ditto, 3s. 6d. to 4s.; low consuming ditto, 3s. to 3s. 6d.; very low ditto, 1s. 11d. to 2s. 9d.

"Madras:—good, 3s. to 3s. 4d.; middling, 2s. 9d. to 3s.; ordinary and low, 2s. 2d. to 2s. 9d."

There is little change since the sale; the prices are without the slightest alteration. At a public sale on the 23d, 342 chests sold nearly at India-House sale prices.

DAILY PRICES OF STOCKS, from 26 September to 25 October 1832.

Sept.	Bank Stock.	3 Pr. Ct. Red.	3 Pr. Ct. Consols.	3 Pr. Ct. Red.	New 3 Pr. Ct.	Long Annuities.	India Stock.	4 Pr. Ct. 1836.	India Bonds.	Exch. Bills.
26	Shut	Shut	83½ 83½	Shut	91½ 91½	Shut	204½	Shut	7p	15 16p
27	—	—	83½ 83½	—	91½ 92	—	204½	—	7 8p	15 16p
28	—	—	83½ 84	—	91½ 92½	—	—	—	7 8p	15 16p
29	—	—	83½ 84	—	91½ 92	—	203½	—	8 9p	15 17p
Nov.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	—	—	83½ 84½	—	91½ 92	—	203	—	8 10p	18 19p
2	—	—	84 84½	—	91½ 92½	—	204	—	9 10p	18 19p
3	—	—	84½ 84½	—	92 92½	—	—	—	10 11p	18 19p
4	—	—	84½ 84½	—	92½ 92½	—	203	—	10 11p	18 19p
5	—	—	84½ 84½	—	92 92½	—	203½	—	10 11p	18 19p
6	—	—	84½ 84½	—	92 92½	—	203½	—	10 12p	18 19p
8	—	—	84½ 84½	—	92 92½	—	—	—	11 12p	18 20p
9	—	—	84½ 84½	—	92 92½	—	203	—	12p	19 21p
10	—	—	84½ 84½	—	92 92½	—	—	—	12 14p	21 22p
11	189½ 189½	83½ 83½	84½ 84½	90½ 91	92 92½	16½ 16½	—	100½	13 14p	21 22p
12	—	83½ 83½	84½ 84½	90½ 91	92 92½	16½ 16½	—	100½	13p	21 22p
13	188½	83½ 83½	84½ 84½	90½ 91	92 92½	16½ 16½	200 2	100½	13 14p	21 22p
15	188 189	83½ 83½	84½ 84½	90½ 91	92 92½	16½ 16½	—	100½	13 14p	21 22p
16	188½ 189	83½ 83½	84½ 84½	90½ 91	92 92½	16½ 16½	—	100½	13 14p	21 22p
17	187½ 187½	83½ 83½	84½ 84½	90½ 91	92 92½	16½ 16½	200 1	100½	13 14p	21 22p
18	187 187½	83½ 83½	84½ 84½	90½ 91	92 92½	16½ 16½	200 4	100½	10 13p	20 22p
19	187 188	82½ 83	83½ 83½	90½ 91	91½ 91½	16½ 16½	—	100½	10 11p	20 22p
20	187½ 188	82½ 83	83½ 84	90½ 91	91½ 91½	16½ 16½	200	100½	11 13p	20 22p
22	188	82½ 83	83½ 83½	90½ 91	91½ 91½	16½ 16½	200½	100½	13 14p	22 23p
23	187 188	82½ 83	83½ 84	90½ 91	91½ 91½	16½ 16½	200½	100½	13 14p	22 23p
24	188½	82½ 83	83½ 83½	90½ 91	91½ 91½	16½ 16½	—	100½	13 14p	22 24p
25	188 188½	82½ 82½	83½ 83½	90½ 91	91½ 91½	16½ 16½	—	100½	—	23 24p

FREDERICK BARRY, Stock and Share Broker, 7, Birch Lane, Cornhill.

ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

Calcutta.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT, April 6.

Tarrachund Chatterjee and another v. Walker and another.—This was an action which involved the question as to the analogy between a banian and a factor. It was brought by the banian of Messrs. Walker, Roussac, and Co. against that firm for the balance of an account, which the defendants did not deny, but insisted was a right to set-off certain fraudulent charges. It appeared that Tarrachund had been directed by the house to look out for the balance of an account, which he sold to another person for 30 rupees per maund, and repurchased it for Walker and Co. at the same price. Walker and Co. bought it for a French house, and it was shipped for France.

Evidence was given that banians cannot charge more for purchases made for the houses that employ them than they actually pay; that they are the mere brokers.

The Chief Justice said, the opinion of the court was for the defendant, and there must be a verdict accordingly; but he had himself some doubt upon one point, i.e. how far the defendants, as factors, could have a right to set-off under the circumstances against a debt due from themselves as principals. The factors had themselves been fully paid; and to allow this set-off would *pro tanto* be giving them a verdict for the part only of their claim for overcharge, which would have to be assessed *pro rata* amongst the parties concerned, in the nature of a dividend to each. There appeared to him great difficulty in this; and, therefore, upon this point, leave would be reserved to the plaintiffs to move to enter a verdict for the amount of their balance. Upon the merits, whatever doubts he might have had on the right of a banian acting for many to sell to one, and the analogy between a banian and factor, which he was not prepared to say could be supported to the full extent; yet if he did sell to his employers, it must be done openly and fairly, and not under an assumed name. Fair dealing was a duty in all nations, and under every code; and when money has been paid upon a deception, it might be recovered back. These were not unliquidated damages, for Tarrachund might have thrown the loss of what was rejected upon Alexander and Co., from whom he bought, had not his eager-

ness to cloak his fraud upon his employers prevented his stirring inquiry.

The other judges concurred, but intimated that they did not entertain the same doubts as to the point reserved to the plaintiffs.

SUDDER DEWANEE ADALUT, March 26.

Kewal Ram Das and others, Appellants, v. Gokul Nurrayan Roy, Respondents.—Respondent instituted his suit in the district court of Dacca against appellants to establish his right to their services as slaves. He averred that three progenitors of the appellants (whom he named), as also the appellants, were his hereditary slaves, holding of him lands for their support, and rendering at his house such services as might be required on occasions of festivals, marriages, or deaths; but that since 1293 B.S. they had refused their services; therefore he brought this action to establish his right to the same. The appellants denied that they or their progenitors were the slaves of respondent or his father, or that they received from them lands for their support. The case was decided in the district court in favour of respondent's claim, and this decision was confirmed by the provincial court on appeal, on the opinion of Mr. C. Smith, a judge of that court, confirmed by that of Mr. Steer, a judge of the Moorsshedabad court, to whom a reference was made, in consequence of the dissentient opinion of Mr. Cracroft, a second judge of the Dacca court. The present was a special appeal from the judgment of the Dacca provincial court.

Mr. Rattray recorded his decision, that this judgment should be reversed, because he regarded as null and devoid of credit an *ikrar*, or obligation, purporting to have been executed in 1197 B.S. (about forty years ago), on which respondent founded his claim. Mr. Rattray, in his argument (which does not mention the tenor of the deed or names of its parties), assigns these reasons: 1, the signatures, with the word "correct" prefixed, are in a single handwriting; 2, the persons whose names appear as attesting witnesses are dead, therefore the deed is not susceptible of direct proof or disproof; 3, Mr. Henry Douglas' signature appears, it is true, on the deed, but why and by whom the deed was produced or verified has not been shewn; 4, respondent, in his plaint, does not mention the deed on which his claim rests. The fabrication of the deed is presumable; and doubt existing, judgment in favour of such a claim cannot be passed. Besides, the free state of appellant is established by

(X)

circumstances deduced from the papers. — This case awaits the opinion of another judge.

April 25.

Rajah Miterjeet, Meer Abdullah, and Muwaree Lal, Appellants, v. Kulahul Singh and others, Heirs of Rajah Jusumut Singh, on decease of his Widow, Respondents.—The rajah's widow on his death succeeded to an extensive zemindaree in Behar left by him, comprising several muhals, distinctly assessed on the collector's books. An arrear of 12,742 rupees, on the general revenue account had occurred, and the collector, with permission of the commissioner of revenue, published a notice of the sale of the whole estate, to take place on the 5th June 1815: a copy was sent to the ranee. The sale was afterwards postponed to the 25th June, with leave of the commissioner. A second notice was then affixed in the collector's office and the courts, but not served on the ranee. On the 18th June, 9,985 rupees of the arrear were liquidated on her part. On the 25th the whole estate was sold at public auction to recover the arrear, now reduced to 2,757. The purchase was made in the name of Mod Narayan, the minor son of Miterjeet, by an agent, at the price of 1,10,000 rupees. The ranee having petitioned the commissioner against the sale, the collector was called on to report, which he did on the 4th August. He admitted that the second notice was not served on the ranee, but alleged, that as her agent was in attendance, her knowledge must be presumed. The sale was confirmed. On 31st October 1818, the ranee brought her action to set aside the sale in the provincial court of Patna, against Government, Miterjeet, and the other appellants. Of these, Muwaree Lal had acquired a fourth share, by purchase, from Gokul Chund, interested in that extent in the original purchase. The interest of Meer Abdullah does not appear. The prescribed reference having been made to the commissioner, he directed that the collector should induce the purchasers to abandon, and that otherwise the Government would not defend, but on the contrary, assist the ranee with the required stamps for prosecution. He observed that, the purchase having been made in a fictitious name, the estate was liable to confiscation. No amicable arrangement having been effected, the action proceeded. On the 19th November 1825, the sale was reversed by the judgment of the provincial court, on the ground that the purchase had been made in a fictitious name, and presumed collusion of the collector's officers. The decree directed that appellants, who had succeeded on the ranee's death, should make good the arrear with interest. On the presumption that the purchasers had, in the interval of ten years, more than repaid to themselves

the purchase-money, any provision for its refund was declared unnecessary. The present case was an appeal from this decision, preferred by Rajah Miterjeet for himself and son, and by the other appellants named.

Mr. Shakespear, on full deliberation, affirmed the decision of the lower court, with costs against the appellants, and ordered the immediate repossession of respondent. The ground on which he reversed the sale was, that the rules prescribed by the regulations for regulating such sales had been contravened and omitted. The collector had not in his reference to the commissioner, nor in the notice of the sale, specified the component muhals of the estate, with the required particulars regarding them. He had selected for sale a whole estate, when a small part had been enough. He had unnecessarily proceeded with the sale of the whole when the arrear was reduced, and notwithstanding the whole comprised muhals distinctly assessed. The second notice had not been served on the defaulter as directed by the regulations. Mr. Shakespear concurred in the expression of strong presumption of collusion on the part of the collector's establishment.

May 14.

Abdool Wahab, Appellant, v. Moosumat Hinkoo and Burhan Ali Khan.—Moosumat Hinkoo is the wife of appellant, who originally brought his action in the city court of Patna against her and the other respondent to recover the person of his wife. It is inferrible that she had transferred herself to this individual. The city judge, on 26th April 1826, decreed the case in favour of the husband, to whom possession of his wife was awarded. The lady appealed to the provincial court. She now advanced a new plea, asserting her right to demand divorce. The judges of the provincial court did not consult the Mahomedan law officers, but on the 25th June 1827, after reference to the translation of the *Hidayah*, reversed the decision of the city judge, adjudging that the wife's demand of divorce was legally admissible. They also awarded against the husband 3½ rupees, the equivalent of ten dirhems, as her legal dower. The husband now moved the Sudder Dewany Adawlut for leave to prefer a special appeal from this decision. This was granted. The case first came on before Mr. Turnbull in April 1831, when he referred the questions of law arising, to the law officers of the court. They certified, under the Mahomedan law, these points,

1st. The husband may legally claim the person of his undivorced wife.

2d. The executive power must cause possession to be given to the husband, notwithstanding the dissension of the spouses.

3d. The husband may agree, if he chuse,

to divorce his wife for a consideration mutually settled. He ought not to ask more than her dower; but this is a matter of conscience.

On the 21st April 1831, Mr. Turnbull recorded his opinion, that the decree of the city judge should be affirmed, and that of the provincial court reversed.

Mr. Ross concurred in this opinion, passing a decree in conformity, by which costs were awarded against Burhan Ali.

This individual does not appear to have defended in any stage of the litigation. The husband is mentioned as appearing personally, and also by his wakil, Husun Ali, the Company's advocate.

Remark.—The husband may divorce his wife, incurring liability of her dower; but the wife cannot divorce her husband, even if she chuse to give up her dower. It is to be presumed that the female sex had very little voice in the institution of such law.—*Hurkaru.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

ESTATE OF PALMER AND CO.

The Calcutta papers of April contain a full report of what took place at a meeting of the creditors of the late firm of Palmer and Co, held at the Exchange, so long back as 23d February. The details are worthy of being recorded; premising, however, that they are the *ex parte* statements of individual creditors.*

This meeting was convened by Mr. Lycke, who, having been called to the chair, stated that he had invited the creditors to attend, with the view of eliciting all the information possible regarding their affairs, and requested those who had a knowledge of any of the transactions to make them known before he expressed his own sentiments.

Mr. G. S. Dick† rose and said: "At one or two of the last public meetings of the creditors and assignees of Palmer and Co., I solely and in vain resisted the carrying on of the insolvent estate: on the present occasion there may probably be some present who will now agree, that if my humble recommendation had been earlier followed, it would have proved to be the most advantageous course the creditors could have adopted. The creditors, who are now living under the most false expectations (I allude particularly to those in distressed circumstances), would benefit by knowing at once the worst they have to endure. The public would also benefit by the closing of Palmer and Co.'s concerns. Have there not been for a long time past, and are there

* The report of what passed is stated to have been furnished by Messrs. Dick and Lycke themselves.

† This gentleman was employed in the house of Palmer and Co.

not now, the utmost distress and distrust on every side? The industrious are deprived of the means of obtaining employment, and the rich and influential are rendered fearful and unwilling to lend. When will these woes end; and when will the misery and general panic cease? Certainly not until the affairs of Palmer and Co. are wound up and closed. Not, I fear, until their names and their deeds, good and bad, are forgotten. I beg to say a few words touching the great creditors, the house of Cockerell, Trail, and Co., of London, and their stupendous claim of 150 lacs of rupees, at least equal to one-third of Messrs. Palmer and Co.'s estate. That house, every body knows, originated from the house here. All the principal members of it have been in the firm of Palmer and Co., and have gone home; having got, taken away, and continued to amass, all their wealth (infinitely beyond what they now claim) from the operations of the house, begun and continued in India. And, sir, these two houses were so closely connected together, and had such close mutual trusts (the words used by the Supreme Court very lately), as seemingly to form, and to cause them to be considered, one and the same body. But they were not partners altogether, it will be said. Were they partners at all? Yes, they were; and in transactions upon which the bulk of the claim made by the London house is now founded. [Here Mr. Dick was interrupted by Mr. Cockerell denying the partnership.] I say they were partners in all their exchange-transactions, each participating (I believe share and share alike) in the profits of the other's exchange-account. Now, if they were partners at all, partners in those transactions especially on which their claim is principally founded, the claim on the exchange-account ought to be expunged and rejected *in toto*; and instead thereof, they are liable for numerous sums which may not yet have been questioned, or their responsibility for them ever dreamt of. Again; much has been said and rumoured, to the discredit of the house of Palmer and Co., regarding the doings of some of its quondam partners and members. Several of them drew out and sent away, before their departure from India, very large shipments of goods and sums of money, no doubt foreseeing the calamity that was coming. Mr. Brownrigg (who, by the bye, I don't recollect to have seen mentioned in any advertisement as having quitted the firm) is said thus to have drawn and sent away money (and that without having brought any sum of importance of his own into the concern) to the amount of nearly eight lacs of rupees during the few years that he was in the house; and during which time the house *probably*, I believe I may say *really*, was, as now, insolvent.

If it can be proved, and I believe it may be proved, that the house was then insolvent, he, and all the partners who have done the like, are responsible and accountable for all they have so unjustly acquired. I have therefore to propose that the following be passed into a resolution.

“That a petition be drawn out for the signature of all the creditors who please, praying the judges of the Insolvent Court to direct the assignees to close the concerns of Palmer and Co. forthwith, and to order all the accounts of the late partners for the last ten or twelve years, or from the origin to the close of the firm, as well as the two exchange-accounts of Palmer and Co. and Cockerell, Trail, and Co., to be laid before them for the purpose of being thoroughly sifted and examined; and finally, that we pray the said court to direct that Cockerell, Trail, and Co. be paid no more dividends until their claim or responsibility shall have been fully and clearly ascertained and established.”

Mr. Lycke rose and said, “My object in calling this meeting is to lay before you such malpractices as have come to my knowledge, and leave it to you to judge whether it would not be better to present a petition to the Insolvent Court, and thus procure the justice we all require, and of which we stand so much in need. There is no one, gentlemen, who regrets so much as myself the very great, deep, and general distress the failure of the firm of Palmer and Co. has occasioned. Had the event originated from causes unforeseen, then the circumstance would plead its own excuse; but when it has been fully ascertained that there has been nothing but an unwarrantable abstraction of monies, goods, &c. from the concern, and a shameful expenditure of other sums and property (particularly when the firm was known to be insolvent), this evinces that nothing but rapacity, extravagance, and dishonesty led to this catastrophe, and that all the partners, at least those who were in it at the time the firm was insolvent, ought to be made answerable.

“I beg now to state to you, gentlemen, that on one occasion I addressed the commissioner (Sir Edward Ryan), then sitting in the Insolvent Court, hoping his lordship would cause a stop to be put to all further payments to the house of Cockerell, Trail, and Co., of London, more particularly that part of the dividend which went to the share of Mr. Brownrigg; for, I observed, I thought it a circumstance rather suspicious, that Mr. Brownrigg should appear both in the light of debtor and creditor, particularly when it was generally known that Mr. Brownrigg took out of the house eight lacs of rupees more than he brought in with him. I further desired that he should be made to refund this money; for since Mr. Brownrigg

was perfectly aware of the insolvent state of the concern, he ought to have been fully aware that the abstracting any monies from it was wholly unjustifiable. Upon my application, the commissioner observed, that nothing could be received as evidence in court except on affidavit. It then became my business to ascertain from the books, how far what I advanced was correct. I did examine the books, and found what was so generally asserted to be perfectly true. I however have not yet put in my affidavit in court, but would have done so long since, had not Mr. Brownrigg so speedily left the country: a circumstance I much regret, for every thing I have to advance against a person I like to do face to face.

“I next beg to call your attention to the circumstance of quantities of indigo having been abstracted from the godowns of Palmer and Co. just before the firm was declared insolvent. Some of it was so taken away on Sunday, the day preceding the failure; and from all accounts, the quantity I ascertained to be missing was about 450 chests of indigo. When such is known to be the fact, surely one may naturally infer that other articles of value, such as silks, saltpetre, monies, &c., were also abstracted. Is it to be supposed, that when one act of fraudulency, and of such magnitude, has been discovered, that other acts of a similar nature have not been committed? There needs no question of the fact, for there are sufficient proofs of it. Some of this indigo, I had reason to believe, went to pay a considerable debt due to one of the particular friends of one of the partners; and on making inquiry upon the subject, I met with such equivocating answers, that I became confirmed in my opinion that the suspicion was too well-founded. [Mr. Cockerell here observed that Mr. Lycke was merely dealing in assertion. Mr. Lycke then continued.] If proof be necessary, let the partners of the late firm be put on their oaths, and let such evidence as I shall point out be put under the protection of the court. I will then shew such proof as will put the matter beyond a doubt. Since, as it must appear evident to you, gentlemen, from the little I have already advanced, that malpractices have existed, and to a considerable degree, I think it extremely hard that when the firm shewed such partiality to their own particular friends, they should have shewn no consideration for the widow and the orphan.

“Gentlemen, I think I may as well make to you a communication which was made to me, shewing how industriously attentive the partners were to their own immediate interests, and how they traded for their separate benefits; not at all taking into consideration that the monies, goods, and remittances abstracted from the con-

cern ought to have been for the good of the concern in general, particularly when they must have known it to be insolvent. The individual who gave me the information writes as follows:—‘In the books of Palmer and Co. will be found the annual remittances made by each individual member, and the total amount of the funds removed can easily be computed from them, but it is possible that a shipment of baidannoes in 1823-24, to a very large extent, to America (the proceeds of nearly the whole of which went to Messrs. Newton and Hobhouse, and to Mr. Brownrigg) may not appear, in the regular course, through the individual accounts; but Mr. — will be able to shew how it was written off in said books. The profits in bills of exchange were very large, and will also be found in said books.’ So, even by this circumstance, it appears how very anxious the partners were to secure something for a future day, knowing full well that the concern must, sooner or later, tumble to pieces. So much for the return they made to that unsuspecting, generous public, who so many years supported them.

“Gentlemen, I will shew to you that the house of Palmer and Co. was in an insolvent state at least as far back as May 1820, the time Mr. Brownrigg joined the house, and certainly one has a right to infer such to have been the case for many years preceding that period. What I have to advance cannot be invalidated, as it shall rest on the authority of Mr. Brownrigg himself. I will quote his own words, and those in a pamphlet which he circulated among his own particular friends, for the purpose of exonerating himself from all transactions respecting the pledging of the Company’s paper placed in trust in the hands of Palmer and Co. He says, ‘that at the date, May 1820, there was a large amount of Company’s paper in pledge, not the property of the house, when he became partner:’ at once establishing the insolvent state of the house at that period; but which circumstance, he says, ‘he only became acquainted with some months after.’”

[Here Mr. Cockerell said, “you do not mean to say that Mr. Brownrigg was the person who pledged the trust-paper, or that he knew it was pledged when he entered the firm?”]

Mr. Lycke replied.—“I said no such thing. I said that I was quoting Mr. Brownrigg’s own words, and to others it was left to draw their own inferences, as to what extent Mr. Brownrigg was concerned in this transaction. It is not my intention either to inculpate or exculpate Mr. Brownrigg, for I am neither his friend nor his enemy, but he shall be made to speak for himself. He says again, ‘he acknowledges he knew that the trust-money in Company’s paper was in pledge;

and excuses himself from an earlier knowledge of it by saying that he, being a soldier, from habit knew ‘very little the intricacies of business; that he did not interfere, particularly as the whole of that kind of business was conducted by Mr. F. Hall, one of the then partners of the house.’ All I have to say is this, that it appears very strange that the onus of this deed should be placed on the shoulders of Mr. Hall, who, as every one knew, was generally considered a cipher in the house; and as far as my opinion can have weight from the knowledge I have of him, I do not think he would or could have done it without the concurrence of the other partners; at all events it is sufficient to know, let who may have been the guilty parties, that forty lacs of rupees of sacred money have been disposed of, God knows how!

“As a further proof the insolvent state of the firm of Palmer and Co., some time previous to their failure (though certainly of not so long standing a date as the year 1820), I beg to communicate to you the following circumstances. A poor woman held a promissory note, on stamped paper, of Palmer and Co., to the amount of 10,000 rupees, in her own name, for which she had been receiving a half-yearly interest. It fell due nine months previous to the failure, when she demanded payment. The answer by one of the partners was, ‘Mr. —, who left this money in our hands, never intended you should have it; and besides, the gentleman is my most particular friend, and you cannot have it.’ The poor woman went away, and mentioned her grievances to another house of agency, who, on seeing the hardness of her case, sent a few days after one of the sircars of their house with her, demanding payment of the note. To this the same partner and gentleman of the house replied, ‘you cannot and shall not have this money to place in other hands; Mr. — is my particular friend.’ The poor creature, finding her endeavours quite unavailing, left the house, and ultimately lost her all. This poor woman, knowing the long, very long, intimacy existing between Mr. — and myself, naturally came to tell her tale of woe to me; and should you have any doubt as to the truth of what I have asserted, I beg you will allow me to call her before you, as she is now sitting in the adjoining room.

“I should like to ask, when all the late members entered the concern of Palmer and Co., whether all, or any of them, took any of their own private property into the house with them, or even had any to take with them? How could they in conscience claim, and make out, a private property, particularly when they draw all their money from the firm? In England, all private estates are made answerable to the creditors in general; why should it not be

the case here? And why should a Lady D'Oyley's and a Mrs. Mina's claims be admitted, on the private estate of the partners, receiving a dividend of seventy-five per cent., whilst the more urgent claims of many widows with large families are left out, leaving them destitute of the means of supporting life, and in fact perishing of hunger? I can instance a case where a poor woman, who was deprived of her all by this failure, did perish of hunger, accompanied with a broken heart. I again ask why all this partiality and favoritism for one individual more than another? The partners I understand are, and have been, seeking a release from their creditors. This circumstance calls to mind the poor woman above-mentioned, who was foisted out of her 10,000 rupees nine months previous to the failure. Among her papers I perceive a note from one of the partners, begging and praying of her to sign the release, stating at the same time, that on being re-established in business, his intention is to labour for the benefit of the creditors. To show how very unlikely such promises are to be fulfilled, I wish you only to turn your eyes on those partners passing under the fictitious denominations of 'Presgrave and Co.,' and 'Crane and Co.'

"It is now more than two years, gentlemen, since the failure of Palmer and Co. occurred, and up to this period, the interest of the money due to the different creditors has not been paid; how does this, may I ask, tally with the partners swearing in court, that they had assets sufficient, and were ready to pay fifty per cent. on the nail? What has come of all this swearing? What has become of the money, the goods, &c., of which the creditor was led to believe there was amply sufficient?"

Mr. Lycke proposed, in continuation to the first resolution,—“That a petition be drawn out for the signature of the creditors to ascertain,

“1st. A statement from the books of Palmer and Co., now in the possession of the assignees, of the quantity of indigo received by Palmer and Co. into their godowns from the 1st December 1829 to 4th January 1830.

