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THE

ASIATIC JOURNAL.

SEPTEMBER—DECEMBER,
1833.

THE ASIATIC RESEARCHES.*

To few literary or scientific bodies is Europe under deeper obligations than to the Asiatic Society of Bengal. The parent or prototype of all existing associations for exploring the boundless regions of Eastern literature, it has numbered, since its institution in 1784, amongst its active members, the most eminent oriental scholars, of whom Sir Wm. Jones, its founder, Mr. Colebrooke, and Mr. Wilson, have successively enriched its *Transactions* with all that taste, sagacity, research, and profound erudition could extract from the treasures of Hindu science. Until within a very few years past, since continental scholars were attracted to the study of Sanscrit, the *Asiatic Researches* comprehended the sum of our knowledge of the classical literature of India; the European inquirer into that literature began and ended his investigations with this work; and even now its periodical appearance is eagerly looked for throughout the Western world,† the most accomplished orientalist feeling assured that each volume will contain some precious revelation,—some gem recovered from the deep mine of Sanscrit lore,—some beam of light which will irradiate his path.

The seventeenth volume of the *Researches* now invites our notice; and we shall find that it does not derogate from the reputation of its predecessors.

A "Statistical Report on the Bhotia Mehals of Kamaon," by Mr. Traill, is the first paper in the volume. Bhot, in the modern restricted sense of the name, is that part of the Himalaya ranges, which once formed part (about one-third) of the Tibet province of Bhot. The productive and

* Asiatic Researches; or Transactions of the Society, instituted in Bengal, for enquiring into the History, the Antiquities, the Arts and Sciences, and Literature of Asia. Vol. xvii. Calcutta, 1832.

† In the Report of the Council of the Asiatic Society of Paris for the year 1832-33, read before that Society in April last, M. Burnouf, the reporter, refers to the *Researches* in the following terms. After noticing the obstacles which impede the zeal of those who cultivate the languages and literature of Asia, he observes: "you will not, therefore, be surprised that we have not received, since our last general meeting, a new volume of the memoirs of the Asiatic Society of Calcutta; but we believe we may state, that the portion of Vol. xvii. devoted to the historical sciences will not be long before it appears, and that it will contain the continuation and conclusion of Mr. Wilson's great paper on the Indian sects."

habitable portion is confined to the passes and their immediate neighbourhood, not exceeding a sixteenth of its total extent; the remainder consisting of snow or barren rocks: the minimum elevation in the passes may be taken at 6,000 feet above the sea. The paths to the passes are along the rivers (branches of the Ganges and the Gogra), and roads of communication through the Himalaya unite the passes from east to west, but are passable during a few days only in each year. The interior of the Himalaya, except at these passes and paths, is inaccessible, and appears to be daily becoming more so, from the gradual extension of the zone of perpetual snow. "The Bhotias bear universal testimony to the fact of such extension," Mr. Traill states, "and point out ridges, now never free from snow, which, within the memory of man, were clothed with forest and afforded periodical pastures for sheep." The passes may be said to be barely practicable; though the Bhotias travel through them without difficulty, even under burthens.

The Bhot Mehals present fifty-nine villages within the ghats, consisting of 1,325 houses, which are commonly large, two or more stories high, and substantially built of stone: in the choice of a site, security from avalanches, which are very destructive, forms the primary consideration. The population is estimated at about 10,000, of whom nine-tenths are native Bhotias, who are generally in good circumstances.

During full half the year, the surface is wholly covered with snow, beginning to fall about the end of September, and continuing to accumulate to the beginning of April. In open and level situations, where the bed of snow is in some years twelve feet deep, it is dissipated early in June; in the hollows not till the middle of July. During the five months of absence of snow, the thermometer ranges at sun-rise from 40° to 55°, and at midday, from 65° to 75° in the shade, and from 90° to 110° in the sun.

The agricultural products in this rugged country and inhospitable climate are few: buck-wheat, barley and wheat, and a species of amaranthus; the crop of the two latter being uncertain and in many seasons never reaching maturity: the only vegetables raised are turnips and leeks, but many useful herbs grow spontaneously, amongst which is rhubarb. The Bhot villages are all situated on the northern side of the great chain, and are in some degree subject to the influence of its snows and shade. By any unusual accumulation of snow on the summit, the inferior bed is forced down, and with it the influence of the line of perpetual congelation, if not the line itself, descends, and it sometimes requires the heat of more than one summer to throw back the snow to its former level. In the southern and least elevated parts of the ghat, oaks and pines flourish; but with the increase of elevation a gradual change in the forests takes place, from these trees down to the birch, which is found on the very verge of perpetual snow: the bark of this tree is highly useful as a substitute for paper and for other domestic purposes. The domestic animals are horned cattle (including the Tartarian yak), ponies, sheep, goats, dogs, and cats. The sheep and goats are employed as beasts of burthen; the wool of the former is of good quality and manufactured into blankets. The Tibet sheep is a powerful long-

legged animal, resembling the Iceland ram, having sometimes as many as five horns; it carries treble the burthen of the common sheep, and its wool is of a superior kind. The shawl-wool goat is procured from Tibet: these valuable animals are to be purchased there at from twelve annas to two rupees (one shilling and six-pence to four shillings) each! The wild animals are the *barji*, or tawny bear; the *bharel*, or wild sheep (*ovis ammon*), with vast horns;* and the *kastúri*, or musk deer (*moschus moschiferus*); marmots, ferrets, and rats, the tails of the latter not exceeding half an inch in length. The birds are the falcon, hawk, ptarmigan, wild pigeon, and Cornish chough. Neither fish nor reptiles of any kind exist, and insects are far from abundant, although they swarm along the continuous ranges.

Granite and quartz appear the prevailing rocks; the minerals are iron, sulphur, and yellow arsenic; rock crystal is common, and fossil bones and organic remains are found in the most elevated parts of the ghats, estimated at 17,000 feet above the sea. Hot springs are numerous throughout the Himalaya; the temperature is nearly the same in all, from 130° to 138°. "No volcano is positively known to exist, but there are grounds for suspecting that the Nanda Devi peak contains something of the kind; the Bhotias and natives of the neighbouring districts bear unanimous testimony to the occasional appearance of smoke on its summit; this is attributed by them to the actual residence of a deity, and has, accordingly, invested that peak with particular sanctity; a religious *mela* is held every twelfth year at the highest accessible point, which is, however, about a mile from the summit: further progress is rendered impossible by a wall of perpendicular ice."

Personal appearance, language, religion, customs, and tradition all unite, Mr. Traill states, in referring the origin of the Bhotias to Tibet. "The histories of Timur mention the subjugation of these hills by one of his atabegs, a fact confirmed by the local records, which consist of little more than an enumeration of former rajas, with the duration of their reigns; they note, however, an interregnum of about twenty years, during which the Mogul sway continued." Vestiges of this race are still found in the centre of the province, consisting of tombs, constructed of large flat tiles, and in other respects substantially built, which could not have been the work of the aborigines or of Hindus. In respect to religion, the Bhotias may now be regarded as pantheists, paying equal adoration at every temple, whether of Brahma, Buddh, or the Lama; they have no priests of their own caste. The only temples in Bhot are small rude buildings of loose stones, merely sufficient to shelter the idol. The Bhotias ought to have no distinctions of caste, but they have imbibed some incipient notions of such distinctions from the Hindus. The abrogation of the Brahminical government may be expected to abolish them. They universally burn their dead, which is done in the month of Kartik only, the bodies being in the interval committed to the earth. At the ceremony, goats and yaks are sacrificed to the manes of the deceased. Among the Darma Bhotias, when an individual dies absent from his native village, a clue of worsted is conducted to it from the spot where death occurs, the object of which is to enable the

* Mr. Moorcroft found some weighing fifty or sixty pounds.

not necessarily of the Saiva or any other sect; the practical Dandis worship Siva, or Bhairava. Any Hindu of the three first classes may become a Dandi, or a Hindu of any caste may adopt the life and emblems of this order. The Dasnámi Dandis, who are regarded as the descendants of the original members of the fraternity, are said to refer their origin to Sankara Acharya, of whose biography Mr. Wilson has supplied some scanty particulars, deduced chiefly from works current in the south of India *

Most accounts agree in making Sankara a native of Kerala, or Malabar, of the tribe of Namburi Brahmans: according to other traditions, he was born at Chidambaram, and transferred his residence to Malabar. He is said to have divided the four original castes in Malabar into seventy-two, assigning them their respective rites and duties. All accounts concur in representing him as leading an erratic life, and engaged in controversy with various sects. In the course of his peregrinations, he established several *maths*, or convents, particularly one still flourishing at Sringeri, near the sources of the Tungabhadra. Towards the close of his life, he repaired to Kashmir, and after triumphing over various opponents (his career seems to have been one of perpetual collision), he seated himself on the throne of Saraswati. He next went to Badarikásrama, and finally to the sacred Kedarnáth, in the Himálaya, where he died at the premature age of thirty-two. Local traditions confirm these events in his life: the *pitha*, or throne of Saraswati, on which Sankara sat, is still shewn in Kashmir; and at the temple of Siva, at Badari, a Malabar Brahman, of the Namburi tribe, has always been the officiating priest. The most eminent of his writings are his *Báshyas*, or Commentaries on the *Sútras* or Aphorisms of Vyása; a Commentary on the *Bhagavad Gita* is also ascribed to him, and one on the *Nrisinha Tapaníya Upanishad;* the *Saundaryá Lahari*, a cento of verses in praise of Durga, is likewise said to be his, as well as the *Amru Sataka*, a collection of amatory stanzas written in the name of Amru, a prince whose dead body Sankara is fabled to have animated, that by becoming familiarized with sensual enjoyments, he might argue upon such topics with the wife of Madana Misra. "Although no doubt of Sankara's existence, or of the important part performed by him in the partial remodelling of the Hindu system, can be entertained," observes Mr. Wilson, "yet the exact period at which he flourished can by no means be determined." In the preface to his Sanscrit dictionary, he expresses his belief that he may have existed about the eighth or ninth century.† The spiritual descendants of Sankara originated the *Dasnámi*, or 'ten-named,' the greater proportion of which ten classes of mendicants have failed to retain their purity of character. 'Amongst the most respectable of the real Dandis are to be found very able expounders of the Vedanta works, and other branches of Sanscrit literature owe important obligations to this sect. Others are sturdy beggars and impostors. The *Akts*, of whom Colonel Tod found some super-human or sub-human specimens in the high places

* The *Sankara Charitra*, the *Sankara Kethi*, the *Sankara Vijaya* or *Sankara Dig-vijaya*, and the *Kerala Utpatti*, or description of Malabar, sometimes attributed to Sankara himself.

† Mr. Colebrooke has assigned the same date.—*Trans. R. A. S.*, Vol. ii. p. 6

of Rajast'han,* belong to the Dandi sect. The philosophical tenets of the Dandis are, in the main, those of the Vedánta; but they generally superadd the practice of the *Yoga*, as taught by the followers of Pátanjali.

The *Yogis*, or *Jogis*, are properly followers of the *Yoga*, or Patanjali school of philosophy, so well expounded by Mr. Colebrooke. Amongst other tenets, this school maintained the practicability of acquiring entire command over elementary matter, by certain ascetic practices, chiefly long suppressions of breath: respiring in a particular manner; sitting in different attitudes; fixing the eyes on the top of the nose, and endeavouring by force of mental abstraction to unite the vital spirit in the body with that which pervades all nature, and is identical with Siva: hence the Yogi acquires supernatural faculties. The perfect fulfilment of the rites to be accomplished by the Yogi, requires a protracted existence and repeated births, and is declared to be unattainable in the present age. Individuals, however, disregard the prohibition, Mr. Wilson tells us, and aim at attaining an omnipotence over matter, by means of attitudes, gesticulations, suppressions of breath and fixation of thought, whereby the excited brain bodies forth a host of crude and wild conceptions. The air-sitter at Madras, a year or two back,† was supposed to have attained this faculty by Yogi penances: in the Travels of Ibn Batuta a variety of miraculous feats are attributed to Yogi performers.

In referring to the origin of this (the Yoga) system (observes Mr. Wilson), we must, no doubt, go back to some antiquity, although the want of chronological data renders it impossible to specify the era at which it was first promulgated. That it was familiarly known and practised in the eighth century, we may learn from the plays of Bhavabhúti, particularly the *Málati* and *Mádhava*, and from several of the *Saiva Puránas*, in some of which, as the *Kúrma Purána*, we have a string of names, which appear to be those of a succession of teachers. The cavern-temples of the South of India, in the subjects of their sculptures, and the decorations of Siva and his attendants, belong to the same sect; whilst the philosophical tenets of Pátanjali are as ancient, perhaps, as most of the other philosophical systems, and are prior to the *Puránas*, by which they are inculcated in a popular form. The practices of the *Yoga* are also frequently alluded to and enforced in the *Mahábharat*. There is little reason to question, therefore, the existence and popularity of the *Yoga* in the early centuries of the Christian era; but whether it was known and cultivated earlier, must be matter of vague conjecture alone.

The term *Jogi*, in popular acceptation, is almost of as general application as *Sanyási* and *Vairágí:* the Jogis, indeed, are distinguished from other mendicants by adding more of the mountebank to the religious character. All classes and sects assume the character, and Musulman Jogis are not uncommon. They are all errant, fixed residences of any Jogis (except of the Kánphatas) rarely occurring: a remark applicable, perhaps, to all the Saiva sects.

The *Jangamas* are worshippers of the Linga, and hence called *Lingayets* and *Lingawants*. The worship of Siva, under the type of the

* See *Annals of Rajast'han*, Personal Narrative, Vols. I. 731. II. 702.

† *Asiat. Journ.* Vol. xxxii. p. 506.

Linga, Mr. Wilson remarks, almost the only form in which he is worshipped, is also, perhaps, the most ancient object of homage adopted in India, subsequently to the ritual of the *Védas*, which was chiefly, if not wholly, addressed to the elements, and particularly to fire. It is doubtful how far it is authorized by the *Védas*, but it is the main purport of several of the *Puránas*. It was universal at the Mohamedan invasion of India: the idol Somanáth, or Súmnát, سومنات, destroyed by Mahmud of Ghizní, which was a block of stone four or five cubits long, was nothing more than a linga.* "Notwithstanding the acknowledged purport of this worship, it is but justice to state," adds Mr. Wilson, "that it is unattended in Upper India by any indecent or indelicate ceremonies, and it requires a rather lively imagination to trace any resemblance in its symbols to the objects they are supposed to represent.† The absence of all indecency from public worship and religious establishments, in the Gangetic provinces, was fully established by the Vindicator of the Hindus, the late General Stuart; and in everything relating to actual practice, better authority cannot be desired."

The essential characteristic of the Lingayets is the wearing the emblem, in copper or silver, on some part of the person, either suspended in a case round the neck, or tied in the turban. In the South of India, the Lingayets are very numerous, especially in Mysore and ancient Kanara and Telingana; they are also known there by the name of *Vira Saiva*. Mr. Wilson has cited a legendary account of Básava, Báswana, or Báswapa, the restorer, if not the founder, of the faith, from this Mackenzie collection,‡ derived from the *Básava Purána*, which records a variety of marvellous exploits performed by Básava, who was the son of a Brahman. The *Purána* is also addressed to the Jainas, to show the falsehood of the Jain faith; and it is said that, in order to convert the Jains, one of Básava's disciples, like a certain saint, cut off his head in their presence, and then marched five days in solemn procession through and round the city, and on the fifth day, replaced his head upon his shoulders: the Jain pagodas, it is said, were thereupon destroyed by the Jangamas. These fables cannot plead even high antiquity for their excuse, for the real events recorded in the work may be placed with confidence in the early part of the eleventh century.

In Rajpootana, Colonel Tod tells us,§ Siva, who is the tutelary deity of the Mewaris, and was formerly the sole object of Gehlote worship, is adored under the epithet of Eklinga ('one linga'), the symbol being a single cylindrical or conical stone.

The *Paramahansa* is the most eminent of the four kinds or gradations of Sanyásis, according to the *Dwádasa Mahávákya*, a Dandi work;

* This fact, which is attested by Mohamedan historians, completely disproves the story related by Mr. Mill (and adopted amongst our popular errors), after Dow's inaccurate version of Ferishta, about Mahmud's knocking off the *nose* of the idol, then bursting open its belly, from which issued a vast treasure of diamonds, rubies, and pearls.

† The reader may satisfy himself as to the form of this phallic symbol, by looking at the plates in Mr. Coleman's *Mythology of the Hindus*, Pl. 33.

‡ See Vol. II., p. 3.

§ Annals, I., p. 514.

and he is the ascetic who is solely occupied with the investigation of Brahma, or spirit, and is equally indifferent to pleasure or pain, heat or cold, &c. "Individuals are occasionally met with, who pretend to have attained such a degree of perfection; in proof of it they go naked in all weathers, never speak or indicate any natural want; what is brought to them, as alms or food, is received by the attendants, whom their supposed sanctity, or a confederation of interests, attaches to them, and by these attendants, they are fed and served on all occasions, as if they were as helpless as infants."

These pretenders are more inoffensive than the *Aghoris*, or *Aghorapanthis*, with whom they have been confounded. The original Aghori worship seems to have been that of Devi, in some of her terrific forms, and to have required even human victims.

The regular worship of this sect has long since been suppressed, and the only traces of it left are presented by a few disgusting wretches, who make a profession of its tenets a plea for extorting alms. They smear their bodies with excrement, and carry it about with them in a wooden cup or skull; swallow carrion or ordure; inflict gashes on their limbs, &c. They are not numerous, and are universally detested and feared.

The *Urddhabáhas* (arm-lifters); the *Akásmukhis* (face-raisers) and the *Nakhis*, are devotees, who practise self-torture as a religious office. The first extend one or both arms above their heads, till they remain so, closing the fist, till the nails grow through the metacarpal bones, and perforate the hand. The second hold up their faces to the sky, till the muscles of the neck become contracted and retain it in this frightful position. The last never cut their nails.

Mr. Ward, who erroneously describes the first of these devotees (*Oordhoo-vahoos*, as he writes the term) as Vaishnavas, relates an interview he had with one at Ganga Sagur, a young man, who had held up his arm till it was stiff. He said he had done so for three years: the nails had grown long like the claws of a bird of prey. Being asked if it had produced any pain, he replied that it did for the first six months. To the question why he did it, his answer implied indifference. He said he expected to be devoured by tigers, which frequented the place.