“2d. A statement of the debts due by them for which security was given by them between the 1st September 1829 to the 4th January 1830, and all debts immediately incurred, for which securities were given, stating particularly the nature of the several securities.

“3d. As it has been ascertained that 450 chests of indigo, or thereabouts, were abstracted from the warehouses of the firm of Palmer and Co. just immediately before the bankruptcy, one has a right to presume that other articles, such as silks, saltpetre, wines, &c. &c. were also abstracted, which circumstance leads one to

infer the preference that was given by the late firm to some particular creditors, thereby illegally giving a preference to some more than to others; and that all such goods, indigo factories, bills, &c., made over, the assignees should be made to account for.”

Neither this nor the first resolution was seconded, nor was either put to the vote. Several signatures to the first resolution were put at the time, and were intended to show the approval by the writers of the proposition.

We have expunged some passages in the printed report, as, in our opinion, unnecessarily severe; and we observe that some still stronger were omitted by the Calcutta editor.

The *India Gazette*, in which the report first appeared, has the following remarks upon it:—

“With regard to the parties against whom very serious charges are brought, we have long been surprised at the forbearance which their creditors have shown them—a forbearance, we believe, which, under equal or similar provocation, is unexampled in the history of mercantile failures. Personally we are wholly uninterested in the consequences of their insolvency, but considering the immense losses and the widespread misery of which they have been the authors, we felt, when the Report was offered to us, that we had no alternative, as journalists, but to publish it. Not the least important aspect in which this business should be viewed, is the effect it must have on the estimate formed by the natives of the mercantile character of Europeans. If they perceive, that it is our practice to deal courteously with the rich extortioner, to receive him every where with outward respect in our societies, to let him carry away the ill-gotten fruits of his enormities, without a hint in the public papers to mark the sense of his conduct,—can it be wondered that little credit should be attached to our virtuous professions, and that we should be regarded as a tribe of unprincipled plunderers? On one point only we have felt sincere regret, lest we should be considered, even by the most distant implication, as adding reproach to misfortune, in the case of a distinguished individual who has remained, as far as we have heard, unimpeached and unimpeachable in character.”

In the *John Bull*, the statements of Messrs. Dick and Lycke were subjected to criticism. It is there stated that the firm of Cockerell, Trail, and Co. claim, not 150, but about 50 lacs; and that the phrase “mutual trusts,” adopted by Mr. Dick as that used by the Supreme Court, was intended to express the court's conviction that the two establishments of Cockerell, Trail, and Co. and Palmer and Co.

did not form one and the same body. It is denied that the former were partners in any account at the date of the latter's insolvency, which assertion was disproved in the Supreme Court; and that the balance of the exchange-account formed the bulk of the claim of Cockerell and Co., such balance forming only the 400th part of the claim. “Mr. Brownrigg,” it is observed, “seems to have satisfied his partners, who had at least good opportunities of disputing the point, that he was entitled to the sum he withdrew as his share of the divided profits, after leaving a proportion to go against bad debts. But Mr. Brownrigg did not take away eight lacs; although entitled by his account to fully more than that sum, he took away but £45,000, surrendering the remainder to the firm, to be added to the general amount of profits in which he was no longer himself to participate. So far from Mr. Brownrigg believing the house to be insolvent, he risked all he did take on quitting the firm, by putting it into Cockerell, Trail and Co.'s house, and sharing with them the risk of greatly extending the accommodation that had previously been allowed to Palmer and Co., say from £150,000 to £600,000.” With respect to the statements of Mr. Lycke, respecting the alleged “abstractions” of indigo and other property, we do not perceive that the statements are specifically denied, unless it be in the following passage: “it does not appear, however, that any monies or saltpetre were so ‘abstracted,’ or that any of the said ‘abstractions,’ ever became ‘missing;’ all being found either in the account of consignments for various parties to Europe, or of goods sold and delivered.” The succeeding statement respecting the remittances, and “a certain shipment of handannoes,” is treated, like the foregoing, with ridicule, and termed a “mare's nest,” but we do not see that the assertion is specifically denied. The rest of the criticism consists of reasonings, acute and plausible, upon the statements of Mr. Lycke, assuming (it would seem) their accuracy.

An anonymous writer, in the same paper, assures the creditors of Palmer and Co., “that Mr. Lycke's statement of the delivery of indigo, in its moral meaning, is incorrect; the order for delivery having been given, in point of time (an important essence in business), before any act of bankruptcy was committed by the house, and was in other respects a *bona fide* transaction.” He remarks further: “Touching his assertion that the house was in a state of insolvency anterior to Mr. Brownrigg's joining it, I submit that it was entitled to reckon upon all its outstandings as real assets, so long as they or any of them made any returns, or were in any way considered productive; the amount

of all such, with other property, if taken, will, in my opinion, shew the house to have been at the period alluded to by Mr. L. fully equal, if not more than sufficient, to the value of its engagements. Extended as its operations were in every division of the globe, it would be difficult in my opinion to separate or to say how much of it was to be considered available or not available:—for the fluctuations of the market it cannot be held answerable to the creditors, nor for any casualties by which debts that were due to it have since become irrecoverable.”

The following letter was addressed to the *India Gazette* the day on which the report appeared in that paper:

“Sir,—Leaving it to the other parties concerned to take any or no notice of the assertions said to have been uttered by Mr. Lycke, at the meeting of the creditors of Palmer and Co. at the Exchange, we think it our duty to the assignees to request that you will give publicity to our unqualified contradiction, on their behalf, of the allegations pretended to be referred for their enquiry. Mr. Lycke, as he admits, has had the most ample opportunity afforded to him of substantiating what he has advanced regarding the abstraction of indigo and other property from the godowns of the late firm. He has even been invited by the assignees to avail himself of that opportunity to investigate the alleged facts—not that they wished to delegate to him duties of enquiry belonging to themselves—but under the charitable persuasion that his assertion was founded in error which might thus be removed—not in malice which will not be convinced. He has not yet, however, attempted to substantiate his allegations, while he renews his endeavour to impress the creditors of Palmer and Co. with the belief that the creditors have been wronged, and leaves the inference to be drawn that the assignees have, by their acquiescence, connived at such injury.

Your's obediently,

MACKINTOSH AND Co.,
Secretaries and Agents to the Assignees of Palmer and Co.
Calcutta, 2d April, 1832.

THE HINDU PUNCHAYET.

The *Reformer*, in recommending the introduction of the jury-system into the Mofussil, cites the following passage from the *Mudakhshara*, descriptive of the constitution of the ancient *Punchayet*: “Members of a family, those of a profession, the inhabitants of a town, judges appointed by the king, and the king himself, are qualified to decide on all matters of difference, and the authority of one is above that of another according to the progressive order in which they are here arranged.”

Commentators (it is observed) have fully explained this passage. They say, according to this text, whenever any dispute arose, which concerned only the family affairs of the parties, it was usual to appeal to a competent number of members belonging to that family, and the dispute was referred to them for decision; when the dispute concerned a trade or profession, the respectable members of that trade or profession were called on to decide; and when the dispute was of such a nature as that it could not properly be brought under either of these heads, it was referred to the decision of a body of respectable inhabitants of the place which was the scene of that occurrence. The aggrieved party, as well as those who were not satisfied with the decision of these tribunals, had the privilege of appealing to the judges appointed by the king, or to the king himself. The authority of the first of these tribunals was the least, that of the second above it, and so on to the king, from whose decision there was no appeal.

In this system of jurisprudence, two circumstances are worthy of attention. The one is the kind of people chosen for the panchait or juries, and the other the great power which was given to the king. We shall first notice the latter: considering the temper of the times in which these laws were enacted, the despotism of the age, and above all, the influence of superstition, which then had a complete hold over the minds of the people, we should not wonder if we find the king to be vested with the authority of receiving appeals from the verdicts of the juries, and of annulling them. Superstition, which was the prolific source of despotism and the strong-hold of priestcraft, contributed not a little to deprive the people of their just rights, by adding undue authority to the privileges of the crown. The ministers of religion, who were also the legislators, easily discovered the weakness of a people who, from ignorance, were credulous of the most absurd doctrines which were offered for their belief, and to place their power on a firm basis, they connived with the rulers of the land to increase their power by sacrificing the rights of the people, which were in a manner entrusted to their charge by the credulous mob. Thus the appeal from the verdict of the panchait was made to rest with the king.

The other remarkable feature of this ancient system was, that to decide on family disputes only the members of that family were appealed to, and for the disputes of a profession, the members of that profession. Nothing appears to us more consonant with good sense than this system, for nothing is of greater importance in the qualifications of a judge, than a thorough knowledge of all the concomitant circumstances of the case on which he is called

upon to decide, and a familiar acquaintance with the localities of the place where the dispute arose, and with the manners, habits, customs, and morals of the people to whom the parties belong. Upon this principle who can be better qualified to decide on a dispute concerning the family alone than the members of that family, and on a dispute regarding a particular profession, than the people who belong to it. The same will hold in regard to the inhabitants of a town, who form the third kind of panchait or jury.

NATIVE EDUCATION.

The following is the conclusion of the Report of the General Committee of Public Instruction in Bengal, on the colleges and schools for native education.

"A review of the different establishments under the charge of the committee, will indicate the principles by which their proceedings have been regulated, and which have been acted upon in compliance with the injunctions of the Honourable Court of Directors, as well as in consequence of their own convictions, as stated in a letter to government, explanatory of their views, dated 18th August 1824. The introduction of useful knowledge is the great object which they have proposed as the end of the measures adopted or recommended by them, keeping in view the necessity of consulting the feelings, and conciliating the confidence of those for whose advantage their measures are designed.

The committee has, therefore, continued to encourage the acquirement of the native literature of both Mohammedans and Hindus, in the institutions which they found established for these purposes, as the Madressa of Calcutta and Sanscrit College of Benares; they have also endeavoured to promote the activity of similar establishments, of which local considerations dictated the formation, as the Sanscrit college of Calcutta and the colleges of Agra and Delhi, as it is to such alone, even in the present day, that the influential and learned classes, those who are by birthright or profession teachers and expounders of literature, law, and religion, Maulavis and Pundits, willingly resort.

In the absence of their natural patrons, the rich and powerful of their own creeds, the committee have felt it incumbent upon them to contribute to the support of the learned classes of India by literary endowments, which provide not only directly for a certain number, but indirectly for many more, who derive from collegiate acquirements consideration and subsistence amongst their countrymen. As far also as Mohammedan and Hindu law are concerned, an avenue is thus opened for them to public employment, and the state

is provided with a supply of able servants and valuable subjects, for there is no doubt that, imperfect as oriental learning may be in many respects, yet the higher degrees of the attainments even in it possessed by any native, the more intelligent and liberal he will prove, and the better qualified to appreciate the acts and designs of the government.

But whilst every reasonable encouragement is given to indigenous native education, no opportunity has been omitted by the committee of improving its quality and adding to its value. In all the colleges, the superintendence is European, and this circumstance is of itself an evidence and a cause of very important amelioration. In the Madressa of Calcutta, and the Hindu college of Benares, institutions of earlier days, European superintendence was for many years strenuously and successfully resisted. This opposition has long ceased. The consequences are, a systematic course of study, diligent and regular habits, and an impartial appreciation of merits, which no institution, left to native superintendence alone, has ever been known to maintain.

The plan of study adopted in the colleges is in general an improvement upon the native mode, and is intended to convey a well-founded knowledge of the languages studied, with a wider range of acquirement than is common, and to effect this in the least possible time. Agreeably to the native mode of instruction, for instance, a Hindu or Mohammedan lawyer devotes the best years of his life to the acquirement of law alone, and is very imperfectly acquainted with the language which treats of the subject of his studies. In the Madressa and Sanscrit college, the first part of the course is now calculated to form a really good Arabic and Sanscrit scholar, and a competent knowledge of law is then acquired with comparative facility, and contemporaneously with other branches of Hindu or Mohammedan learning.

Again: the improvements effected have not been limited to a reformation in the course and scope of native study, but, whenever opportunity has favoured, new and better instruction has been grafted upon the original plan. Thus, in the Madressa, Euclid has been long studied and with considerable advantage. European anatomy has also been introduced. In the Sanscrit college of Calcutta, European anatomy and medicine have nearly supplanted the native systems. At Agra and at Delhi, the elements of geography and astronomy and mathematics are also part of the college course. To the Madressa, the Sanscrit college of Calcutta, and the Agra college, also, English classes are attached; whilst at Delhi and Benares distinct schools have been formed for the dis-

semination of the English language. Without offering, therefore, any violence to native prejudices, and whilst giving liberal encouragement to purely native education, the principle of connecting it with the introduction of real knowledge has never been lost sight of, and the foundation has been laid of great and beneficial change in the minds of those who, by their character and profession, direct and influence the intellect of Hindustan.

In addition to the measures adopted for the diffusion of English in the provinces, and which are yet only in their infancy, the encouragement of the Vidyalaya, or Hindu college of Calcutta, has always been one of the chief objects of the committee's attention. The consequence has surpassed expectation—a command of the English language, and a familiarity with its literature and science, have been acquired to an extent rarely equalled by any schools in Europe. A taste for English has been widely disseminated, and independent schools, conducted by young men reared in the Vidyalaya, are springing up in every direction. The moral effect has been equally remarkable, and an impatience of the restrictions of Hinduism, and a disregard of its ceremonies, are openly avowed by many young men of respectable birth and talents, and entertained by many more, who outwardly conform to the practices of their countrymen. Another generation will, probably, witness a very material alteration in the notions and feelings of the educated classes of the Hindu community of Calcutta.

The remaining schools, to which the attention of the committee is directed, are of a more miscellaneous character, though chiefly of the nature of charitable institutions and village schools. Most of these have been continued or aided by the committee, either from an unwillingness to undo what it had required much trouble to effect, or with the hope that the seminaries might rise to a more important description, rather than from any impression of the value of these schools. As the limited means at the committee's disposal, and the inadequacy of any means to the education of a whole people, render a selection necessary, the committee have always sought to teach the respectable in preference to the indigent classes. The education of the latter, in fact, scarcely merits to be called education. As soon as a boy in a village school learns to read and write a little, and to be able to add, subtract, or multiply, he is removed to keep a shop or follow the plough, and his mind remains as uninformed as if he had never been at school at all. It has also been a question whether, for such education as the peasantry require, the interference of the government was wanting, and whether, indeed, it was not mischie-

vous, in consequence of withdrawing the boys from the village schoolmasters, and thus annihilating a useful order of men formerly very common in Bengal, and not infrequent in Hindustan. Under these impressions, the Chinsura schools and those of Bhagalpore and Rajpootana have been limited in their operations, and their continuance depends upon a further experience of their good effects.

The schools of Allahabad and Jonpore being supported in part by the voluntary efforts of the natives themselves, have been thought to deserve some assistance on that account, but this has been cautiously afforded, as the permanence and efficacy of such institutions are very precarious and uncertain. They flourish usually whilst superintended by some zealous individual who sets them on foot, but the moment he leaves the place, they are neglected and worthless. Such was the case with a school established at Mynporee, which the committee, after supporting for a short time, found it necessary to abolish, and such will probably be the fate of the Allahabad school, which has been for some time in a languishing condition.

The Cawnpore school is scarcely under the committee's control, nor is it amongst their proper objects, being a school intended originally for Christian children. The schools at Saugor, although of the nature of village schools, are apparently required by the great want of means of instruction in that part of the country, and by their being situated amongst a population so essentially Hindu. One of the committee's objects has always been the formation of a standard language for the western provinces, by the cultivation of the vernacular dialects; and as the Saugor schools present a favourable medium for effecting this purpose, it has been thought expedient to grant them some support from the general fund, to be extended hereafter should experience confirm the expectations now entertained.

Such are the principal objects of the Committee of Public Instruction, and the measures by which they are in progress towards accomplishment. Something has already been effected in the great business of the education of the people of India; but their numbers are too vast, their wants too serious, and the means too inadequate, for the committee to expect any great or sudden advance, and they look, for beneficial results on an extensive scale, to a quiet and vigilant perseverance by their successors, for many subsequent years, in the course which they have commenced."

PEDERIANHAME.

Mr. Brown recently undertook to walk at Howrah 1,000 miles in 1,000 hours. He completed the undertaking last Tuesday morning. He has since been seriously

indisposed. Large sums of money have been lost and won on this occasion.—*Su-machar Durpan*, March 21.

REVENUE LOSSES—INUNDATION.

Reports have been received from Balasore, Cuttack, and Midnapore, relative to the losses sustained by the revenue from the inundation of last October.

In the Balasore district "all the salt ready stored for export, being 2,13,837 maunds, was swept into the sea," and many Molunghees were drowned, who had received advances for the ensuing season, commencing on the 1st November. The number of human beings drowned, who were connected with the salt department in that district, was 1,886, of whom twenty-eight were servants on the establishment. No report has been received from Hidgelee; but the losses in that, the principal salt agency of the country, were computed to be fully equal to those of Balasore. Even at Tumlook, the destruction of salt exceeds 51,000 maunds. In Cuttack, within the limits of Mr. Hunter's agency, eighteen Molunghees were drowned, and 71,990 maunds of salt were washed away. It appears, therefore, that, in the three agencies from which returns have been received, the loss of salt amounts to 3,36,000 maunds; adding Hidgelee by estimate, we compute the whole to be little under six lakhs of maunds, which far exceeds the extent of any former disaster of the kind.—*Calcutta Courier*, May 3.

MISSION OF CAPT. BURNES.

Accounts have reached Simla, that Captain Burnes left Peshawar on the 19th of April, in progress to Caubul. Captain Burnes had experienced the greatest kindness and hospitality from the chief of Peshawar, Sooltan Mahommed Khan, with whom he had remained a month, waiting until the roads were open, in consequence of the melting of the snows which blocked up the mountain passes.

He mentions that an extensive deposit of coal had been found near Caubul, in a range of hills twenty miles south of Peshawar. The specimens which Captain Burnes had seen were poor; but as they were taken from the surface, probably the quality would improve in approaching the lower strata. Another deposit of coal has lately been found in Cutch; so that when steam-boats are launched on the Indus, they will be able to obtain fuel near its mouth, and near the head of its navigable course. It is also mentioned that these veins of coal should now be ascertained, and that they merit what projects for the navigation of the Indus are under serious consideration.—*Ibid.* June 6.

BOAT-BRIDGES.

A correspondent at Delhi informs us, that a design has lately been submitted to the Governor General for the construction of a bridge of boats across the Jumna at that place; the bed of the river is divided in the rainy season into a number of petty branches, all of which but the two main, or exterior streams, the designer, Captain De-bude, of the engineers, proposed to close up by means of a strong causeway; the main river itself being crossed by two bridges of boats. The scheme, though bold, was, we doubt not, feasible in experienced hands. His Lordship paid a compliment to the native boatmen and manjees of the place, by convoking them for the expression of their opinions on the measure; it can hardly be said that they would be partial against the scheme, for what they would lose in one way would be compensated in another, by the increased demand for boats to form the floating piers of the bridge. Such a bridge might, our correspondent imagines, be constructed with greater facility at Agra.—*Ibid.* May 23.

SAUGOR-ISLAND RHINOCEROS.

The following remarkable account of the destruction of a rhinoceros is from the *Or. Sporting Mag.* The writer says, that he had proceeded on a visit to the quarantine station, and was informed that a rhinoceros had made his appearance. He accordingly proceeded with his companion to a tank which the animal was said to frequent, where a stage was erected on a tree. About half-past eight o'clock, on a dark evening, the animal made his appearance, and came immediately under the stage. They fired at him; he seemed a little astonished but did not move. A second volley was fired, when he turned sharp round and made off. Eight balls were fired into him, which he seemed to mind no more than if they had been peas. In about ten minutes he returned, when the gentlemen again fired at him; but the gun of one of them burst and blew off two of his fingers, also injuring his companion. They were obliged, therefore, to desist and retreat.

In a month and a-half, the gentleman's hand having been healed, they both determined to take the field against the rhinoceros, but with heavier guns. Two six-pounders were at the station, which were loaded, and taken to the spot which he frequented and hid in his path; after which they set themselves to watch his approach on the evening of the 25th April, taking their station in the tree. Just as they were beginning their game, a tiger sprung out from under their feet; he rushed about the tree all night, but did not get within range of him. The whole of that and of the succeeding night

they watched for the rhinoceros, but he did not make his appearance. On the third night, about ten o'clock, he again showed himself. One of the gentlemen jumped down from the tree and took his station at the gun, but the animal perceived him and fled. In an hour he returned, and came up right in the direction of the mouth of the gun, when just as the gentleman was raising his match to fire, the rhinoceros made a spring at him. The gun, however, went off and the shot met him half-way. He uttered a terrible groan, ran about fifty yards, and then fell to rise no more. Many of the shots were found to have taken effect. His dimensions were twelve feet in length without the tail, seven feet high, and thirteen in circumference. On opening him, one of the leaden balls first fired at him was found in his stomach. The flesh of the animal was greedily devoured by the crew of a Burmese boat, who had arrived there in a famished state.

RANEE OF NEPAUL.

We republished a few days ago (p. 114), from the pages of a contemporary, an announcement of "the death of the elder Ranee of Nepal, in child-birth," which added that "the young rajah has thus lost the immediate hope of an heir, but he is still blest with one royal consort." It would appear by the following extract of a letter, with which we have been favoured, that it is the queen dowager who has departed this life, and that the present rajah is in no distress for an heir, seeing that he has two sons living.

"Nepal, April 13, 1832.—I have little or no ways to communicate, save the death of the queen dowager, Rane Bahadoor's widow, which took place on the 26th ult. The whole male population of Nepal went into mourning immediately, by shaving their heads and cutting off their moustachios, and wearing neither shoes nor turban. The Brahmins, sly dogs, were exempt from the moustache part of the affair. Marriages are to be solemnized without music and fireworks. For thirteen days, buffaloes and goats were forbidden to be killed, and pawns to be eaten, as also red chundun to be worn. Two poor innocent Newar women, having put a little of this said chundun on their foreheads, had, for their pains, their hair cut off, and the place where the chundun was, burnt with a piece of hot iron or copper! One brave girl burnt herself with the body of the Maha Ranee. The present rajah, Rajindra Vicrama Sah, has two sons living."—*Bengal Hurk.*

THE RAJA OF JESSORE.

It is generally known that Sreejoot Bishnauth Roy, the Raja of Jessore, being a minor, is under the authority of

the Court of Directors. He has now taken up his residence in Calcutta, and, for the attainment of English knowledge, has employed Benec-madhub Ghose, a student of the Hindoo college, and the gentlemen of the Sudder Board have approved of this with much pleasure. It gives us also great satisfaction to communicate this intelligence. For, some time since, it was proposed that the raja should be brought to Calcutta to study English; but some of his guardians and friends at that time opposed it, on the ground that if he were to learn English according to the rules adopted with the Calcutta youth, his high rank and honour would suffer. As the commissioner of revenue in Jessore also made a report in confirmation of the above opinion, the business dropped; and Lord William Bentinck was thereby displeased. We imagine his lordship will be gratified by our present intelligence, and that the gentlemen of the board of revenue will be rewarded for it.

We have likewise heard that the young raja is of an amiable disposition and a good understanding. We therefore confidently hope that the young prince, diligently applying himself to study, will soon reap his reward; and that through the education of the present raja, those faithless councillors will be deprived of all hope, who, during the reign of his father and grandfather, destroyed the country by their corruption.—*Sumachar Durpan.*

RETRENCHMENTS IN THE MARINE DEPARTMENT.

The Court of Directors have, we understand, resolved to abolish the offices, as they become vacant, of marine pay-master attendant, and secretary to the Marine Board, and to fix the allowances of the master-attendant at Rs. 24,000 per annum (in which sum are to be included all emoluments and profits whatever), eventually giving him three assistants, the first of whom is to have a salary of Rs. 9,000 per annum, the second of Rs. 6,000 per annum, and the third of Rs. 4,000 per annum.

The revision of the master attendant's allowances is to take effect when Captain Jamieson, or any other permanent successor to the late Sir John Hayes, shall assume charge of that appointment, and the assistants will be placed on the new footing, as respects their emoluments, when a vacancy shall occur in the office of the master-attendant, so as to enable the government to carry into execution the orders of the court for the discontinuance of the latter situation.

It has also been determined that, on the abolition of the office of marine pay-master and naval store-keeper, the duties of

that situation shall be transferred partly to the general treasury and partly to the master attendant's department, according to a plan suggested by the civil finance committee.—*Bengal Hurk.*

Capt. Jamieson has arrived in the *Lady Kennaway*.

THE BAMUNGHATI CAMPAIGN.

Extract of a letter, dated Midnapore, June 6th:—

"Col. Doveton, his son, and all the surviving officers, I am happy to say, are rapidly recovering; and though a degree of gloom, the natural consequence of our dreadful losses, hangs over the regiment, yet, when we consider the entire absence of all medical aid, after the lamented death of Dr. Macra, except that afforded by the inestimable and indefatigable gentleman (Mr. Stockwell), at whose requisition the corps marched, until the arrival of the assistant surgeon and a volunteer, who are so highly eulogized in the station-orders of to-day, we cannot omit to express our gratitude, that so many were preserved, when all were equally affected.

"You are doubtless aware that the 38th marched from this on the 30th April, for the purpose of quelling a refractory zemindar. On the 5th May they were joined by the commissioner, who, with his small escort had been obliged to fall back on the advancing troops. Thus reinforced, Mr. S. with Col. Doveton prepared to advance, and the pass beyond Tonka was cleared without opposition. For several succeeding days, skirmishes took place, in which we were of course always successful. Things were going on prosperously, the judicious and conciliating conduct of Mr. S. had already induced numbers of the villagers to return to their villages, and there was every hope of being able speedily to seize the disturber, when our hopes in this respect were suddenly blasted from a quarter least expected.

"It was not until active operations had ceased that sickness began to shew itself; and, I regret to say, the first to suffer was our doctor, the next the quarter-master sergeant, and the third, Ensign Maningford—all within twenty-four hours. The rest of the officers were attacked one after the other, until at last not one remained capable of helping another, or conducting the march of the regiment. So situated, the persevering exertions of the indefatigable Mr. S. (who alone continued well) were invaluable, and their sole dependence until the arrival of an assistant surgeon and a volunteer from Midnapore. Notwithstanding their utmost exertions, however, we have to lament the loss of two more valuable officers, Lieutenants Meyham and Fullerton, in camp, and of Ensign Pinder in cantonments.

"The sufferings of the sepoys have been comparatively light. Few have died; and of the number complaining, nine-tenths are more in want of food and repose than medicine. The proportion of sick, I am happy to say, has been vastly exaggerated, and so slight are their complaints generally, that of the detachment of the 47th, who march to-morrow morning for Cuttack, not a man will be left behind."

Madras.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ASSASSINATION OF CHARLES EDWARD MACDONALD, ESQ.

The Madras papers of June contain accounts of the death of this gentleman at Cuddapah, on the 15th of that month. He was the son of the late Colonel Macdonald, an old and highly respected inhabitant of Exeter, and aged 24: a young man in the prime of life, and who had been noticed for the earnestness and alacrity with which he entered into the discharge of every duty, and to whom, from his great attainments, the road to high and honourable station appeared open. He has, however, suddenly and mournfully, been snatched from his family and friends by the rude hand of assassins, as, in the performance of his magisterial duties, and endeavouring to appease the wrath of condescending fanatics, he was brutally murdered. Thus, in the short space of a few months, has a worthy family been deprived of an affectionate husband and father, and two tenderly beloved and much respected brothers and sons.

The Government Gazette of June 21 has the following account of this melancholy affair:—

"The unhappy affair at Cuddapah owed its rise to the circumstance of a dead pig having been thrown into the mosque there; in consequence of which profanation of their holy temple, a mob of infuriated Mussulmans assembled. A report of this was made to the additional sub-collector, C. E. Macdonald, Esq., in his cutcherry, when he immediately hastened to the spot to endeavour to pacify and bring them to reason; and was there brutally massacred. Of a native and four sepoys, who voluntarily went to his assistance, the former (a Mussulman) and two sepoys were also killed, and the other two wounded.

"Energetic inquiries are being carried on into the particulars of this deplorable business; but efficient as they will be to forward the ends of justice, they, alas! cannot restore to us one, in whom the service has lost one of its most talented and promising members—society one of its brightest ornaments—and his family and friends one singularly endeared to them by

every amiable and estimable quality that can adorn the human breast."

Mr. Macdonald has left a widow and two children to mourn his loss.

The European society of Cuddapah, as well as many of the respectable natives, have determined to erect a monument to his memory, as a mark of the estimation in which he was held.

RETRENCHMENTS IN THE MARINE DEPARTMENT.

We hear that orders have been received from the authorities at home to introduce a system of economy in the office of the master attendant at this presidency; and is to take effect on its being vacated by the present possessor, who is now absent on sick certificate. The orders, we understand, are to abolish the office of deputy master attendant, whose salary is 300 pagodas a month; and to reduce the salary of the master attendant from Rs. 2,800 a month, Rs. 1,250 a month, or Rs. 15,000 a-year, thus making a reduction in one establishment of about Rs. 33,000 a-year. Should this take effect, we should think that the office of beach magistrate and the boat pay-office would again be put under the superintendence of the master attendant, and be considered as "a part and parcel" of his establishment.—*Mad. Gaz. March 31.*

MOULMEIN.

We have received by the late arrivals accounts of the arrival on the Tenasserim coast of the 45th regt. N.I. The climate of Moulmein is described as being very healthy for Europeans, but natives from the coast suffer much from the change. The hire of labourers is represented as being very extravagant: one and a-half rupees per day for a Chinese carpenter and half a rupee a day for a common cooly. Provisions, even fish, are no cheaper than at Madras. The Baptist missionaries have erected a chapel at Moulmein, where two of their number are stationed. One of them, the Rev. Mr. Judson, has long been in that quarter, and we are informed the effects of his pious labours are eminently conspicuous. A Roman Catholic chapel is also being erected, and there is an Italian priest.—*Mad. Cour. May 15.*

DREADFUL GALE AT CORINGA.

We have been favoured, by a correspondent at Coringa, with an account of a dreadful gale which occurred there on the 10th inst. During the prevalence of the easterly wind, the sea rose very high and the whole of the village of Coringa was completely inundated, there being five feet water in the master attendant's house and offices; in the latter every thing, together with the public records, was washed

away: the rush of the flood tide was so violent that it swept away the whole of Captain Eaton's godowns, sheds, &c. and all the stores they contained; the wall surrounding the dwelling-house was levelled to the ground; the fishermen's village, near the entrance of the river, was entirely washed away, and its inhabitants, to save themselves, had recourse to their canoes, which were picked up after the gale subsided in different directions, bottoms upwards and full of dead bodies. The light-house on Point Gordiware was greatly injured. It is apprehended that many of the inhabitants and cattle in the vicinity of this place were lost, as the oldest inhabitant of this place does not remember having experienced such a hurricane.—*Ibid.* May 18.

EAST-INDIANS AND NATIVES.

We some months ago brought to the notice of our readers the formation of an establishment at Wallajahbad, under the auspices of government, for the instruction of boys in martial music, with a view of their being ultimately employed in regimental bands, &c. The directors of the Male Asylum have recently expressed to government their thanks for the provision thus made for the boys; and on doing so, they brought to notice a number of the elder lads on the establishment, who from their acquirements and general good conduct are well adapted to become useful as writers in public offices, and solicited that the heads of departments would occasionally employ a few of them. Government have in consequence addressed a circular to the various public offices at the presidency, of which the following is a copy: "Resolved, that it be intimated to the heads of departments and offices at the presidency, that, with a view to relieve the Male Asylum of supernumerary boys, it is the desire of government that they should occasionally apply to the secretary to that institution for the services of lads qualified for the situation of writers, when such may be vacant on their establishment." This notice has given rise to a considerable sensation amongst the native writers in the public offices, who have construed it into an official notification from government, that they should in future be excluded from employment in public departments: nothing, however, can be more erroneous, as we have ascertained from the best authority that no such intention exists. It is merely meant that a few of the most deserving of the lads of the Male Asylum should be occasionally introduced as writers—a regulation which, if not recently acted upon, has always existed; as there are at this moment numerous respectable individuals filling situations of the highest class, who were brought up at this in-

stitution, and whose conduct is both creditable to it and to themselves.—*Ibid.* May 15.

DISCOVERY OF A LARGE DIAMOND.

A letter from Hyderabad states that a poor native labourer, who resided about eighty miles from the place, recently found a diamond that weighed eleven rupees, which is the largest ever seen, and that he was led from curiosity, not knowing its value, to break it; the largest piece of the fragments now weighs seven rupees, and that the whole is valued at twenty lacs of rupees. Chundoo Loll, the prime minister, has taken possession of it, as the property of the nizam; but how the poor man who found it has been remunerated is not known.—*Sum. Durpun.*

THE ARMY.

Some stir is going on amongst the troops at the presidency. A requisition having been made by the supreme government for a considerable reinforcement of troops to aid the operations at Malacca, the following are about to embark for that quarter, viz., the 23d regt. N.I. or W.L.I., from Madras; two companies of the Madras European regiment, from Masulipatam; a detail of forty European artillery, gun-lascars (with ordnance, accoutrements, &c.) from Madras. Some slight disturbances having taken place in the northern division, a reinforcement of troops are also proceeding thither. The 3d regt. N.I. or P.L.I., are about sailing in the ships *Neptune* and *Royal William* for Visagapatam. Colonel Taylor, appointed to the command of the northern division, and Colonel Bowes, proceed in the *Neptune*, we understand.—*Mad. Cour.*, June 19.

The *Courier* of June 29 states that H.M. ships *Alligator* and *Imogene* have been placed at the Government's disposal to convey troops and military stores to Malacca. A sum of 4,50,000 rupees, in hard cash, has been sent to the eastward from hence, on account of the Malacca war.

QUALIFICATIONS OF A MISSIONARY.

The Rev. Mr. Winckler, a missionary at Pulicat, makes the following sensible reflections upon "the benefit to a missionary of a knowledge of Hindu literature and mythology," which are given in the *Mis. Reg.*

"I find it necessary for a Missionary to make himself well acquainted with the literature and mythology, and, as much as possible, with the mystical theology, of the Hindoos. I confess that, in the beginning of my residence and labours in India, I thought the time best spent in the acquisition of these things; I thought the ample exhibition of the Gospel truths sufficient to make impressions

on the native mind; and hence, when any thing like Hindu mythology or doctrines were brought before us in conversation with the natives, through an ill-directed zeal, I was peremptory in condemning the whole without discrimination. I have reason to think, that other newly-arrived missionaries are but too prone to fall into the same error:—I say error, because it is certainly an extreme, which is an error as to practice. Now, by such indiscriminate zeal we do, I am persuaded, more harm than good. A native will not be prepared to receive the truth from one who, as it appears to him, haughtily and peremptorily cries down every thing that is contained in their books; and as long as we shew that we are but little acquainted with their literature, they mistrust the correctness of our doctrines. But there are points enough in their feasts, and even in their mythology, of which we can take hold; first, to fix their attention; afterwards, to tell them their great error, in having adulterated the truth; and then to point out the pure truth of the gospel. Thus we find their hearts more open, and conviction is more readily fixed upon their minds, than if we attempt to take them, as it were, by storm."

SUFFERINGS OF AN EDITOR.

"What would we not have given to have been transported for one hour on Monday to the Neilgherries! It was the hottest day we have experienced this year. The land-wind blew strongly without intermission the whole day, and our very mouths were converted into dust-holes."—*Mad. Gaz.* June 13.

Bombay.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ACCIDENT ON BOARD THE MARQUIS OF CAMDEN.

A melancholy accident occurred on board the *Marquis of Camden*, Company's ship, on her entering Bombay harbour, on the 1st July. The wind was blowing strong and the weather hazy; the vessel was steering to go just to the eastward of the light-vessel at the Sunken Rock, the pilot-boat coming from Colaba, when a shot was fired from the *Royal Tiger*, schooner, Lieut. Igglesdon, stationed as a quarantine-vessel, and in about ten minutes* afterwards, another, which killed Mr. John Fenn the chief-mate. The schooner was then abreast of the *Marquis of Camden*, about two ships' length, according to the captain's statement. Mr. Fenn died about seven minutes after he

* One witness on the inquest says ten minutes, a second a quarter of an hour, and a third half an hour!

was struck; the wound commenced on the right side, and tore out the whole of the howels on that side.

A coroner's inquest was held on the body of Mr. Fenn, and a very close investigation of the affair took place, from whence it appeared that the *Marquis of Camden* entered the harbour without being aware of the strict quarantine-regulations existing there, in consequence of the plague in the Persian Gulf; that she did not appear about to heave-to, in order to wait for the pilot-boat, but was yawing about; and that the instructions issued by the Board of Health (consisting of the superintendent of the Indian Navy, the senior magistrate of police, the superintending surgeon of the presidency, Commander Wilson, and the secretary of the Medical Board), for the guidance of the officers on the quarantine-station (based upon the opinion of the Company's legal adviser), require that if any vessel should run up as far as the Sunken Rock before being spoke by the pilot, "a shot is to be fired across her bows, and if not immediately attended to, by her heaving-to, or anchoring, she is to be fired into till she does."

The verdict of the jury was, that the deceased had come to his death from the firing of a gun from the *Royal Tiger*, by some person or persons unknown.

"Few events have taken place here," says the *Bombay Courier*, "which have caused a greater variety of reports."

An indictment for manslaughter against Mr. Campbell, of the Indian Navy, we understand, was presented to the grand jury, within the last day or two, at the instance of Captain Larkins, of the *Marquis of Camden*, in consequence of the part taken by the former in the transactions which led to the death of Mr. Fenn. The bill was thrown out.—*Bombay Cour.*, July 14.

REVENUE SURVEY IN THE DECCAN.

The *Bombay Durpun* contains the following communication, purporting to be from the ryots of Poona, with the remarks of the editor subjoined:—

"After compliments, we, the ryots of Poona, beg to acquaint you, that the Governor Sahib having appointed Major Robertson* to the situation of the collector of Poona, we are very happy; for he is well acquainted with the inhabitants of the city, and his conduct has always been just and good towards us. The ryots are therefore impatiently expecting his return. The Government and the inhabitants of the town, as well as the ryots of the district, have incurred great loss in consequence of that gentleman's leaving the situation for

* Major Robertson had just arrived at the presidency from England.

the last four years. From the district of Poona having been assessed according to the late revenue survey, great loss has been sustained by government as well as the poor unfortunate ryots. Some rich persons only have reaped benefits from it; which may be attributed to some of the native agents in the survey department. These, having combined together, set about advancing their own interests, and frustrated the benevolent intentions of government in instituting the survey; at the same time, by oppressing the poor ryots, they enriched themselves. Their manner of proceeding was as follows: ground of the first sort was rated the lowest, and the latter as first sort, and some ground was assessed so high, that no ryot could cultivate it. Thus, while the expenses of government have been increasing, the revenue has decreased; the collections from mahals, from which taxes were realized (in full) formerly, have fallen short; and lands which were cultivated by the poor ryots, who rented them by fields, have been taxed so high, that the cultivators cannot afford to pay the rent. In this way, government have suffered loss in every kind of ground. Similar practices which were carried on in some of the mahals under the district of Ahmednugger, have been brought to light; and the matter having undergone a full investigation, the former rates have been re-established. The bribes, received by certain natives, have also been discovered, and reported to government. This led to the attention of government being directed to the Poona zillah; and several native officers, who formerly belonged to the survey, have been suspended from their duties, and enquiry instituted into their conduct. We hope the government will not suffer them to escape the punishment they deserve. They were poor before, but now they are rich, and some of them known to be possessed of a lac of rupees, acquired by corrupt practices in carrying on the survey. How they have deceived the government, and oppressed the poor ryots, is now apparent to every one. We trust the government will not cease in its endeavours to convict the delinquents, and cause them to suffer the punishment they deserve.—25th June, Poona.

In the original correspondence of this number, is a letter purporting to be from the ryots of Poona, which we at first hesitated to insert, because it does not bear the signatures of the writers. Believing, however, that the omission is to be attributed to the parties not knowing that such authentication was necessary, we have published it, as, from personal knowledge of the state of things in the Poona districts, we are satisfied that the statements contained in the letter are mainly correct. When we consider that the revenue

survey in the Deccan was set on foot by government for the purpose not only of ascertaining the resources of the country, but also of fixing the assessment with reference to the capability of the soil and value of its produce, and thus relieving those whose lands were too highly taxed under the old rates, which had been imposed under the former government; when we consider also that the survey cost the public about ten or twelve lacs of rupees, we cannot avoid expressing our extreme regret, that, instead of the benefits expected to result from it, its effects have been such as our correspondent describes. In many instances, it would seem, that the very evils it was intended to remove have been aggravated;—the rich and influential having had the demands upon their land lowered, while the poor have been doubly taxed, because of their unwillingness or inability to satisfy the rapacity of some of the native agents employed in the survey. That such has been the case would appear to be no longer a matter of doubt, as the innumerable complaints made to government, and recent discoveries of corruption and bribery on the part of some natives who held responsible situations in the survey, joined to the generally excessive rates which it imposed on the land, have, we understand, made it a question with government whether the new assessment should not be lowered twenty or thirty per cent., or altogether set aside, and the old reverted to.

The example before us, is, we think, not the only one that could be adduced of the benevolent intentions of government being frustrated by the dishonesty of the meanest agents employed to carry them into effect; but we hope it will not be one in which the guilty will escape the punishment they so richly merit. Major Robertson, who brought their malpractices to light, is at present at the Neilgherry Hills; but the investigation now in progress is being conducted by a gentleman who will, we doubt not, pursue it with the same advantage to the public interest, that would have resulted if the inquiry had been prosecuted by Major Robertson, whose penetrating mind and intimate knowledge of native character, as well as the manners and language of the people, would have baffled the attempts usually made in such cases to suppress the truth, and screen the real delinquents.

COMPANY'S INVESTMENTS.

It is stated, that orders have been received from the Court of Directors to discontinue purchasing cotton in Madras, both for the home and the China market, as the late investments on account of the Company have proved any thing but profitable. An important modification in the system of providing their investment in Bengal is

also spoken of. The article of sugar is no longer to be purchased in the interior, but it is to be bought at Calcutta. The plan, it is stated, is gradually to be extended to other articles of commerce.—*Bombay Cour.* June 30.

ARREST OF A NATIVE GENTLEMAN.

It is stated in the *Samachar*, that Bappa Saib (the nephew of Suyaje Roy Guicowar) was seized by order of the collector of Surat, on the 9th June, for having caused to be cut the ears, nose, and fingers of the hands of some of his servants for certain faults, and was given in charge of the kotwal, Ardesur Bahadoor, to be dealt with as Mr. Grant, the judge, might think proper.—*Durpan*, June 22.

BORING FOR WATER.

Considerable progress has, we understand, been made in boring for water in the vicinity of Dollera, where the merchants and others who flock there at this season, to purchase cotton, suffer severely from a want of water. They are wholly dependent on a scanty and muddy supply of rain-water, collected in cutcha tanks. The whole of the country around is a dry arid wilderness; and if flowing water is found (as is hoped), the sight to the natives will be as the miracle worked by Moses' stroke from his rod, which drew water from the rock.—*Ibid*.

LAUNCH.

The fine teak ship, which has just been built for Merwanjee Nowrojee, in the dock-yard, was floated out, on Thursday last, with all the ease and security afforded by building in dock, instead of the more common mode of construction upon stocks. After the operation had been completed, a large party of ladies and gentlemen, who were present, sat down to a handsome collation prepared for the occasion. The vessel, which has been named after our present Governor, measures between 900 and 1,000 tons burthen, and is intended for the China trade.—*Bom Cour.* May 19.

Singapore.

PIRACY.—ENTERPRISE OF THE CHINESE.

Some weeks ago, a report having been brought to this settlement that several formidable pirate prows were lurking outside the harbour, and were endeavouring to capture and otherwise intercept the boats which trade between this and the ports on the east coast of the peninsula, the Chinese traders resident here, who are principally interested in that trade, very lau-

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dably raised a subscription amongst themselves, and having obtained the sanction, though not the aid of government, fitted out four sampan-pucats, or large trading boats, with 30 men in each (all Chinese), well-armed, and carrying a few light swivels, for the purpose of driving the pests from the coast. The agreement with these boats was, that such of them as attacked the pirates were to receive 200 dollars each, to be distributed amongst the crews, and if any of the latter were killed, the friends of the deceased were to receive 200 dollars more for each man, which were to be forwarded to the relations of the deceased in China.

These four boats have lately returned, and reported that they fell in with two pirate prows, one a large, and the other a small one; that they encountered them, and sunk the smaller prow, killing six or seven of the crew, and that the larger prow escaped. One or two of the Chinese lost their lives.

While this transaction confers great credit on the liberality and laudable activity of the Chinese traders resident here, it, on the other hand, reflects considerably on the vigilance and exertion of the government, which, from the support it derives here, principally from the Chinese, ought to be the foremost in endeavouring to protect the native trade from pirates who, emboldened by impunity, continue to harass it in no small degree, even close to our shores. We have stated before, in as forcible language as we could express ourselves in, and we shall repeat the assertion now again, that unless active measures are taken to suppress the pirates which infest the straits and the neighbouring seas, our hitherto flourishing native trade must speedily decrease, and that considerably.

We have also stated before, that the Dutch hold out to us an example well worthy of imitation, in placing six-armed war-boats, which are the terror of the neighbouring pirates, at Rhio,—a small port, with little or no trade to benefit the mother country, and the government of which is supported solely by a few local farms,—while Singapore, the boasted emporium of Eastern commerce, possesses not even one single boat, for the purpose of protecting the extensive and important trade carried on between it and numerous neighbouring states.

If economy acts as a preventive in this case, it is a ruinous and impolitic economy; for the more prosperous the trade of this settlement becomes, the more beneficial will it be to government. A small expenditure, in maintaining a few such boats as are at Rhio, would be of incalculable benefit, in giving confidence to native traders, and would be the means of adding considerably to our prosperity.—*Sing. Chron.* June 7.

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Malacca.**NANING.**

It appears, by the latest arrivals from Malacca, that Seyd Saban, the heir apparent of Rumbowe, has recently joined the English with a considerable native force, raised in Rumbowe, and that at the head of the "contingents," or Malay volunteers, he was instrumental in dislodging the enemy from Bukit Perling.—*Sing. Chron. June 14.*

From Malacca, we learn nothing new of the progress of the expedition; it is stated that 300 European soldiers and two native regiments are expected to reinforce it. The *Magicienne*, man-of-war, we understand, is at Malacca, and a strict blockade of Lingie, Kesang, and Muar rivers has been commenced.—*Ibid. June 21.*

A correspondent of the *Singapore Chronicle*, who signs himself "An Officer of the Force," and dates his communication "Camp at Dattoomenbanjam, 3d June," complains that the statements which had lately appeared in that paper, respecting the operations against the Naning chieftain, are "nothing but perfect misrepresentations throughout." The "formidable opposition and unexpected delay," which were represented to have "retarded the progress of the expedition," he says, were less than might have been reasonably expected; and so far from "the present position of the troops being difficult to retain," a party had taken several stockades in advance; among the rest, the strong and well-fortified position of Bookasaboosa. The enemy, he observes, have not only *seen* but *felt* the effects of their attempts to encompass the camp; and, to judge from appearances, seem in no way inclined to gain more experience from the artillery which surrounds it. "Not one article of supply has ever been cut off; the road from the camp to Malacca being, as it is, perfectly and scientifically commanded." He adds: "Regarding 'the panic,' with which you have heard, we are struck, I can only say, if such ever existed, it must have been among people, as inferior in their abilities to, as they are different in their profession from, the militia; but as I have heard that symptoms very like it have, on more than one occasion, developed themselves at Malacca, I imagine your correspondent must have supposed the disease to have become general:—to which cause, no doubt, we have to thank him, for so kindly and gratuitously giving his reports to the public."

Malay Peninsula.

We learn by a late arrival from the east coast of the peninsula, that the Siamese,

having marched a large army into Patani, have repossessed themselves of that country, with little or no opposition on the part of the inhabitants. Many thousands of them, it is stated, had previously fled from the face of approaching destruction, into the neighbouring states of Calantan and Tringanu, the population being utterly unable to withstand the overwhelming hordes of barbarian slaves, which the king of Siam literally drives forward into the peninsula, in order to wreak his vengeance on those who were principally engaged in the late insurrection on the east coast. The whole population of Patani is supposed not to exceed 50,000 souls, while the Siamese force, now in that country, is said to be 300,000 strong: an amount by no means improbable, when we consider that the population of Siam itself is estimated at six millions, of which about one-sixth may be Chinese.

So soon as matters are settled at Patani, which we doubt not will be accomplished by most speedy and summary methods peculiar to the Siamese, such as impaling, roasting, boiling, and pounding the unfortunate wretches who have been most obnoxious to their magnanimous chiefs and leaders; we are informed, the Siamese fully intend proceeding to Calantan, which is but a few days' journey south of Patani, over a level and well cultivated country, and subduing it in a similar manner. Tringanu will next occupy their attention, the access to that state being equally easy and short, and were it not that some difficult mountains and rivers intervene, Pahang would shortly after undergo a similar visitation from the Siamese.

The late insurrection, which appears to have been chiefly confined to Patani, was caused, we understand, solely by the inability of the inhabitants to endure the heavy exactions of the Siamese government, the principal of which is a poll-tax of ten dollars a year on every individual. Such a severe tax being no longer tolerable in a country comparatively poor, we are by no means surprised the inhabitants should "kick against the goads," and endeavour to shake off a yoke so very oppressive to them; though they must have been aware, from their knowledge of the power of Siam, and their experience of Siamese cruelty, that their efforts in the cause of liberty must be attended with eventual failure, and sure destruction to themselves. The Malays say, however, that as the latter is sure to come on them, whether they submit to exaction, or rise to oppose it, (Scylla and Charybdis-like) they would rather hasten its approach by resorting to violent measures, than retard it by dying patiently under the weight of tyranny.

So far are the Malays of the east coast from assisting the Naning chief, that we are told by a respectable witness that the

rajahs of Calantan and Tringanu, and we believe, Pahang, think seriously of placing themselves under the protection of the English, in order to save themselves from the dreadful effects of Siamese cruelty and oppression. These states, Pahang especially, may, with as much justice as Siam has to shew, be claimed by Johore, which principality is professedly under the protection of the British. In a commercial point of view also, the government should not allow these states to fall under the complete sway of Siam, as the trade carried on between this and the ports of Calantan, Tringanu, and Pahang,—which, on reference to the last official statement of the trade of Singapore, published in December last, will be found to be very important and considerably on the increase,—must gradually dwindle into insignificance, through the heavy duties which the Siamese will impose upon the imports and exports of those places, and thus one great source of our trade will be dried up.

This should be seriously considered by our rulers, and if the above chiefs do actually supplicate for assistance or mediation, we hope no selfish policy, no base submission to grovelling expediency, as in the disgraceful case of Quedah, will intervene to give over a brave, and a hitherto friendly and admiring people, into the relentless clutches of a race of semi-barbarous beings, whose tender mercies are the cruellest of the cruel.