The *Gúdaras*, so named from a pan of coals they carry to burn scented wood; the *Rúkharas*, *Súkharas*, and *Ukharas*, mendicants of inoffensive manners; the *Kará Lingis*, naked vagabonds, indecently exhibiting themselves; the *Sanyásis*, *Bramacháris*, and *Avadhútas*, general terms embracing mendicants, call for no particular remark; except the *Nágas*, who are Saiva Sanyásis, go naked, smear their bodies with ashes, allow their hair to grow, &c. They are chiefly of the Dandi and Atit orders, and are very numerous in many parts of India. These Nagas are opponents of the Vairági Nagas, and were the leading actors in the bloody fray at Haridwár in 1760, which had excluded the Vaishnavas from the fair there, till the British acquired the country. Mr. Ward says, "at a particular junction of the heavenly bodies, sometimes as many as 20,000 Sanyasis, and an equal number of Vairagis, meet at Haridwar, and fight, to determine who shall descend and bathe in the Ganges first." This is unsupported by Mr. Wilson

The *Sáktas*, worshippers of Sakti, the power or energy of the divine nature in action, or female principle, Prakriti, are exceedingly numerous amongst all classes of Hindus: of those of Bengal, it is computed that at least three-fourths are of this sect. Mr. Wilson has ably elucidated the principles of this sect at some length. The worship of the female principle, as distinct from the divinity, appears to have originated in the literal interpretation of the metaphorical language of the *Védas*, in which the *will* or *purpose* to create the universe is represented as originating from the creator, and co-existent with him, as his bride, and part of himself. The error has been still further mystified both in the Vedánta and Sankhya philosophies, whence Prakriti has come to be regarded as the mother of gods and men, whilst, as one with matter, it is, by the Vedantins and popular sects, identified with *Máyá*, or illusion, and as co-existent with the supreme, as his personified energy or bride. These mythological fancies have been principally disseminated by the *Puránas*, in all which Prakriti, or Máyá, bears a prominent part. From this worship of the female principle springs the veneration of womankind. "Whoever offends or insults a female," says the *Brahma Vaivartta Purána*, "incurs the wrath of Prakriti; whilst he who propitiates a female, particularly the youthful daughter of a brahman, with clothes, ornaments, and perfumes, offers worship to Prakriti herself:" in the spirit of this last doctrine, one of the principal rites of the Sáktas is the actual worship of the daughter or wife of a brahman, "and leads, with one branch of the sect at least," Mr. Wilson says, "to the introduction of gross impurities."

The principal rites and formulæ of the Sakti worship is derived from the *Tantras* (a branch of literature highly esteemed, though neglected), which always assume the form of a dialogue between Siva and his bride, in one of her many forms, mostly as Umá and Párvati. The followers of the Tantras profess to consider them as a fifth *Véda*, and attribute to them equal antiquity and superior authority.* Cullucа Bhatta, in his comment on the first verse of the second chapter of Menu, says that the *Sruti* is two-fold, *Vaidika* and *Tántrika*. Mr. Wilson assigns sufficient reasons for believing the *Tantras* to be prior to some of the *Puránas*, the date of which, however, is not determined. There appears no indication of Tántrika notions in the *Mahábhárat*, and the name of *Tantra*, in the sense of a religious text-book, does not occur in the *Amera Cosha*. "It may, therefore, be inferred that the system originated at some period in the early centuries of Christianity, being founded on the previous worship of the female principle, and the practices of the *Yoga*, with the *Mantras*, or mystical formulæ of the *Védas*."

The Sáktas are divided into two leading branches, the *Dakshináchāris* and the *Vámácharis*, or followers of the right-hand and the left-hand ritual. When the worship of any goddess is performed in a public manner, and does not comprehend the impure practices attributed to a different division of the Sáktas, it is termed *Dakshina*. The *Bali*, an offering of

* Mr. Colebrooke has discovered notices of them in many ancient compositions. *As. Res.*, vol. v. art. "Indian Classes."

blood, either by decapitating helpless animals, or without injury to life, is not considered orthodox, but as approaching the ritual of the Vamis: the more pure Bali consists of edible grain, milk, and sugar. Although any of the goddesses may be objects of the Sákta worship, and the term *Sakti* comprehends them all, yet the homage of the Sáktas is almost restricted to the wife of Siva, and to Siva himself, as identified with his consort.

The worship of Devi, thus naturally resulting from the *Tantras*, is of considerable antiquity and popularity. The adoration of Vindhya Vásini, near Mirzapur, has existed for more than seven centuries, and that of Jwálamukhí, at Nagarkot, very early attracted Mahomedan persecution. The adoration of Káli, or Durgá, prevalent in Bengal, is cultivated with practices, Mr. Wilson observes, scarcely known in most other provinces: her great festival, the *Dasahara* (or *Dussera*), in the west of India, is marked by no particular honours, whilst the celebration of the *Durgá Púja*, in Bengal, occupies ten days of prodigal expenditure. The rites observed at Káli Ghát (near Calcutta) and at the Durgá Púja, he adds, almost place the Bengali Sáktas amongst the Vámácháris.

The Vámis or Vámácharis, 'left-hand worshippers,' or those who adopt a ritual contrary to the usual, and to what they dare publicly avow, worship Devi (as well as Siva), but all the goddesses, even the fiend-like Dákinis and Sákinis, are admitted to a share of their homage. Their worship resolves itself into various subjects, and apparently divides them into sects, of which the *Kaula*, or *Kulina*, is declared pre-eminent: the object of the worshippers is to obtain supernatural powers in this life, and to be identified after death with Siva and Sakti. All the forms of worship require the use of some or all of the five *makáras*,—fish, flesh, wine, women, and certain mystical gesticulations. Suitable *mantras*, or formulæ, are also indispensable, which consist of various unmeaning monosyllabic combinations of letters. Mr. Wilson gives an example of one, the *Prásáda Mantra*, which is described, in one of the *Vámátantras*, as Siva himself; as present to all beings that breathe, from Siva to a worm, and existing in states of expiration and inspiration. This is the combination in one of the letters ह H and स S, the former being the expirated and the latter the inspirated letter; and as these two acts constitute life, the *mantra* they express is the same with life! Where intercourse with and control over impure spirits is required, a dead corpse is necessary. In this and many of the observances, solitude is enjoined; but all the principal ceremonies require the presence of a female, as the living representative and type of Sakti, who, in a mixed society, in which the men represent Bhairavas and the women Bhairavis, is personated by a naked female, to whom meat and wine are offered, the recitation of *mantras* and gesticulations with the fingers accompanying the different stages of the ceremony, which is terminated with the most scandalous orgies amongst the votaries. Mr. Wilson has subjoined the texts of some of the *Tantras*, affording a melancholy proof that these impurities are countenanced by the authorities of the sect. But he remarks that "it is contrary to all knowledge of the human character

to admit the possibility of these transactions to their fullest extent; and although the worship of the Sakti, according to the above outline, may be sometimes performed, yet there can be little doubt of its being practised but seldom, and then in solitude and secresy. In truth, few of the ceremonies, there is reason to believe, are ever observed; and although the *Chakra* (circle—*i.e.* ceremony) is said to be not uncommon, and by some zealous Sáktas it is scarcely concealed, it is usually nothing more than a convivial party, consisting of the members of a single family, or at which men only are assembled, and the company are glad to eat flesh and drink spirits* under the pretence of a religious observance."

This sect is numerous, especially amongst the brahman tribe; all classes are, however, admissible and are equal at the ceremonies. In the world, they resume their characteristic distinctions, and wear the sectarial marks of other divisions.

The *Káncheliyas*, the existence of which sect is questioned, are likewise worshippers of Siva, with practices like the foregoing. "It is said to be distinguished by one peculiar rite, the object of which is to confound all the ties of female alliance, and to enforce not only a community of women amongst the votaries, but disregard even of natural restraints. On occasions of worship, the female votaries are said to deposit their upper vests in a box, in charge of the guru; at the close of the usual rites, the male worshippers take each a vest from the box, and the female to whom the garment appertains, be she ever so nearly of kin to him, is the partner for the time of his licentious pleasures." The very belief in the existence of such a sect is a bad symptom of Hindu morals.

The *Kerári*, worshippers of Devi in her terrific forms, is the representative of the *Aghora Ghanta* and *Kápálika*, who in former times sacrificed human victims, but now confine their tortures to themselves, piercing their flesh with hooks and spits, running sharp instruments through their tongues, reclining upon beds of spikes, &c. The description of the Kápálika, in the *Sankara Vijaya*, is as follows: "his body is smeared with ashes from a funeral pile; around his neck hangs a string of human skulls; his forehead is streaked with a black line; his hair is wove into the matted braid; his loins are clothed with a tiger's skin; a hollow skull is in his left hand (for a cup), and in his right he carries a bell, which he rings incessantly, exclaiming aloud, 'Ho Sambhu, Bhairava! Ho lord of Káli!'"

The aforegoing are the regular Saiva and Sakti sects. The rest of the paper is occupied with an interesting account of the miscellaneous sectaries, with which we shall resume our notice of this valuable volume next month.

* "Let him pledge the wine-cup again and again,
"Till he measures his length on the ground;
"Let him rise and once more the goblet drain;
"And with freedom for aye, from a life of pain,
"Shall the glorious feat be crowned."
The *Devi Rahasya*, a section of the *Rudra Yamala*.

SKETCHES OF INDIAN SOCIETY.

No. VI.—Travelling.—The Budgerow.

There is scarcely any season of the year in which Anglo-Indians do not avail themselves of the grand water-privilege, as our American friends would term it, offered by the Ganges; but at the dangerous period,—that of the rains,—when the river is full, and its mighty current comes rushing down with the most fearful velocity, its voyagers are multiplied, partly in consequence of the difficulty of traversing the country by land, and partly on account of the hope that may be entertained of a quick passage; the navigation being more speedy than when the river is low, and its waters comparatively sluggish. In proceeding up the Ganges, at the commencement of the rains, the general steadiness of the wind, usually blowing from a favourable point, enables the ascending vessels to stem the current by means of their sails; but should the breeze fail, which is frequently the case, or prove adverse—a not unlikely contingency—the boatmen are compelled to undergo the tedious process of tracking, in some instances not being able to drag the vessel beyond a couple of miles in the course of a long and fatiguing day's work. The progress down the river is much more rapid, the swiftness of the descent being sometimes perfectly frightful: boats are absolutely whirled along, and if, while forced at an almost inconceivable rate by the impetuosity of the current, they should strike against the keel of a former wreck, or come in contact with some of the numerous trees and other huge fragments, victims of the devouring wave, destruction is inevitable. The boat sinks at once, and the crew and passengers have little chance of escaping with their lives, unless at the moment of the concussion they jump into the river and are able to swim to shore. The crazy, ill-appointed state of the greater portion of the vessels which navigate the Ganges, renders it surprising that so little loss of life should be sustained from the vast multitudes who entrust themselves to such fragile conveyances upon a river which, when swelled by mountain floods, and vexed by ruffling gales, comes raging and roaring like a sea. It is seldom that small boats are attached to the larger craft, to put out in case of danger, and many persons may drown in the sight of a large fleet, without the possibility of being picked up.

Notwithstanding these and other drawbacks nearly as formidable, families proceeding to and from the upper provinces, generally prefer the river to any other mode of travelling, since, during the rains, though not the safest, it is by far the most practicable. Fresh arrivals, from Europe especially, find it easier to visit the places of their destination in the interior by water than by land; the necessary preparations are less extensive, and the fatigue and trouble of the journey greatly diminished. The safest, and the most commodious kind of vessel, with respect to its interior arrangements, is a pinnace, but it is not so well calculated to pass the shallows and sand-banks of an ever-shifting stream, as the more clumsy and less secure *budgerow*. This boat, whose name is a native corruption of the word *barge*, is, therefore, usually chosen by European travellers, to whom time and

expense are objects of importance. Though, to a certain extent, the term *clumsy* may fairly be applied to a budgerow, its construction and appearance are far from inelegant; with a little more painting and gilding, a few silken sails and streamers, and divested of the four-footed outside passengers and other incumbrances on the roof, it would make a very beautiful object in a picture, and in its present state it has the advantage of being exceedingly picturesque. The greater part of the lower deck is occupied by a range of apartments fitted up for the accommodation of the party engaging the boat; these are generally divided into a sleeping and a sitting room, with an enclosed verandah in front, which serves to keep off the sun, and to stow away various articles of domestic furniture. The apartments are surrounded on all sides with venetians, which exclude the sun in the day time, and let in the air at night; and by those who are aware of the different kinds of annoyances to be guarded against in river-travelling, they may be rendered extremely comfortable. The addition of *chicks*, blinds made of bamboo split very fine, to be unrolled when the *ghil mills*, as the venetians are called, are opened, would prevent the invasions of those numerous armies of insects which, after sunset, infest the cabins; and those who do not consider rats desirable guests, will do well to provide themselves with a staunch terrier dog, or a couple of good cats, otherwise they may expect to be overrun with vermin, to the great increase of dirt and bad smells, and to the destruction of clothes and the supplies for the table. In front of the cabins, the deck is of circumscribed dimensions, affording only space for the boatmen, who, on descending the river, facilitate the progress of the vessel by means of long sweeps; the upper deck, therefore, or roof, is the chief resort of the crew and the servants. At the stern the helmsman stands, perched aloft, guiding a huge rudder; the *goleer*, stationed at the prow, ascertains the depth of the water by means of a long oar; and, when the wind will permit, two large square sails are hoisted, with the assistance of which the lumbering vessel goes rapidly through the water. In addition to the furniture for the cabins, sea (or rather river) stock must be procured, consisting of groceries of all kinds, wine, beer, and brandy, salt provisions, tongues, hams, tamarind-fish,* flour, biscuits, and charcoal; a dozen or two of live fowls and ducks, and a couple of milch goats. As the budgerow is not calculated for a heavy or cumbrous freight, a baggage-boat is necessary for the conveyance of the goods and chattels of the party, and for the accommodation of those servants who cannot be conveniently retained on board the superior vessel. These boats are usually of the most dangerous description, and the number of accidents continually occurring to them, the destruction of property which, even if fished up from the depths of the Ganges, is totally spoiled, and the constant anxiety and alarm they occasion, would in almost any other country deter persons from hiring such ricketty conveyances; but it is the custom to imperil the most valuable effects in this manner, and they are abandoned to the tender mercies of the winds and waves.

A *dinghee*, or wherry, is a very essential adjunct to river-navigation, but

* Fish cured with the acid juice of the tamarind.

it is not always to be procured, and when one of these light skiffs cannot be attached to the larger craft, the communication between the cook boat and the budgerow is frequently cut off. The former vessels are usually very heavy sailers (how they manage to get on at all, with their canvass in as ragged a condition as the pocket-handkerchief of Sylvester Daggerwood, is the wonder), and they are consequently often left at a long distance behind at the arrival of the hour of dinner. The unhappy passengers in the budgerow, after waiting in vain for the smoking supplies they had anxiously expected, are compelled to be satisfied with a less substantial meal of coffee, eggs, dried fish, or any thing else that their lockers may afford. Few persons venture to move after sunset, both on account of the dangers of the navigation from the numerous shoals and other obstructions, and the increased expense, as it would be necessary to engage a double set of boatmen, the ordinary number being insufficient for the performance of extra duties. At daybreak in the morning, the vessel is usually pushed out into the stream, spreading her sails like those of "a wild swan in its flight," or proceeding more leisurely by the united exertions of sixteen men dragging at a rope fastened at the mast-head; breakfast is laid in the outer room, and is well supplied with luxurious fare. The bread may be a little stale or a little mouldy, for the damp atmosphere of the rains is not very favourable to the staff of life, which can only be procured, in the European form, at European stations. A very good substitute, however, is offered by freshly-baked *chupatties*, of which the native servants fabricate several kinds, some resembling crumpets, others the thick griddle cakes of Ireland, while a third are counterparts of the Scottish scones. Milk purchased at the neighbouring villages is churned into butter; the tea-kettle sings merrily on a tripod fed with charcoal placed upon the deck, and there is no want of fresh and dried fish, omelettes, and kedgeree; whether the usual fricassees and grills can be added must depend upon the state of the live stock, and the chances of procuring fresh supplies before the vessel can reach a well-furnished bazaar. At the Hindoo villages, there is nothing to be had except milk, pulse, fruit, and vegetables, and sometimes a few eggs. From the Moosulman inhabitants, a more generous and substantial kind of provant can be obtained, chiefly consisting of poultry, it being seldom worth their while to fatten sheep for chance passengers, especially at a season in which it is impossible to keep fresh provisions for more than a day: whatever is killed in the morning must be eaten before night, and the method usually employed by the khidmutghars, in clearing the dinner-table, is to empty the contents of the dishes into the river. The *dandies*, or boatmen, though frequently belonging to the lowest castes of Hindoos, will not touch a morsel of the food which comes from a Christian board. Some of the sweepers, a set of persons who enjoy perfect liberty of conscience in all matters in which dirt and filth are concerned, will not contaminate themselves with the joint, though untouched, which has been served up to their European masters; others less scrupulous will eat any thing; but the degree of horror entertained by the mere refuse of the people of the pollution contracted by swallowing the remnants of a Christian feast, could

scarcely be credited by those who have not witnessed the strange effects of religious prejudices in India. The writer has seen the veriest outcasts, men who would steal, kill, and eat those unclean animals, the domestic pigs of a native village,—which the devourers of more orthodox pork hold in abomination,—refuse the finest meat which had figured at the budgerow-table, preferring the impure repast dishonestly obtained, to the defilement of roasts and boils from Christian cooking-pots.

After the breakfast has been cleared away, those persons who entertain any regard for their eyes or their complexions, will fasten the venetians, and darkening the boat as much as possible, employing themselves in reading, writing, or working. But strangers find it difficult to abstain from the contemplation of the novel and wondrous scenes around them. The broad and sparkling river is covered with objects of interest and attraction. In some parts of the Ganges, every wave appears to bring with it clusters and coronets of the largest and most beautiful flowers: so numerous are the garlands which the worshippers of the deity of the stream throw into its glittering waters. The rich and luxuriant clusters of the lotus float down in quick succession upon the silvery current; and a vivid imagination may fancy the young god Camdeo nestling amid the silken leaves of his roseate couch.* Nor is it the sacred lotus alone which embellishes the wavelets of the Ganges; large white, yellow, and scarlet flowers pay an equal tribute; and the prows of the numerous native vessels navigating the stream are garlanded by long wreaths of the most brilliant daughters of the parterre. India may be called a paradise of flowers; the most beautiful lilies grow spontaneously on the sandy shores of the rivers, and from every projecting cliff some blossoming shrub dips its flowrets in the wave below.