We have been told by a respectable eyewitness, an European, who visited the fort of Quedah shortly after the Siamese had re-possessioned themselves of it, solely by starving out its defenders, that these brave conquerors, not content with butchering the helpless and infirm, and treating their dead bodies, in many instances, as described by our correspondent "A Quedah Trader," in last number, must need wreak their savage vengeance on the graves of those who had died through want and disease during the siege, by digging up the dead bodies and casting them into the river. Our informant said that a neat bazaar formerly stood in the middle of the fort, but it had been destroyed, and the whole place presented the horrifying spectacle of "a valley of bones." The state of the neighbouring country we need not describe, as we have done so already; suffice it to say, it was miserable and destitute in the extreme.—*Sing. Chron. May 31.*

We learn from several Chinese refugees, who have arrived, within a day or two, from Calantan, that the Siamese have actually invested that port with about seventy war-boats, and that the Siamese force at Patani (which, according to the calculation of the natives, who are addicted to exaggeration, would amount to between two or three hundred thousand men, but

which, more probably, consists of not more than thirty or forty thousand) was on its way to Calantan overland. The rajah of Patani having fled to Calantan, the Siamese, it is said, have demanded his person, as also those of the four rajahs of Calantan, brothers, who rule over the four divisions of that state. The Siamese accuse the latter of having assisted the Patanese in their late revolt. The Calantan people, it is said, have offered the sum of 40,000 dollars, and a picul of gold dust, in order to be spared the destructive effects of an invasion; but up to the departure of the boats, the Siamese had not accepted of these terms of submission. It is reported also that the people of Calantan had offered to give up the rajah of Patani; but of this we have no certain account.

In looking over the notable treaty with Siam, concluded by Major Burney, we observe the following:—

"Article 12th.—Siam shall not go and obstruct or interrupt commerce in the states of Tringanu and Calantan. English merchants and subjects shall have trade and intercourse in future with the same facility and freedom as they have heretofore had, and the English shall not go and molest, attack, or disturb those states, upon any pretence whatever."

This stipulation the Siamese have now broken, by investing Calantan; and there can be no doubt that it is now the bounden duty of our government to interfere, and that speedily, in order to prevent those rapacious robbers from plundering a weak and defenceless state, whom we have taken under our protection, and ruining its commerce altogether.

We understand a letter has been received from Calantan by the chief authority here; we sincerely hope, it will induce the government to adopt speedy measures for the relief of that place and Tringanu, which latter state, no doubt, will likewise receive an unwelcome visit from the Siamese soon, unless the British authorities interfere.—*Ibid. June 14.*

Netherlands India.**INSURRECTION IN JAVA.**

The *Singapore Chronicle* of June 7th, contains the following details respecting the insurrection of the Chinese at Carawang, to which reference is made in p. 133:—

The Java government have lately imported several hundreds of Chinese from Canton, for the purpose of rearing the silk-worm, the tea-plant, indigo, and some other articles of agriculture, on experiment we believe. These Chinese were bound to the government for a fixed pe-

riod,—three years, we understand,—at a certain salary; but from some cause or other, whether dissatisfaction or disappointment, is uncertain, but they, to the amount of about 400 men, in connection with the government convicts employed in that district, combined together, and rose against the civil authorities; burnt the residency and all the manufactories; plundered whatever came in their way, and defied the native troops stationed there. They got possession of two pieces of brass ordnance and a quantity of fire-arms and ammunition, and having fortified themselves at a place called Tanjong Poera, held undisputed possession of the district for five days. On intelligence reaching the government, a considerable body of troops, infantry and cavalry, were sent from Batavia and Buitenzorg. The Chinese, at the onset, stood their ground pretty firmly, and having killed four of the infantry, when the latter charged they did not flinch; but not knowing the force of a charge of Europeans, the immediate consequence was, that upwards of 100 of them fell by the bayonet, and the rest dispersed, pursued by the native troops under the command of Prince Alli Bassa, and at the same time were met by the hussars from Buitenzorg, who pretty well finished them. Those who escaped at the time, by flying to the woods, have been since picked up, and put to death on the spot, or remain in expectation of a speedy removal. Eight or ten of the Dutch infantry and two of the cavalry were killed, as also were five or six of the native prince's people. There are a great many wounded.

It does not appear that the convicts took any part in this rencontre. Some accounts state that the insurrection was owing chiefly to petty acts of tyranny exercised over the Chinese by a Chinese *mandore*, or overseer, placed over them by the government. From whatever cause it arose, the unfortunate adventurers have come from their own country to meet an untimely fate in Java. It is supposed the cultivation of tea and the other experiments will now be abandoned, from the want of Chinese workmen. We understand the tea-plants were thriving remarkably well, and the infusion of their leaves was equal in flavour to that made from Chinese tea.

THE JAVA BANK.

Great exultation is felt at Batavia, at the disappointment of the government in its interference in the election of directors for the Java bank, the government having expressed a desire that the new elector should be chosen from amongst its servants. A petition, signed by the whole commercial community of Batavia, unconnected with government, was presented to the gover-

nor-general, remonstrating against this intended interference, alleging that the interests of the trade of Java are closely allied with the prosperity of the Java bank, and "that the most injurious consequences to the trade of Java, and the profits of its bank, must ensue from the appointment of any individual in the employment of government who, by his habits, education, and pursuits must necessarily be wanting in that commercial knowledge, and intimacy with the banking system, and local acquaintance with the trade, which alone can entitle to the confidence of the commercial public, from whom the profits of the bank are derived." This petition was presented to the governor-general at Buitenzorg: who declared his determination to support a government-candidate, upon the avowed ground that it was necessary that government should be able to influence the operations of the bank. The free-trade and commercial interest, however, triumphed, and the government candidate (a salaried public officer) was rejected by a majority of 96.

LOSS OF A WHALER.

The *De Kok*, Fleming, from Batavia the 4th July, brings the dreadful account of the loss of the *Frindsbury* South-whaler, and, it was feared, of the captain and twenty-eight of the crew. It appears that the ship struck on a coral reef, on the 9th February last, in lat. 5° 0' 1" S., long. 159° 19' E., and the crew having ineffectually used every endeavour to get her off, ultimately left her in three boats. In the attempt to get clear of the wreck, the boats were overset, and three men perished, together with the provisions and instruments, &c., which had been put into them. Subsequently they were righted, and, on getting clear of the wreck, they mustered in all thirty-two hands, viz. ten in the captain's boat, eleven in the chief mate's, and eleven in the second mate's boat. The latter, Mr. Ward, made sail to the south-westward, taking no notice of the signals made by the captain for the boats to keep together. He was never seen by the other boats after the evening of the 10th. The captain's and chief-mate's boats kept together, having endured the greatest distress from want of provisions and water, until the night of the 20th March, when they parted in a gale of wind, after which the captain's boat was never seen again by the other. The chief-mate then steered for Carteret's harbour, in New Ireland, where they had formerly procured a scanty supply of provisions and water, and arrived at that place on the 27th March. Here they remained, living with the natives, until the 15th May, when the *Isabella*, of London, was seen passing, which vessel took the chief-mate on board with his crew, and brought them to Batavia.

Spanish India.

COMMERCE OF MANILLA.

The following is the official report on the commerce of Manilla for the past year.

Total Number of Vessels arrived, 112; do. sailed, 114, viz.

Arriv- ed.	Sail- ed.	Arriv- ed.	Sail- ed.
American..... 25	29	French .. 1	2
Chinese (junks) 5	5	Hamburgh 2	2
Danish	7	Portuguese 5	4
Dutch	4	Prussian .. 1	1
English	19	Spanish .. 43	43

List of the principal Articles of export from Manilla during the Year 1832.

Ajonjolli	Arrobas	1,258
Bags (empty)	in No.	3,241
Biche-de-mar	Arrobas	5,406
Birds-nests	do.	37
Do. white	do.	16
Birds of paradise	in No.	52
Canvass	Pieces	129
Cigars (paper)	Arrobas	4
Cacao	do.	4
Coffee	do.	14,624
Cotton	do.	4,195
Elony	do.	13,483
Hats	in No.	7,484
Hemp	Arrobas	154,917
Hides	do.	29,058
Horns	do.	303
Indigo	do.	31,119
Lard	do.	184
Mate	in No.	7,343
Mother-o'-pearl Shell	Arrobas	1,362
Oil (coco-nut)	do.	6,864
Pitch	do.	692
Rattans	do.	2,453
Rice	do.	1,074,179
Rum	Gallons	8,716
Salt-petre	Arrobas	5,774
Sapan wood	do.	50,671
Sharks' fins	do.	371
Shrimps (dried)	do.	9,223
Sinews (deer, &c.)	do.	288
Soap	do.	5,150
Sugar	do.	617,737
Sulphur	do.	2,480
Tallow	do.	184
Tobacco	do.	4,279
Tortoiseshell	do.	352
Wax	do.	996
Wheat	do.	110

	Goods.	Treasure.
Value of Imports year 1831 ..	1,794,379	337,287
Do 1830 ..	1,562,532	178,093
Value of Exports year 1831 ..	1,414,710	49,219
Do 1830 ..	1,497,621	81,932
Gross amount of Duties, including Customs, Port-dues, Tonnage, &c. }	Drs. 244,006	

Australasia.

INEQUALITY OF THE SEXES IN THE COLONY.

A careful inquiry into the number of residents in Sutton Forest district gives the following result: females 140, of whom 72 are married and 48 are children; males 540, of whom 59 are children.

The last census, of 1828, gave the number of males in the colony 27,611; and that of females, 8,987; excess of males 18,624. Of the persons born in the colony, the males were in excess of the females. "Nothing," observes the editor of the *Sydney Gazette*, "can be more palpable,

than that a community thus constituted is exposed to the severest temptations, and must possess a much greater share of virtue than human nature generally exhibits, if it avoid the grossest excesses of immorality. How far the snare has been escaped by our own population, it would be superfluous to inquire. Our British readers may readily infer, what our colonial readers but too well know, that it has entrapped an abundance of victims, and has tended, more than any other cause, to cover the land with every species of licentiousness."

Chelsea Pensioners.—The pensioner emigrants are not hailed with much joy by the settlers here or at Van Diemen's Land. "We have little reason to thank our selfish mother, England, for such a consignment," says the *Sydney Gazette*. The *Launceston Advertiser* calls it "a shameful infringement upon the rights of the colonists, in quartering useless paupers upon them."

Highway Robberies.—The *Sydney Gazette* speaks of highway robberies and ferocious attacks on the roads as increasing to a degree disgraceful to a civilized country, especially on the Paramatta road. "Neither the travelling gentleman, nor the humble peasant returning from his labour, can pass unmolested by a gang of ten or a dozen fellows, apparently well organized and armed, who, on the approach of their victims, sally forth from the bush on each side of the road, in many instances, firing first, and on all occasions robbing them of every valuable article, even of clothing."

The Beau Monde.—As another symptom of the "advance of Australia," we notice the appropriation of a corner in the newspapers to "fashionable news;" we subjoin the first announcement we have observed of this kind:—

"Mrs. Bowen entertained a large party of friends at her beautiful residence, Fairfield, near Windsor, on Wednesday evening. The lady-like deportment of Mrs. Bowen on such occasions is too well known to admit encomium; the ease, grace, and unostentatious elegance of manner, in which this lady endeavoured to diffuse hilarity and amusement among her guests, could not pass unnoticed. The supper-table presented its dainty repast about twelve o'clock, when it was encircled by some of the richest gems from Australia's casket. The *mina-nova* irradiated its mild lustre, and the emerald its modest beam."

"Squatting."—Great complaints are made of the injury the settlers in Bathurst sustain from a number of ticket-of-leave men, and freemen, who hold herds of cattle, and who "sit down," or "squat," as the Americans say, in the neighbourhood of grantees, that they may add to their stocks from their neighbours'.

Penal Settlements.—Government, we hear, are wisely resolved upon abandoning the swampy, unhealthy, and profitless mock-agricultural establishment, called Eagle Farm, Moreton Bay. We hope the spare "hands" will be sent to places and employments, in which their labour may be turned to something like a publicly profitable account. Too much valuable labour has long been dissipated at those penal settlements of Moreton Bay, Norfolk Island, Port Macquarie, &c. &c. Mechanics and able-bodied operatives may be punished adequately enough, by working on the roads or assignment out to private service, at a distance, for terms prolonged beyond the original sentence. The learned judges of the Supreme Court, of late, concur in expressing their aversion to transporting men to penal settlements, except in what to them seem extreme cases. To transport men to penal settlements on a first conviction, in common with twice and thrice convicted felons, as has been a constant practice for at least the last seven years, is, if not illegal, at least unfair. Despatching men at all to isolated penal settlements, except for the gravest offences solely, appears to us to produce the effect of abstracting a vast deal of useful labour from places and purposes, where it was likely in some way to prove publicly profitable, to be dissipated on others where it is most likely to be misapplied, without, in nine cases out of ten, reforming the offender; rather with a directly contrary effect, as daily experience too clearly establishes the truth of, or probability, in the numerous instances of culprits gracing the gallows for having perpetrated the most diabolical offences, avowedly with the deliberate intention of escaping any how from the ultra-penal discipline of Norfolk Island or of Moreton Bay. Let us see if the present enlightened individual, at the head of our local executive, cannot strike out a more efficient or a less pernicious system of penal discipline—one that has the reformation of the prisoner and the public service for its leading objects, not to defeat both, by goading offenders into the commission of fresh atrocities, and depriving the colony of all benefit from the much-needed services of a numerous class of valuable mechanics and of useful able-bodied labourers.—*Australian*, Mar. 30.

State of Trade.—Such is the low price of flint glass at present, that a cask full of tumblers, measuring half a ton, was sold by auction the other day for thirty-seven shillings! It will be observed, that this is less than the freight out. A number of others were sold at about the same price. Wine glasses went at 1s. 1d. per dozen, and cut tumblers fetched less money here than would have been obtained for them in London, in the state of broken glass.—*Sydney Gaz.* June 5.

SWAN RIVER.

Despatches have been received from Lieut. Governor Stirling, Western Australia, the following extract from which has been communicated to the Royal Geographical Society, by direction of Viscount Goderich, president.

"*Swan River*, 2d April 1832. — The only portion of Western Australia, which has been in any way examined or explored, is inclosed in the accompanying map of reference, which will afford, at a view, a general idea of the routes and discoveries of the principal exploring parties. It will not be requisite for me to enter into the details of the reports which have been made to me on these matters; but I shall endeavour to give a general sketch of the information which we possess relative to the soils, the surface, the supply of water, the climate, and the indigenous products of the country. The coast from Gantheaume Bay, on the west, to Doubtful Island Bay, on the south, including the several islets and rocks, presents the remarkable calcareous substance, which has been supposed to exist in no other place than on the shores of New Holland and on those of Sicily. Although it serves in general as a kind of edging to this part of the continent, it is occasionally interrupted by the protrusion of granite and trap, and it is in some places covered by sand. The open downs which it forms sometimes, afford good sheep-keep, and it burns into very fine lime; but in general the soil upon it is of little value. Behind this sea-range of hills, which are sometimes 800 feet in height, and two or three miles in breadth, there is a low sandy district, which appears to have had a diluvial origin, as it exhibits occasionally pebbles and detached pieces of the older rocks, and varies from mere sand to red loam and clay. In some parts this sandy district present considerable portions of very fine soil, and in no part is it absolutely sterile. The banks of the rivers which flow through it are of the richest description of soil, and although a large portion would not pay for cultivation, at the present price of labour, it is not unfit for grazing. Out of this sandy plain there occasionally arise ranges and detached hills of primitive formation, the most extensive of which is the range which bounds the plain on the east or landward side, and extends from the south coast between Cape D'Entrecasteaux and Wilson's Inlet, northward to the 30th degree of latitude. The highest altitude attained by these primitive mountains is about 3,500 feet, which is supposed to be the height of Roi Kyncriff, behind King George's Sound; but the average height may be stated at 1,000 feet. To the eastward of the principal of these ranges is an interior country of a different formation from that on the coast, being of a

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New Zealand.

The following particulars were communicated to the Royal Geographical Society, from official documents in the Colonial Office, by Mr. Hay, and are published in the *Journal of the Society*:—

"In New Zealand, flax may be obtained in an unlimited quantity, and there is abundance of fine timber of all sizes and dimensions for ship-building and other purposes. Thousands of tons of shipping may be employed in the flax trade alone; and the timber, which grows occasionally to a great height, and not unfrequently six feet in diameter, may be procured in any quantity. The country is rich in mineral and vegetable productions; the soil fertile, and easy of culture.

"In both islands there are extensive lakes; and the rivers are also numerous, and mostly navigable, generally running north and south, and branching off into others, from which run numerous streams and creeks. The rise and fall of the tide, along the whole coast, is considerable, but greatest to the southward; at Kokianga (which is to the northward), it is fourteen or fifteen feet in the springs. The harbours and bays are perhaps the finest in the world, and few countries, indeed, possess so many, equally capacious, safe, and easy of access. The climate is very healthy, and free from those hot and pestilential winds, destructive to cultivation, which characterize the climate of New South Wales; nor is the thermometer subject to the sudden changes observable there.

"From all the information that can be collected, New Zealand is far from being thickly peopled; but is rich, beautiful, and fertile. The natives have an intuitive respect, blended with fear, for the English; the chiefs for the most part desiring to place themselves under British protection. They do not possess courage, but are cunning, easily taught, clever, fond of show, hardy, and capable of undergoing great fatigue. They require to be treated with a mixture of kindness and firmness.

"With regard to the whaling establishments in New Zealand, it may be observed, that, as they are of use only for about four months in the year, they are not likely to become permanent, unless combined with some other pursuit for the summer season. And from the destructive nature of the fishery (the females being killed at the time of calving), the trade cannot last many years; but, like the sealing, will eventually fail from extermination, or from the desertion of the land by the harassed animals. The fishery is confined to the Middle and Stewart's Islands, the whales not being found north of Cook's Straits.

"The flax settlements will rapidly assume a more permanent form, as the pre-

red loamy character. It appears to have the lowest portion of its surface about 500 feet above the level of the sea, and discharges all its waters westwardly or southwardly through the range aforesaid. Some of these streams have a constant current, and would afford a supply of water in the driest months, and, in general, neither the interior, nor the country near the coast, can be said to be badly watered.

"Such is the imperfect sketch I am able to afford of the general surface of the country. In the quality of its soils it is extremely variable; but there have been ascertained to exist by Captain Banister, Mr. Dale and many other explorers, extensive districts of land of the best kind. And having given that point every attention, being fully aware of the great importance of being well assured that there is a sufficiency of fertile land, I may now express my conviction, from the reports of others, no less than by my own observations, that there is abundance, and indeed as large a proportion of it as usually exists in such extensive territories.

"The only products of the country of any value at present, are, its timber, which is inexhaustible and of excellent quality; and its grasses, which afford feed of superior quality for sheep, horses, and cattle. There is a good species of tobacco, and perennial flax, similar to the kind usually cultivated in Europe; but these are as yet only valuable as indicative of the capabilities of the soil.

"For some time back registers of the weather have been kept at King George's Sound and at Perth, and hereafter it will be possible to ascertain with precision the ranges of the temperature, the barometrical pressure, and the degree of moisture in these districts compared with other countries. At present, after three years' experience of the climate of the Swan River district, it may be said to be exceptionable only in the months of January, February, and March, when the heat and drought are as disagreeable as they can be without affecting health. The district of King George's Sound being exposed to southerly winds in summer, and frequently visited by showers, is the most equable perhaps in the world, and the most temperate. The heat on the west coast is certainly intense, and the musquitoes, which abound there in summer, are serious evils in their way, and have caused some dislike to this part of the country as a place of residence. But notwithstanding these, and other local and trivial objections, the climate, the ports, the position, and the extent of the country, are such as fit it to be the seat of a wealthy and populous possession of the Crown; and I feel justified in saying, in this stage of its occupation, that it will not fail to become such from any natural disqualification of the soil."

sent desultory and speculative system progressively fails, from the increasing unwillingness of the natives to dress the hemp, and from its depreciated value at home, on account of the dirty state in which it is supplied.

"There seems yet but little prospect of uniting any number of the natives under one leader. They are subdivided into many small communities or families, without any one individual having the slightest recognized authority, and are excessively jealous of each other and of their equality. With the exception of slaves they have no distinctions of rank, every one, not a slave, being equal to every other. The elder of a family, in time of peace, meets with some little deference; in war, the most enterprising takes the lead. The property of the soil is well defined, their jurisprudence extensive, and its penalties are submitted to without opposition, even by the stronger party. We find amongst them none of the volatile spirits of the islanders in warmer latitudes, but a proud, haughty, independent race, who think deeply, reason acutely, compare the past with the present, anticipate the future, and are as dogged and persevering amidst their fogs as the Briton is in his.

"In the four church-mission stations of Rangilona, Renken, Paibia, and Waimate, there are under a regular course of education about 320 New Zealanders, whose average age is sixteen years. When the hours appointed for instruction, in reading, writing, and accounts, are expired, the greater number of these natives are employed in the mission, some in building, others as carpenters, and others in general labour. There are three substantial chapels, capable of holding from 200 to 300 each, in which services are held three times every Sunday, and always well attended.

"The natives are anxious to be placed under the protection of British law, and would be willing to receive any person vested with power to enforce it."

Bourbon.

A private letter from Bourbon, dated 30th May, gives some details respecting the conspiracy of the slaves in the St. Benedict quarter of the island. The leader was a slave, named Louis, who was particularly well treated by his master, who did not regard him as a slave, but suffered him to work for himself. The plot was well laid, and the measures well taken, and on the point of being carried into effect, when two of the leaders felt some remorse at the idea of butchering all the male whites, and disclosed the plot the very day before its accomplishment; it was

to be begun by a general firing of the plantations, which was to be the signal of rising. It was at first intended that the rising should take place on Good Friday, but, strange to say, Louis was too good a Catholic to violate the sanctity of that day by murder. He had determined that all the young white women should be spared, and all the negroes massacred: the Caffres and Malgashes were to be slaves to the conspirators. Fifty-six of the principals were seized and imprisoned. But for this timely discovery, Bourbon, it is supposed, would have been wholly ruined.

The *Bengal Hurkaru* states that the island is in a violent state of fermentation. The colonial population claim a right to a representative assembly, and on the 15th of February forty-five delegates from different parts of the island waited on the governor with addresses to that effect. The following was the answer:—"I am convinced, gentlemen, as well as yourselves, of the advantages to be derived from a colonial assembly legally constituted; it might perhaps save the island; but my powers do not permit me to sanction it." The delegates have placed a protest in the hands of the attorney general of the colony against the obstinacy of the governor, and all illegally constituted assemblies.

China.

THE HIGHLAND REBELLION.

The mountain-borderers, whom we have already mentioned, have, by the latest accounts, exhibited more decided intentions of a preconcerted rebellion. The attempt seems to us a mad and visionary one. However, Providence alone knows what the result may be. The new king,* who has descended from the highlands of Lyen chow,† to lift the standard of rebellion against the empire of Taou-kiang, is said to be only eighteen years of age. His proper name is Le ti ming. King Le issues mandates, not in the twelfth year of Taou kiang, but in the first year of his own reign. He has assumed the designation of

* It appears from the *Peking Gazette*, that the Mahomedans of Western Tartary accept, from the emperor of China, the titular rank of king. A person bearing the appellation is reported as allowed to reside in Peking, but he is so poor as not to be able to pay the expenses of his journey to the capital; in consequence of which his imperial majesty has granted him a daily allowance to defray the cost of his travelling.—C. R.

† See Du Halde's map of Canton; where Lyen-chow is placed in N. lat. 24° 50' and long. about 111° 40' E.; distant from the city of Canton about 185 miles in a N.N.Westerly direction. Keang-hwa, in Hoo-kiang, which the insurgents are said to have taken, is laid down in N. lat. 25° 30' long. 111° 7'.—C. R.

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Ain lung (the 'Golden Dragon'). On his royal standard, he exhibits a pretension to a divine command to undertake this rebellion. The words are—

*Tung kien ching ming;
Kin lung yuen nien.*

The Golden Dragon
(has) Received Heaven's decree.
1st Year.

A native map has been prepared, shewing, for the information of the governor, the relative situation of the mountains, forests, and cities, from which these rebels have issued forth; and the position of the troops sent from Kwang-se, Hoo-nan, and Canton against them. The Hoo-nan general is said to have been killed by a poisoned arrow, in an action with the rebels. They have taken the city of Keang hwa, in Hoo-nan province, and have in several skirmishes been successful against the imperial troops, a small party of whom went over to their side. His majesty's officers taken by them have been put to the sword. We cannot, of course, vouch for the accuracy of these statements, but we give them as reports. The map, which confirms the greater part of what is rumoured, we believe to be official.

The opinion of many of our native informants is, that the hill-men are not urged on by famine, but that the rising is the result of a deliberate and preconcerted plan; as a proof of this they are said to have availed themselves of the unusually low price of salt during the last two years, to lay in a large stock: for this necessary of life they are in general dependant on the provincial governments, which thus have a great check on them. They are said to be well-armed, strong, and brave; and now acting in concert with the natives of the hills in all the adjoining provinces; they may, perhaps, be connected with some of the secret societies. The troops sent against them by the Canton authorities were, we are told, attacked, front and rear, and forced to surrender, the officers being then put to death in cold blood; this may perhaps explain the report of the going over to the rebels of some of the government troops. The Canton people say that the march of the new king will be directed north towards Peking, and that no further invasion of this province is to be apprehended.