In tracking, the budgerow is frequently not more than a yard or two from the water's edge, and nothing can be more gratifying to the eye than the moving panorama, which the scenery of the Ganges exhibits. One of the most striking and magnificent features of an Indian river is the ghaut. The smallest villages on the banks of the Ganges possess landing-places, which we vainly seek in the richest and most populous parts of Europe. The Anglo-Indian, landing upon the English coast, is struck with the meanness of the dirty wooden staircases which meet his eye at Falmouth, Plymouth, and other places of equal note and importance. In India, wherever a town occurs in the vicinity of a river, a superb and spacious ghaut is constructed for the accommodation of the inhabitants: the material is sometimes granite, but more frequently well-tempered and highly polished chunams. From an ample terrace, at the summit of the bank, broad steps descend into the river, inclosed on either side with handsome balustrades. These are not unfrequently flanked with beautiful temples, mosques, or pagodas, according to the creed of the founders; or the ghaut is approached through a cloistered quadrangle, having the religious edifice in the centre. The banian and the peepul fling their sacred branches over the richly-carved minarets and pointed domes, and those in the brahminee villages are crowded with troops of monkies, whose grotesque and diverting antics contrast strangely with the devotional attitudes of the holy multitude performing their orisons in the stream. Nothing can be more animated than an Indian ghaut; at scarcely any period of the day is it destitute of groupes of bathers, while graceful female forms are continually passing and repassing, loaded with water-pots, which are balanced with the nicest precision on their heads. The ghaut, with its cheerful assemblage, disappears, and is succeeded by some lofty overhanging cliff wooded to the top, and crowned with one of those beautiful specimens of oriental architecture scattered with rich profusion over the whole country. Green vistas next are seen, giving glimpses of rustic villages in the distance, and winding alleys of so quiet a character, that the passer-by may fancy that these sequestered lanes lead to the cottage-homes of England,—a brief illusion speedily dissipated by the appearance of some immense herd of buffaloes, either wallowing in the mud, with their horns and the tips of their noses alone out of the water, or proceeding leisurely to the river's edge, which, when gained, is quitted for the stream. A mighty plunge ensues, as the whole troop betake themselves to the water, stemming its rapid current with stout shoulders. One or two of the leaders bear the herdsmen on their necks; very little of the forms of these men are visible, and their temerity in entrusting themselves to so wild a looking animal, and to so wide a waste of waters, excites surprise to unaccustomed eyes.

The snorting multitude are left behind, and the scene changes again; deep forests are passed, whose unfathomable recesses lie concealed in eternal shade; savage jungles and marshy wastes; then cultivation returns; wide pastures are spread along the shore covered with innumerable herds; the gigantic elephant is seen under a tree, fanning off the flies with a branch of palm, or pacing along, bearing his master in a howdah through the indigo plantations. European dwellings arise in the midst of park-like scenery, and presently the wild barbaric pomp of a native city bursts upon the astonished eye. Though the general character of the country is flat, the undulations occurring on the banks of the Ganges are quite sufficient to redeem the scenery from the charge of sameness or monotony. High and abrupt promontories diversify the plain; when the river is full, the boat frequently glides beneath beetling cliffs, crowned with the crumbling remnants of some half-ruined village, whose toppling houses are momentarily threatened with destruction or covered with the eyries of innumerable birds, and tapestried with wild creepers, which fling their magnificent garlands down to the sands below. Other steeps are clothed with umbrageous foliage, and between the trees glimpses are caught of superb flights of stairs, the approach from the water of some beautiful pagoda peeping out upon the summit, the habitation and the temple of a brahmin, who occupies himself solely in prayer, and in weaving garlands, part of which he devotes to the altars which he serves, and part to the bright and flowing river. These exquisite buildings occur in the most lonely situations, apparently far from the dwellings of man, and the innumerable varieties of birds, some flying in large flocks, and others stalking solitarily along the reedy shore,

* The writer was constantly reminded of Pickersgill's beautiful picture of Camdeo floating down the Ganges on a lotus.

will at all times compensate for the absence of objects of greater importance.

The reputation for splendour of the Anglo-Indian style of living appears to be fully borne out by the grandeur of the display made upon the banks of the Hooghly. The European towns which grace the shore are superb; palace succeeds to palace as the boat passes Ishara, Barrackpore, and its opposite neighbour Serampore, whose broad and beautiful esplanade presents one of the finest architectural landscapes imaginable; luxuriant gardens intervene between magnificent houses; some shaded with forest trees, others spreading their terraced fronts and pillared verandahs in the full glow of an eastern sun. The French settlement of Chandernagore, a little higher up, only inferior to its Danish neighbour, offers a less striking and imposing front, and though boasting houses of equal splendour, does not appear to so much advantage from the river, while Chinsurah, at a short distance, is infinitely more picturesque. Smaller habitations attract the eye, perched upon the summits of crags richly wreathed with multitudes of creeping plants, and through numerous openings between these lovely cliffs, blooming labyrinths appear, which have all the charms the imagination imparts to beauties only half-revealed. The character given to the scenery by the continued recurrence of those stately mansions, which seem more fitted for the residences of princes than for the dwellings of the civil and military servants of a company of merchants, is not entirely lost until after the budgerow has passed Moorshedabad, the residence of the Nizam of Bengal, a distance of 120 miles from Calcutta. From this point the landscape assumes a wilder and more decidedly foreign aspect. Bungalows usurp the places of palaces; fortresses, half Asiatic, half European in their construction, project their battlemented walls into the stream; and when the ranges of the Rajmhal hills are left behind, every place and building of importance is of native origin. However cheering the sight of a European cantonment may be in its promise of replenishing the larder, and the prospect it holds out of social pleasures, the hideous shapes of those gigantic mounds, which look like over-grown haystacks covered with thatch, is quite sufficient to destroy the effect of the surrounding objects. Out of the numberless bungalows which disfigure the face of British India, very few, and those only which are partly built of stone, and nearly hidden in embowering groves, are in the slightest degree picturesque; and scarcely one can, under any circumstances, be introduced into a drawing.

Towards the middle of the day, the boat becomes insufferably hot; both sides have received the fierce glare of a burning sun; the heat is reflected from the water, which is now too dazzling for the eye to endure without pain; the morning breeze dies away, and it requires all the patience of a martyr to sustain the torments inflicted by the scorching atmosphere, especially as the roofs of the cabins are usually too low to allow a punkah to be hung. As the sun declines, the boat gradually cools down to a more agreeable temperature; and when the welcome shadows of the woods descend upon the deck, it is delightful to sit in the open air and watch the gress of the vessel, as it nears the shore, to the spot appointed as its station

for the night. The moment that the budgerow is securely moored, the very active and animated scene commences: the domestics, whose services are not required on board, and all the crew, immediately disembark; fires are kindled for the various messes; those who are anxious for quiet and seclusion light up their faggots at a considerable distance from the boat. The rich background of dark trees, the blazing fires, the picturesque groups assembled round them, and the tranquil river below, its crystal surface crimson with the red glow of an Indian sunset, or the fleeting tint fading away, and leaving only the bright broad river,—molten silver, or polished steel, as the dark shadows of the night advance,—form an evening landscape always pleasing, and varying with the varying scenery of the ever-changing bank. While the cloth is laying in the cabin for dinner, the Europeans of the party usually walk along the sands of the river, or penetrate a short distance into the interior, sometimes passing through fields of indigo, or plantations of cotton, whose bursting pods strew the pathways; at others pausing to admire the feathery appearance of a beautiful species of grain, which resembles the snowy plumes of the ostrich, and, rising to the height of several feet, produces a magnificent effect as it is undulated by the passing breeze. The cultivated places are watched by vigilant guardians, whose duty it is to protect them from the incursions and depredations of men and beasts. At night, these persons frequently nestle like birds in the branches of the trees, some of the more luxurious having their charpoys (bedsteads) fastened on convenient boughs; in the day time, they are either perched up in a small wooden watch-tower, which, as they always sit, or rather squat, looks like the upper half of a sentry-box, raised upon a scaffold of bamboo; or, mounted on a broken-down tattoo, and armed with a long lance, they ride round their employer's territories, very much in the style of Don Quixote or a cossack.

It is curious to observe how very little accommodation is necessary to secure the comfort of a native in these happy climes; while Europeans are expiring with heat, the enjoyment of the Indian is unalloyed; he lives in the open air, cooks his simple meal of pulse and vegetables under a tree, and sleeps in a hut of straw scarcely large enough to contain his body. The pedestrian frequently comes upon one of these wigwams, for they are nothing more, and they seem to be favourite abodes, since gardeners in European families, who might be much better lodged, are fond of making a lair for themselves in some sequestered spot in the scene of their daily labours. A few branches are wattled together over-head, a screen of reeds placed in the direction of the wind, the earth is swept scrupulously clean, and the bed, a simple frame-work of bamboo laced together in a very ingenious manner with cord, does not look uninviting. If the heat of the day could be borne with impunity, this kind of sylvan life, realizing the romantic notions of early youth, the forest wanderings so often indulged in fancy, would be very delightful, especially where rich and nutritious fruits, some produced without cultivation and others by the lightest labour, hang temptingly within reach.

Night, always beautiful in India, assumes a still more lovely aspect when it spreads its soft veil over the voyagers on a river; the stars, which

come shining forth along the deep blue sky, inlay the waters beneath with glittering ingots; the flowers give out their most delicious odours, and rock and tree, hut and temple, are invested with a double charm. Sleep does not often deign to light upon the lids of those who voyage up the river in a budgerow. The roof is crowded with two-legged and four-footed animals, whose stamping, barking, snoring, and coughing, continue without intermission through the night. The nasal power of the natives is very extraordinary: a story is related of an officer, who, irritated to madness by the midnight serenades of his hard-breathing brethren, rushed in his *robe de chambre*, sword in hand, to the deck, and scattered the party by forcing them to betake to the water to avoid his murderous weapon. But though these enemies of repose were put to flight, others equally formidable remained; troops of jackalls approach to the river's brink and pierce the air with their yells, which continue until long after midnight; doleful birds utter strange and savage cries, which come in startling loudness on the ear. The scrambling of rats up the venetians, which they use as ladders, and their races over the bed, if not provided with musquito-curtains, though not so uproarious, do not less effectually disturb the slumbers, and the stings of insects, which even the musquito-curtains fail to keep out, render the couch any thing but a place of rest. In fact, an eastern night is more pleasing to the eye than to the other senses, and as its enjoyments are almost wholly confined to the open air, it is wonderful that Anglo-Indians have not adopted the custom of sleeping through the day (which is comparatively quiet), in rooms cooled and darkened, and employing the less sultry but more noisy hours of the night, in the pursuit of business or amusement.

Hitherto, we have only contemplated the Ganges under its most favourable aspect; there is, unfortunately, a reverse to the picture. One of the least misfortunes, which the navigators may be doomed to suffer, is that of sticking on a sand-bank in the centre of the stream; when rain is added to the disaster, the day thus spent is dreary indeed, as there is nothing except the venetians to keep out the pelting of the pitiless storm; and as these blinds, though shutting tolerably closely, present numerous crevices, the weather side of the cabin cannot by any possibility be kept dry. The cook-boat is probably in the same predicament, but at too great a distance to render the *khansemah's* toils available, consequently the party must be content to relinquish the hopes of a repast, to which the writer recollects having looked for with great relish, in consequence of a scanty tiffin. As misfortunes come in troops there may be (for painful experience has suggested the possibility) no charcoal on board, and the tea and coffee must depend upon the chance of procuring wood from the boatmen, who seldom lay in much stock, unless they happen to have stolen in the course of a day's tracking more than has sufficed for the day's consumption. Those who contemplate a voyage will do well to remember always to have one goat at least on board, a handsome supply of charcoal, and no lack of flour, for upon these things the comfort of a party will often depend. The poor [illegible] hard for hours, nearly up to their necks in water, that they abandon the vain endeavour to get the boat off; they are thoroughly wet, and have still less means of satisfying their hunger than the passenger, the religion of the greater part not permitting them to prepare their meals on board. Few, in these extreme cases, refuse a little brandy, under the name of medicine, which, as they object to drink out of a glass which has been used by an European, is poured into the palms of their hands. The rain, though disagreeable, offers the prospect of a speedier release than would be effected without the change it produces in the height of the river. The stream, swollen by torrents, floats the vessel, and, proceeding on her course, the sand-bank is left behind. The faithful domestics in the cooking-boat make incredible efforts to supply their employers with a meal which shall banish the remembrance of the late fast: the instant they espy their master's vessel, they strive, by all sorts of contrivances, to gain it; should the place which they have reached be too shallow for sailing, they will wade for nearly a mile with the dishes held above their heads; and never can that duck be forgotten, which, destined to figure as the principal roast at a table curtailed of its animal viands by a tedious progress from the last bâzaar, was considerately hashed the next day by the presiding genius of the kitchen, and made its appearance hot after a long abstinence from the good things of this world.

The occurrence of those squalls, denominated north-westers, forms another serious drawback to the pleasures of river navigation; they come on so suddenly, and with so little previous intimation, that if many boats should be assembled together, it is seldom that they sweep across the broad estuaries formed by the Ganges during the floods, without bringing death in their train. On one memorable day, when the whole surface of the sparkling waters was covered with budgerows and country craft, which had put out with a favourable breeze from Monghyr, and had rounded the projecting walls of its fortress in safety, these summer barks were surprised by a tornado; the sky was obscured, the whole surface of the water became dark and troubled, the vessels, tossed to and fro upon the rushing waves, rocked and reeled, but the danger was only momentary; those who possessed expert navigators pulled down their sails and ran under the shore, while others, less fortunate, left to the mercy of the winds, were driven at random into the whirlpool; some were swamped and others were seen carried down by the current, the thatched awning or chopper, as it is called, of the *pattalahs* being only visible (the crews clinging to the top) above the water. The storm passing away as quickly as it had approached, the river subsided with equal rapidity; but no fleet was now visible, it had been dispersed in all directions, and the ravages of this brief hurricane were made known by masts, rudders, and the more ghastly forms of drowned men, floating down the stream. These traces of the late fearful turbulence speedily vanished; vessels, which had escaped the danger, hoisted their sails to gentle zephyrs, which wafted them over seas of glass scarcely agitated by the slightest ruffle. The sudden changes of the wind, which take place during the rainy season, are still more dangerous when a gale has been blowing steadily for several days up the river, forcing the waters back; should it

veer round in a moment, which too frequently happens, the chained billows break loose, rising to a mountainous height; wave follows upon wave, each more tremendous than the last; the Ganges assumes the appearance of a mighty ocean lashed into fury by the winds of a thousand caves; whole villages are overwhelmed; lofty cliffs, undermined by the swelling surges, fall in with horrid crashes, and the scene of devastation produced by this wild warfare of the elements is beyond description frightful. Often, when moored during the heavy gales to the shore, the boats pull against the ropes, which are fastened to stakes fixed into the ground, in the most alarming manner; should the cables give way, destruction is almost certain; away go the vessels (sometimes upset in the *melée*) into the middle of the stream; darkness increases the danger, and the greater part of those who are not so fortunate as to reach the shore on the first alarm must inevitably perish.

Another disagreeable but not dangerous casualty, which sometimes occurs in proceeding up the river, is the detention from contrary winds in some place, where a bluff promontory, rising perpendicularly from the water, will not admit of a towing-path. There is no alternative but to await a change of weather; oars and sweeps are alike useless in contending against the force of the current; and light boats, manned by four and twenty stout rowers, are baffled and driven back in attempting to stem the tide, which comes rushing round a protruding point. The influx of waters at Buxar is tremendous; even the propelling power of steam seems to be set at nought by the giant strength of the Ganges when putting forth all its energies. At Jungheera, a bold and picturesque rock rising from the centre of the river, the current seems to concentrate its power, darting like an arrow from a bow, and driving onwards with the impetuosity of a race-horse; boats are engulphed in the fearful vortex formed by the raging waters, and when the river is full, it is only a strong wind which can enable vessels to struggle successfully against the overpowering vehemence of the torrent. It requires no inconsiderable share of patience to endure the annoyance of being wind-bound, especially when this circumstance occurs at such a place as Peer Pointee, which, though favoured by nature with very picturesque scenery, is peculiarly destitute of the means of supporting life. The frugal Hindoos, inhabitants of the districts at the foot of the Rajmahl Hills, have little to offer beyond rice and vegetables; fowls are to them objects of veneration, and there is difficulty in procuring a few eggs from persons who are content to live entirely without animal food. Sportsmen may recruit the larder with game, though at a season in which the waters are out in every direction, and the tanks and jheels are the haunts of alligators, it is by no means desirable to roam the jungles in search of a dinner.

A ten days' sojourn at Peer Pointee sufficed to give the writer a thorough acquaintance with all the delectabilities of being stationary at an obscure village on the banks of the Ganges. The scenery was beautiful, and the legends connected with the Moosulmanee tombs erected on the summits of the neighbouring eminences, were sufficiently romantic to interest travellers delighting in such lore. The early history of the saintly soldiers, who propagated the creed of their prophet with fire and sword through the uttermost

parts of Bengal, has been obscured by the various revolutions which succeeded the triumphs of the Moghuls under their ancient leaders. We learn the names of few of those tenants of the grave, whose mausoleums alone remain to shew the extent of their conquests; their proselytes have relapsed into idolatry, and the care of those stately tombs, which have survived the lapse of years, has been left to a miserable remnant of the faithful, vagrant *faqueers*, who profess to divide their guardianship with that of tigers, which, according to their account, every Thursday night, stand sentinel over the remains of the mighty dead. The monuments at Sieligully and the neighbouring hills have a fort-like appearance; they are surrounded by bastioned walls, and arise on spots cleared of wood on the summits of these eminences; they command fine prospects, and form of themselves no small addition to the grandeur and interest of the scene. Objects of veneration to all the followers of Mohammed, wandering pilgrims from the remote parts of Hindoostan toil their painful way to perform their orisons at these sacred spots; but the devotees are too poor to keep up the ceremonials usually observed at the tombs of great men; lamps, which in the upper provinces burn upon the last resting-places of the humblest servants of the prophet, have long ceased to stream their beacon lights from these solitudes; yet the care with which all that could litter or pollute the sacred precincts is continually removed, shews that some pious though humble hand assists the savage genii of the scene, whose office in Bengal seems to be limited to the security of the dead from intrusion. At Secundermallee, in the Carnatic, the royal animal is said to shew still greater veneration for the mouldering remains of the conquerors of the world. The natives of India rejoice in the supposition that they are possessed of the body of Alexander the Great, whose tomb on the top of a mountain is reported to be regularly swept by tigers with their tails.

During the continuance of storms, which at some periods, more especially the breaking-up of the rains, last for several days, boats are fain to seek the shelter of some friendly creek, there to await the return of more favourable weather. The patience of the natives in these predicaments is inexhaustible; they, it is true, have more resources at hand than the unfortunate Europeans, who see no prospect of procuring fresh supplies; the bazaar, though it may be of the meanest description, furnishes them with food and gossip. To lounge in the corners of the market-places, discussing the prices of grain and ghee, seems to be the acmé of felicity to an Indian. It is quite as easy to persuade the boat's-crew of a man of war to quit the delights of the tap-room, as to induce the people belonging to a budgerow to leave the scene of their greatest enjoyment. Often, when a favourable wind springs up, a delay of several hours takes place before the servants and boatmen can be collected together. To impetuous dispositions it is exceedingly irritating to see how imperturbably calm they will sit, perched upon the driest bits of ground, smoking their hubble-bubbles, or discoursing upon some such interesting topic as that before-mentioned, while the half-distracted European, their master, is fretting and chafing at the inexorable elements. Should this fiery temperament be too frequently permitted to

break forth, the chances are much in favour of the desertion of the whole of the boat's-crew, in places where it is difficult or perhaps impracticable to procure people to engage in the service. Excepting where the dandies are turbulent, drunken, or incorrigibly lazy,—cases which do not often occur, —it is advisable to interfere with them as seldom as possible.

Gentlemen, who have had a little experience in boating in England, are apt to take the command out of the hands of the *mãānjee*, or captain, and the consequences are often fatal; the vessels are lost through the mismanagement of presumptuous persons totally unacquainted with the peculiarities of the Ganges, and the method of navigation which, though strange and apparently uncouth, is much safer than those modern and scientific arts, which, however excellent in themselves, are not fitted for Indian boats and Indian rivers. The natives generally contrive to extricate their vessels from the numerous difficulties which they continually encounter, and except in some extraordinary hurricane in which neither human skill nor human strength could avail, the wrecks of budgerows which take place may generally be traced to the folly of those Europeans, who fancy that nothing can be done well which is contrary to established practice at home, and who never miss an opportunity, however unseasonable, of compelling others to adopt their modes and customs.

From the bazaars belonging to native villages the common products of the country are the only vegetables that can be obtained; these consist of two or three species of yams, many kinds of gourds, the *brinjahl*, of which a small variety is known in England under the name of the egg-plant, the Ramterye pods, filled with small white seeds like pearls, which if they could be divested of their glutinous property would be delicious, red spinach, and several kinds of greens. At large European stations, exotic productions are purchasable, and there is a very pleasing relic of the old hospitality of India still remaining, that of sending fruit and vegetables as presents to boats containing European travellers. When the parties have any acquaintance at a station, ample supplies of bread, butter, and meat are added; but the navigators of the Ganges have grown too numerous to admit of the indiscriminate bounty formerly shewn to all strangers, by residents on the river's banks. In wild and unfrequented places, invitations are still sent addressed to the "gentleman in the budgerow," whose name is unknown to the settled inhabitant "on hospitable thoughts intent," and no deserving persons can remain long in India without possessing themselves of valuable friends, made by some chance collision in travelling through the country.

JOURNEY TO CHINA ACROSS THE DESERT OF GOBI.

The Academy of Sciences of St. Petersburgh zealously pursues its labours, which, of late years, have been prosecuted with renewed vigour. It stimulates its members to undertake scientific expeditions, and thus contributes to illustrate the natural history not only of Russia, but also of the countries which adjoin this vast empire. It is pretty well known that the Russian government is the only European power which enjoys the privilege of keeping up a permanent establishment at the capital of China. This consists of a Greek convent and hotel of an ambassador, where some monks and young men reside who are destined to act as interpreters on their return to Russia. Every ten or twelve years, this little colony is relieved, and on these occasions it is that some employés of the ministry of foreign affairs at St. Petersburgh are able to get to Peking, under the pretext of superintending the journey of the individuals who go out and of conducting the others back. The Academy of Sciences has happily availed itself of this circumstance, in order to explore the natural history of Mongolia and the north of China. With this view, it attached to the ecclesiastical expedition to Peking, Dr. Bunge, already favourably known to the learned world by his interesting journey to the most elevated regions of the chain of the Altaï mountains. On his return from China, Dr. Bunge read at the public meeting of the Academy, on the 3d April last, an extended report, of which we subjoin an abstract.

The journey as far as the frontiers of China was performed so rapidly, that it rarely afforded Dr. Bunge an opportunity of making observations, which did not commence until he entered Mongolia. In the northern districts of this country, the high portion of middle Asia begins to sink abruptly, and Siberia is the prolongation of this subsidence. The political limit, at least in that part passed by the traveller, is not marked by nature; for the vegetation and entire physiognomy of the country, on both sides of the limits between Russia and China, are exactly alike. It is very rare to meet, in northern Mongolia, with plants which are not equally indigenous in southern Siberia, and even in such cases it is evident that they came from some neighbouring country, of a totally different physical character, and bear its characteristics. Dr. Bunge mentions, as an example, a plant, forming a new genus, to which he has given the name of *caryopteris*; it belongs to southern Mongolia, occurs only here and there in the northern part, and disappears altogether in Siberia. The identity of the general character of northern Mongolia and that of south Siberia does not cease till, after ascending for some time a gradual acclivity, we reach the Oorga or the Koouren, that is, the capital or principal encampment of the Khalkha Mongols, where likewise resides the Gheghan Khootookhtoo, the incarnate divinity they revere. Until then, we still meet with rounded woody mountains, covered with a dark and fertile mould; the low vallies are watered by rivers and rivulets, the banks of which are often embellished with lofty shrubs and poplars. The vegetation is vigorous, the soil is almost always coated with a compact turf, and well-adapted for agriculture; the aspect of the country is varied and agreeable. But as soon as we quit the Oorga, and pass the Tohla, a considerable river, which, coming from the S.E., joins the Orkhon, an affluent of the Selengga, we do not meet for a long time with any stream of water, however inconsiderable, and on losing sight of the northern wooded slopes of the Khan ohla, the traveller's eye looks vainly for a single tree in the vast plain upon which he enters.

Here it is that the Desert of *Gobi* begins, a term which is synonymous with the Arabic word *Sahara*, for it denotes amongst the Mongols a country entirely destitute of wood and water. The term opposed to *Gobi* is *Khanggae*, which indicates a hilly and wooded country, watered by streams and intersected with fertile tracts. The aspect of the desert, however, is not yet completely monotonous; on the right rise the rounded masses of the Khan ohla; on the left, but more distant, the wild, steep, and peaked mountain, where the sources of the Tohla are situated. The promontories of this lofty chain consist of a reddish jasper, very pure, and appear at a greater distance in the plain like sharp-pointed hills of red earth. This region, although without trees and streams, nevertheless, has not the desolate character of a desert; it scarcely changes till we reach Dzirgalangtoo, to which there is an imperceptible ascent: yet it is 4,900 feet above the level of the sea. Here begins a fall of the country, which becomes more decided at Olon bayshing. The name of this station signifies 'numerous buildings;' it derives it from the ruins of some brick houses, probably the remains of the residence of a Mongol prince some centuries back. As far as this place, we still perceive, more or less distant, some steep and lofty mountains, the porphyritic rock of which is almost always bare, and on some parts of the northern side only is converted into vegetable soil just sufficient merely to nourish bushes two or three feet high. Amongst these mountains should be mentioned the Darkhan ohla, composed of strata of porphyry of divers colours and elegant breccia. The modern Mongols consider it as the cradle of the famous Chinghcez Khan. Hitherto, the vegetation continues varied, resembling that of Siberia, and consisting principally of grasses, which predominate in masses, the species not being numerous. The traveller continues to be persecuted by clouds of small mosquitos, and by a small species of mouse, which has every-where mined the parched soil; they start away at every step, uttering a shrill squeak.

At Olon bayshing, a blackish line appears in the distance, which, on nearer examination, proves to be a rampart of rocks, which rise abruptly from the soil; it is not lofty, and consists of horizontal strata of sienite. The Mongols give it, with propriety, the name of *Boossoo shilohn*, that is 'Girdle of Stones.' This rampart extends, without material interruptions, to a great distance, in a right line, from east to west. It forms a well-defined separation between northern and middle Mongolia, which is the true *Gobi*, according to the signification of the term. The country here suddenly changes; it becomes level; the ground is covered with small fragments of porphyry and jasper; in several places, also, over a great extent, it appears strewed with chalcedony, cornelians, and agates, amongst which shoot up some green patches of stunted, hard, woody shrubs. In other places, the soil consists of a compact clay, frequently coated with a saline efflorescence, and, owing to its perpetual dryness, intersected with numerous rents or chasms, often on so regular a plan, that they seem to be the work of art. This clay produces some saline plants, short, and of a deep green. The most common is a *peganum*, which occurs throughout the Gobi. The predominance of grasses ceases, whilst the *halophytes* increase in number. The traveller gets rid of the mosquitos, and a minute species of field-mouse, which fills its holes with the seeds of a *schoberia*, replaces the lively little mice of the northern part. Here it is, at an elevation of 3,700 feet above the level of the sea, we ought to fix the commencement of the true Gobi, in a phyto-geographical respect at least; for a very perceptible line of demarcation is remarked, not only in the vegetation, but also in the aspect of the country, on either side of the 'Girdle of Rocks.' This is not, however,

the lowest part of the Gobi; this district appears, on the contrary, to be the extreme edge of a basin, which, as we shall presently find, formed a vast internal sea. The barometrical measurements Dr. Bunge took, during his journey, demonstrated to him that the lowest points are the districts of Erghi, Ooda, Doorria, Shara boodoogoona, &c., in the centre of the Gobi. They are scarcely 2,500 feet above the level of the sea, and differ entirely from those of the shores of the ancient sea. The soil is much more saline, and consequently the vegetation consists only of *halophytes*. A vast number of little salt lakes occur, which are probably the remains of a retired and exsiccated sea. These lakes are partly dried up, and are coated with a crust of salt, of which a considerable quantity is sent to China. The water remaining in them is deeply impregnated with salt, and is fed by the rains. The banks of these lakes consist of a whitish sand mixed with a saline clay. A considerable quantity of fragments of bivalve shells are found in it; Dr. Bunge, however, did not find a single specimen sufficiently perfect to determine the species. There occur in this sandy clay large lumps of crystallized selenite.

Between Shara boodoorgoona and Doorma, and under nearly the same latitude, the true *Desert of Gobi*, or *Sha mo* of the Chinese, extends into the middle of Mongolia. Its breadth is inconsiderable with relation to the remainder of the Gobi. The sand of this desert would be improperly denominated "moving," for it being every-where strongly impregnated with salt, it readily attracts moisture, which it retains a long time, and thus forms compact and tolerably durable hillocks. This belt of sand exhibits further a peculiar character in its vegetation, which resembles that of the sandy shores of the ocean. Several genera of plants of the sea-coast occur here, in the midst of the continent, although the species are not always the same. Dr. Bunge mentions a new genus of *arundo*, which resembles the *A. arenaria* and *A. Baltica*, as well as the *corispermum pungens*. All the *halophytes* of this tract are identical with those which cover the shores of the Caspian Sea, which is a fact of great interest in a phyto-geographical point of view, for every thing concurs in demonstrating the ancient existence of a large internal sea. Dr. Bunge might have added, as a new indication of this interesting fact, the circumstance that the Chinese still give to the Gobi the denomination of *Han hae*, or 'Desiccated Sea.' A tradition prevalent amongst the Mongols contributes in a remarkable manner to corroborate this hypothesis; they assert that there was a sea in this place heretofore; and they also believe that this sea will soon replenish its ancient bed. The Chinese, Dr. Bunge adds, allege in like manner that the Coreans might, if they pleased, inundate not only Mongolia, but even the whole of Russia, by carrying the water of the ocean into Mongolia by means of a canal.

To the southward of Tsakildak, the Gobi begins to rise again, in the same proportion as on the north, towards Erghi and Ooda. These northern and southern acclivities exhibit the most perfect identity in form, aspect of soil, and vegetation at the same heights. At Dzameyn oostoo, the sea-shore is exactly similar to that observable to the north of Olon bayshing and Dzoolgheta; a line of rocks, although less defined than the northern, here traverses Mongolia, and the plants, which do not occur in a space of from 270 to 340 English miles, re-appear once more. At Tsaghan balsagoon, situated still further to the south, we find the same elevation as at Ghiltegeutey; further still, the black and fertile soil and vigorous vegetation are again observed; lastly, on reaching the extreme point of elevation in the route between the Gobi and the capital of the Celestial Empire,—a point where are the ruins of

the most ancient portion of the Great Wall of China, and the height of which corresponds with that of Gootooy, to the north of the Gobi and near the Oorga,—we again find, at about 5,430 feet elevation, certain subalpine plants, such as the ***papaver nudicaule,*** *&c.*

After what has been stated, it is easy to conceive that the general aspect of the Gobi is extremely forlorn. The vegetation is meagre, and rarely rises higher than a foot above the soil; trees are entirely wanting, and even bushes more than two feet high are not to be seen. The undulating hillocks, which, here and there, traverse this vast solitude, frequently appear from a distance, through the effect of refraction, as if they swam in the horizon above the plain. The total absence of streams, the substitutes for which are some lakes of turbid salt water; the scanty population, indicating their existence afar off only by a few felt-tents, or during the night by the stench of the *argal* (cattle-dung) which they burn instead of wood; lastly, the tiresome uniformity of the whole route, weary the traveller, the more because he can travel but very slowly. But what a compensation for all his troubles the moment he reaches China! Throughout the whole globe, there is, perhaps, no similar example of a transition so sudden as that observed on crossing a low rampart of stones, the relics of the Great Wall, which marks the limit between Mongolia and China. The limit is truly a physical one, and it is impossible to admire sufficiently the discernment with which the Chinese have traced the boundary of their empire, at a spot where nature herself has, in the most evident manner, pointed out a separation. Every where else, we observe an insensible transition of forms, principally in the plants. Here it is the contrary. As long as we remain in Mongolia, the eye perceives nothing but desert and a miserable vegetation; a mournful silence reigns throughout; all is death. The traveller makes a single step; he arrives on the steep acclivity of Upper Asia towards the south, when life in all its freshness and variety regales his sight. This is not the place to describe minutely the striking contrast between Mongolia and China, but almost all the plants which hitherto surrounded the traveller, give way to others. There are, indeed, a few exceptions: some vegetables, properly Chinese, have been acclimated in Mongolia; but these cases are rare, and the organization of the seeds of these plants is such that the slightest air might carry them away: they are, therefore, not to be regarded as indigenous in Mongolia; they are strangers who have wandered thither.

Dr. Bunge's residence in northern China was in the whole only eight months, five of which, being winter, could not be devoted to botanical researches. This learned naturalist, therefore, had not time to draw a general sketch of the Flora of this country: he was compelled to be content with collecting materials for forming the basis of a grand herbal, which will afford the means of obtaining facts to establish the geography of the plants in this country, which unites northern to southern Asia.

The members of the Russian ecclesiastical mission now resident in Peking are intelligent men, which affords a ground to hope that, by their zeal and by means of other journies of this kind, we may succeed in completing what Dr. Bunge has so happily begun.

MR. VON SCHLEGEL ON SANSCRIT LITERATURE.*

When we announced the approaching publication of Mr. von Schlegel's work, the announcement was accompanied by a pledge that we would make our readers acquainted with its contents; a pledge which we now fulfil. In doing so, we shall not suffer ourselves to be swayed by any consideration but that of doing impartial justice to its author. Whatever strictures the work has undergone in England,† and however unfavourable may be its sentence upon an institution to which we wish well, our office shall be rather to enable the candid reader to judge for himself, in a question of some delicacy, than to endeavour to impose upon him our own opinion.

The *Réflexions* are contained in two letters; the one, addressed to the late Sir James Mackintosh, and which we are informed was written more than a year before publication (consequently, in the early part of 1831), seems to have comprehended all that the author intended originally to say: the other letter, which is dated in May 1832, is a reply to, or criticism upon, a remark of Mr. Wilson, contained in a "Memorandum respecting Sanscrit Literature in England," written not later than the beginning of 1831, and which appeared in an Oxford paper of March 1832, wherein Mr. Wilson states, that though "considerable proficiency (in Sanscrit) has been attained by some learned men on the continent, it is evident, from their publications, that their reading has been very limited, and that they are far from possessing any degree of conversancy with the great body of Sanscrit literature;" that "their knowledge is, in fact, of the most elementary kind, and restricted to the grammar of the language, and even with its grammar, as studied in India, they are unfamiliar:" adding, that "Schlegel has not ventured in translation beyond those works which have been previously translated by English scholars." This statement M. de Schlegel has considered "a declaration of war."

The first topic, upon which the letter to Sir James Mackintosh touches, is the Oriental Translation Fund. At first sight, observes M. de Schlegel, no project could be more useful than that of placing at the command of all classes of readers the literary and scientific productions of Asia. Nevertheless, he affirms "the encouragement offered exclusively to translations, far from advancing the methodical and really scientific study of the Oriental tongues, will tend to injure it, and must exercise an influence pernicious in proportion to the extent to which the plan of the Committee is carried;" and he observes that if the scientific study of those languages be neglected, nay, unless Asiatic philology be not carried to a far higher degree of perfection (*perfectionnée à un point infiniment supérieur*) than at present, it is impossible to obtain good translations. In this opinion we entirely concur, and we have more than once lamented that the Oriental Translation Commit-

* Réflexions sur l'Etude des Langues Asiatiques, addressées a Sir James Mackintosh; suivies d'une Lettre a M. Horace Hayman Wilson, ancien Secretaire de la Societe Asiatique a Calcutta, élu Professeur a Oxford. Par A. W. de Schlegel, Prof. a l'Université Royale de Bonn, &c. &c. Bonn et Paris, 1832.

† See a very severe and caustic criticism of the *Réflexions* in the *Foreign Quarterly Review* No. XXII.

tee should have departed from their original design, not merely implied, but expressed, to publish the original texts along with the translations. "By the publication of the original text," says the tenth article of their *Prospectus*, "it is intended to multiply copies of such works as are scarce, and to furnish students, at a moderate expense, with correct copies of the best Asiatic works, to which they might not otherwise have access." In abandoning this intention, the Committee have doubtless acted under what they considered a sound discretion; but they have at the same time sacrificed the essential object of the institution, namely, to promote "a more extensive cultivation of Oriental literature in this country," which is not to be accomplished by mere translations, though the works translated were ever so well selected. The expense of printing the original texts is an objection which would operate so far only as to lessen the number of publications; and the demand for philological talent, for the collation and revision of the original texts, would act directly in aid of what we have termed the essential object of the institution.

M. de Schlegel points out the consequences which may be apprehended from this defect in the Committee's plan. He observes that there are many Englishmen who acquire in Asia an ordinary knowledge of its languages, but without being scholars, or philologists; they will, he says, undertake translations, as an easy mode of gaining the reputation of an author; the Committee have not time or patience to examine the merits of the manuscripts tendered; but, in order to do something, they employ the funds in printing, and "England will be inundated with defective translations, which will oppose a barrier to those persons who would be willing to penetrate to the originals."

M. de Schlegel sees traces of precipitation in the original plan of the institution, which, he observes, seems to have contemplated the establishment of a grand manufacture of translations, in which the rude material and the workmen were alone thought of, to the exclusion of the intellectual part: whereas, in some cases, genius, and as it were inspiration, are indispensable requisites in a translator.

He considers the English language less apt not only than the Latin, but the German and even the French, to receive the translations; but, without entering into this question, there can be little doubt that if the Committee were to put the English language thus in the back-ground, they would be deserted by most of their subscribers.