It is reported that the viceroy will leave Canton, in the course of a few days, and in person direct the military operations against the insurgents on the border.

When just on the point of printing our paper, we hear the report of the capture, by the rebels, of the Foo-yuen of the province of Hoo-kiang. The troops had been previously defeated, with the loss of arms and ammunition, in a pass on the

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borders of the province. We have not, however, heard any particulars.—*Canton Reg.* April 7.

By the arrival of the *Pioneer* at Philadelphia, on the 19th October, advices have been received from Canton to the latter end of May. The intelligence by this route is of considerable importance, as they furnish much more recent accounts of the progress of the rebellion. It appears that three provinces (Kwang-se, Hoo-kiang, and Hoo-nan), had declared in favour of the rebels, and the receipt of this intelligence had caused the greatest alarm at Canton. It was, however, at the time of the *Pioneer's* sailing, reported that, on the 18th of May, a severe battle had been fought between the imperial troops and those of the insurgents, in which the rebel leader was taken prisoner, and a great number of his followers were cut to pieces, or captured; the imperial army had sustained a severe loss, many mandarins having been slain.

The *Chinese Courier* of May 12, states that the brother of the leader had been captured.

CHINESE CORRESPONDENCE WITH FOREIGN NATIONS.

In a long memorial sent to his majesty by governor Le, Choo, the foo-yuen, and the hoppo Chung, concerning opium, they state all the arguments and suggestions for and against the best means of preventing the importation of that "destructive poison." They allude to the idea of letting it come in openly, with a trifling duty on it, of three candarins per catty, as was the case on its first introduction to the celestial empire, as the best means of causing its use to be diminished or discontinued: still they hesitate to recommend a sudden sanction to what at this moment is severely interdicted. Another idea which occurred to them was to write to the governments of the countries whence it came requiring them to desist from sending it. They say that they could have written to the kings of Cochin China, Siam, &c., requiring them to issue orders against its being shipped for China in their ports: but, as it comes chiefly from the English Indian territories, they cannot write, for they have not, heretofore, been in the habit of doing so.

While governor Le and his colleagues were telling the emperor that they could have written to certain foreign kings, they were telling the English, through the hong-merchants, that such a thing was never known as the celestial empire's governor writing to a foreign government. And his excellency, who said it was impossible that he could reply to the Gover-

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nor General of India, not very long ago threatened, in an official document, to write to the king of England against a British subject.—*Canton Reg. Mar. 17.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

Howqua.—A letter in the *Canton Register* remonstrates against Howqua being permitted to retire from the hong. It is observed: "the government will not, most assuredly, let him off from his duties to them in any discussions with foreigners; and, as the law stands, they ought not to let him withdraw his capital from European commerce. It is an injustice to the foreign trade. I think the law, as it now stands, a very irrational and cruel one, but still it was intended (like the responsibility of the merchants for foreign debts, lately done away with) as a sort of compensation for the manifold restrictions to which they are subject."

Chinese Fleet.—On the 18th ult., the Admiral Le Tajin, who, with his squadron has been guarding the entrance of the Bogue ever since the arrival of H.M. *Challenger*, sent down a cruiser to the squadron, lying at the entrance to the inner harbour at Macao, that they need not any longer act on the defensive there, for the English fleet was not coming; they had better go to sea on a cruise, as the coasting pirates had become troublesome.

The Chinese say, that the Portuguese government at Macao had applied to the Chinese for assistance against the English, who, they had reason to believe, had designs on Macao. This must surely be a calumny.—*Canton Reg. April 7.*

Kidnapping.—A native correspondent, from Macao, has informed us that, during the second moon of this year, as many as sixty or seventy bills were posted up in Canton, offering rewards for the recovery of stolen children, both boys and girls. The permission of domestic slavery opens a market for these poor children. But some are doomed to a still worse lot—being intentionally deformed and turned into beggars.—*Ibid.*

Piracy and Robbery.—Three Fokien junks, coming from Kong-moon to Macao, the other day, were attacked by pirates, and two men in the junks killed. A son of one of the captains was among the unfortunate sufferers. Junks from the eastern and northern ports are arriving from day to day, laden with cotton, specie, &c. From the anchorage at Neang-ma-kô, near the bar-fort, in Macao, they proceed to the westward and southward. The ports they chiefly frequent are Kong-moon, in Sun-oy district, and Chik-kum in Luy-chow-foo. At this last place they find a mart for opium and lay in sugar, which they carry to Shang hae, in Keang-

It is rumoured that the capital of Yun-nan province has been entered by a large body of banditti, who have robbed the public treasury of several millions of money.—*Ibid.*

Mowqua.—The total failure of Mowqua's Hong is announced in the *Chinese Courier* of May 12, which states that the amount of his debts is a million of dollars, and that Mowqua had petitioned the local government to be made bankrupt, but the application had been refused. This hong had been long embarrassed: the immediate cause of stoppage was the inability to satisfy the demands of the tea-merchants, for the amount of tea supplied for the present year.

Persian Gulf.

A small schooner, called the *Frolic*, belonging, we believe, to the imam, has arrived here from Muscat, which she left on the 5th inst. Letters, we understand, have been received by her from the resident and party on the island of Corgo, stating that the plague at Bushire was gradually abating, and it was supposed would soon entirely cease, unless revived by the celebration of the Mohurrum, which was shortly to take place. The disease still remained at Lingar and in the neighbouring places, but had not reached Bassadore. The resident, it appears, had come to the determination of bringing things to an issue with the shaik of Eymaum, who for some time past has been committing depredations upon the commerce of the Gulf. The H.C.'s brigs *Ternate* and *Tigris*, with the assistant resident on board, had been ordered for this purpose to proceed to the shaik's territories, and it was thought would bring him to terms without much delay, though, from the smallness of the force, there were some grounds for apprehending difficulties.

Despatches, dated Bagdad, April 29th, had been received from Col. Taylor, the resident at Bussora, communicating the gratifying intelligence of himself and party having escaped from the plague, but confirming the accounts previously received of the mortality occasioned by it throughout the pachalic of Bagdad. The governor of Bussora and all his principal officers had been destroyed by it. Previously to his death, a daily report of the number of deaths in the town was regularly made to him, by which it appeared that they amounted at one time to upwards of 1,500 per diem. The total mortality was computed at from 70,000 to 80,000, while the number of persons remaining in the town was supposed not to exceed 4,000, or at the utmost 5,000. A vast number

to the country, and it was hoped that many of them had escaped. The kazy and all the chief mollahs were numbered among the dead, while the capudan pacha and a few of his followers were the only officers that remained alive. It was thought, however, that the disease had at last exhausted its fury, and the individual left in charge of the residency had in consequence opened it. The deaths in Bagdad had not been near so numerous as they were last year, but the plague having prevailed there for two successive years, is described as having reduced the city almost to the condition of a deserted mass of ruins. The populous town of Mohumra is said to be in a similar condition.—*Bomb. Cour. July 14.*

Asiatic Russia.

It is stated in the Russian papers that an immense avalanche fell in the month of August last from Mount Caucasus, and blocked up the passage which leads from Russia to Georgia. Another road has since been made to restore communications between the two countries.

The shores of the Black Sea were visited, on Sept. 22d, 23d, and 24th, by the most violent tempest in the memory of man, in which between forty and fifty merchantmen were totally wrecked. One of them, a brigantine called the *Mentor*, had on board twenty-five Jews, as passengers for Egypt, all of whom were lost, with, it is said, 30,000 sequins they were carrying with them. All the other vessels sunk were either Turkish or Greek coasters.

Madagascar.

Letters have been received from Madagascar, by which we learn that the government of that island has experienced a severe relapse. They have refused permission to sell bullocks, rice, or any other produce, to foreigners, except for ammunition or arms. Whether they are threatened with internal disturbances, or dread another visit from the French, is not known. The queen no longer encourages education, and has given notice to the teachers that she will permit no addition to their numbers. They will be allowed to remain till the term originally agreed upon shall expire, after which, she says, they will be no longer needed, the people being fully instructed.—*South African Advertiser, Aug. 15.*

Egypt.

Authentic intelligence from Alexandria, dated 28th September, states that the viceroy is in treaty with the Capidan Pasha for a definitive arrangement. It is asserted that every thing is agreed upon, and that the Porte gives up to Mehemet Ali Syria and the isle of Cyprus. An English frigate had sailed from Alexandria to Constantinople, having on board envoys from the pacha commissioned to negotiate with the sultan.

A letter from Malta states, that the proposition was delivered to the Turkish admiral at Marmorizza, where the Sultan's fleet was taking in water, and was well received. Shortly after an intimation was made to the Egyptian commander, that hostilities between the two fleets would be considered as suspended, until the answer of the Grand Sultan to these overtures should be received. In the mean time, Mehemet Ali has pushed his conquests by land to Marsah, Madin, Casaria, Adana, Tarsus, and probably by this time is in possession of Satalia.

Letters from Constantinople of the 10th October state, that it was generally reported that Mehemet Ali had entered into preliminary negotiations with the Capitan Pacha, which might lead to some result. Ibrahim had levied 30,000 recruits in Syria, whose organization is said to have made considerable progress; he was not, however, supposed to have advanced any farther, but to be still beyond Mount Taurus.

The armaments at Constantinople continue, and more recent accounts afford reason to think that the negotiation has failed and that hostilities will be resumed. The *Ottoman Moniteur* contains a long tirade against the viceroy of Egypt, which is not likely to promote the arrangement.

The Porte has determined to make a vast increase in his naval force.

It is said, that a distinguished individual, connected with the Ottoman Porte, named Jean de Maurojeni, has arrived in England, charged with a special mission to solicit the mediation of the British Government, in conjunction with that of other European powers, in the war between the Sultan and the Pacha of Egypt.

REGISTER.

Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

ATTENDANCE OF STAFF OFFICERS.

Fort William, May 21, 1832.—Reference having been submitted to the Government upon the subject of the attendance of staff officers of certain departments at brigade exercise, and other ordinary occasions at parade, the Hon. the Vice-President in Council, on the recommendation of the Right Hon. the Governor General, is pleased to announce in General Orders, that officers of the civil staff of the army, though exempted from attendance at all ordinary parades, are expected to attend to the requisition of a commanding officer, whenever he considers himself justified in demanding their presence, by the occasion for which the troops may be assembled.

PUNISHMENT OF NATIVE DOCTORS.

Head-Quarters, Simla, May 24, 1832.—An instance having lately occurred of a native doctor who was found guilty of intoxication, being sentenced, by a regimental court-martial, to be flogged, the Commander-in-chief desires it may be understood that he does not consider corporal punishment as a fit sentence for a class of persons whose respectability his Excellency is desirous to maintain. Where the conduct of a native doctor may be found such as to degrade him in the eyes of the regiment, or to render him unworthy of the confidence of the surgeon, his Excellency is pleased to authorize a regimental court-martial to award, as a punishment, dismissal from the service, as only men of good character will be allowed to remain in so respectable a situation.

In all such cases, the proceedings of the court-martial are to be transmitted to head-quarters for the approval of the Commander-in-chief.

DUTIES OF REGIMENTAL MEDICAL OFFICERS AND ADJUTANTS.

Head-Quarters, Simla, May 24, 1832.—The Commander-in-chief, adverting to the importance of the duty which is entrusted to regimental medical officers, which renders their absence from their corps, even for two or three weeks, highly inconvenient, without effectual means being taken to replace them, is pleased to direct that in every instance where a surgeon or assistant-surgeon attached to a corps may obtain leave of absence between musters,

the officer who grants the leave shall report to the adjutant-general, for his Excellency's information, the extent of leave he has given, the reason of its being granted, and the measures which have been taken for the due discharge of the duties which were performed by the absent medical officer.

Sir Edward Barnes takes this opportunity of adverting to the important duties of a regimental adjutant, which require the whole of his time, and his uninterrupted attention, for their proper performance. An officer who obtains that honourable appointment must be content to make this sacrifice, and to forego many gratifications and amusements which other officers of the regiment can enjoy, and among the rest, that of leave of absence merely for pleasure, or on his private affairs, unless when matters of a really urgent nature can be stated as a ground for the indulgence. His Excellency expects that officers commanding regiments, stations, and divisions, will bear this in mind when such applications are submitted to them.

COURTS-MARTIAL.

ASSIST. SURG. MACLEOD.

Head-Quarters, Camp, Deyrah, April 6, 1832.—At a European General Court-Martial, assembled in Fort William on the 23d Feb. 1832, and continued by adjournment till the 25th Feb. 1832, of which Brigadier C. Brown, C.B., commandant of artillery, is president, Assist. Surg. C. M. Macleod, doing duty with the 53d regt. N.I., was arraigned on the following charges:—

Charge.—"For having remained behind, without permission, on the march of the 53d regt. N.I. from Barrackpore, on the afternoon of the 8th of Dec. 1831, when the regiment was proceeding on duty, in obedience to division orders of the 6th and 7th of Dec., and station orders of the 7th of December; and having continued to absent himself from his regiment until the 12th of December, when he was placed under arrest.

"Such conduct being a gross dereliction of duty, and highly prejudicial to good order and military discipline."

Additional Charge.—"For disobedience of orders and contempt of authority, in not appearing, although duly warned, before the general court-martial assembled for his trial in Fort William, on the 23d of Feb. 1832, agreeably to division orders of the 18th of Feb. 1832."

Upon which charges the court came to the following decision:—

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Finding.—"The court, from the evidence before them, are of opinion, that the facts alleged in the original charge against the prisoner, Assist. Surg. C. M. Macleod, lately doing duty with the 53d regt. N.I., are proved. The court are of opinion, that the facts alleged in the additional charge are proved.

"The court are also of opinion, that the prisoner, Assist. Surg. C. M. Macleod, lately doing duty with the 53d regt. N.I., is of unsound mind, and do therefore forbear passing sentence."

Approved,
(Signed) E. BARNES,
Commander-in-chief.

Assist. Surg. Macleod is to be released from arrest.

VARIOUS.

At Secrole, Benares, April 2, 1832, private James Boote, H.M. 38th regt. of Foot, was charged with mutiny, "in having at Ghazepore, on the 26th day of Feb. 1832, while marching with the regiment, from the parade ground to the church, upon being reprimanded by Ens. John Macdonald, of the same regiment, for disrespectfully taking him (Ens. Macdonald) by the arm, struck the said Ens. Macdonald, his superior officer, then in the execution of his duty; the above being in breach of the Articles of War." The Court found the prisoner guilty, and sentenced him to be transported as a felon for life.

At Secrole, Benares, April 3, 1832, private John Faulkner, H.M. 38th regt. of Foot, was charged with mutiny, "in having, at Ghazepore, on the afternoon of the 19th of March 1832, struck Lieut. Henry Grimes, of H.M. 38th regt., his superior officer, then in the execution of his duty as officer of the regimental guard: this being the fourth instance of violence of which he, private John Faulkner, has been guilty towards his superior officers; viz. first, he was convicted by a regimental court-martial of disobedience of orders, and threatening to run his bayonet through Corporal Lynham, 38th regt., at Rangoon, on the 22d of Jan. 1825. Secondly, he was convicted by a regimental court-martial of striking Corp. Brough, of H.M. 38th regt. in the execution of his duty, at Promé, on the 12th of June 1825. Thirdly, he was convicted by a regimental court-martial of impertinent and outrageous conduct, and throwing his cap at Lieut. Grimes, on the evening parade, at Berhampore, on the 19th of June 1826. The above being in breach of the Articles of War." The court found the prisoner guilty of the charge preferred against him, and sentenced him to be transported as a felon for life.

CIVIL APPOINTMENT.

Judicial and Revenue Departments.

June 12. Mr. J. C. Dick, head assistant to magistrate and collector of Patna.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort William, April 23, 1832.—30th N.I. Capt. James Blair to be major, and Lieut. Wm. H. Leacock to be capt. of a comp., from 17th April 1832, in suc. to G. H. Hutchins retired.—Supernum. Lieut. M. J. Laurence brought on effective strength of regt.

4th N.I. Supernum. Lieut. David Wilkie brought on effective strength of regt. from 9th April 1832, v. W. Y. Torkler discharged from service, under instructions from Hon. the Court of Directors.

Thomas Smith, M.D., admitted on establishment as an assist. surgeon.

Assist. Surg. C. M. Macleod, at recommendation of Commander-in-chief, transferred to invalid establishment.

Head-Quarters, April 6, 1832.—The following division and regimental orders confirmed: Capt. C. R. W. Lane, 2d N.I., to take charge of commissariat at Dinapore, during absence of Capt. Satchwell, date 11th Feb.; Cornet J. S. G. Hyley to act as adj. to 2d L.C. during absence, on leave, of Lieut. Lawrence; date 2d April.

The following medical arrangements confirmed: Surg. T. C. Brown, 74th N.I., to officiate as superintending surgeon of Benares circle, during absence, on leave, of Superintending Surg. Sawers.—Assist. Surg. A. Crighton, to medical charge of 74th N.I., during time Mr. Brown may officiate as superintending surgeon.—Assist. Surg. J. Bowron, 24th N.I., to medical charge of artillery at Benares, until further orders; all dated 10th March.

Fort William, April 30.—Cornet J. D. Macnaghten, 5th L.C., to be third assistant to Governor General's agent in Rajpootanah.

Mr. John H. Smith admitted to service as a cadet of artillery.

Lieut. the Hon. John Oliphant Murray, 47th N.I., permitted, at his own request, to resign service of Hon. Company.

Assist. Surg. James Goss appointed to medical duties of civil station of Furruckabad, v. Jeffreys invalided.

Head-Quarters, April 10.—The following regimental orders confirmed:—Ens. J. F. Erskine to act as adj. to 46th N.I., during absence, on medical certificate, of Lieut. Burt; date 2d April.—Lieut. F. Winter to act as interp. and qu. mast. to 59th N.I.; date 31st March.

Ens. R. S. Tickell, 72d N.I., to act as interp. to H.M. 16th Foot.

April 12.—Assist. Surg. S. Winbolt appointed, from 10th April, to medical charge of escort with Commander-in-chief's camp.

April 16.—The following regimental and frontier orders confirmed:—Ens. W. C. P. Collinson to act as adj. to left wing 37th N.I. during its separation from head-quarters of regt.; date 2d April.—Ens. H. Palmer to officiate as interp. and qu. mast. to 48th N.I., during absence, on leave, of Lieut. Raban; date 25th March.—Lieut. and Adj. O. W. Span, 53d N.I., to officiate as major of brigade at Dacca, from 25th Feb., v. Bennett dec.; date 23d March.

Fort William, June 11.—37th N.I. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. J. W. Patton to be capt. of a comp., from 10th Dec. 1831, v. T. A. Mein retired.—Supernum. Lieut. E. R. Lyons brought on effective strength of regt.

38th N.I. Ens. W. T. Pocklington to be lieut., from 1st June 1832, v. T. G. Mesham dec.—Ens. G. E. Hollings to be lieut., from 1st June 1832, v. G. A. S. Fullerton dec.

40th N.I. Ens. G. W. Williams to be lieut., from 10th May 1831, v. J. Biscoe resigned.

45th N.I. Capt. Thos. Wardlaw to be major, Lieut. K. Campbell to be capt. of a comp., and Ena. T. A. Halday to be lieut., from 8th June 1832, in suc. to J. N. Jackson, C.B., dec.

Capt. Thos. Lumaden, regt. of artillery, to be agent for gun-carriages at Puttyghur, v. C. H. Campbell dec., with a staff salary of Sonat Rs. 1,000 per mensem.

Capt. R. B. Fulton, regt. of artillery, confirmed in his situation of agent for army clothing, 1st division at Puttyghur.

Lieut. J. F. May, 72d N.I., to be capt. by brevet, from 5th June 1832.

Capt. J. Bedford, 48th N.I., senior revenue surveyor, to be deputy surveyor general of Bengal, and superintendent of revenue surveys (the deputy surveyor general to consider Allahabad his headquarters).

Lieut. Henry Patch, 73d N.I., to be capt. by brevet, from 15th June 1832.

Messrs. John Trail and Edm. J. Brown admitted on estab. as cadets of engineers.

Capt. Alex. Wright, 72d N.I., at his own request, transferred to invalid establishment.

Head-Quarters, May 23 and 26.—The following division and other orders confirmed:—Capt. C. Fitzgerald, 16th N.I., to officiate as major of brigade to troops at Cawnpore, during absence of Capt. Hull; date 16th May.—Lieut. D. Downes, 30th N.I., to take charge of 7th comp. pioneers, during Lieut. Cheape's absence on leave; date 12th May.—Lieut. E. Garrett to act as adj. to right wing 65th N.I., proceeding on treasure escort duty; date 20th May.

Capt. R. Thorpe, 14th N.I., to join and do duty with 9th regt. at Agra, until further orders.

May 28.—Capt. T. Nicholl removed from 2d comp. 3d bat. of artillery to 1st tr. 1st brigade, and Capt. W. Bell, from latter to former.

Cornet W. J. E. Boys, 6th, to act as interp. and quartermaster to 8th L.C., during absence of Cornet Fagan, or until further orders.

Returned to duty, from Europe.—June 11. Lieut. T. H. Scott, 38th N.I.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.—April 23. Lieut. A. B. Nesbitt, invalid estab., for health.—30. 1st-Lieut. John Gilmore, corps of engineers, for health.—June 7. Asst. Surg. R. Washbourne, for health.—11. Capt. Geo. Thornton, 1st N.I., on private affairs.—1st Lieut. J. H. McDonald, regt. of artillery, for health.

To China.—June 11. Ena. O. J. Younghusband, 60th N.I., for seven months, for health.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals in the Hooghly.

June 19. Elizabeth, Stephens, from Singapore.—22. Bahamian, Maxwell, from Liverpool and Madras.—23. General Palmer, Cotgrave, from London and Madras.—25. Mennum, Pattinson, from Liverpool.

Departures from Calcutta.

June 17. Spartan, Sanders, for Liverpool.—19. David Clarke, Rayne, for Mauritius.—20. Gazelle, Hodgson, for Liverpool; and Brothers (Am.), Saunders, for Boston.—24. Sir John Rae Reid, Haig, for Mauritius.—25. Arab, Baird, for London.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Feb. 25. At Shahjahanpore, the lady of Fred. H. Brett, Esq., civil assist. surg. of a daughter.

April 24. At Meerut, the lady of Capt. W. Gordon, horse artillery, of a daughter.

May 1. At Fort William, the lady of Capt. W. R. Fitzgerald, of a daughter.

3. At Calcutta, the lady of Dr. G. Skeavington, of a son, still born.

At Calcutta, Mrs. Thos. Payne, of a son.

5. At Jaunpore, Mrs. John Dobson, of a son.

26. At Calcutta, Mrs. T. W. Smythe, of a daughter.

26. At Chinsurah, the lady of Capt. Wm. Bell, horse artillery, of a son.

June 2. At Delhi, the lady of Asst. Surg. John Hope, of a daughter (since dead).

— At Calcutta, the lady of Thomas Brac, Esq., of a son.

4. At Cawnpore, the lady of Lieut. E. C. Mathias, H.M. 44th regt., of a son.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. Henry Henderson, of twin daughters (since dead).

6. At Akryab, in Arrakan, the lady of James Duff, Esq., Mugh Sebundy Corps, of a daughter.

— At Arrah, Mrs. Geo. Dixon, of a son.

11. At Entally, Mrs. J. Emmett, of a son.

12. At Dacca, the lady of Charles Smith, Esq., of a son.

— At Dacca, the lady of H. J. Middleton, Esq., of a son.

13. At Poonah, the lady of Capt. Haller, of a daughter.

14. At Dum Dum, Mrs. H. W. Spier, of a son.

15. At Calcutta, Mrs. A. C. Gregory, of a daughter.

16. At Barrackpore, the lady of K. Macqueen, Esq., surgeon, 48th regt., of a daughter.

18. At Calcutta, Mrs. Jas. Myers, of a daughter.

20. At Calcutta, the lady of Wm. Ainslie, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

May 1. At Calcutta, Mr. R. Watling, of Pultah Ghaut, to Miss M. Britt.

7. At Calcutta, Mr. Walter Williams, to Miss H. S. Fisk.

21. At Poonah, Robert Flower Riddle, Esq., to Sarah Francis, third daughter of Richard Francis, Esq., of Gordon-place, Brunswick-square.

31. At Lucknow, Mr. William Arnon, to Miss Rebecca Elizabeth Saunders.

June 2. At Berhampore, Capt. Henry Doveton, S.A. comy-general, to Augusta, youngest daughter of Wigram Money, Esq., civil service.

10. At Calcutta, Edward Gustavus Fraser, Esq., to Miss Cecilia Smith.

14. At Calcutta, Lieut. Andrew Spens, 74th regt., N.I., to Diana Frances, daughter of the late Henry Wadham Diggle, Esq., of the Bombay civil service.

18. At Barrackpore, Capt. David Sheriff, of the 48th regt. N.I., to Miss Pickersgill.

DEATHS.

March 24. At Catmandoo, after a few days' illness, the Regent Rannee of Nepaul, second wife of the late Rajah Run Bahadur, and grandmother of the present Rajah.

May 3. At Calcutta, Mrs. Catherine Friend, aged 92.

19. At Calcutta, Master David Archer, aged 16.

20. At Chetwarah Factory, Tirhoot, Mr. R. T. Leverett.

31. At Calcutta, Mr. James Hesselberry, indigo planter, aged 60.

In May, near Midnapore, of fever, whilst engaged in the arduous duty of quelling an insurrection created by a refractory zemindar, Surgeon M. Macra, Ensign F. S. Manningford, Lieut. T. G. Meyham, Lieut. G. A. S. Fullarton, and Acting Ensign J. D. Pinder, all of the 38th regt., N.I.

June 3. At Calcutta, Margaret Louisa, wife of Mr. Henry Ward, aged 25.

4. At Calcutta, Mrs. Anna DeMallow.

7. At Calcutta, Anthony M. McDonald, Esq., assistant surgeon.

8. At Delhi, Frances Rebecca, wife of Asst. Surg. John Hope, aged 22.

9. At Calcutta, Mr. Thomas Davis, musician, aged 45.

10. At Itally, Mr. F. Rodriguez, Jun., aged 19.

11. At Contal, Catherine Maria, aged 13; and on the 13th June, at Kedgerie, Penelope, aged 18, daughters of James Donithorne, Esq.

17. At Diamond Harbour, Emily Elizabeth, daughter of the late Capt. Dickie, of the country service, aged 19.

18. At Calcutta, in the 6th year of her age, Mrs. Mary Ward, widow of the late Rev. Wm. Ward, of Serampore.

21. At Calcutta, of small-pox, Mr. Wm. Henry Hudson, examiner Judicial Department, aged 26.

Madras.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

NEW PASS ON THE NEIGHERRY HILLS.

Fort St. George, May 25, 1832.—The following order by the Right Hon. the Governor is published for general information:—

"Ootacamund, May 14, 1832.—The Right Hon. the Governor, upon inspecting the new pass from the Khoondah Ghauts into Malabar, where the pioneers are now employed, was much gratified to see the rapid progress which has been made during the short time they have been engaged on that work.

"From the 1st of January last up to the present time, a road has been made down the rugged sides of the mountain to the length of 6½ miles, being a descent of 6,000 feet; and it is so skilfully and uniformly completed, that no inconvenience is felt in the passage down the ghaut.

"In addition to this great work, a road of three miles has been made up the Avalanche Hill, and of six miles in the most difficult parts from thence to the top of the Khoondah ghaut. The passage across the hills from Coimbatore to Malabar is thus become practicable for laden bullocks and palankeens.

"The top of the Khoondah Ghaut is about sixty miles from the sea-coast at Calicut, of which thirty miles may be passed in boats up the Beypore river; and the village of Woondoor, in Malabar, and the intermediate line of country, are now distinctly visible a mile above the point at which the work on the Khoondah Ghaut is completed; and the products of the low country are already brought by the inhabitants for market to the top of the pass.

"For the successful use of the means placed at Captain Murray's disposal to open a nearer communication with the western coast, that officer is entitled to the warm approbation of the Government; and the Right Hon. the Governor desires that Captain Murray will convey to all the officers and men under his command, and especially to the adjutant of the corps, Lieutenant Le Hardy, the great gratification he has derived from the success of their skilful labours.

"It will afford the Right Hon. the Governor great satisfaction to have an opportunity of testifying his sense of Lieutenant Le Hardy's professional merits in a more substantial manner.

"The Right Hon. the Governor is pleased to direct that, upon this occasion, the usual extra batta for the day of inspection of the Khoondah Ghauts be issued to the corps of pioneers now on duty upon the Neigherry Hills."

MILITARY BAZAR STATIONS.

Fort St. George, June 1, 1832.—With reference to the 3d section of Regulation VII. of 1832, the Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to declare Vellore, Masulipatam, Bellary, Cannanore, Trichinopoly, and Ootacamund, general military bazar stations, and to confirm the limits already established, within which police authority is to be exercised by military officers at those stations respectively.

MEMBERS OF COUNCIL.

Fort St. George, June 9, 1832.—Extract of a letter from the Hon. the Court of Directors in the Public Department, dated Feb. 15, 1832:

Par. 1. "We have appointed William Oliver, Esq., who has succeeded to a session council at your presidency under our provisional appointment, already communicated to you, a member of council for Madras.

2. "We have also to acquaint you that we have appointed George Edward Russell, Esq., a member of council for your presidency, to succeed provisionally to that office on the expiration of the term of five years' service of Charles Harris, Esq., or upon the occurrence of any previous vacancy."

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

June 22. Henry Chamier, Esq., to act as Persian translator to government during employment of Dr. Macleod on other duty.

G. D. Drury, Esq., to act as Member of Board of Revenue, v. Mr. Macleod, who has been nominated to commission for government of Mysore.

D. Elliot, Esq., to act as Member of Board of Revenue, v. Mr. Stokes, employed as Commissioner in Canara.

29. C. M. Lushington, Esq., to be first judge of Court of Sudr and Foudaree Udalt.

J. Bird, Esq., to be second judge of ditto ditto.

W. Hudleston, to be third judge of ditto ditto.

D. Elliot, Esq., to be register to ditto ditto, but to continue to act as Member of Board of Revenue.

J. C. Morris, Esq., to be secretary to Board of Revenue, but to act as register to Court of Sudr and Foudaree Udalt.

R. A. Bannerman, Esq., to act as secretary to Board of Revenue.

The undermentioned civil servants attained the rank of senior merchant, junior merchant, and factor, respectively, on the dates specified.

Senior merchant. W. H. Babbington, 30th June 1832; R. A. Bannerman, 20th June 1832.

Junior merchant. R. Gardiner, 14th May 1832; H. V. Conolly, 19th May 1832; A. Meilor, 30th June 1832.

Factors. C. H. Forbes, 7th June 1832; E. Smith, 13th June 1832; R. Davidson, 18th June 1832.

The undermentioned gentlemen have been admitted as writers on this establishment.

S. N. Ward, Esq., from 7th June 1832.—H. A. Brett, Esq., from 5th July 1832.

F. A. Grant, Esq., has been permitted to resign the Hon. Company's service, from 30th June 1832.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort St. George, June 12, 1832.—Sen. Assist. Surg. H. S. Fleming, m.d. and J. W. Sherman, to be surgeons.

Mr. J. C. Fuller admitted on establishment as an assist. surgeon, and app. to do duty under garrison surg. of Fort St. George.

Assist. Surgs. James Cooke, G. M. Watson, C. I. Smith and John Quin, permitted to act on general duties of army.

Assist. Surg. Thomas Ward, m.d. 46th regt., app. to charge of Medical Establishment at Tellicherry. v. Conran permitted to proceed to Europe.

Maj. Gen. Sir John Sinclair, Bart., permitted to resign command of northern division from 1st July.

Col. M. L. Pereira to assume charge of provinces of Malabar and Canara in absence of Colonel Clapham, who has been ordered to Bombay on duty.

June 15.—Lieut. Col. F. W. Wilson to command Masulipatam until further orders, v. Col. Pereira.

Col. M. Fane, H.M.'s 54th foot, to command Bangalore in absence of Col. Taylor on duty.

June 19.—Lieut. H. Vanderzee, 27th N.I., to be qu. mast. and interp. to that corps.

Mr. W. Scott admitted on estab. as an assist. surg., and app. to do duty under garrison surgeon of Fort St. George.

Adj.-General's Office. May 29.—Assist. Surg. R. Plumbie to do duty under senior surgeon at St. Thomas's Mount.

Assist. Surg. G. M. Watson to do duty with H.M. 45th regt.

May 30.—Surg. D. Donaldson removed from 15th N.I., to detachment of horse brigade at Bangalore.

May 31.—Lieut. C. C. Cottrell, recently transf. to inv. estab., posted to 2d Nat. Vet. Bat.

June 6.—Acting Cornet the Hon. H. Arbuthnot to do duty with riding school at Bangalore.

June 7.—Assist. Surg. James Hamlyn to do duty with H.M. 57th regt.

The following orders confirmed:—Lieut. Ashton to act as adj. to D. troop horse artillery, during absence of Lieut. Humphreys; date 30th April 1832.—Lieut. Brotherton to act as adj. to F. troop horse artillery from 1st Jan. 1832, until relieved; date 30th May.—Lieut. J. L. Harrow to act as qu. mast. to 3d bat. artillery, during absence of Lieut. and Qu. Mast. Back, on sick cert.; date 24th May.

Fort St. George, June 22.—Artillery. Sen. 1st Lieut. J. C. Patterson to be capt., and Sen. 2d Lieut. C. J. Cooke to be 1st Lieut., v. Campbell dec.; date of coms. 5th Dec. 1831.—Acting 2d Lieut. G. P. Eaton to be 2d Lieut., from above date, to complete establishment.

Supernum. Ens. Chas. Ireland admitted on effective strength of 11th N.I., to complete its estab., v. Glascock retired.

24th N.I. Sen. Ens. A. B. Kerr to be lieut., v. Grose dec.; date of com. 2d June 1832.—Acting Ens. Edwin Robertson to be ens. from above date, to complete establishment.

29th N.I. Sen. Ens. E. H. Short to be lieut., v. Harding, who died of wounds received in action; date of com. 31st March 1832.—Acting ens. P. G. Casalet to be ens. from 16th May 1832, to complete establishment.

Lieut. C. Abbott, 5th N.I., permitted to resign Company's service from 31st Dec. 1831.

June 26.—Lieut. J. R. Fennell, 10th N.I., to be qu. mast. and interp. to that corps, v. Hoffman proceeding to Europe on sick cert.

Sen. L.C. Sen. Corpse C. T. Willis to be lieut., v. James Grant dec.; date of com. 7th May 1832.

29th N.I. Sen. Lieut. F. W. Brodie to be capt., and Sen. Ens. J. W. Fothergill to be lieut., v. Memardiere retired; date of coms. 24th June 1832.—Acting Ens. H. G. Free to be ens. from above date to complete establishment.

33d N.I. Sen. Ens. Alfred Wilkinson to be lieut., v. Brady dec.; date of com. 4th June 1832.—Acting Ens. J. T. Walker to be ens. from above date to complete establishment.

Cadet of Infantry G. J. Stretzell admitted on estab., and app. to act as ensign.

Head-Quarters, June 8.—The following order confirmed:—Lieut. G. Rowlandson to act as adj. to 4th bat. artillery, during absence of Lieut. Fiske on furl.; date 12th May.

June 11.—Assist. Surg. James Cooke removed from doing duty with H.M. 46th, to do duty with H.M. 41st regt.

Fort St. George, June 29.—33d N.I. Sen. Lieut. Walter Scott to be capt., and Sen. Ens. J. C. Salmon to be lieut., v. Manning dec.; date of coms. 8th Nov. 1831.—Supernum. Ens. Evan Lloyd admitted on effective strength of regt., to complete its estab.

July 3.—Assist. Surg. T. O'Neill, garrison assist. surgeon of Fort St. George, to be superintendent of dispensary, v. Dalmahy prom.

Assist. Surg. R. Cole to be garrison assist. surgeon of Fort St. George, v. O'Neill.

5th N.I. Sen. Ens. Thomas Madley to be lieut., v. Abbott resigned; date of com. 1st Jan. 1832.—Supernum. Ens. Wm. Herford admitted on effective strength of regt. to complete its establishment.

21st N.I. Sen. Lieut. Wm. Gray to be capt., v. Wilson dec.; date of com. 18th March 1832.—Supernum. Lieut. J. W. Rickards admitted on effective strength of regt. to complete its establishment.

The following officers, whose regiments are at present employed on foreign and active service, re-placed, as a temporary measure, at disposal of commander-in-chief for regimental duty.—23d L. Inf. Capt. L. Macdowall, paymaster Malabar and Canara; Capt. F. Welland, paymaster Hyderabad Subsidiary Force.—29th N.I. Lieut. C. A. Roberts, deputy-judge adv. gen.; Capt. St. John B. French, left wing Madras Europ. regt.

Head-Quarters, June 10.—Col. A. Monin removed from 47th N.I. to right wing Madras Europ. regt.; and Col. H. Durand, from latter to former corps.

Lieut. Col. J. Stewart (late prom.) posted to 13th N.I.

June 12.—Ens. P. G. Cazalet posted to 29th N.I., and directed to join at Singapore.

Ens. Edwin Robertson posted to 24th N.I. at Hurryhur.

Veterinary Surg. Chas. Jackson to do duty under veterinary surg. of 7th L.C. till further orders.

June 18.—Capt. H. R. Kirby, 4th, to do duty with 29th N.I. at Singapore.

The following removals and postings of surgeons and assist.-surgeons ordered:—Surg. A. Campbell, from horse artillery to 15th N.I.; Surg. H. S. Fleming (late prom.) to 7th N.I.; Surg. J. W. Sherman (late prom.) to 46th N.I.; Assist. Surg. W. Poole to 15th N.I.; Assist. Surg. R. Plumbie to 46th N.I.; Assist. Surg. B. G. Maurice to 23d N.I.

The following orders confirmed:—Ens. H. V. Pope to act as qu. mast. and interp. to 27th N.I.; date 16th May 1832.

June 23.—Assist. Surg. R. Plumbie to afford medical aid to a detachment of 2d L.I., ordered to embark on board ship *Resolution* for Malacca.

Fort St. George, July 6.—Ens. H. Dalrymple, H.M. 46th regt., to act as aide-de-camp to Maj. Gen. Dalrymple, commanding southern division of army, from 1st July, v. Gordon who rejoins his regt.

Returned to duty, from Europe.—June 19. Assist. Surgeon F. Godfrey and B. G. Maurice.

PURLOUINS.

To Europe.—June 12. Maj. Gen. Sir John Sinclair, Bart., for health.—15. Lieut. W. E. Clark.

16th N.I., for health.—Cornet W. G. Woods, 9d L.C., for health.—Lieut. R. Taylor, 9d L.C., for health (permitted to proceed from Bombay).—19. Capt. J. A. Howden, Madras Europ. regt., for health.—26. Maj. T. T. Paske, horse artillery, for health.—Lieut. C. W. Tollemache, 36th N.I.—Capt. H. F. Barker, Madras Europ. regt., for health (to proceed from Cape of Good Hope).—29. Lieut. W. J. Manning, Madras Europ. regt.

To Sea.—June 12. 9d Lieut. W. K. Worster, artillery, for six months, for health.—19. Ens. R. B. Hoddington, 23d L.I., for four months, for health.

To Isle of France.—June 26. Lieut. H. A. Thompson, 56th N.I., until 1st June, 1833, for health.

To Cape of Good Hope.—July 6. Capt. A. MacArthur, dep. judge-adv. gen., for two years, for health (via St. Helena).

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

June 7. *La Voltigeur*, Launi, from Bourbon and Pondicherry.—8. *H.M.S. Wolf*, Hamley, from a cruise.—10. *Diligent*, La Fontaine, from Bordeaux.—11. *Lady Hayes*, Allport, from Mauritius; and *General Palmer*, Cotgrave, from London; and *St. Jago*, St. Helena, Cape, and Trincomalee.—12. *Jean Henry*, Badouin, from Bombay and Pondicherry.—13. *Drongon*, Mackenzie, from Calcutta.—14. *Bahamian*, Maxwell, from Liverpool.—15. *H.C.S. Reliance*, Timina, from London.—24. *Antoinette*, Collin, from Mauritius and Pondicherry; and *Columbia*, Ware, from Liverpool.—25. *Ripley*, Lloyd, from Liverpool.—26. *Ganges*, Ardrie, from London, Cape, and Mauritius.—July 3. *Jules*, Peltenier, from Mauritius and Pondicherry.—4. *Norfolk*, Henniker, from N.S. Wales and V.D. Land; and *H.M.S. Imogene*, Blackwood, from Calcutta.—5. *H.C.S. London*, Smith, from London.—6. *Catherine*, Fenn, from London and Cape.—7. *Porpoise*, Young, from London and Cape.—8. *Fishwife*, Crawley, from Mauritius; and *Johanna*, Cumberland, from Visagapatam.—9. *Nepheuse*, Munro, Alken, from Penang.

Departures.

June 9. *H.M.S. Crusier*, Parker, on a cruise.—11. *H.M.S. Challenger*, Fremantle, on ditto.—12. *H.M.S. Wolf*, Hamley, on ditto.—16. *General Palmer*, Cotgrave, for Calcutta; and *Bahamian*, Maxwell, for ditto.—17. *Diligent*, La Fontaine, for Pondicherry.—23. *La Voltigeur*, Launi, for Pondicherry; *Elphinstone*, Short, for London; and *Lady Hayes*, Allport, for Calcutta.—24. *H.C.S. Reliance*, Timina, for Calcutta; and *H.M.S. Alliance*, Lambert, for Masulipatam and Malacca, (with troops and money).—25. *Royal William*, Arbuthnot, and *Resolution*, Jellicoe, both for Malacca (with troops); and *Drongon*, Mackenzie, for Mauritius.—July 1. *Columbia*, Ware, for Calcutta; and *Antoinette*, Collin, for Mauritius; and *Jules*, Peltenier, for Pondicherry.—8. *Lady Macnaghten*, Faith, for Pondicherry.—9. *Ardrie*, for Malacca (with troops); and *H.M.S. Imogene*, Blackwood, for Malacca.—10. *Claudine*, Heathorn, for London.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

March 26. On board the *Wellington*, at sea, the lady of Capt. W. N. Pack, 53d N.I., of a daughter.

May 21. At Bangalore, the lady of Lieut. J. G. Deck, 18th regt., of a son and heir.

29. At Hingolee, the lady of Capt. G. Tomkyns, 10th Bengal Infantry, of a son.

3k. At Coonoore, on the Neilgherries, the lady of Lieut. Charles Pickering, Pioneers, of a son.

June 1. At Trichinopoly, the lady of Lieut. J. A. Russell, sub. assist. com. gen., of a daughter.

M. Taylor, 6th N.I., of a son.

9. At St. Thomé, the lady of Assist. Surg. J. L. Geddes, of a son.

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11. At Palaveram, the lady of Capt. Dodds, of a daughter.

13. At Poomamallee, the lady of Brev. Capt. Burton, H.M. 41st F., of a son.

14. At Madras, the lady of Capt. Keighley, Judge adv. gen. of army, of a daughter.

— At Madras, the lady of Major Arthur McFarlane, 16th N.I., of a son.

18. At Bangalore, Mrs. Fraser, of a son.

24. At Cannanore, the lady of Lieut. W. T. Stubbs, H.M. 48th regt., of a son.

21. At Ellore, the lady of Lieut. Carthew, 21st N.I., of a son.

27. At Perambur, the lady of Lieut. W. Reece, 10th N.I., of a daughter.

July 1. At Madras, the lady of Capt. Justice, 5th regt. N.I., of a son.

3. At the Powder Mills, Mrs. Richard Essex, of twin sons.

4. At Madras, Mrs. H. Cornelius, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

June 7. At Trichinopoly, Henry Dickinson, Esq., of the civil service, to Virginia, third daughter of Claud Currie, Esq., garrison surgeon at that station.

11. At Vopery, A. J. Ormsby, Esq., Lieut. 3d or Arnee Nat. Vet. Bat., to Maria Ann, only daughter of the late Lieut. Thos. Yvon, of H.M. 1st Ceylon regt., and niece to the late Lieut. Col. W. Haining, Bengal estab.

16. At Secunderabad, Lieut. Wm. W. Dunlop, adj. of 56th N.I., to Caroline Matilda, eldest daughter of Richard Keating, Esq., of Blinllupatam.

18. At Pulicat, Mr. Peter McIntyre to Miss Emily Ellison.

19. At Trichinopoly, Mr. Fred. Mitchell, writer, to Miss Christiana Isaac.

22. At Madras, Mr. Caleb Foster to Miss Caroline L'Etoile.

23. At Colmarconum, N. W. Kindersley, Esq., principal collector of Tanjore, to Mary, second daughter of Col. Molesworth, Madras estab.

DEATHS.

March 17. At sea, Capt. R. S. Wilson, of the 21st regt., Native Infantry.

May 1. At Madras, in her 24th year, Marianne, wife of Lieut. J. Douglas, of the 1st regt., Native Infantry.

May 18. At sea, whither he had proceeded for the recovery of his health, Major Thomas Henry Monk, of the 35th regt., Madras N.I., aged 41 years, sincerely regretted by all who knew him.

June 1. At Shemoga, Lieut. J. R. Grose, of the 25th regt., Native Infantry.

2. At Secunderabad, J. McGregor Malloch, Esq., m.d., surgeon of H.M. 48th regt.

— At Madras, Brevet Capt. W. McDonald, of H.M. 55th regt. of Foot.

— At Bellary, Brev. Capt. Niel Morrison, of H.M. 55th regt. of Foot.

3. At Bangalore, Elizabeth Jane, youngest daughter of the late John Mackenzie, Esq., of Kinraig, Scotland.

6. At the Grove, Anne Matilda, lady of William Rutter, Esq.

7. At Madras, Lucy, relict of the late Major Arata, of H.M. Royal Corsican Rangers, aged 46.

— At Mangalore, of apoplexy, Robert Russell, Esq., assist. surgeon, in charge of the civil establishment at that station, and formerly in H.M.'s service.

11. At Ellichpoor, Mr. George Miller.

13. At Cuddaspath, Charles Edward Macdonald, Esq., of the civil service, aged 24.

20. In his 45th year, Lieut. Col. H. T. Shaw, of H.M. 48th regt., son of the late Sir John Gregory Shaw, Bart., of Kenward, county of Kent.

Bombay.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

MEDICAL ALLOWANCES.

Bombay Castle, April 17, 1832.—The situation of garrison assistant surgeon of (2 B)

Broach having been abolished, and Tannah declared to be no longer a military station, and the G.O. of the 31st May 1830 granting military allowances to certain civil surgeons having been rescinded by the G.O. of 3d Dec. 1831, the Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the medical officers attached to the civil stations of Broach, Tannah, and Sholapore, shall draw from the civil department the salary of civil surgeon, viz. 300 rupees per month.

A consolidated allowance is sanctioned for the medical officers holding the under-mentioned civil appointments who have hitherto drawn military allowances in addition to civil salary, to make good the amount of which the discontinuance of their military allowances deprives them, viz.

To the medical officers at Sattara, and Rajcote, and the medical officer in charge of the botanical garden at Dapoorie,—if a surgeon, per month, Rs. 252 1; if an assist. surgeon, Rs. 164 3 33.

To the medical officer at Bhooj, to whom full batta was allowed,—if a surgeon, per month, Rs. 293 2; if an assist. surgeon, Rs. 195 2 66.

To the civil surgeon at the presidency, Rs. 127 1.

The above arrangements to have effect from the date of the last payment of military allowances by the military paymasters.

In case of leave of absence, the medical officers entitled to consolidated allowance as above (except the civil surgeon at Bhooj) will continue to draw the same in addition to the moiety of the civil salary for a period of two years, if absent on sick certificate, or of six months if on account of private affairs.—The civil surgeon at Bhooj, when on leave, will draw the same consolidated allowance as is fixed for Sattara, &c.

Any medical officer holding a civil situation, but not drawing consolidated allowance, shall, when absent on leave, if the moiety of his civil salary be not equal to what his receipts would be, if he were on leave without holding any particular situation, be allowed from the civil department in lieu of the moiety of civil salary,—if a surgeon, per month, Rs. 252 1; if an assist. surgeon, Rs. 164 3 33.

In the case of medical officers acting as civil surgeons, vaccinators, &c., the acting officer will be entitled, from the day after that of taking charge, to the moiety of salary not drawn by the absentee, from the civil department, and his military pay and allowances from the military department, except when the acting officer may permanently hold a civil appointment.

NATIVE MEDICAL SCHOOL.

Bombay Castle, June 20, 1832.—The

Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the Native Medical School, established by Gov. G. O. dated the 1st of Jan. 1826, be abolished, and all establishments and allowances connected therewith discontinued.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

Marine Department.—Bombay Castle, June 20, 1832.—The Committee consisting of the Superintendent of the Indian Navy, the Senior Magistrate of Police, and the Superintending Surgeon at the presidency, appointed to determine the detailed measures to be adopted to guard against the plague, is constituted a Board of Health, with the addition of Dr. McAdam as member. Commander Wilson is appointed Superintendent of Quarantine.

July 4.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council has been pleased to sanction the appointment of Surg. James Walker, as secretary to the Board of Health.

ACTING-COMMANDER J. C. HAWKINS.

Marine Department.—Bombay Castle, June 28, 1832.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to publish for the information of the public, the following despatch from the Hon. the Court of Directors:—

“Marine and Forest Department, No. 5 of 1832.

Our Governor in Council at Bombay. Para. 1st. We have received your letter of the 15th and 16th of April last, reporting the trial and conviction of Acting Commander John Croft Hawkins, of the Indian navy, for a felony, in the removal of several slaves from the eastern coast of Africa.

2d. The nature of the offence, with which Mr. Hawkins was charged, and his rank in the public service, and the honourable character which he has through life maintained, have induced us to bestow on this case the most serious and deliberate attention.

3d. It is almost superfluous to observe, that the Act for the abolition of the Slave Trade is a statute of the highest importance, and that every consideration of humanity, justice, and national honour, demands the most rigid observance of its provisions, and the most energetic measures to bring to punishment all persons who may presume to violate them: there is no other crime of which the effects, whether immediate or remote, are equally calamitous; there are few of which the proof is more difficult, or in which, from the helplessness of the sufferers, the active intervention of the state is more urgently required. After having proclaimed to all mankind a national abhorrence of this traffic, and having concluded with every

state in Christendom treaties for its universal abolition, Great Britain would justly incur the reproach of insincerity and of the abandonment of a most sacred duty, if the crime of slave-trading, when committed by his Majesty's subjects, were not visited by a prompt and exemplary punishment.

4th. Impressed by these considerations, we have felt that, unless very clear and cogent grounds could be alleged in mitigation of the offence committed by Mr. Hawkins, it would not be compatible with our duty to solicit a remission of his sentence. Upon a careful investigation of the subject, we have however been happy to find, that there were not wanting reasons on which our humble application to his Majesty for a pardon in this case might be rested.

5th. Mr. Hawkins was despatched by the government of Bombay, under instructions to proceed to the eastern coast of Africa, in order to enlist, by the inducement of bounties, as many lads as he could procure for the marine service. He accordingly visited several ports on that coast, and returned to Bombay with thirty-one boys.