M. de Schlegel thinks the Committee have exaggerated the value of Syriac and of Arabian literature, whilst they make no mention of the Armenian, which contains translatable matter. "The Arabians," he observes, "have not produced a single epic poem; dramatic composition is unknown to them; there remains, therefore, but sententious and lyric poetry. This is ardent and impassioned; but it revolves within a very limited circle of ideas. It may charm the ennui of a Bedouin, traversing the desert on the back of a camel, but European readers will soon become weary of so jejune a nourishment. Generally speaking, the Arabs have never exhibited a proof of their possessing the genius of invention." Their tales, he contends, were

borrowed from the East. The poetry of the Persians, he remarks, is richer and more various than that of the Arabians; they have a grand national poem, romances full of sentiment, and lyrical pieces which breathe the very intoxication of pleasure. But their literature has likewise fallen into great disorder; an affected taste prevails throughout it, and their prose has usurped the most ambitious ornaments of poetry. Mr. von Schlegel makes an admission which somewhat detracts from the value of his opinion, namely, that he is unacquainted with the languages which are the vehicles of Arabian and Persian literature. He, however, takes another ground. The Arabian literature dates from the Hegira only; the Persian is four centuries later; the historians of neither, therefore, can teach us anything respecting the condition of countries, the migrations of nations, the changes of dynasties, the conquests and revolutions of states, earlier than the middle ages; for whatever be the weight of their testimony in what concerns contemporary events, when they meddle with antiquity, they relate nothing but absurdity and nonsense, of which, he says, Mahomet set them an admirable example. "Observe," adds M. de Schlegel, "how he confounds times and places, and how he perverts everything in the Hebrew traditions!" Our author here, we suspect, falls into a very common error, that of supposing Mahomet to have consulted the "Hebrew traditions" in our Canonical Scriptures; whereas there is no positive proof that he ever had access to those Scriptures, whilst there is proof that he borrowed from spurious gospels and apocryphal scriptures, numbers of which were extant at the date of the *Koran*, and in which he found times, places, and facts already confounded and perverted to his hand.

Sanscrit literature, and that of China, Mr. von Schlegel places at a great height above the rest; nothing in the other parts of Asia, he observes, can be compared with them in respect to their antiquity, and the number and intrinsic value of their works. Upon the Sanscrit language and literature he pronounces a high eulogium, and he speaks with great respect of the historical works of the Chinese, to whom he denies imagination.

Recurring to the subject of translations, and confining himself to the Sanscrit, he observes that there are two indispensable conditions (applying to all translations), which are not so easy of fulfilment as the Committee seem to have presumed, namely, possession of the original, and a thorough knowledge of the language in which it is written. Now, the Sanscrit, being a dead language, cannot be acquired in the same manner as the popular dialects of India; it must be studied methodically, and good elementary books are necessary. This leads M. de Schlegel to inquire into the number and character of these works; and he successively passes in review the grammars of Father Paulini, and of Messrs. Colebrooke, Carey, Wilkins, Forster, Yates, Frank, and Bopp, most of which, he says, may be consulted with advantage on some points, but altogether they still leave much to be desired. Of the latest, that of Mr. Bopp of Berlin, Mr. von Schlegel says, that he has disfigured it by his favourite notions and hypotheses respecting the analytical comparison of tongues (Mr. Bopp being a believer in the original identity of the grammatical structure of the San[illegible],

Greek, Latin, and Teutonic languages); "the numerous innovations he has introduced," he observes, "will not, probably, be approved by those who are of opinion that, in a language anciently cultivated and fixed, usage and classical authority ought to be respected." Mr. Bopp, he adds, formally discards the ancient Sanscrit grammarians, on the ground that they can teach us no more than we already know. "I do not hesitate to tell him," says M. de Schlegel, "that this is a great error." This sentence upon Mr. Bopp, to a certain extent, vindicates Mr. Wilson, who includes that writer by name in his general remark respecting the want of knowledge of Sanscrit grammar, "as studied in India," disclosed by the Continental Orientalists. M. de Schlegel shows in what respects the study of the ancient native grammarians is important. Their method, indeed, differs entirely from that to which we are accustomed, and is very abstruse; but, in return, their writings are distinguished by wonderful brevity and precision, and by a spirit of scientific research into principles. The rules of accentuation are neglected by all the European grammarians, and in the modern schools of the Brahmans, the verses of ancient texts are pronounced in an uniform manner, according to the quantity of syllables, with a monotonous recitation, whereas, formerly, the Sanscrit was accented like all living languages, which must have influenced the formation of the tongue. M. de Schlegel wishes for a general introduction to the study of the original grammarians, comprehending an analysis of their method, illustrated by examples; a catalogue of their technical terms, with definitions; the terminology, by abridged signs and formulæ, fully explained; and a repertory of all the series of words subject to a particular rule, denoted by the first word placed arbitrarily at the head, with an "&c."

On the subject of dictionaries, he speaks with admiration of Mr. Colebrooke's edition of the *Amera Cosha*, of the immensity of the undertaking, and the science and judgment displayed in the execution. Mr. Wilson's dictionary, published twelve years after, was a grand step in the study of Sanscrit, and our author does justice to its merits, which, he says, are sufficient to insure to the name of Mr. Wilson, the highest celebrity amongst the founders of Hindu philology. The defects of the work are pointed out with candour by M. de Schlegel, who justly remarks that they are not chargeable to Mr. Wilson. The criticisms are, of course, applicable to the first edition; the second has but recently reached Europe.

With respect to the other condition referred to at the beginning, namely, the possession of the original from which a translation is to be made, he justly observes that nothing is more rare than a correct manuscript of an Oriental work; MSS. are disfigured by the errors of copyists, by mutilations and interpolations; and he asks, "how can you be certain that the MS. is really the work you propose to translate, and not that of an impostor, who has fraudulently affixed to it the title?" These are the necessary consequences of the non-use of printing in all countries, but particularly in India, where there is an aptitude to commit literary frauds, which have imposed even upon European scholars; as in the cases of the *Padma Purána*, the *Dabistán* and the *Desátír*. The manuscript copies of the *Rámáyana* differ ma-

terially and essentially, as M. de Schlegel has shewn in the preface to his lition of that work. These differences do not affect the march of the nartive and the original stock of this ancient poem, which, he observes, "may compared to an old oak, all whose branches, by reason of its great age, e overgrown with parasitical plants." The variations in the different pies of the great Persian epic, the *Shah Nameh*, have been found by r. Mohl to be "almost innumerable." Hence Mr. von Schlegel conudes that the translator of a Sanscrit, Arabic, or Persian work, not yet inted and corrected with the utmost care, has to fulfil the most laborious d responsible duties of an editor,—to compare MSS., examine commenries, and make conjectural emendations. "Is it to be supposed;" he asks, that a philologist, capable of such an undertaking, will consent to appear the humble attitude of a translator for ordinary readers?" Moreover, hilst there exists no good printed edition of a work, a translator is secure ainst his errors being detected.

The Committee, in making translations the primary, and the publicaon of original texts a secondary and subordinate object, have put (M. Schlegel says) "the cart before the horse." His remark is, in our opion, incontrovertibly just, that the publication of original texts of Asiatic orks stands infinitely more in need of public encouragement than translans: this, however, was not the *sole* object of the Committee, but it was essential part of their original plan.

Of the Sanscrit works (except those which have been superintended by uropean editors), printed at Calcutta, M. de Schlegel remarks that they e not editions, but merely "manuscripts multiplied;" they have been left natives; they are disfigured with typographical errors, printed with bad on bad paper, and with ill-cast types, so that those in small and in Benli characters are nearly illegible: the errata in the grammar of Pánini, work in which accuracy is peculiarly essential, occupy forty-two pages!

M. de Schlegel pronounces Dr. Carey's edition of the *Hitópadésa* "full faults," and the London edition of the same, by an anonymous editor, a real Augean stable." Conjointly with Dr. Lassen, he states, he undertook to publish a correct edition of the *Hitópadésa*, which he presented to the Court of Directors, who ordered ten copies of the work, adding, in reply to a remark of M. de Schlegel, in commendation of this collection of fables, as a class-book, that the court had ordered a number of copies of the work to be printed for that purpose. M. de Schlegel's reflexion upon this reply is scarcely worthy of him. "Yes, indeed; I know it, and much do I pity the students condemned to learn one of the most difficult languages, with means so little adapted to the end. The Honourable Court of Directors are an administrative body; learning and philology are not their business. Nevertheless, I would not suspect for the world that they have not a clear idea of the distinction between a good and a bad edition of the same book; but how could they acknowledge that an edition undertaken by a private individual, and a foreigner, was better than one which had appeared under the auspices and by the order of a constituted authority?" This sneer is hardly consistent with the writer's own letter to the court.

The importance of the study of Sanscrit, by young men destined for public employments in India, is demonstrated by a fact upon which Mr. von Schlegel lays no more than due stress; namely, that a person who has acquired a solid knowledge of that language, may with facility acquire, in the country, any of the popular dialects, since all, or the most important, are but Sanscrit disorganized, or deprived of its inflexions. For example; in Haughton's Bengali Glossary, out of twelve hundred words, upwards of a thousand are pure Sanscrit.

In order to ascertain the advances made by Europeans in the knowledge of Asiatic antiquities and literature, M. de Schlegel gives a hasty review of some translations from Oriental tongues.

His opinion of Anquetil Duperron's translation of the *Zend-Avesta* echoes that of the learned world. Much light may be expected from the labours of M. Burnouf upon the Zend, which dubious term, M. de Schlegel suggests, may be a corruption of the Sanscrit word *Chhandas*, one of the most common names of the *Védas*. He observes that the modern Persian retains some analogy to the Sanscrit, in the roots and remains of inflexion; and as far as we are capable of judging, the language of the ancient Medes and Persians approached very near to Sanscrit; consequently, the Zend would occupy the intermediate place between the language of Darius Hystaspes and the Persian of Firdausi. The *Oupnek'hat* in Anquetil Duperron's translation is little better than gibberish.

Of Sir Wm. Jones's translation of the Code of Menu, M. de Schlegel says that "it is, in general, extremely faithful; the complexion of the style, in particular, is admirable; it breathes, at the same time, the majesty of law, and as it were a holy and patriarchal simplicity." His versions of *Sacontalá* and the *Gita Govinda* he characterizes as very free imitations, but delightful reading. Of his translation of the *Hitópadésa* he speaks, as might be expected, in slighting terms, and laments that both Sir William Jones and Sir Charles Wilkins should have "had the imprudence" to consult only a single manuscript, and that an erroneous and defective one. M. de Schlegel has, in an appendix, compared certain passages of the *Hitópadésa*, as translated by Sir Wm. Jones and Sir C. Wilkins, together, and occasionally with the text, from the Bonn edition; and we have rarely seen more glaring incongruities. "This is a salutary caution," observes M. de Schlegel, "to the journeymen (*les journaliers*) in Oriental philology, who, with a superficial knowledge of the languages, fancy themselves qualified to translate anything that comes to hand: do they suppose they can avoid the rocks against which two authors of such eminent talent have been shipwrecked?"

Mr. von Schlegel reiterates the severe censure he pronounced in the preface to his *Rámáyana* on the Serampore edition of the first two books of this poem. Of the translations of Mr. Colebrooke, as well as his extracts and dissertations, he says, that they are entitled to "implicit confidence;" that Mr. Colebrooke has joined to the merits of a translator those of a most learned and judicious editor; that his only defect is his extreme conciseness, *'aconism*. "I may cite," he observes, "as models of well-executed

extracts, Mr. Colebrooke's treatises on the astronomy of the Hindus and on their different systems of philosophy; but if this great scholar had left it to the public to choose between an edition of a single work, accompanied by explanations, and a succinct summary of a variety of works, such as he has given, I should have voted without hesitation for the first, as infinitely better calculated to enlarge our intellectual horizon." Herein many will differ from M. de Schlegel.

His opinion of Hindu philosophy is highly complimentary to it. The peculiar flexibility and richness of the Sanscrit language seem to adapt it wonderfully to be the vehicle of metaphysical discussions, in which the mind is always hampered more or less by the fetters of language. We think in language, and in proportion to its poverty or its want of elasticity, must be the meagreness of the results of thinking. Much of the obscurity justly complained of in English translations from Sanscrit philosophical writers, arises from the utter impossibility of translating the thoughts from one tongue to the other,—from a copious vehicle to one which is penurious and confined. M. de Schlegel says of the *Bhagavad Gitá*, "if the study of Sanscrit had yielded me only the satisfaction of being able to read this wonderful poem in the original, I should consider myself amply recompensed for all my pains."

Having passed in review the different branches of Hindu literature, M. de Schlegel insists he has shown, that the study of the originals, the collection of manuscripts, and other laborious researches, should have preceded translations, in order that the latter should deserve the confidence of an enlightened public. He thinks the study of Sanscrit has made great progress of late years, especially in France and Germany, where its ultimate success seems now certain; and he asks, significantly, "Is it the same in England?" A slight knowledge of the learned languages of the East, he observes, is not merely useless,—it is prejudicial and dangerous, inasmuch as it inspires presumption, which he proves by example as well as argument. He remarks that, formerly, amongst the inquirers into Hindu antiquity, the sect of *believers*, those who admitted without scruple the most extravagant fictions of the Brahminical mythology, was very numerous; this sect is now nearly extinct, and that of the *deniers* has succeeded, who doubt everything, and speak of the civilization of India as a thing of yesterday or the day before. "Superficial readers," he remarks, "take this for a mark of sagacity; but a person may betray his want of tact and discernment as much by doubting and denying, as by an excess of credulity." A third sect of Hindu antiquaries, he says, who have had too much success, are the *Buddhomaniacs*, who maintain that Buddhism was more ancient than Brahmanism; that the former was heretofore the general religion of India, and that the Brahmans are modern intruders and usurpers; "which is just as reasonable as to say that the Jews are apostates from Islamism, and that their rabbis substituted the law of Moses for the *Koran*." The Buddhists themselves, he observes, do not lay claim to this priority; they have not even dethroned the Brahminical deities, having only placed their prophet above all. He surrenders the *Buddhomaniacs* to the care of Mr. Cole-

brooke and Mr. Erskine, who have sufficiently refuted their notions. Another sect M. de Schlegel designates as the "*Painters in dark colours*,"—those who designate a nation consisting of a hundred millions of souls, the descendants of those Indians whom the Greeks denominated the most just of mankind, as a mass of villains, cowards, and idiots. It would be strange, indeed, he observes, if their sufferings for eight centuries should not have deteriorated the moral condition of the Hindus; but he appeals to the honourable testimony rendered to the character of the existing generation of Hindus before the British parliament, as a counterpoise to the hypothesis of these *peintres en noir*, who, he observes, have little of the amiable about them, and manufacture dull and tiresome books: "I am sorry," he adds, "to observe the missionaries amongst the adherents of this sect."

In conclusion, M. de Schlegel suggests, as a means of preventing the total abandonment of Oriental studies in England, the foundation of an academy in London, for the exclusive cultivation of Asiatic philology, history, and antiquities; which should be sufficiently endowed to support its members and to defray the expense of costly publications, and be provided with a polyglot press and every thing necessary for its purpose. He shews that such an institution would not languish for want of employment, by an exposition of the immense labours which it might undertake in the different departments of Oriental literature, accompanied by sound and judicious suggestions as to the manner in which the several labours should be conducted. This part of the letter is by no means the least valuable; it discovers abundant marks of the extensive knowledge of the writer; but we should impair the effect of his remarks by mutilating them. We terminate, therefore, our notice of this letter, by recommending the reflections it contains, with a few exceptions, to the attention of all who feel the least interest in Oriental learning.

Of the second letter, addressed to Mr. Wilson, we shall say nothing, for reasons which, we are sure, will appear satisfactory even to Mr. von Schlegel himself. Admitting his expostulation and his criticisms upon Mr. Wilson's translations to be just, which is conceding, perhaps, too much, this will prove no more than what that gentleman would probably be the first to acknowledge, namely, that he is not infallible; and by intermeddling in the matter of dispute we might exasperate a wound, which, at present, seems far from incurable. Time and the judicious offices of mutual friends will, no doubt, soon heal this slight difference between two individuals, whose extraordinary endowments were bestowed not for the purpose of being employed against each other, but for the benefit of mankind.

THE COURT AND TRIBUNALS OF PEKING.

IMPERIAL FAMILY OF CHINA.

Reigning Emperor.—Taou kwang, son of Kea king, late emperor; born 10th of 8th moon, 1781; succeeded his father, 24th (or 25th) August 1821.

Imperial Family.—Yih* wei, eldest son of the emperor, by the late empress, died 1831. Yih shun, second son, by a Chinese concubine, consequently illegitimate. Yih—, supposed to be a daughter. Yih choo, son by a Manchoo concubine, born 6th moon 1831. Yih tsung, son by a Manchoo concubine, born same month. Yung tseun (title E tsing wang), elder brother of Kea king, consequently uncle of the emperor. Mëen — (title Tun tsin wang), brother of the emperor. Mëen hin (title Hwuy keun wang), brother of the emperor, lately degraded from the title of Suy tsin wang. Yih shaou (title Ting tsin wang), nephew of the emperor.

THE MINISTERS.

The *Nuy kŏ*, or cabinet, consists of first, the *Ta Heŏ sze*, namely, Tŏ tsin, first minister, a Manchoo of the bordered yellow standard, too tung of the Manchoo white standard, titular guardian and explainer of classics to the emperor, Tsaou chin yung, a Chinese of Gan hwuy province, inspector of imperial edicts, chief president of the Han lin yuen, guardian, explainer of classics, recorder of the imperial words and actions; Chang ling, a Mongol of the white standard, too tung of the Manchoo red standard, superintendent of the Le fan yuen, or colonial office, hereditary noble of the first order, guardian, minister of the imperial presence, explainer of classics; Loo yin foo, a Chinese of Shan tung province, guardian, explainer of classics;—secondly, the *Hëĕ pan ta heŏ sze*, namely, Foo tsin or Foo tseun, a Mongol of the yellow standard, president of the colonial office, too tung of the Chinese bordered yellow standard, guardian, explainer of the classics; Le hung pin, a Chinese of Keang se province, late governor general of Kwang tung (Canton) and Kwang se provinces; thirdly, the *Nuy kŏ heŏ sze*, namely, Keih lun tae, a Manchoo, of the bordered yellow standard; Lung wan, a Manchoo, of the red standard, foo tung of the Chinese bordered white standard; King min, a Manchoo, of the bordered yellow standard; Yih ke, a Manchoo, of the bordered red standard and of the imperial house; Leen shun, a Manchoo, of the bordered red standard; Yu ching, a Manchoo, of the bordered yellow standard; Chin ke, a Chinese of Keang soo; Mŭh hung tseuen, a Chinese of Fŭh këen; Chin yung kwang, a Chinese of Keang se; Chin sung king, a Chinese of Che keang. The *Chung shoo ko* appears to be a kind of heralds' office under the cabinet. The *Keun ke ta chin*, or privy council, is selected from all the higher stations, without rule as to rank or number. The names of the members are not published. The *Tsung jin foo*, an office for the control of the imperial kindred, consists of Ting tsin wang Yih shaou, the tsung ling, or president; suh tsin wang King min and Juy tsin wang, tsung chings; Pei tsze Mëen sae and Pei lih Mëen yu, tsung jins.

TRIBUNALS.

The *Lew Poo*, or six supreme tribunals at Pekin, are as follow:—the *Le poo*, or tribunal of civil office, consists of the shang shoos, or presidents, Wan foo, a Manchoo, with several military titles, and Fan she ngan, a Chinese of Keang soo; the she langs, or vice-presidents, Paou hing, a Manchoo, Too ngo, a Chinese of Shan tung; Yih king, a Manchoo, and Shin ke bëen, a Chinese of Ho nan, superintendent of Peking.

The *Hoo poo*, or tribunal of revenue, consists of the presidents He ngan, a Manchoo; Wang ting, a Chinese of Shen se; the vice-presidents, King ching, a Manchoo; Wang show ho, a Chinese of Keang se; Kwei lun, a Mongol; Le tsung fang, a Chinese of Keang soo; and the "Lords of the Three Treasuries," Mŭh chang ah, and Foo tsin, both Manchoos.

* *Yih* is a prefix borne by all the children of the reigning emperor, as *mëen* was that of the preceding. *Yih*, as applied to families, denotes "of long continuance."

The *Lee poo*, or tribunal of rites; presidents, Ke ying, a Manchoo, and Wang yin che, a Chinese of Keang soo; vice-presidents, Shoo ying, a Manchoo, Chin sung king, a Chinese of Che keang, and Sih kih tsing ih, a Manchoo. The superintendent of the translators' and interpreters' office is Sung sew, a Manchoo. The superintendents of the *Yoo poo*, or musical board, are Ting tsin wang and He ngan, the latter a Manchoo.

The *Ping poo*, or tribunal of war; presidents, Muh chang ah, a Manchoo, and Wang tsung ching, a Chinese of Gan hwuy; vice-presidents, Na tan choo, a Manchoo; Chang lin, a Chinese of Chĕ keang, Tĕĕ lin, a Manchoo, and Tang kin chaou, a Chinese of Chĕ keang. Governor-generals of provinces are *ex officio* presidents of this board, and foo yuens, or deputy governors, vice-presidents.

The *Hing poo*, or tribunal of punishments; superintendent, Loo yin foo, a Chinese of Shan tung; presidents, Ming shan, a Manchoo, and Chin jŏ lan, a Chinese of Fŭh këen; vice-presidents, Kwei king, a Manchoo, Tae tun yuen, a Chinese of Fuh këen, Tih tang ih, a Manchoo, and Tae tsung yuen, a Chinese of Gan hwuy.

The *Kung Poo*, or tribunal of public works; superintendent, Tsaou chin yung, a Chinese of Gan hwuy; presidents, Foo tsin, a Mongol; Choo sze yen, a Chinese of Keang soo; vice-presidents, Hwuy hëen, a Manchoo, Woo chun, a Chinese of Gan hwuy; A urh pang ah and Kwie ling, both Tartarized Chinese. The *Keae taou ya mun*, or office for superintending the streets and roads in and about Peking, is under the *Kung Poo*.

Other tribunals and offices independent of the six *Poo*:—

The *Le fan yuen*, or foreign or colonial office, consists of Chang ling, a Mongol, Pŏ ke too, Poo paou, and Hang kih, Manchoos, and Ma ha pa la, a Mongol.

The *Too cha yuen*, or censorate, consists of Na tsing an, a Manchoo, and Pĭh yung, a Chinese of Peking district, chief censors; and Maou shih seun, a Chinese of Shan tung, Tih ping, a Manchoo, and Tseang tseang che, a Chinese of Hoo pih, secondary censors.

The *Lew ko*, censors of tribunals and offices at Peking and of the provinces.

THE HAN LIN YUEN.

The *Han lin yuen*, or grand national college, includes the *Kee keu chooe*, or office for recording the emperor's daily words and actions. The presidents of the college are Tsaou chin yung, a Chinese of Gan hwuy, and Muh chang ah, a Manchoo.

The *Chen sze foo*, for preparing public documents, &c. and examining in history and general literature, under the presidents of the Han lin yuen.

The *Woo king po sze*, in the *Han lin yuen*, are descendants of Confucius, Mencius, and their most distinguished disciples. The direct hereditary successor of Confucius holds the title of *Yen shing kung*, 'most sacred duke;' the name of the one now living is Kung king yung.

The *Tung ching sze sze*, for receiving memorials (if not secret and sealed) from the provinces, correcting and forwarding them to the cabinet, is composed of Wan king, a Manchoo, and Kung show ching, a Chinese of Chĕ keang.

The *Ta le sze* is a criminal tribunal, secondary to, but independent of, the *Hing Poo*.

The *Tae chang sze*, for attending to the appointed sacrifices and rites at the public altars and temples at Peking, is composed of Ke ying, Shoo ying, and Sih kih tsing ih, Manchoos.

The *Kwang luh sze*, for providing food, liquors, &c. at imperial entertainments, victims, incense, &c. at public sacrifices; Shoo ying, a Manchoo, superintendent.

The *Tae puh sze*, for keeping the imperial stud.

The *Hung loo sze*, for directing ceremonies on court days and at imperial sacrifices, &c.; Ke ying, a Manchoo, superintendent.

The *Kwŏ tsze këen*, or college for the instruction of Manchoo, Mongol, and Chinese literary graduates; Le tsung fang, a Chinese of Keang soo, superintendent.

The *Kin tëen këen*, or imperial astronomical board; King ching, a Manchoo, superintendent.

The *Tae e yuen*, or grand medical hall; Ke ying and King ching, Manchoos, superintendents.

The *Luan e wei*, for attending the imperial carriages, banners, harness, &c. He ngan, a Manchoo, superintendent.

OFFICERS COMMANDING AT PEKING.

Superintendent of the city, Shin ke hëen, a Chinese of Ho nan.

Yin, or mayor, Seu Yung, a Chinese of Gan hwuy.

Te tŭh, or commanders of the city guards, Ke ying, Yih king, and Paou hing, Manchoos.

THE CITY OF THE SILENT.*

They are gone, those glorious cities,
With their gardens of delight,
And their thousand marble domes, that shone
Upon the gloom of night.

The Assyrian heaven rings no more
With the loud triumphant cry,
Her crowned citterns loved to pour—
The victor-harmony!

Yet thou, O Silent City,
Art standing all alone,
With thy watchers at thy gates,
Thy king upon thy throne.

No palaces, O city,
With golden towers hast thou,
Like a glittering wreath of jewels hung
About thy pallid brow.

But thou hast many peaceful homes,
In shady copse and sunny dell,
Where the wild bee delighted roams,
The summer moonlight loves to dwell.

The eye may look around in vain
For precious shrine or altar-stone;
From thee no proudly solemn strain
Of gorgeous prayer hath ever flown.

But here, at balmy even-time,
When Silence her pale watch doth keep,—
Poor wanderer from a distant clime—
The alien mother comes to weep.

She brings no offerings, rich or rare,
To scatter on the sleeper's bed,
But a wreath of flowers, sweet and fair,
The garland of the dead.

How many weary pilgrim-feet,
Long doom'd upon life's waste to roam,
Have pray'd thy blessed fields to greet,
Thy dewy calm—thou quiet home!

There meek-eyed Joy will wipe away
The sorrows of our by-gone hours,
And Peace and Love, at fall of day,
Will strew our pillows with fresh flowers. W.

* The beautiful appellation given to the burial-places of the dead in some parts of India.

HINDU METAPHYSICS.—No. II.

DIALOGUE BETWEEN A BRAHMIN AND AN EUROPEAN.

Eur. Since we last discussed the Sanchya philosophy, I have been thinking very closely on the subject of our conversation and I—but what do you smile at?

Br. I smile, my good friend, at your notion of thinking. It is little more than three weeks since the conversation, to which you allude, took place, and in the course of that time you have been at five dinner parties, you have made an excursion to Brighton, and you have read four new novels, to say nothing of newspapers and magazines; you have also, as I have heard, made several good bargains at the Royal Exchange. Now, what time can you possibly have had for thinking?

Eur. I have had abundance of time, notwithstanding all these occupations, to think so much of your theories as to be assured that they are totally without foundation.

Br. If they be so totally without foundation, why have you not overthrown them? or rather why have they not fallen of themselves? You say you have thought, and that the result of your thought is, that the Sanchya philosophy is without foundation;—permit me now to remind you, that you have yourself, in our former conversation, laid the foundation of it, even in your principle that knowledge is power, and that the mind may progress to a point of which you have no conception. Here is the foundation: now, do you retract what you then said? Do you think that the mind is incapable of all advance, or can you say positively, and for an unquestionable truth, how far it is capable of advancing?

Eur. I have no wish to retract anything I have formerly said, but I cannot see on what principle you can maintain that it is possible for a man to have or attain unto Irresistible will, Dominion over all things, Faculty of changing the course of nature, and Ability to accomplish every thing.

Br. I maintain these doctrines, I say again, on the principle which you yourself allow, namely, the power of the mind to improve and advance to an inconceivable and unlimited extent.

Eur. Yes; but when we speak of the power of the mind to improve and advance, we have reference merely to the exercise of its faculties; to the strengthening of memory by practice, to the sharpening the discriminative faculty and brightening the imaginative. And it is easy enough to conceive of this as being very possible and rational; we have evidence of it, indeed, by actual experiment; but your notions are absolutely outrageous and extravagant.

Br. May not the Sanchya philosophy appear to you outrageous and extravagant merely for want of thought on your part? You have never used the means to attain to the glorious objects which it proposes.

Eur. What are the means, I pray you? for truly I should like to make the experiment, if I thought it possible that I could succeed, even in a degree. If I could make myself as tall as the monument, I should make my fortune by letting myself out for a shew.

Br. This is truly English; you are always meditating upon the means of making money. But it would cost you a fortune to build a house large enough to contain you.

Eur. Very true—and where should I find a tailor to make clothes for me?—I did not think of this.

Br. And yet you talked this minute of thinking very closely.—Now permit

me to ask you a question. If you have a desire to accomplish any object,—real and earnest desire,—would you not naturally use the means for its accomplishment?

Eur. Certainly.

Br. Now, in our last conversation, perhaps you may recollect, you said that you did not think touching the moon with the tip of your finger to be so very desirable as to surrender every thing else for the sake of it?

Eur. That is still my feeling;—yet to make myself as tall as the monument is comparatively nothing to touching the moon with my hand.

Br. Ah, I see how it is; you are disposed to use our philosophy as you Christians are too much in the habit of using your religion; you will just take a little of it, so much as will not interfere very seriously with your worldly pursuits. You people of Europe are mightily calculating:—you have been computing that if to reach the moon would take your whole life and your whole thought, it would require a very short time and a very little thought to grow as tall as the monument.

Eur. I must confess, that is my feeling.

Br. And yet I fear that, even for so small a growth as to the height of the monument, you would scarcely have patience to use the means;—for all the attention and all the thoughts are required, and the mind must not wander away to foreign objects. If you were to hear of the arrival of an India fleet in the river, you would be interrupted in the most profound contemplation that you could possibly be engaged in, and I much question whether a card of invitation to dine at the Mansion House would not put to flight all your philosophy, as the firing of a gun disperses the crows from one of your corn fields.

Eur. I think if I had an object to attain and a desire to attain it, I could patiently use the means.

Br. Do you really and truly think you could keep your eyes resolutely fixed on the top of your nose, when the *Times* newspaper is brought into your apartment? Would not your curiosity be prompted to take a peep at the price of stocks?

Eur. Now, indeed, you are only laughing at me. For what can the keeping my eyes fixed on the top of my nose have to do with the attaining of a transcendental power?

Br. It has very much indeed to do with the attaining of transcendental power. I beseech you to make trial.

Eur. For how long a time?

Br. Say for ten or fifteen years.

Eur. For ten or fifteen years! I should be weary of it in less than as many minutes.

Br. Or, if you prefer it, you may sit with your hands folded above your head for the same time.

Eur. I should lose the use of my arms.

Br. But you would recover their use by the time that you grew to the height of the monument.

Eur. And not before, I think. But are you quite sure that in ten or fifteen years I should be as tall as the monument?

Br. I am not quite sure; but if you should not find fifteen years long enough, you might try thirty.

Eur. Oh, most horrible! What a dreadful penance your philosophy imposes!

Br. Say, rather, what a glorious object it proposes.

Eur. An object not at all commensurate with the labour required to attain it.

Br. On the contrary, it seems to me that the object which it proposes is infinitely beyond the labour which it imposes; because it gives you all things for the sacrifice of some things.

Eur. But if it might take me thirty years to reach the height of the monument, how long would it take me to reach the moon?

Br. Concerning the time which it might take to accomplish such things, I may not speak positively; for modern writers doubt, considering the shortness of life, whether the end can be gained in the present age. However, if you have any doubts, you may try.

Eur. Have you ever tried yourself?

Br. I have not, because I have no doubt. I am content with my present stature and my present powers, and as I do not question the dogmas of our philosophers, I make no efforts after greater powers or loftier stature.

Eur. And, I think, I may as well be content also.

Br. Yes, but your content arises only from doubt and scepticism. I know that, such is European ambition, you would undergo much in order to obtain dominion over all things.

Eur. I acknowledge that I do doubt,—or, I should speak more correctly if I said that I do not doubt, but rather I feel assured, that there is no verity whatever in your philosophy; that it is altogether a thing of the imagination—a wandering of the fancy. It is so essentially absurd—so totally out of nature.

Br. Excuse me, my good friend, excuse me—but I must say that you Europeans know nothing at all of what is in nature or out of nature. You are art all over; you give no time to contemplation; you spend all your time and thoughts merely and entirely on the surface of things; you give your undivided attention to that which concerns the body only; your very minds are bodily, and what you call improving the mind is merely sticking the memory all over with a multitude of facts, which are too numerous to sink into the mind or produce any effect in it. You read so much that you can never think, and you are so absorbed in politics and merchandize, that absolutely you do not believe in the existence of mind or philosophy.

Eur. I confess there may be some truth in what you say.

Br. Ay, very great truth, and that in almost every individual, yourself not excepted. Your minds are of no use to you. You think only with your bodies, and all your thoughts are merely recollections of bodily sensations. You believe in nothing that may not be seen, heard, felt, smelled, or tasted. So far from making any endeavour to render yourselves more spiritual, to deliver yourselves from the body and rise to a glorious transcendentalism, you give all diligence to make your bodies more entirely the prisons and dungeons of your minds.

Eur. This is rather severe, though perhaps not entirely unjust. But may there not be an opposite error, in so far abstracting the mind from that which is visible and rational, as to fill it with all manner of useless speculations and extravagant notions? And is it not as possible to be too negligent of the body as to be too negligent of the mind?

Br. Is this your mode of reasoning? Do you think, because a little stillness and abstraction produces truth, a great deal will generate falsehood?

Eur. I think that the continued application of the mind to one object may be the means of producing a certain degree of absorption more favourable to

fancy than to truth. Intellect requires comparison, and comparison requires many objects to be presented to the mind.

Br. But the mind can know nothing of that which is hastily presented and as hastily withdrawn. You know too much to know anything. You say you know that there is no truth in our Sanchya philosophy; now let me as a friend implore you as a lover of truth to keep your eyes fixed upon your nose for ten years, just by way of experiment, and I feel convinced that, at the end of that period, you will entertain a different opinion of the Sanchya philosophy from what you do now.

Eur. Nay, nay, you are too unreasonable in your request. How would you like to do so yourself?

Br. In my search after the true philosophy, I might be willing; but, as I am a believer in it, I need not to make the experiment.

Eur. And I believe, if I were to make the experiment, it would fail for want of faith.

Br. Well then, now I see how it is; you are fully determined that you will not believe, and you will not use any means by which you may convince yourself; yet, with all this inveterate and obstinate prejudice, you plume yourself on being rational. Surely, I have never met with any people under the sun more prejudiced and narrow-minded than you people of Europe! And I dare say that you fancy yourself a bit of a philosopher, even for questioning the truth of our system, and for speaking of it sceptically and superficially. Now, I shall meet you again soon, and then I will have a little closer talk with you; and I must beg of you, that you will endeavour to be truly rational, and either to deny at once the existence of mind, or be prepared to allow its power.

Eur. I must beg that you will not call me prejudiced: I am open to conviction.

Br. Nay, you are not open to conviction, because you will not allow the consequences of your own premises, when they seem to lead to my conclusions. But we shall meet again.

CANZON.

(From the Spanish.)

The silent pang, that wastes my powers,
Can only with existence die;
And moments pass, and lingering hours
Doom but to suffer and to sigh!

I saw the sun's refulgent beam
Illume the bright horizon round;
But ah! how soon the gladd'ning gleam
Sank, in obscuring darkness drowned!

Then, strike no more the golden chord,
But weep for me, fair nymph of Spain!
Lost is the gem my heart adored,
And Love but wears a captive's chain.

No more my lip the smile retains,
But careless sorrows dim my eye;
For to the wretched but remains
The doom, to suffer and to sigh!

B. E. P.

FURTHER PAPERS RESPECTING THE RENEWAL OF THE EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S CHARTER.*

Petition from the EAST-INDIA COMPANY *to the Hon.* HOUSE OF COMMONS.

To the Honourable the Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East-Indies,

Sheweth:—That a Bill is now before your Honourable House for continuing the government of the British territories in the East-Indies in your Petitioners, they consenting for the period of their holding that government to discontinue the carrying on of any trade for their own profit, and that with a view to this arrangement your Petitioners have acquiesced in a plan embodied in the said Bill for adjusting all the pecuniary claims of your Petitioners upon the principle of compromise

That your Petitioners, being impressed with a deep sense of the importance of the trust proposed to be committed to them for a further term, are most anxious to be placed in such a situation as to be enabled to administer the territorial government of India with advantage to the people of that country.

That, by the said Bill, every act of the Court of Directors, excepting what relates to certain matters of patronage and to the details of their home establishment, is made subject to the control of the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India; and although your Petitioners presume not to offer any objection to this, admitting that where two distinct bodies have a concurrent jurisdiction there must rest somewhere power to decide absolutely in cases of difference between them, yet your Petitioners feel it to be their duty to suggest the importance of providing that such cases should be reported to both Houses of Parliament, in order that the Court of Directors in originating political measures, and the Board of Commissioners in controlling them, should both act under a decided sense of responsibility to the Legislature; and in order to obviate an objection that might be taken to this suggestion, as involving the disclosure of matters which ought to be kept secret, your Petitioners beg leave to point out to your Honourable House, that the Bill makes provision for entrusting such subjects as Parliament has thought it fit should be kept secret, to a Secret Committee, acting ministerially under the direction of the said Board.

Your Petitioners further humbly represent, that the said Bill proposes to effect a serious change in the constitution of the local governments in India, which in the judgment of your Petitioners will, if adopted, place an excessive power in the hands of the Governor General, and prejudicially diminish the power and influence of the governments of Madras and Bombay.