6th. On a review of the whole transaction, we do not think that the proceedings of Mr. Hawkins ought to be confounded with those which form the ordinary course of a traffic in slaves. He was not actuated by mercenary motives, but, as it would appear, by a genuine, though misguided zeal for the performance of a public service, for which he had been especially selected. Relying on the obvious tenor of his instructions, he engaged in the enterprise, anxious only to prove himself worthy of the trust reposed in him.

7th. The apology for his conduct, which he attempted to derive from the benefit conferred on the youths whom he purchased, cannot be admitted on any sound principle of morality, nor on any enlightened view of the public interest; yet it may be acknowledged, that it was sufficiently plausible to perplex and mislead the judgment of a man probably not much practised in the consideration of such questions, and taught by his professional duty to execute rather than to canvass the order of his superiors.

8th. At the same time, he is entitled to the benefit of the fact, that, in the fulfilment of those orders, he conducted himself with all the humanity compatible with the nature of the mission.

9th. There is undoubtedly a distinction to be drawn between wilful delinquency, and an honest, though heedless, zeal for the public service.

10. It is not without much concern that we advance to the further observation, that the immediate employers of Mr. Hawkins cannot justly be acquitted of a grave responsibility for the measures, for the exe-

cution of which he was involved. Mr. Hawkins was despatched to enlist young men as mariners at those ports which are notoriously the great emporia of the slave-trade on the eastern coast of Africa. It ought not to have escaped those who so despatched him, that there were dangers peculiarly incident to such an expedition, unless conducted with the utmost circumspection; it was obvious that such enlistments would not be distinguished by the natives from their ordinary traffic, and that the two things would become identical in reality as well as in appearance.

11th. In the instructions addressed to Mr. Hawkins, he was desired to perform the duty with delicacy and consideration, and to avoid as much as possible giving umbrage to the Mahomedan governments; but not a solitary caution was given to him to be careful to observe the slave laws, which the due execution of his orders placed him in the most imminent danger of violating.

12th. These observations illustrate the impudence with which the government engaged in such an enterprise, and the negligence with which they omitted to take any precaution against so probable a result as that which followed.

13th. Considering, then, the points to which we have adverted, as affecting Mr. Hawkins himself, and considering also, that he was acting under orders such as we have described, and considering further the extent to which he has already suffered for his share in this unfortunate transaction, we have humbly recommended him to the merciful consideration of his Majesty, and we are authorized to apprise you, that a warrant under the royal sign manual, for the remission of the remaining part of his punishment has been issued, in virtue of which Mr. Hawkins has been released from his confinement on board the ship “Coote,” which has lately unexpectedly arrived in England. To obviate, however, any misconception of the motives by which we have been induced to solicit the exercise of the royal prerogative of mercy, and to demonstrate, that our interference on behalf of Mr. Hawkins has been prompted, not by any unconcern for the observance of the slave trade abolition laws, but by a regard for the strict claims of justice in his particular case, we direct that this despatch be made public for general information.

14th. We further direct, that whenever you may intend to recommend a person convicted to his Majesty's mercy, you give notice of your intention to the judge who tried the cause, that he, if he think fit, may send a report of the facts and of his opinion along with your recommendation.

We are, your loving friends,
&c. &c. &c.

London, 29th Feb. 1832.”

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS,
PROMOTIONS, &c.

Bombay Castle, June 19, 1832.—Messrs. A. H. Leith and Fred. Forbes admitted on establishment as assist. surgeons.

June 28.—Assist. Surg. J. Bowstead to do duty under superintendent of quarantine.

July 3.—*Regt. of Artillery.* Sen. Major John Moor to be lieut. col., v. Campbell retired; Sen. Capt. Thos. Stevenson to be major, and Lieut. G. Yeaddell to be capt., in suc. to Moor prom.; date of rank 30th Dec. 1831.—*Supernum.* Lieut. T. Taitleton admitted on effective strength, from 30th Dec. 1831, v. Yeaddell prom.

25th N.P. Capt. J. Hancock to be major, and Lieut. C. C. Rebenack to be capt., in suc. to Grafton retired; date 50th Dec. 1831.—*Supernum.* Lieut. J. W. Cunningham admitted on effective strength from 30th Dec. 1831, v. Rebenack prom.

FURLOUCHS.

To Europe.—June 23. Lieut. W. A. Wroughton, 3d N.I., for health.—25. Ens. T. P. Mackay, 3d N.I., for health.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

June 30. *Sabena* (Sp.), *Somes*, from Manila.—**July 1.** *H.C.S. Marquis Camden*, *Larkins*, from London and St. Helena.—5. *Sarah*, *Whiteside*, from London.—6. *Cambridge*, *Barber*, from London.—and *Jessie*, *Thompson*, from Liverpool.—7. *Abgarrie*, *Tulloch*, from Mauritius; and *Deaus Sophie* (Fr.), *Donsellie*, from Bourbon.—8. *William*, *Whyte*, from Greenock; and *Majestic*, *Lawson*, from Liverpool.—16. *Boyne*, *Brown*, from London.

Departures.

June 26. *Cleveland*, *Havelock*, for Liverpool.—**27.** *Protector*, *Buttanshaw*, for London.—28. *Caledonia*, *Lyons*, for China.—29. *Medford* (Am.), *Cunningham*, for New York.—**July 3.** *L'Alerie* (Fr.), *Geiot*, for Bordeaux.—10. *Huron*, *Hardy*, for Liverpool; *H.C.S. Duchess of Athol*, *Daniel*, for China; and *Stoakoby*, *Johnson*, for London.—11. *Gipsy*, *Higlat*, for Liverpool.—17. *Mermaid*, *Evans*, for China.—18. *Hero*, *Thompson*, for London.

Freight to London (July 18).—£5 per ton.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

April 30. On board the *Mermaid*, at sea, the lady of J. Mearns, Esq., medical estab., of a daughter.

May 30. At Darwar, the lady of Archibald Spens, Esq., civil service, of a son.

At Mahabulshwar hills, the lady of Major Havelock, 4th Lt. Drago., of a daughter.

29. At Colaba, the lady of Capt. Maclean, Queen's Royale, of a daughter.

June 1. At Bombay, the lady of Major C. B. James, first assist. com. gen., of a son.

12. At Colabah, the lady of Lieut. Wm. Igglesden, of a son.

19. At Bombay, the lady of A. N. Shaw, Esq., of a son.

20. At Belgaum, the lady of Capt. Swanson, deputy assist. qu. mast. gen., of a son.

23. At Poonah, the lady of Charles Ducat, Esq., M.D., of a daughter.

23. At Kolapoor, the lady of Capt. W. H. Waterfield, 14th N.I., of a daughter.

At Bombay, the lady of George Adam, Esq., of a son.

At Poonah, the lady of Lieut. Carstairs, 6th N.I., of a son.

27. At Bombay, Mrs. H. Woolleson, of a son.

July 5. At Surat, the lady of Edward Grant, Esq., civil service, of a son.

6. At Colaba, the lady of G. W. Blackley, Esq., of a still-born daughter.

9. At Bombay, the lady of Capt. Brooks, 2d L.C., of a daughter.

DEATHS.

June 3. At Cochlin, of cholera morbus, Miss Caroline Bello, aged 14 years.

10. At Fort Goa, Severndroog, Lieut. Collin S. Geddes, of the invalid establishment, attached to the European Independent Veteran Company.

19. At Beejapoor, of cholera, Assist. Surg. G. Gray, attached to the 26th regt. N.I.

23. At Cambay, Lieut. Thomas Brown, of 11th regt. N.I., aide-de-camp to Brigadier Gen. Kenhett, aged 27, after a short illness.

July 1. Mr. John Fenn, of Peckham, Surrey, chief officer of the H.C. ship *Marquis Camden*.

Ceylon.

BIRTHS.

April 24. At Galle, the lady of Lieut. Deacon, staff officer, of a son.

30. At Grand Pass, Mrs. G. H. Boyd, of a son.

June 22. At Colombo, the lady of Lieut. Henry Clare, Ceylon rifle regt., of a daughter.

DEATH.

April 20. At Trincomallee, Mr. Peter Durand, chief clerk of the commissariat department.

Penang.

BIRTH.

April 13. The lady of J. Paddy, Esq., of a son.

Singapore.

BIRTHS.

May 18. The lady of the Rev. Robert Burn, chaplain, of a daughter (since dead).

June 16. The lady of T. O. Crane, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

April 30. Mr. C. Knowles to Miss Isabella Francis.

May 9. Mr. J. Armstrong to Miss Ellen Ash.

DEATHS.

June 1. Mr. Robert Moore.

18. Mr. H. J. Gorms, late chief mate of the bark *Will Watch*, aged 35.

Lately. On board the schooner *Reliance*, on the passage from Batavia, Mr. Ratcliffe Bonnyman, late chief mate of the bark *Charles Young*.

Netherlands India.

DEATHS.

March 29. At Batavia, James Cooke, Esq., merchant.

May 30. At Batavia, aged 18, Robert, only son of the late Rev. R. Hall, of Bristol.

New South Wales.

BIRTHS.

March 19. At Bong Bong, the lady of W. R. A. Lament, Esq., commissariat department, of a son.

28. At Sydney, the lady of Richard Jones, Esq., of a son.

30. At Sydney, the lady of Michael Phillips, Esq., of a son.

April 2. At Lake Farm, Port Macquarie, the lady of Archibald C. Innes, Esq., of a daughter.

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Cape of Good Hope.

BIRTHS.

May 20. At Sans Souci, the lady of the Hon. Mr. Justice Menzies, of a son.

July 18. At Matjeskull, the lady of C. W. Richardson, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

July 10. At Wynberg, R. D. Hallifax, Esq., captain 75th regt., eldest son of the Rev. F. Hallifax, of Batchcot, near Ludlow, to Harriet, only surviving daughter of Lieut. Col. Thomson, commanding Royal Engineers.

Aug. 7. At Cape Town, H. F. Dumergue, Esq., of the Madras civil service, to Anna Jane, youngest daughter of John Marshall, Esq., president of the Government Bank.

DEATH.

June 29. At Port Elizabeth, aged 42, Lieut. Richard Lamont, late of the Royals.

St. Helena.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

St. Helena Artillery.

Castle, James's Fort, June 14, 1832.—Lieut. J. J. Pritchard to take charge of sick department during absence of Mr. Vallee, the superintendent.

St. Helena Regiment.

Castle, James's Fort, April 30, 1832.—In reference to G.O.'s of the 27th April relative to dates of rank of certain officers therein named, the following amended orders are published:—Capt. J. B. Spiller, Lieut. J. R. C. Mason, and Ens. J. B. Alexander, date of rank 1st April 1831, v. Capt. O. Beale, placed on retired list; Ens. D. H. H. Lester, date of rank 23d April 1831, v. Ens. H. Doveton resigned; Capt. D. McMahon and Lieut. T. B. Knipe, date of rank 26th Nov. 1831, v. Capt. J. Bennett invalided.

Aug. 2.—Lieut. Matthew O'Connor, having been reported by a medical committee unfit for effective duty, struck off strength of regiment.

Ens. T. S. Reed to be lieut., v. O'Connor; date of rank 2d Aug. 1832.

Until pleasure of Hon. Court of Directors be known, whether Lieut. O'Connor is to be placed on invalid or retired list, that officer to be stationed at Lemon Valley, and draw his rations in addition to retiring pay of his rank.

Postscript to Asiatic Intelligence.

Calcutta papers to the 22d June have reached us. They contain little intelligence in addition to what is already given.

On the subject of the Chooar rebellion, which has supplanted that of the Kholes, with which it appears connected, we have no decisive information. The latest intelligence from the camp, Burra-Bazar, is dated June 11th. All attempts, it states, at negotiation with the Chooars have completely failed. To the proclamations and endeavours which were made to induce the ghautwals, or landholders, and the ghautwars, or ghaut-keepers, who are the police of this purgunnah, the insurgents, and supporters of Gunganarain, to return to their allegiance, no answer has been given, and no wish manifested, on their part, to

relinquish the cause of their leader, and submit to the terms proposed by the civil authorities. The consequence is, that recourse has again been had to hostile measures, and war has re-commenced since the 1st June, when Colonel Cooper, with his detachment and the guns, arrived in camp. On the 3d, the head-quarters of the 25th, with Captain Barker's detachment of the 83d, a part of the 31st, and the artillery, left camp in pursuit of the rebels, who are understood to be at Bandree, in force, with Gunganarain Sing, entrenched in some kind of a strong-hold in its immediate vicinity. Several parties of the insurgents presented themselves to Col. Cooper's detachment. A small party of sepoy, with an elephant, some

hackeries, and the dāk, for the advanced camp, were despatched in the forenoon of the 5th, and came back in the evening, having been forced to return by a large body of Chooars, whom they encountered in the jungles. The sepoy expended the whole of their ammunition, with the exception of five rounds, and appear to have behaved very gallantly indeed; a naick and four, with their muskets, having effected their retreat in the face of a force of several hundred men. The *Russut* was, however, captured. Colonel Cooper's party returned to camp on the 6th, without having advanced as far as Banderree. Bommonnee, the place of Annan Pater, an insurgent ghautwal, was destroyed, and from the time of the troops leaving this camp till their return, they were constantly engaged with the enemy. Many villages were burned, and several of the insurgents killed. About twenty sepoy and a number of camp-followers were wounded with arrows, some of the sepoy dangerously, the wounds occurring in the chest and abdomen. Colonel Cooper was hit with an arrow, without inflicting a wound of any consequence. The officers are all much fatigued, having been exposed to the burning sun and rain, without tents, for three days. It was supposed the troops would speedily return to Bancoorah, as it was considered impracticable to carry on any further military operations against the insurgents at that season of the year. The whole population of this pergunnah is said to be in a state of open rebellion.

A private letter, dated Camp Dhaka-Khend, June 8, says: "This most extraordinary and serious insurrection has assumed, at length, something like a formidable aspect, and a whole pergunnah is left in the hands of a rebel, who has defied the British government, assumed the title of rajah, is *de facto* zemindar, receives the revenue, and disposes of the lands, the property, and even the lives of the population at his despotic will and pleasure. This state of affairs must command very mature consideration. It is impossible that the condition of Burra-Bhoom can longer be treated as a trifle. The pergunnah, I apprehend, must be left in its present rebellious condition till the close of the rains, and then the force required to subdue those insurgents, owing to their numbers and the difficulties of the country; it is clear, must be more numerous than at first sight might be deemed necessary. All hope of retreat for Gungarain, in order to ensure tranquility and enforce the allegiance of the people, should be precluded, and consequently a simultaneous movement of troops from both sides of the hills, will, it strikes me, be found indispensable. Neither the political or military talents of the leader of

the Chooars are of such an inferior description as to conduce to the idea of its being safe to allow him longer to continue the undisputed sovereign of this pergunnah; and he has managed to impress the belief, which the existings of affairs is undoubtedly calculated to augment, that he is a sort of an avatar of Kal, and particularly under the protection of the goddess Devi or Kali Ma, his name indicating 'the lion of the Ganges.' The same writer adds the following reflections on these unexpected occurrences:

"1st. The very great and unaccountable want of information respecting the population of Chota Nagpore, and the relative political and religious position in which the different classes of the district of Ramghur stood to each other, and the general state and nature of the country, anterior to the month of December 1831. 2d. The confusion which has arisen from mistaking Chooars for Coles, the indiscriminate slaughter of the latter that in consequence has taken place, and the dreadful severity that has been exercised towards them, amounting even to the extent of fixing a price upon their heads. 3d. The total want of information regarding Gungarain, his intentions and proceedings, till the insurrection suddenly commenced by the conflagration of the moonsiff's cutcherry at Burra-Bazar on the 1st May. 4th. The misconception which exists with reference to the administration of justice by natives, and the aversion that the natives themselves entertain and perpetually manifest against the administration of justice by their own countrymen. This most important fact is decisively proved."

Another letter, dated Camp Bancoorah, June 11th, says: "The right wing of the 50th N.I. reached this station yesterday, after having undergone a series of fatigues and exposure to the sun, in the midst of jungles, not very usual in the annals of British India. The month of May 1832 has proved one of the hottest ever experienced even in Hindoostan; and to the unmitigated influence of the sun, among dense jungles interspersed with marshes and jeels, the sepoy of the 50th have been unremittingly exposed during the whole of that period. The privations to which both the officers and men have been subjected in the course of their late service in Chota Nagpore and the jungle mehauls have been very great."

The *India Gazette* of June 21st observes: "The successive commotions, with which the government and the country have lately been harassed,—those of the Molavees, the Coles, and the Chooars, the last-mentioned still unquelled,—occurring in a part of India hitherto considered the most peaceable and the best governed, require that strict investigation should be made into their causes, and that publicity should be given

to the result of the investigation, since it is only by publicity that an effectual and permanent check can be put to the evils from which they have arisen. It seems probable that the continuance of these disturbances will hasten the return of the Governor General to Bengal."

The *India Gazette* of June 19th mentions the resignation of Mr. Stockwell, the commissioner in Cuttack, whose services are referred to in p. 120, in consequence, it is there stated, of "the animadversion, of which he has been made the object, on account of a recent public calamity, which could neither have been foreseen nor averted, and which found its sole mitigation in his truly paternal care." It is added that "he has, at least, the satisfaction of knowing that his praises are uttered by the very men whom he is assumed to have unnecessarily exposed to pestilence and death, and who with him, and by their own joint counsel, shared a common danger." The *Calcutta Courier*, however, states that the resignation of Mr. Stockwell was not in consequence of a censure passed upon him by government; on the contrary, the resignation has been a source of much regret; and that the cause of it was an accidental collision with the authorities in a neighbouring district.

The *Durpan* reports the dismissal, suspension, and prosecution of some of the native officers, connected with the defalcation in the Jessore treasury.

A letter from Hyderabad, dated the 28th May, states: "The zemindars are almost every where in a state of disobedience and complete rebellion; the country is impoverished, and the wretched inhabitants are assembling to have vengeance of their local oppressors. Chundoo Loll, the prime minister, has at last taken upon himself to inform the resident of his fears, and some of the ex-commissioners, with three regiments of cavalry, and a regiment of sepoy, and its proportion of artillery, have been ordered to take up such posi-

tions, in different parts of the country, as seemed calculated to reduce them to obedience. These outrages have excited considerable emotion in the capital, and afford ample food for speculation in our cantonment. Accounts agree in stating the probable number of Arabs and Seikhs these people can bring into the field as almost incredible."

The following passage appears in the *Jami Jehan Nama*; it relates to a negotiation for purchasing the privilege of trade along the course of the Indus: "On the 29th April, the Maharajah Runjeet Sing asked Mohummud Durwesh, the vakeel of the governor of Sindh, 'what has Colonel Pottinger, the ambassador of the British government, been doing?' Mohummud Durwesh replied, that the colonel was on a visit to Khaharpoor. On further explanation, the maharajah observed, 'if it be true that the British envoy has agreed to pay your commissioner five lakhs of rupees annually, on account of the tax on merchandize, by the same proportion I should be entitled to six or seven lakhs for the distance from Kothan to the limits of Nundatance poor Makhwal.' The conversation was protracted nearly an hour upon this subject."

It appears that two seams of coal, of superior quality, have been discovered on the upper part of the limestone hill near Chirra Poonjee.

Arrangements are in progress, with the sanction of government, for the establishment of a Persian weekly newspaper at Agra, to contain the local intelligence of the districts in which it is to be circulated, more particularly reports of the proceedings of the civil and criminal courts, the state of the revenue, the extent and alterations of the internal commerce, with such other information as may appear calculated for the benefit of the country, and at the same time interesting to the more respectable class of natives.

HOME INTELLIGENCE.

LAW.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH, November 24.

The King, v. The East-India Company.—This was an application for a rule against the Company to show cause why a mandamus should not issue, calling upon the Court of Directors to assign a reason why a despatch, approved of by the Board of Control, was not forwarded to India.

The *Attorney General* said he made this application on the authority of the 33 Geo. III. On the 3d April last, the despatch in question had been agreed to by the Court of Directors, and sent to the Board

of Control, by whom some alterations were made. It was remitted to the Board, by whom it was finally settled, and sent back to the Court of Directors, who rescinded their former resolution, and refused to forward the despatch. Rule nisi granted.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NETHERLANDS INDIA.

The following is an extract from the speech of the King of Holland at the opening of the States-General, on the 15th of October:—

(2 C)

N.B. The letters P.C. denote prime cost, or manufacturers' prices; A. advance (per cent.) on the same; D. discount (per cent.) on the same.—The bazar mound is equal to 12 lb. 2 oz. 2 drs., and 100 bazar mounds equal to 110 factory mounds. Goods sold by Sa. Rupees 11 mds. produce 5 to 8 per cent. more than when sold by Ct. Rupees 11 mds.—The Madras Candy is equal to 500 lb. The Surat Candy is equal to 746 lb. The Pecul is equal to 133 lb. The Corgie is 20 pieces.

CALCUTTA, June 21, 1832.

	Ra. A.	Ra. A.		Ra. A.	Ra. A.
Anchor	Sa. Rs. cwt. 15	0 @ 20 0	Iron, Swedish, sq.	Sa. Rs. F. md.	4 0 @ 4 2
Bottles	100 11	0 — 12 0	— flat	do.	4 0 — 4 2
Coals	— B. md.	0 9 —	— English, sq.	do.	2 8 — 2 10
Copper Sheathing, 16-40	F. md. 37	8 — 38 0	— flat	do.	2 9 — 2 11
— Brasiers', 40-120	do.	37 12 — 40 0	Bolt	do.	2 8 — 2 15
— Thick sheets	do.	—	Sheet	do.	4 0 — 4 2
— Old Gross	do.	34 0 — 35 0	Nails	do.	8 0 — 15 0
— Bolt	do.	34 8 — 34 9	Hoops	F. md.	2 15 — 3 4
— Tile	do.	34 0 — 35 0	Kentledge	cwt.	1 0 — 1 1
— Nails, assort.	do.	30 3 — 30 1 1/2	Lead, Pig	F. md.	5 0 — 5 5
— Peru Slab	Ct. Rs. do.	38 8 — 39 0	— Sheet	do.	5 7 — 5 14
Russia	Sa. Rs. do.	—	Millinery	do.	abundant
Copperas	do.	1 4 — 1 8	Shot, patent	bag	5 14 — 5 2
Cottons, chintz	—	—	Spelter	Ct. Rs. F. md.	abundant
— Muslins, assort.	—	—	Stationery	—	abundant
— Yarn 16 to 130	mor.	0 4 — 0 8	Steel, English	Ct. Rs. F. md.	7 8 — 7 12
— do., 130 to 162	do.	0 7 — 0 8	— Swedish	do.	8 12 — 9 0
Cutlery	—	—	Tin Plates	Sa. Rs. box	15 12 — 16 0
Glass and Earthenware	—	—	Woolens, Broad cloth, fine	yd.	3 0 — 3 8
Hardware	—	—	— coarse	—	1 4 — 1 10
Hosiery	—	—	Flannel blue	—	1 0 — 1 8

MADRAS, June 6, 1832.

	Ra.	Ra.		Ra.	Ra.
Bottles	100 10	@ 12	Iron Hoops	candy	18 @ 20
Copper, Sheathing	candy 280	300	— Nails	do.	—
— Cakes	do.	265 — 270	Lead, Pig	do.	40 — 45
— Old	do.	none	— Sheet	do.	50 — 60
— Nails, assort.	do.	210 — 220	Millinery	do.	10 — 15 A.
Cottons, Chintz	do.	20 A. — 25 A.	Shot, patent	do.	10 — 15 A.
— Muslins and Gingham	do.	15 A. — 20 A.	Spelter	candy 29	31
— Longcloth	do.	—	Stationery	P. C.	5 D.
Cutlery, fine	P. C.	10 D.	Steel, English	candy 80	87
Glass and Earthenware	do.	10 A. — 25 A.	— Swedish	do.	105 — 130
Hardware	do.	15 D. — 20 D.	Tin Plates	box 21	28
Hosiery	do.	15 A. — 20 A.	Woolens, Broad cloth, fine	P. C.	10 D.
Iron, Swedish, sq.	candy 40	45	— coarse	P. C.	10 D.
— English sq.	do.	22	Flannel	do.	20 A.
— Flat and bolt	do.	22			

BOMBAY, June 23, 1832.

	Ra.	Ra.		Ra.	Ra.
Anchor	cwt. 14	@ 22	Iron, Swedish, bar	St. candy 48	@ 0
Bottles, pint	doz. 1	— 11	— English, do.	do. 30	0
Coals	— chald. 16	— 18	— Hoops	cwt. 5	0
Copper, Sheathing, 16-32	cwt. 56	—	— Nails	do. 14	21
— Thick sheets	do. 37	—	— Plates	do.	—
— Slab	do. 52	—	Rod for bolts	St. candy 32	34
— Nails	do. 51	—	— do. for nails	do. 32	34
Cottons, Chintz	—	—	Lead, Pig	cwt. 81	0
— Longcloth	—	—	— Sheet	do. 81	0
— Muslins	—	—	Millinery	P. C.	—
— Other goods	—	—	Shot, patent	cwt. 11	12
— Yarn, No. 40 to 60	lb. 1	—	Spelter	do. 7	74
Cutlery, table	P. C.	25 A.	Stationery	P. C.	10 A.
Glass and Earthenware	do.	20 D. — 25 D.	Steel, Swedish	tub 12	0
Hardware	do.	10 A. —	Tin Plates	box 17	18
Hosiery—hose only	P. C.	—	Woolens, Broad cloth, fine	—	—
			— coarse	—	—
			Flannel, fine	—	—

CANTON, April 2, 1832.

	Drs.	Drs.		Drs.	Drs.
Cottons, Chintz, 28 yds.	piece 41	@ 6	Smalts	pecul 20	@ 60
— Longcloth, 40 yds.	do. 31	— 43	Steel, Swedish, in kls.	cwt. 5	— 60
— Muslins, 90 yds.	do. 2	— 23	Woolens, Broad cloth	yd. 1.55	— 1.60
— Cambrics, 19 yds.	do. 14	— 15	— Camlets	pec. 19	—
— Bandannoes	do. 2	— 21	— Do. Dutch	do. 28	— 38
— Yarn, Nos. 16 to 50	pecul 32	— 44	— Long Ellis Dutch	do. 7	— 74
Iron, Bar	do. 21	— 21	Tin, Straits	pecul 161	—
— Rod	do. 3	— 3	Tin Plates	box 51	—
Lead	do. 4.30	— 4.60			

1832.]

Prices of European Goods in the East
SINGAPORE, June 21, 1832.

	Drs.	Drs.		Drs.	Drs.
Anchor	pecul 12	@ 14	Cotton 11k6. limit. Battick, dble.	corgie 7	@ 10
Bottles	100 31	— 4	— do. do. Pullicat	do. 50	— 60
Copper Nails and Sheathing	pecul 30	— 40	— Twist, 16 to 18	pecul 40	— 75
Cottons, Madapollams, 25 yd. by 32 in.	pec. 21	— 31	Hardware, assort.	(over stocked)	N. D.
— Limit. Irish	25	do. 24	— Iron, Swedish	pecul 51	— 6
— Longcloth	12	do. —	— English	do. 3	— 31
— 38 to 40	36 37	do. 51	— Nails	do. 6	— 7
— do. do.	38 40	do. 61	— Lead, Pig	do. 5	— 51
— do. do.	44	do. 71	— Sheet	do. 51	— 6
— 50	do. 9	— 10	Shot, patent	bag 1	— 2
— 54	do. 9	— 10	Spelter	pecul 31	— 4
— 60	do. 10	— 12	Steel, Swedish	do. 6	— 7
Prints, 7 lb. single colours	do. 21	— 31	— English	(heavy stock)	N. D.
— 9 lb.	do. 31	— 51	Woolens, Long Ellis	pec. 10	— 11
— Cambric, 12 yds. by 42 to 45 in.	do. 11	— 21	— Cambrics	do. 25	— 32
— Jacomet, 20	44	do. 21	— Ladies' cloth (Scarlet)	yd. 2	— 11

REMARKS.

Calcutta, June 6, 1832. The bazar remains without improvement, and the sales of the week have been small. We cannot quote any description of Cotton Piece Goods that is in demand at rates remunerating to the shipper; the supply has been so long above the consumption, that the market cannot recover itself materially until the native buyers are satisfied that the imports are reasonably reduced.—June 21. The extreme inactivity which has prevailed for some time past still continues; we are consequently unable to notice any improvement in the market generally. There continues to be great difficulty in effecting sales in Piece Goods, even on the present miserable terms, and we can hardly notice one description as more saleable than another. Woolens have not met with any inquiry, although there are several parcels in the market. Twist, with the exception of one small lot of white, Nos. 120 to 140, at 6 1/2 per morah, we are not aware of anything having been done. The week's operations in Metals have been on a small scale: Copper and Spelter have rather receded in price; in other descriptions there is no improvement. Ales and Wines continue to sell, the former freely, and the latter with difficulty,

except by retail.—The following statement of prices is from the list of sales of Piece Goods during the week:—Jacomet Muslins, 2-11 to 5-2 per plev; Book ditto, 2-1 to 2-4; Mull ditto, 2-10; Assorted Lappets, 2-5 to 2-6; Long-cloth, 0-3 to 0-4 per yard; Cambrics, 2-4 to 4-6 per piece, &c. &c.

Madras, June 6, 1832.—Europe goods continue in very low request, and not saleable in entire invoices even under our quotations. Metals have declined since our last: a large importation of copper, with other descriptions, having been brought to market. The stock of Broad Cloth heavy.

Bombay, June 2, 1832.—The following sales have been reported, viz., Chintz, 1,250 pieces at Rs. 9 to 9 1/2 per piece; Jamdannies, 7,500 pieces at Rs. 2-2 and 3 annas per piece; Jacomets, 1,000 pieces at Rs. 4 per piece; and Cotton Yarn, 100 bales, 20 each of Nos. 30, 40, 50, 60, and 70, at 13 annas per lb.

Canton, April 2, 1832.—Cotton Yarn and Piece Goods are at very low rates; and the expectation of arrivals prevents any favourable alteration.

INDIA SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Calcutta, June 21, 1832.

Buy.] Ra. As.		Ra. As. (Sel.)	
Prem. 37	0	Remittable	0 Prem.
5 0	{ 1st. or Old 5 }	Class 4	0
4 0	{ p. Cent. Loan }	do. 3	0
3 4	{ Ditto }	do. 2	12
1 8	{ Ditto }	do. 1	0
Par	{ Ditto }	do. 5	Par
Par	{ New 5 per Cent. from }	Par	
Par	{ No. 1 to 250 }	Par	
Prem. 3 0	{ p. Cent. Loan }	1 8	Prem.
4 8	{ 3d. or New ditto }	4	0
Disc. 0 4	{ 4 per cent. Loan dis. }	0	0
7,000	Bank of Bengal Shares—6,000		
	Bank of Bengal Rates.		
	Discount on private bills	6	0 per cent.
	Ditto on government and salary bills	4	0 do.
	Interest on loans on deposit	5	0 do.
	Rate of Exchange.		
	On London, 12 months' date,—to buy Is. 10d. to 1s. 10 1/2 d.—to sell Is. 11d. to Is. 11 1/2 d. per Sa. Rs.		

At the Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public Securities, viz. 100 1/2 Madras Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs. — Par.
Bengal Five per cent. Loan of 10th Aug. 1825.
At the Rate of Subscription, viz. 100 1/2 Madras Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs. — Par.
Bonds, No. 1 to 1,000 — Par.
Ditto, above No. 1,000 — 9 Prem.
Bengal Five per cent. Loan of 15th Jan. 1830.
At the Rate of Subscription, viz. 100 1/2 Madras Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs. — 31 Prem.
Course of Exchange, June 7.
On London, at 6 months' sight, Is. 9d. per M. Rupee.
On ditto, at 90 days, Is. 8 1/2 d. per ditto.

Bombay, July 14, 1832.

Exchanges.
On London, at 6 months' sight, Is. 9d. per Rupee.
On Calcutta, at 30 days' sight, 106 Bom. Rs. per 100 Sicca Rupees.
On Madras, at 30 days' sight, 100 Bom. Rs. per 100 Madras Rs.

Government Securities.

Remittable Loan, 144 Bom. Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.
5 per cent. Loan of 1822-23 according to the period of discharge, 106 to 109 per ditto.
Ditto of 1825-26, 107 to 111 per ditto.
Ditto of 1829-30, 107 to 111 per ditto.

Canton, April 2, 1832.

Exchanges, &c.
On London, 6 mo. sight, 4s. 1d. to 4s. 2d. per Sp. Dr.
On Bengal, Cos., 30 days', Sa. Rs. 204 per 100 Sp. Drs.—Private Bills, 206 per ditto ditto.
On Bombay, ditto Bom. Rs. 214 per ditto.
Sicca Silver at Lintin, 4 1/2 to 5 per cent.

Madras, July 5, 1832.

Government Securities.
Six per cent. Bengal Remittable Loan
At the Rate of Subscription, viz. 350 Madras Rs. per 335 Sa. Rs. — 381 Prem.
At the Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public Securities, viz. 100 1/2 Madras Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs. — 361 Prem.
Five per cent. Bengal Unremittable Loan.
At the Rate of Subscription, viz. 350 Madras Rs. per 335 Sa. Rs. — 2 Prem.

EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S SHIPS, of the Season 1832-33, with their Managing Owners, Commanders, &c.

Ship's Name.	Tons.	Managing Owners.	Commanders.	First Officers.	Second Officers.	Third Officers.	Fourth Officers.	Surgeons.	Purvers.	Consignments.	To be Afloat.	When to sail from Gravesend.	When to return to Gravesend.
9 Duke of York	1327	S. Majorbanks	Robert Locke	R. E. Warner	W. T. Dry	P. Maxwell	John Paterson	Joe. Norval	W. E. Browne	Bengal & China	1832.	1832.	1832.
10 Lady Cattle	1349	Company's Ship	John Hillman	Fred. Hedges	B. J. Bell	Chas. Evans	J. G. Morgan	James Brown	Chas. Sanders	Bengal & China	1832.	1832.	1832.
11 Mary of Hants	1349	Thomas Ward	John Hine	John Vaux	Wm. Toller	Peter Greave	John Cullen	R. Binks	Chas. Sanders	Bengal & China	1832.	1832.	1832.
12 Duke of Sussex	1386	S. Majorbanks	W. H. Whitehead	H. S. Isaacson	Thos. Onslow	N. Howard	John Sim	C. D. Morson	R. D. Morson	Bombay & China	1832.	1832.	1832.
13 Bombay	1297	Henry Templar	James Kellaway	George Wise	A. C. Watling	Edw. Routh	L. S. Agisiz	Rob. Renwick	Errol Boyd	St. Helena, Beng. & China	1832.	1832.	1832.
14 Herefordshire	1354	John Locke	Edward Ford	C. B. Gribble	J. R. Lancaster	Lewis L. Read	George Gore	J. Thomson	Edw. Crawford	Bombay & China	1832.	1832.	1832.
15 Thames	1425	J. R. Pidding	Thos. Sandys	Wm. Clark	Rob. Saunders	G. W. De Butts	Alex. Chienne	Wm. Hayland	Honey Millet	Bengal & China	1832.	1832.	1832.
16 Warren Hastings	1068	George Reed	Robert Patullo	F. Packman	A. H. Urnston	C. W. White	F. Davey	Robert Gregg	Wm. Cragg	Bengal & China	1832.	1832.	1832.
17 Kable Castle	1382	Company's Ship	Charles Shea	R. H. Trehearne	Fred. Sims	—	—	—	—	Bengal & China	1832.	1832.	1832.
18 Buckinghamshire	1369	Company's Ship	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Bengal & China	1832.	1832.	1832.
19 Leather Castle	1507	Joseph Somes	Henry Harris	C. K. Johnstone	James Gardner	—	—	—	—	St. Helena, Bom. & China	1832.	1832.	1832.
20 Castle Huntley	1353	James Gardner	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Bengal & China	1832.	1832.	1832.
21 Penzance	1311	Joseph Hare	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Bengal & China	1832.	1832.	1832.
22 Lady Melville	1350	John Campbell	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Bengal & China	1832.	1832.	1832.
23 Penzance	1406	John C. Lockner	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Bengal & China	1832.	1832.	1832.
24 Penzance	1321	Company's Ship	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Bengal & China	1832.	1832.	1832.
25 Penzance	1321	Company's Ship	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Bengal & China	1832.	1832.	1832.
26 Penzance	1321	Company's Ship	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Bengal & China	1832.	1832.	1832.
27 Penzance	1321	Company's Ship	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Bengal & China	1832.	1832.	1832.
28 Penzance	1321	Company's Ship	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Bengal & China	1832.	1832.	1832.
29 Penzance	1321	Company's Ship	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Bengal & China	1832.	1832.	1832.
30 Penzance	1321	Company's Ship	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Bengal & China	1832.	1832.	1832.
31 Penzance	1321	Company's Ship	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Bengal & China	1832.	1832.	1832.
32 Penzance	1321	Company's Ship	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Bengal & China	1832.	1832.	1832.
33 Penzance	1321	Company's Ship	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Bengal & China	1832.	1832.	1832.
34 Penzance	1321	Company's Ship	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Bengal & China	1832.	1832.	1832.
35 Penzance	1321	Company's Ship	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Bengal & China	1832.	1832.	1832.
36 Penzance	1321	Company's Ship	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Bengal & China	1832.	1832.	1832.
37 Penzance	1321	Company's Ship	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Bengal & China	1832.	1832.	1832.
38 Penzance	1321	Company's Ship	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Bengal & China	1832.	1832.	1832.
39 Penzance	1321	Company's Ship	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Bengal & China	1832.	1832.	1832.
40 Penzance	1321	Company's Ship	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Bengal & China	1832.	1832.	1832.
41 Penzance	1321	Company's Ship	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Bengal & China	1832.	1832.	1832.
42 Penzance	1321	Company's Ship	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Bengal & China	1832.	1832.	1832.
43 Penzance	1321	Company's Ship	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Bengal & China	1832.	1832.	1832.
44 Penzance	1321	Company's Ship	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Bengal & China	1832.	1832.	1832.
45 Penzance	1321	Company's Ship	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Bengal & China	1832.	1832.	1832.
46 Penzance	1321	Company's Ship	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Bengal & China	1832.	1832.	1832.
47 Penzance	1321	Company's Ship	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Bengal & China	1832.	1832.	1832.
48 Penzance	1321	Company's Ship	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Bengal & China	1832.	1832.	1832.
49 Penzance	1321	Company's Ship	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Bengal & China	1832.	1832.	1832.
50 Penzance	1321	Company's Ship	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Bengal & China	1832.	1832.	1832.
51 Penzance	1321	Company's Ship	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Bengal & China	1832.	1832.	1832.
52 Penzance	1321	Company's Ship	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Bengal & China	1832.	1832.	1832.
53 Penzance	1321	Company's Ship	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Bengal & China	1832.	1832.	1832.
54 Penzance	1321	Company's Ship	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Bengal & China	1832.	1832.	1832.
55 Penzance	1321	Company's Ship	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Bengal & China	1832.	1832.	1832.
56 Penzance	1321	Company's Ship	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Bengal & China	1832.	1832.	1832.
57 Penzance	1321	Company's Ship	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Bengal & China	1832.	1832.	1832.
58 Penzance	1321	Company's Ship	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Bengal & China	1832.	1832.	1832.
59 Penzance	1321	Company's Ship	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Bengal & China	1832.	1832.	1832.
60 Penzance	1321	Company's Ship	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Bengal & China	1832.	1832.	1832.
61 Penzance	1321	Company's Ship	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Bengal & China	1832.	1832.	1832.
62 Penzance	1321	Company's Ship	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Bengal & China	1832.	1832.	1832.
63 Penzance	1321	Company's Ship	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Bengal & China	1832.	1832.	1832.
64 Penzance	1321	Company's Ship	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Bengal & China	1832.	1832.	1832.
65 Penzance	1321	Company's Ship	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Bengal & China	1832.	1832.	1832.
66 Penzance	1321	Company's Ship	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Bengal & China	1832.	1832.	1832.
67 Penzance	1321	Company's Ship	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Bengal & China	1832.	1832.	1832.
68 Penzance	1321	Company's Ship	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Bengal & China	1832.	1832.	1832.
69 Penzance	1321	Company's Ship	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Bengal & China	1832.	1832.	1832.
70 Penzance	1321	Company's Ship	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Bengal & China	1832.	1832.	1832.
71 Penzance	1321	Company's Ship	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Bengal & China	1832.	1832.	1832.
72 Penzance	1321	Company's Ship	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Bengal & China	1832.	1832.	1832.
73 Penzance	1321	Company's Ship	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Bengal & China	1832.	1832.	1832.
74 Penzance	1321	Company's Ship	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Bengal & China	1832.	1832.	1832.
75 Penzance	1321	Company's Ship	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Bengal & China	1832.	1832.	1832.
76 Penzance	1321	Company's Ship	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Bengal & China	1832.	1832.	1832.
77 Penzance	1321	Company's Ship	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Bengal & China	1832.	1832.	1832.
78 Penzance	1321	Company's Ship	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Bengal & China	1832.	1832.	1832.
79 Penzance	1321	Company's Ship	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Bengal & China	1832.	1832.	1832.
80 Penzance	1321	Company's Ship	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Bengal & China	1832.	1832.	1832.
81 Penzance	1321	Company's Ship	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Bengal & China	1832.	1832.	1832.
82 Penzance	1321	Company's Ship	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Bengal & China	1832.	1832.	1832.
83 Penzance	1321	Company's Ship	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Bengal & China	1832.	1832.	1832.
84 Penzance	1321	Company's Ship	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Bengal & China	1832.	1832.	1832.
85 Penzance	1321	Company's Ship	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Bengal & China	1832.	1832.	1832.
86 Penzance	1321	Company's Ship	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Bengal & China	1832.	1832.	1832.
87 Penzance	1321	Company's Ship	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Bengal & China	1832.	1832.	1832.
88 Penzance	1321	Company's Ship	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Bengal & China	1832.	1832.	1832.
89 Penzance	1321	Company's Ship	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Bengal & China	1832.	1832.	1832.
90 Penzance	1321	Company's Ship	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Bengal & China	1832.	1832.	1832.
91 Penzance	1321	Company's Ship	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Bengal & China	1832.	1832.	1832.
92 Penzance	1321	Company's Ship	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Bengal & China	1832.	1832.	1832.
93 Penzance	1321	Company's Ship	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Bengal & China	1832.	1832.	1832.
94 Penzance	1321	Company's Ship	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Bengal & China	1832.	1832.	1832.
95 Penzance	1321	Company's Ship	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Bengal & China	1832.	1832.	1832.
96 Penzance	1321	Company's Ship	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Bengal & China	1832.	1832.	1832.
97 Penzance	1321	Company's Ship	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Bengal & China	1832.	1832.	1832.
98 Penzance	1321	Company's Ship	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Bengal & China	1832.	1832.	1832.
99 Penzance	1321	Company's Ship	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Bengal & China	1832.	1832.	1832.
100 Penzance	1321	Company's Ship	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Bengal & China	1832.	1832.	1832.

LONDON PRICE CURRENT, November 23, 1832.

EAST-INDIA AND CHINA PRODUCE.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Barilla	cwt.	2 13 0	2 16 0
Coffee, Java	cwt.	2 13 0	2 18 0
Cheribon	cwt.	2 9 0	2 13 0
Sumatra and Ceylon	cwt.	3 4 0	3 9 0
Bourbon	cwt.	0 0 4	0 0 6
Mocha	cwt.	0 0 5	0 0 5
Cotton, Surat	lb.	0 0 4	0 0 5
Madras	lb.	0 0 4	0 0 5
Bengal	lb.	0 0 8	0 0 10
Bourbon	lb.	0 0 8	0 0 10
Drugs & for Dyeing.			
Aloes, Epatica	cwt.	9 10 0	14 0 0
Anniseeds, Star	cwt.	3 8 0	3 10 0
Borax, Refined	cwt.	none	none
Unrefined	cwt.	7 0 0	8 0 0
Camphire, in the	cwt.	0 3 3	0 3 6
Cardamoms, Malabar	lb.	0 1 6	0 1 9
Ceylon	lb.	3 10 0	3 15 0
Cassia Buds	cwt.	4 1 0	4 10 0
Lignum	lb.	0 0 7	0 1 3
Castor Oil	cwt.	1 10 0	1 12 0
China Root	cwt.	4 0 0	4 0 0
Cubeb.	cwt.	5 0 0	5 0 0
Dragon's Blood, ord.	cwt.	6 0 0	7 0 0
Gum Ammoniac, drop	cwt.	2 5 0	3 0 0
Arabic	cwt.	1 10 0	3 10 0
Asafoetida	cwt.	6 0 0	12 0 0
Benjamin, 3d Sort	cwt.	3 0 0	9 0 0
Antoni	cwt.	6 0 0	19 0 0
Gambogium	cwt.	2 0 0	10 0 0
Myrrh	cwt.	1 15 0	5 0 0
Olibanum	cwt.	10 0 0	12 0 0
Kino	cwt.	0 0 4	0 1 0
Lac Lake	lb.	0 2 2	0 2 2
Dye	cwt.	4 0 0	7 10 0
Shell	cwt.	2 5 0	3 0 0

GOODS DECLARED for SALE at the EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

For Sale 3 December—Prompt 1 March.

Tea.—Bohea, 1,000,000 lb.; Congou, Campoi, Pekoe, and Souchong, 4,000,000 lb.; Twankay, and Hyson Skin, 1,200,000 lb.; Hyson, 300,000 lb. —Total, including Private-Trade 3,300,000 lb.

For Sale 11 December—Prompt 3 March.

Company's.—Bengal and Coast Piece Goods—Carpets.

Private-Trade.—Nankeens—Blue Gurrahs—Blue Mammoodies—Blue Sallampores—Bandannoes—Choppahs—Korahs—Madras Handkerchiefs—Vatapollam Handkerchiefs—Silk Piece Goods—Cape Shawls—Cape Handkerchiefs—Carpets.

For Sale 16 January, 1833.—Prompt 19 April.

Company's.—Sugar.

For Sale 22 January—Prompt 12 April.

Company's.—Indigo.

The Court of Directors have given notice, that at the sale of Tea, which will be held in March next, the several species will be put up to sale at the following prices:—Bohea, at 1s. 4d. per lb.; Congou, 1s. 7d. and 1s. 11d.; Campoi, 2s. 4d.; Souchong and Pekoe, 2s. 5d.; Twankay, 2s.; Hyson Skin, 2s. 0d.; and Hyson, 3s. and 3s. 4d.

CARGOES of EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S SHIPS lately arrived.

Cargo of the *Earl Kellie*, from Bengal.
Company's.—Sugar.

THE LONDON MARKETS, Nov. 28, 1832.

Sugar.—The West-India market is brisk, but there is little doing in East-India Sugars. The import of Mauritius Sugar has decreased, so that the stock is less than that of last year by about 25,000 bags. The stock of West-India is less by 10,000 casks than that of last year. The market for Mauritius Sugar is firm, with a tendency to advance. It sales go off freely.

Cotton Wool.—This market is very dull.

Indigo continues very heavy.

Spices.—A good deal of Pepper is changing hands. In the other spices there is no alteration.

Rice.—The advance is maintained.

Tea.—The notice published by the Company (see above), that the upset prices are to be lowered, from 1d. to 2d. per lb., has somewhat checked transactions, though prices are not materially affected.

On the 2d Nov. the first sale of Swan River wool, by auction, took place, and it caused some little curiosity. The quantity was very small, and it fetched 2s. 1d. per lb.

DAILY PRICES OF STOCKS, from 26 October to 25 November 1832.

Oct.	Bank Stock.	3 Pr. Cl. Red.	3 Pr. Cl. Consols.	3 Pr. Cl. Red.	New 3 Pr. Cent.	Long Annuities.	India Stock.	4 Pr. Cl. 1826.	India Bonds.	Exch. Bills.
26	188 189	82 83	83 84	90 90	91 92	16 16	—	100	14 15p	23 25p
27	188 189	82 83	83 84	90 90	91 92	16 16	—	100	14 15p	23 25p
28	189 189	83 83	84 84	90 90	92 92	16 16	201 2	100	19 21p	27 33p
30	189 189	83 83	83 84	90 90	91 92	16 16	201 2	100	20 21p	30 32p
31	189 189	83 83	84 84	90 90	92 92	16 16	201 2	100	20 21p	30 31p
Nov.										
1	—	83 83	84 84	90 90	92 92	16 16	202 2	100	20 21p	30 31p
2	189 189	83 83	84 84	90 90	92 92	16 16	202 3	100	20 21p	30 31p
3	188 189	83 83	84 84	90 90	92 92	16 16	—	100	20 21p	30 31p
5	189 189	83 83	84 84	90 90	92 92	16 16	—	100	20 21p	30 31p
6	188 189	83 83	83 84	90 90	92 92	16 16	202 3	100	20 21p	30 31p
7	188 189	83 83	83 84	90 90	91 92	16 16	—	100	15 21p	23 30p
8	187 188	82 83	83 83	90 90	91 91	16 16	—	100	14p	23 26p
9	—	82 82	83 83	90 90	91 91	16 16	—	100	14p	24 25p
10	187 187	82 82	83 83	90 90	91 91	16 16	202	100	14p	24 25p
12	186 187	82 82	83 83	90 90	91 91	16 16	201 1	100	10 12p	21 24p
13	186 187	82 82	83 83	90 90	91 91	16 16	201 1	100	9 12p	20 22p
14	187	82 82	83 83	90 90	91 91	16 16	—	100	10 12p	21 25p
15	—	82 82	83 83	90 90	91 91	16 16	—	100	13 15p	24 27p
16	186 187	82 82	83 83	90 90	91 91	16 16	201 1	100	14 16p	26 28p
17	187	82 82	83 83	90 90	91 91	16 16	201 1	100	15 16p	23 24p
19	186	82 82	83 83	90 90	91 91	16 16	—	99 100	15 16p	23 24p
20	186 186	82 82	83 83	90 90	91 91	16 16	—	99 100	16 17p	24 25p
21	185 185	82 82	83 83	90 90	91 91	16 16	—	99 100	16 17p	25 26p
22	185 186	82 82	83 83	90 90	91 91	16 16	—	99 100	17 18p	26 28
23	185 185	82 82	83 83	90 90	91 91	16 16	—	99 100	17 18p	26 28
24	185 186	82 82	83 83	90 90	91 91	16 16	—	99 100	17 18p	26 28

FREDERICK BARRY, Stock and Share Broker, 7, Birchin Lane, Cornhill.

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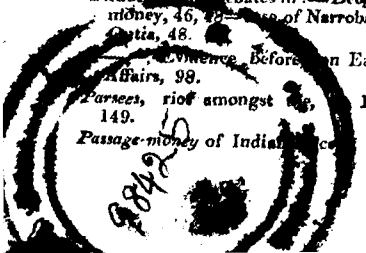
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