Your Petitioners admit that it is necessary to provide an efficient government for the western provinces of Bengal; but they think that this object would be as satisfactorily, and much more economically attained, by the appointment of a Lieutenant Governor subject to the Bengal Government, than by the institution of a fourth presidency.

The proposal to vest the Executive Governments of Madras and Bombay in Governors without Councils, appears to your Petitioners to be liable to very serious objections, which are not removed by that clause in the bill which gives the Court of Directors, with the approbation of the said Board, to appoint a council in any Presidency, because, as there are councils at present, the effect of the bill, if passed into a law, will be to declare the opinion of the Legislature against councils, and to place the Court of Directors and the Board in the position, should they think councils essential, of at once exercising the power of appointing them in opposition to that opinion.

It appears to your Petitioners that it would be expedient to continue the councils but with a power to the Court and Board of appointing them, your Petitioners humbly submit that that power should be subject to such checks as expressed in the said Bill.

Your Petitioners would further represent, that they cannot but contemplate with anxiety the increase of expense which will be caused by the number of new offices proposed by the said Bill to be created; a governor of Agra, at 1,20,000 rupees per annum; and, as a consequence of the formation of a Presidency there, many expensive establishments; three additional councillors in Bengal, at 96,000 rupees a-year each; and five law commissioners, at 60,000 rupees a-year each.

Your Petitioners must also regard with some apprehension, the augmentation of charge in the ecclesiastical department by means of the arrangements provided for in the said Bill; for at present, independently of the military chaplains of the church of England, seventy-five in number, the establishment comprises one bishop, three archdeacons, and six chaplains of the church of Scotland, at an aggregate expense of 1,66,333 rupees per annum; whilst under the proposals contained in the said Bill, the establishment will comprise, independently of seventy-five military chaplains of the church of England, three bishops, three chaplains to discharge the duties which the archdeacons now perform, and eight chaplains of the church of Scotland, at an aggregate expense of 2,29,858 rupees annually, besides which there is the contingent expense of episcopal visitations, pensions, and passage-money.

Your Petitioners, whilst they are sincerely desirous that adequate means should be provided for the spiritual instruction and consolation of all classes of the public servants stationed in India, must be permitted to remark, that no evidence has been brought before them which satisfies them of the necessity of adding to the establishment two suffragan bishops, and two chaplains of the church of Scotland, and that without such evidence they could not consider it just to employ the revenues of India in maintaining these officers.

Your Petitioners beg leave respectfully to call the particular attention of your Honourable House to those parts of the said Bill which relate to the college at Haileybury.

Throughout the correspondence which has passed with his Majesty's Ministers, your Petitioners have declared upon this point, that the arrangement "which shall most effectually provide the means of giving good servants to the Indian empire is that which will assuredly meet the views of the Court, whatever its effect may be on their patronage;" and it is because your Petitioners are deliberately convinced that efficiency will be more likely to be obtained in a general system of education, brought to the standard of a high test of examination, than in any exclusive system, that the Court confidently ask your Honourable House to abolish the college; a measure which is further strongly recommended by considerations of expense, as the maintenance of that institution has in the last term caused a charge upon India at the rate of upwards £10,000 per annum, when there were less than thirty students within its walls; and your Petitioners would also submit the important fact, that in the course of the last ten years the college has at one time been unequal to supply the requisite number of writers, and at another, as at present, is much more than adequate to the supply.

Your Petitioners therefore most humbly pray that your Honourable House will be pleased to take the foregoing representations into consideration, and so to modify and alter the said Bill, as to meet the objections which your Petitioners have presumed to lay before you; and if it should be the pleasure of your Honourable House to hear counsel in support and explanation of those objections, counsel are prepared to appear accordingly at such time as you may be please to appoint. (L.S.)

DISSENT *by* JAMES RIVETT CARNAC, *Esq*, *a Member of the* COURT OF DIRECTORS, *from the* COURT'S *Resolution of the 24th July, approving and recommending for the Adoption of the* GENERAL COURT *the aforegoing Draft of a Petition.*

I have hitherto confined the remarks which I have felt it necessary to make on the points that have arisen in the course of the negotiations with his Majesty's Government on the subject of the Company's charter, to discussions in the Court of Directors; but I now feel the period has arrived, when it is my

duty to endeavour to put beyond misconception the sentiments which I entertain on this important question, by placing them upon record, and I do this in the shape of a Dissent to the resolution of Wednesday last, approving of a petition to the House of Commons, which it is proposed to submit for the adoption of the Court of Proprietors this day. I do not object to the act of petitioning, but to the stress which I conceive to have been unnecessarily laid on some of the points which it is proposed to urge on the attention of Parliament against the Bill appointed for a third reading this evening.

Differences of opinion have naturally arisen in a matter which involves so great a departure from the system under which the Company have hitherto honourably and advantageously discharged their part in the government of India, and those differences are more or less strong, according to the views which individual members may have taken of the principles upon which the compromise was originally based, and is now in its progress to completion. I should have been glad had it been thought fit to have continued the Company in the same position towards India and China as that in which they stood under the Act of 1813. I think their commercial and political functions were united beneficially for the interests both of India and of England, and I have never contemplated the entire abandonment of all trade by the Company without considering it to involve the sacrifice of a positive advantage to the pecuniary interests of India.

In expressing these opinions, I would desire, however, to guard myself against being understood as maintaining that the existence of the Company's commercial character is essential to the beneficial exercise of their political functions. Had I thought so, I should not have concurred in recommending the Proprietors to cease from trade, and to consent to place their property on the security of Indian territory. I consider India to have benefited very largely by the application of the surplus commercial profits of the Company's trade, and I think England has derived a large and steady revenue, whilst the public have been supplied uninterruptedly in an almost indispensable article of consumption, of a quality and at a price which may not be secured to them under the proposed change. I likewise most fully admit that the members of the Court, in their individual capacity, may have derived considerable weight from the influence inseparable from the management of a commercial concern of vast magnitude; but viewing the Court of Directors in their collective capacity, and in reference to the political relation in which they are placed towards India, I do not believe that their commercial character has operated in the least degree beneficially, whilst it is my conviction that it has not induced any change of opinion where a difference may have arisen between the Board of Control and themselves on matters of government. Nothing, I apprehend, can better illustrate the correctness of this view than the following remark of the Court of Directors, in their Minute of the 15th July 1813, when they recommended the last charter to the acceptance of the Proprietors: "The general powers of superintendence and control given (to the Board) by former charters are in reality so large, that if they had been exercised illiberally or vexatiously, it might have been difficult for the Court of Directors to perform their functions; and, in respect to the present powers, much will depend on the spirit in which they are administered."

Such was the declaration when the Company possessed the greatest commercial powers: those powers had no weight politically, but calm and deliberate remonstrance had its influence, and frequently produced (as I have no doubt, should occasion arise, will in future produce) a modification or accordance on points of difference between the two home authorities.

After one of the most minute and protracted investigations in the affairs of the East-India Company, which has ever taken place, and which was instituted for the avowed purpose of enabling Parliament to decide on the terms of a future agreement between the public and the Company, his Majesty's Ministers submitted their scheme to the consideration of the Company; at the same time they expressed their readiness to weigh the merits of any other plan which might be suggested as an alternative. The Court of Directors did not see fit to propose any other plan, but they communicated unreservedly their

opinions and objections to the plan of the Government. To these objections his Majesty's Ministers replied, and the negotiation has throughout been conducted in the spirit of a compromise, by which term I understand to mean a compact, in which concessions are to be made on each side—important concessions have been made. One principal feature in the scheme was, the abandonment of all commercial dealings by the Company: this has been acceded to; it has been approved by Parliament as far as the measure has hitherto travelled, and the question now appears to me to be whether, under the scheme as developed in the Bill now before the Court, we shall, in our situation of Directors, recommend to our constituents to ratify the compromise, and place their charter of trade in abeyance. The question divides itself into two parts: first, the pecuniary interests of the Proprietors; and, secondly, the Government of India. With regard to the first consideration, the Court of Directors, in their resolution of the 7th of June last, recommend to the General Court to defer to the arrangement regarding the Guarantee Fund, and the security of their dividend on Indian revenue; this recommendation was accepted and agreed to by the Court of Proprietors on the 10th of that month.

The value of the stock in the market is a good criterion of the opinion which is entertained of it by the public; and as it is at the option of the holder to retain it or not, as he may judge most for his advantage, I might content myself with that remark; but I cannot hesitate from giving it as my opinion, that I look to the ultimate security which the Indian territory affords, if well administered, as good and ample, certainly for the term during which the East-India Company is to possess the government of that country; beyond that period it is unnecessary for me to express any opinion. There is one point, however, which has been dwelt upon in the course of the discussions, namely, the immediate pecuniary effect which the proposed arrangement is to have on the finances of India, and an account has been called for by the House of Lords, which shews an excess of additional charge of £455,924. But it is to be borne in mind, that, unless the Company had retained the monopoly of trade to China, India would equally have lost the advantage of the exchange, which forms £346,026 of the above sum, to which may be added the interest of the Home Bond Debt, *viz.* £88,000, making a reduction of £434,026 in the sum of £455,924. I think no one will contend, after reading the Minute of Conference between the Duke of Wellington and Lord Ellenborough, and the Chairs of that day, that the monopoly could have been continued.

I now proceed to the consideration of the second point, the relation in which it is proposed the Company shall in future stand towards India.

Under the proposed Bill, it will be found that the Company are still to be the originating intermediate body, in whom the Government of India is vested, under certain limitations. The Company henceforth, as at present, are to originate all orders and instructions to the several Governments of India, excepting such orders as may proceed through the Secret Committee relating to peace and war, and negotiations with foreign states. They are to appoint the Governor General, Governors and Commanders-in-chief, subject as at present to approval by the Crown. The counsellors are to be nominated by them (with the exception of one in Bengal) according to their own selection, and not subject to any other confirmation. They are to have the power of recall of any functionary high or low, free from any veto on the part of the Board. The appointment of writers, cadets, and assistant-surgeons, remain with them, subject, as at present proposed in the appointment of writers, to an objectionable mode of nomination, upon which I shall hereafter remark. The Board are still precluded from directing or desiring the payment of any extraordinary allowance or gratuity, or the increase of any established salary or emolument; neither can the Board originate any expense whatever. These are points which I consider of great moment as regards both India and this country.

The Bill, as originally laid before the Court, consisted of 113 clauses; upon forty-two of them the Court offered a paper of observations and suggestions; amendments have been made more or less in twenty-two of such clauses, concurring in the views of the Court; the others relate to publicity,

the appointment of councils, of law commissioners, of two additional bishops, the consequent increase of charges, and also to the future plan for appointing students to the college of Haileybury.

With regard to the question of publicity, it has been brought before Parliament in the Negotiation Papers; but the Legislature does not appear to take the same view of the importance of such a provision as is taken by the Court. I can readily conceive that circumstances might arise which might render it very undesirable to act upon such a provision; but if it passed into a *law*, it would be imperative on the Court to obey it. The Court of Proprietors possesses the means within itself of enacting a bye-law which would ensure publicity, and at the same time leave a discretion which, in my judgment, would be essential in such a provision, from whatever authority it may proceed. But in point of fact, I conceive that publicity can be obtained, and even more certainly effectual, by the whole matter of serious differences with the Board being opened to the Proprietors, than in any other way. With respect to the appointment of Councils (at least for the present) at the subordinate Presidencies, I concur in the views of the Court; but I differ as to the Government proposed to be established in the Western Provinces. I consider that the Government at Agra ought to be made an efficient substantive government, the additional expense of which will in some degree be provided for by the consequent reduction of the residency at Delhi. With respect to the appointment of law commissioners, I consider that some measure is absolutely called for, in order that the laws which are to apply to the altered state of the community should be clearly defined, and, as far as practicable and consistent with local usages, made applicable to all classes. Great caution and judgment will be necessary in the discharge of these important duties devolving on the commission; and if their labours should effect satisfactorily the object of their appointment I should consider the sum which it is proposed to allot to them well applied.

Upon the proposed addition to the ecclesiastical establishment, I do not entertain such strong objections as have been urged by the Court. When the introduction of the episcopal establishment was under consideration in 1813, the distinguished nobleman who had filled the office of Governor General stated his opinion, that the ecclesiatical establishment had not been placed on a respectable footing, and that one of a suitable form would tend to elevate the European character in India. Whether such an establishment should be formed by the appointment of a bishop or archdeacons, Lord Wellesley did not state, though he appears to have considered the introduction of a new establishment a matter of some delicacy. The experiment, however, has been tried; and the apprehension of any ill effects, with reference to the feelings of the natives, has been proved to be groundless. I can speak from experience to the highly beneficial results which have followed the increase of the episcopal establishment in India, among which its zealous and successful exertions for the encouragement of general education among the natives may be enumerated to its honour. I cannot therefore object to two additional bishops; one I deem indispensable, to avoid the recurrence of the inconvenience which has been experienced by the premature death of at least three of the five prelates who have been nominated to the see of Calcutta since its establishment in 1814. I do not regard the small additional expense as any reason for opposing the measure.

The last point upon which I have to observe is the proposed new system of nominating four candidates, from whom one student is to be selected for admission into Haileybury College. I entirely concur in the opinions expressed by the Court on this subject, as I conceive that no plan can be devised on the whole so well adapted as the present mode of appointment to the civil service, *under a defined test*, to diffuse this patronage amongst those classes whose position in society renders them best calculated to provide the description of servant who will be found the most desirable as well as efficient in India.

Having thus recorded the views which I entertain on the great question [illegible] our consideration, considering that the Court of Directors will be possessed of all the powers which they at present exercise to enable them to discharge with honour to themselves, and with benefit to India, the great and important trust of its administration; and having stated that in my judgment the pecuniary interests of the proprietors are amply secured in the projected arrangement, I cannot but be prepared at the proper season to recommend to my constituents (under the confident hope that some of the modifications urged on the attention of the Legislature will yet be conceded) to confirm the compromise by placing their chartered commercial rights in abeyance.

East-India House, 26th July 1833. (Signed) J. R. Carnac.

The petition was approved at a General Court held on the 26th July, and was presented to the House of Commons by R. C. Fergusson, Esq., who moved that the Company's counsel should be called; which was not acceded to.

Letter from the Chairman *and* Deputy Chairman *to the Right Honourable* Charles Grant.

Sir: East-India House, 30th July 1833.

In reference to the 21st clause of the East-India Bill, and to the observation thereon which accompanied our letter of the 10th instant, we have the honour, at the request of the Court of Directors of the East-India Company, to transmit to you the accompanying Case and Opinion, from which you will perceive that Sir James Scarlett (who has been consulted in the absence of the Company's standing Counsel) considers that by the Bill as it now stands, the restriction in the Act of the 53d Geo. III. cap. 155, which limits the total expenses of the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India to £26,000 per annum, is removed.

The Court therefore submit to you that a clause should be introduced into the Bill continuing that restriction.

We have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient humble servants,
(Signed) C. Marjoribanks.
W. Wigram.

The Right Honourable Charles Grant,
&c. &c. &c.

Dissent *by* William Stanley Clarke, *Esq., from the* Court's Resolution *of the 19th July.*

Concurring generally in the view taken by Mr. Wigram in his Dissent of the 19th instant, of the advantages which would arise in the realization of the assets by the temporary employment of the ships under contract to the Company, I hereby record my Dissent from the adoption of the recommendation contained in the letter from the Right Honourable the President of the Board of Commissioners of the 13th instant, by which the Company abandon forthwith all further commercial operations.

East-India House, 31st July 1833. (Signed) Wm. Stanley Clarke.

Extract of a Letter from the Chairman *and* Deputy Chairman *to the Right Honourable* Charles Grant.

Sir: East-India House, 6th August 1833.

The Court of Directors of the East-India Company observe, that whilst the East-India Bill was passing through its last stage in the House of Commons,

an addition was made to the sixth clause which prevents the grant of any compensation, superannuation, or allowance to persons whose interests may be affected by the discontinuance of the Company's trade, from taking effect "until the expiration of two calendar months after particulars of the compensation, superannuation, or allowance proposed to be so granted shall have been laid before both Houses of Parliament."

Upon this proviso the Court must in the first place submit that it involves a departure from that part of the agreement between His Majesty's Government and the Company which declared, "that a sufficient power shall be retained over the commercial assets to enable the Court of Directors to propose to the Company, and ultimately to the Board for their confirmation, a plan for making suitable provision for outstanding commercial obligations, and for such of the commercial officers and servants of the Company as may be affected by the proposed arrangement."

The Court can have no objection, on the contrary they are very desirous, that Parliament should be fully informed of all their proceedings, whether relating to compensations or to any other of the matters entrusted to them; and the Court consider that the Company, in applying a portion of those funds to making a provision for servants reduced in consequence of a change of system, ought not to be subjected to any other control than that which exists at present.

At a Court of Directors *held on the* 12*th August* 1833.

The Court proceeded to take into consideration the Bill as amended on the Report in the House of Lords on Friday last, and having deliberated thereon,

The following motion was submitted, *viz.*

"That having unfortunately failed in their endeavours to obtain those modifications of the East-India Bill which are essential to enable the Company satisfactorily to conduct the Territorial Government of India, this Court regret that they cannot recommend to the Proprietors to place their Commercial Rights in abeyance, with a view to their being continued in that Government under the arrangements embodied in the said Bill, and must therefore, without expressing any further opinion, refer it to the Proprietors, to exercise their discretion upon this most important occasion."

Whereupon it was proposed to amend the said motion by leaving out all the words after the word "That" for the purpose of inserting the following: *viz.*

"the East-India Bill having arrived at its last stage in the House of Lords, it becomes the duty of the Court of Directors to submit to their Constituents a final opinion regarding that Bill as it now stands, and

"Whilst the Court are still impressed with the belief that the cessation of the Company's Trade will greatly weaken its position in this country, and consequently impair its efficiency in the administration of the Government of India; whilst also they regard with much anxiety the increase of powers given by the said Bill to the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India, and greatly regret that Parliament has not provided some rule of publicity, to act as a salutary check both upon the Board and the Court; and whilst, further, the Court entertain the most serious apprehensions of the injurious effect upon the Finances of India which must result from the loss of the Trade as a source of direct profit, and as a safe and beneficial channel of remittance, and from the new charges which the Bill imposes; yet reviewing all the correspondence which has passed with his Majesty's Ministers upon this subject, trusting that the extensive powers of the Board will be exercised with moderation, and so as not to interfere with the independence of the Company, as a body acting intermediately between the King's Government and the Government of India, which independence all parties have admitted it to be of vital importance to maintain, and relying with confidence that Parliament will interpose for the relief of any financial difficulties into which the Company may unavoidably be cast through the operation of the extensive changes which the Bill proposes to effect, the Court of Directors cannot do otherwise than

recommend to the Proprietors to defer to the pleasure expressed by both Houses of Parliament, and to consent to place their right to trade for their own profit in abeyance, in order that they may continue to exercise the government of India for the further term of twenty years upon the conditions and under the arrangements embodied in the said Bill."

And the question that the words proposed to be left out stand part of the question, being put by the Ballot,

It passed in the negative.

The question that the words proposed by way of amendment stand part of the question being then put by the Ballot,

The same passed in the affirmative.

Campbell Marjoribanks, Esq. (Chairman), and William Wigram, Esq. (Deputy Chairman), then delivered in their Dissent from the foregoing resolution, which was read, the same being as follows.

Dissent by the Chairman (Campbell Marjoribanks *Esq.*) *and the* Deputy Chairman (William Wigram, *Esq.*)

Differing from the majority of the Court of Directors, who have this day passed a resolution recommending the proprietors to place their charter in abeyance, we record our Dissent from that proceeding, and shall briefly state our reasons for doing so.

It is impossible for us to contemplate the annihilation of the basis upon which the East-India Company was originally incorporated, without reflecting that Great Britain owes to their exertions the valuable trade with India and China, as well as its maintenance during two centuries, amidst great embarrassment at home and the powerful opposition of European and native enemies abroad, and that in its prosecution the Company laid the foundation of the British empire in India.

The extension of the Company's territorial possessions became matter of great national interest, and led to political power under Parliamentary regulation being engrafted upon their commercial character.

The union of government and trade being thus considered the system best calculated to preserve the stability of our rule in India, and at the same time to secure the greatest benefits to that country and to England.

The opinion of those statesmen who took the leading part in the proceedings of 1793 and 1813, prove that they were governed by the same principles in proposing the arrangements concluded at each of those periods, between the public and the Company; and the following extracts from the last Report of the Parliamentary Committee printed in August 1832, appear to us to establish the fact that these joint functions have hitherto produced the most beneficial effects.

"That the British sway has conferred very considerable benefits on India can hardly be doubted, since under our government the people enjoy advantages which all history shews they never possessed under their own princes, protection from external invasion, and the security of life and property."

Again,

"The finances of India have derived advantage from their existing connexion with the commerce of the Company,

"1st. Through the direct application of surplus commercial profit;

"2d. By the rates of exchange at which the territorial advances from commerce in England have been repaid to commerce in India;

"3d. In consequence, as is alleged, of the remittances from India annually required for the payment of those territorial charges defrayed in England having been made through the Company's commerce."

With these admitted results, we consider that, although deprived of their monopoly of the China trade, but at the same time relieved from all the legal obligations by which their transactions have hitherto been fettered, the Company might have continued to trade with great advantage, especially as regards the question of remittance.

It was therefore with much surprise that we first perused the Hints sub-

mitted by his Majesty's Government, containing the proposition that the Company should henceforth abandon all commercial operations, and transfer to territory the whole of their assets at home and in India.

We nevertheless felt it to be our duty to give our best consideration to the proposed scheme,—we did so with an anxious desire that the Company, who had already secured such great advantages to their country, should not disappoint even its further expectations, but consent to waive the exercise of the commercial rights which they possess in perpetuity, if the proprietors were fully secured in the regular receipt of their present dividend, and in the ultimate payment of their capital, and provided that such a plan were devised as would enable the Company "efficiently to administer the Government of India for a further term with credit to themselves and with advantage to that empire."

It was with these views that we became parties to the Resolution passed by the proprietors at the ballot on the 3d May last, which formed the basis of the proposed compromise.

Two of the points contended for in that resolution were the extension of the Guarantee Fund to three millions, and the provision for publicity as a rule.

To the first we still consider the proprietors entitled, both in justice and in equity, from the proceeds of their commercial assets.

The latter provision we deem indispensable to the independence of the Court of Directors.

Neither point has been conceded, whilst other provisions have been introduced into the Bill which render the scheme, in our judgment, still more objectionable.

We consider that although some important modifications have been made in the Bill introduced into Parliament, subsequently to the resolution of the Court of Proprietors of the 3d May, particularly as regards the retention of councils at the subordinate presidencies, the measure as it stands involves an unnecessary departure from the principles upon which the governments of those Presidencies have hitherto been conducted, and by which they were made directly responsible to the authorities at home.

This change, so far from preventing the recurrence of the delay upon which much stress was laid in the late Parliamentary inquiry, will, in point of fact increase the evil, and instead of relieving the Governor General from a portion of those duties which are now complained of as too multifarious, it will impose upon him additional labour and responsibility. It will, moreover, admit of the existence at the same time of six distinct executive authorities, which may lead to much embarrassment.

We think the provisions of the Bill will create a considerable additional charge upon India without conferring any adequate benefit, whilst that country will by the same measure be deprived of those resources, without which her financial means, as regards both income and remittance, will be put to great hazard.

Upon the point of remittance, we are at a loss to imagine how the same is to be effected to the requisite extent, and if effected we fear it will be at a very unfavourable rate of exchange, and, consequently, at a great loss to the Indian finances.

We are likewise of opinion that the Bill leaves the assets transferred to territory to be applied and disposed of in a manner which we much fear will occasion not only a serious deterioration of property, but great disappointment and distrust; and lastly,

We consider that the Court of Directors, instead of being placed by the present Bill in the position in which alone they can independently, and consequently advantageously, discharge their duties, will be converted into little else than a mere instrument for the purpose of giving effect to the acts of the controlling Board, and it would consequently have been far better that his Majesty's Government should have openly and avowedly assumed the direct administration of India, than have attempted to maintain an intermediate body, in deference to those constitutional principles which led to its original formation under Parliamentary regulation, but deprived of its authority and rendered inefficient by the present measure, and which will become, in our opinion, a mere useless charge upon the revenues of India.

In thus stating our sentiments, we discharge a painful, but at the same time what we feel to be an imperative, duty, and with this feeling we cannot consent to incur the responsibility of recommending to our constituents to confirm the compromise, by consenting to place their chartered rights in abeyance under the provisions of the present Bill.

East-India House,
the 12th August 1833.

(Signed) C. Marjoribanks,
W. Wigram.

Paper *by* Henry St. George Tucker, *Esq., containing a review of the Considerations which prevented him from assenting to the proposition of the* Chairs, *on the 12th August, for declining to recommend to the Proprietors to put their Commercial Rights in abeyance.*

We are now called upon to decide on the momentous question of accepting or rejecting the plan of his Majesty's Ministers for the future administration of British India, and the decision in favour of either alternative is full of difficulty and embarrassment.

The plan, as a whole, seems to me to be liable to many objections; but we have advanced so far that we cannot now retrace our steps without serious inconvenience.

It is much to be regretted, that the entire plan was not at once submitted to the consideration of those who have so deep an interest in the result. The Proprietors of East-India Stock had, in the first instance, a boon held out to them in the shape of a beneficial annuity. This was accepted, and I fear too eagerly, because from that moment all power of resistance on their part was virtually surrendered. The public concluded that we were satisfied; that we acted in full concurrence with the views of his Majesty's Government; and the public itself apparently concurred in the projected changes. Even if circumstances had arisen to excite distrust, the jealous feeling with respect to the British Constitution, which at a former period produced such memorable events, would seem no longer to have existence in this country.

Without insisting that it was intended, or desired, to take any undue advantage of our position, we have been placed, or we have placed ourselves, in a situation of great disadvantage. We have had little time to examine the measure in its rapid progress through its different stages. The plan was framed originally without concert with us. We have urged various objections to it with more or less success. Indeed, it is but fair to admit, that attention has been paid to our representations, and that some very objectionable clauses in the Bill have been modified and amended: but still the leading features of the plan, both commercial and political, remain unchanged; and questions of vast magnitude and importance have been disposed of, in opposition to the views and opinions of those most interested in their proper solution, and most competent, I may presume to think, to form a correct judgment on their merits.

The plan of the Indian Minister has at length assumed a determinate shape, and we are now in a condition to pronounce finally on its general character and tendency.

Viewed in its commercial and financial relations and bearings, it impresses me with the most serious apprehension. A more sudden or violent change in the commercial policy of a country has rarely been witnessed; and although it may not be attended with permanent evil, it must produce temporary derangement. The accustomed channel of commerce has been broken up, the stream has been diverted from its course, and those noble establishments which flourished on its banks are now doomed to desolation and ruin. We ought to have made a stand at the threshold, and to have insisted, as a preliminary condition, that time should at least be allowed us to wind up the commercial concerns of the Company, and to prepare for the gradual introduction of those changes in our commercial system, which may have so extensive an in-

fluence upon the national interests, and more immediately upon the prosperity of this vast metropolis.

My objections to the commercial changes now in progress have been repeatedly urged and recorded; but without adverting again to their probable effect on the national revenue and on the interests of the British consumer, without insisting on their tendency to disturb our relations with the Chinese Empire, I will briefly notice those parts of the plan which, directly or indirectly, affect the Proprietors of East-India Stock, who are now called upon to decide whether, on a deliberate review of its provisions, they ought to sanction and accept it.

1st. By the immediate and peremptory suppression of the Company's trade with China a heavy loss must be sustained in the course of realising the commercial assets. This sacrifice will be made *at the expense of India*, whose debt it was proposed to redeem by the application of those assets; and it is quite evident that any pecuniary sacrifice which India is called upon to make must, in a greater or less degree, affect the security of our annuity.

2d. The Guarantee Fund of two millions has always appeared to me to be quite inadequate, either as a means of securing the punctual payment of the annuity of £630,000, or of providing for the ultimate redemption of the principal of twelve millions.

3d. It appears to me that no plan has yet been devised, or can easily be had recourse to, for effecting with safety and punctuality the territorial remittance from India for the payment of the annuity to the Proprietors of East-India Stock, for the satisfaction of other obligations, and for defraying the various charges in this country which must be borne by the Indian revenue.

4th. It appears to me that it would be highly unjust, if it were practicable, to provide for the payment of the annuity of £630,000 *in preference to other demands*, such as bills of exchange drawn for the interest of the territorial debt, military and civil pensions and allowances, bills for military stores and other supplies, the Carnatic and Tanjore debts, and other acknowledged debts and obligations. The Indian creditor has already just ground of complaint, for a doubt has been expressed (most unadvisedly) by the Indian Minister with respect to his holding any security or lien on the territory, and to assign a preference or precedence to any new class of claimants would be a glaring infraction of his pre-existing rights.

5th. It appears to me that a most inconvenient season has been chosen for breaking up our remittance machinery, when the commercial community of Calcutta is known to be in a state of the greatest distress and embarrassment, and when it is quite clear that the Indian Minister is not prepared with any substitute for our agency. Indeed, I cannot persuade myself that Mr. Grant is aware of the extent of the remittance which will be required for the payment of the Carnatic, Tanjore, and other claims, in addition to the ordinary demands upon the Home Treasury, including the annuity of £630,000. I will not, in this place, enter on the subject of the Salt and Opium revenue, although it bears directly upon the present question; but as those monopolies have been denounced in Parliament, and as an intention has been expressed in a high quarter in favour of their abolition, I will just observe, that the same revenue cannot, in my opinion, be raised in India by means less objectionable, and that if these productive taxes be dispensed with, or be rashly tampered with, India will not be able to discharge its pecuniary obligations. We seem ready with one hand to relinquish revenue, while with the other we are imposing new burthens on the finances of India; and in both instances we circumscribe its means of providing for the annuity to the Proprietors of East-India Stock.

I will now proceed to notice those changes in the constitution of the Administrative body which appear to me likely to have an injurious tendency.

1st. I cannot satisfy myself that the Court of Directors will continue to be an efficient and independent organ of administration. I perceive only two powerful functionaries, the Governor-General of India and the President of the Board of Commissioners; and upon these must the fate of India henceforward mainly depend. We may afford useful assistance by our knowledge and experience; but we shall not be the governing power, nor ought the responsibility of governing well to attach to us.

2d. Although the change in the constitution of the Supreme Government will impart great energy to it, an energy very necessary to counteract the evil which particular provisions of the Bill are calculated to introduce, I cannot admit the necessity for adding so many Members to the Supreme, or Legislative Council of India, at a very great expense. Had the Councils at the subordinate Presidencies been dispensed with, some plea might have been found for enlarging the apparatus of the Supreme Government; but it has been most wisely determined, that the Governments of Fort St. George and Bombay should retain their Council, and continue to exercise nearly the same functions as heretofore, and I cannot, therefore, perceive the necessity for so large an addition to the Council of Bengal.

3d. I anticipate much inconvenience from the institution of a Law Commission for the revision of our local Regulations, professedly with a view to introduce greater uniformity in the code. The expense of such a Commission, with its attendant establishments, will be very considerable; and if the inquiry contemplated be necessary, it is quite competent to the local Government to institute it without any legislative enactment in this country. The real object seems to be, to prepare for the introduction of English law; and I am persuaded that, in the estimation of our native subjects, a greater evil could not well be inflicted on them. "You cannot," observes a writer on Mohammedan Law, "change the law of any country for that of any other, even for a better, "without offering great violence to the people,—to the people of India of all "others."

The truth of this remark can scarcely be disputed. It were most unreasonable and extravagant to compel the countless millions of India to acquire a foreign language and to submit to an unknown law, even if their prejudices were not so deep-rooted in favour of their own. Their present rulers, few in number, can, from the advantages of education, and the habit of study, acquire without difficulty the languages and laws of the multitude over whom they are placed, but we cannot recast a whole people in a new mould. The Mahomedans did, it is true, enforce their criminal code, and they made use of the Persian language very generally in official correspondence, in their sunnuds or grants, and in other deeds and public documents; but their example is not one which we ought to follow in this particular; and they were placed in a situation which enabled them to indulge their own prejudices, and to enforce an arbitrary policy with less hazard to their dominion.

The 112th Section of the Bill opens the door completely to the influx of English lawyers into India. Now there are already sixty-six Attornies upon the register of the Supreme Court of Calcutta, and it is understood that the great body of the profession at the three Presidencies is almost without business, the natives having learnt by dearly purchased experience that English law may cost too much. Unless, then, it be in contemplation to admit English practitioners into our Provincial Courts, I cannot perceive any reason for encouraging them to repair to India. To admit them into those courts would be virtually to supersede the Vakeels, or native pleaders, at a time when we are professing great solicitude to bring forward our native subjects into public employment; but this wrong to a particular class would be as nothing, when compared with the evils to which the native population at large would be exposed by the introduction of the lower order of attornies among them. They are already much too prone to litigation, and are accustomed to resort to a court of justice as an arena in which they can give vent to their bad passions; and when I perceive a disposition to favour the settlement of Europeans in the provinces, without even the check of a license; when facilities are given to gentlemen of the legal profession of every description, including the Scotch bar, to repair to India, with the same privilege of residence in the interior, I cannot but feel that we are compromising the safety of our native subjects as well as the general peace of the country. We may expatiate on the benefits to be derived from British enterprize, skill, and capital, but each European who goes to India usually imposes a tax upon that country: he carries nothing with him, and he brings away as much as he can, as speedily as he can. The public records, from 1775 to the present day, would furnish me with abundant materials to shew that the natives have suffered grievous injury from the con-

duct of Europeans in the interior, as well as from the processes of the King's courts, but such details would here be inconvenient and out of place. But section 83 of the Bill goes a step further, and allows Europeans *to acquire and hold lands in India without any limitation.* I have never objected to the licensed residence of British subjects of good character, even in the more remote districts, for the purpose of carrying on commerce and of establishing manufactures; and with a view to these particular objects they might be permitted to hold or rent land to a limited extent; but in allowing them to become landed proprietors without any restriction, we abandon our established policy in a way so hazardous and objectionable, that I cannot contemplate the innovation without uneasiness. I may be told that we shall benefit the present Proprietors by creating a competition for land, which must enhance its value, and I may be desired to place full confidence in British justice and in the omnipotency of the law. The law is a powerful auxiliary to the strong, but it is but too often a feeble ally to the weak, the timid, and the ignorant. European energy, intelligence, influence, and intrigue, will be too powerful for the Zemindar, and I already anticipate a struggle for the most cherished possession of our native subjects, for the most valuable property which we have left them, with little expectation that they will long retain it in peace and security. Let me not be told that these are the forebodings of a morbid imagination. Read the preamble to Regulation I. of 1821; see how our native servants have succeeded in ousting and superseding the rightful owners of the soil, and say if their European superiors, armed with magisterial and fiscal authority, will not have it in their power to countenance and favour their relatives, friends, and dependants, in their views upon the lands of India. Foreigners would scarcely believe that we did not permit British subjects to acquire landed possessions in our territory, but they offered the tribute of respect to this self-denying policy, as wise as it was humane. This tribute we must now be content to forego.

The unrestrained influx of the lower classes of Europeans into the provinces appears to me to be pregnant with such evil to the State, to our Native subjects, and to the individuals themselves, that I must be permitted to enlarge upon the probable consequences.

Such persons will degrade the European character in the eyes of the people by indulging in every kind of low dissipation, disgusting to the Natives and fatal to themselves, in a climate which is scarcely endurable by the European constitution, except under circumstances very favourable to health and comfort.

They will frequently come into collision with the natives, instigated by intemperance, and by an habitual contempt for the native character. Their violence will provoke resistance and retaliation. Numbers will in the end prevail, and the Natives will learn a lesson not at all conducive to the preservation of peace and good order, nor favourable to the maintenance of our supremacy.

A kind of awe and respect has hitherto surrounded and consecrated the European character in India, but we seem studious to remove the veil. The appearance, manners, habits, and demeanour of the lower Europeans in that country are calculated to inspire our Native subjects with disgust and aversion, and a portion of this feeling must by degrees extend itself and attach to the national character.

The very circumstance, too, of our bringing Europeans into our Courts of Justice upon a level with the Natives, and of our employing the native officers of those courts to serve processes upon them (always at some risk of resistance), must tend to lower the European, while the difficulty of constituting a judicature, and of framing a code of laws which shall be alike applicable to Christians of all sects, to Mahomedans and Hindoos, appears to me to be almost insuperable.

The lower classes who will flock to India as mariners, servants, artisans, and mechanics, will soon find the wages of labour in that country, although upon a scale to maintain the frugal Hindoo and industrious Chinese, to be altogether insufficient to afford *them* a bare subsistence, and they will in many instances become a burthen upon the community and the Government. They will be

in that country what the Lascars are in this, but in much greater numbers, and the Government will be compelled to send them back, at great expense to Great Britain. It will be said, that experience cannot fail to cure the evil; but does the experience of hardship and suffering by particular individuals prevent others from following the same course? Does it, in this and the neighbouring island, prevent those early and improvident marriages which so often lead to pauperism and wretchedness? It is an imperative duty upon a Government to guard its less-informed subjects, as far as possible, against their own imprudence, and it is most especially the duty of the British Government to protect the Natives of India of every class and degree in their rights, in the free exercise of their religion, in the use of their own laws and institutions, in the undisturbed possession of their property, and in the peaceful enjoyment of personal liberty. For these great benefits I have been contending, and must contend.

Section 85 of the Bill, which originally required the peremptory abolition of slavery, has been modified and very much improved; but it ought to have been expunged altogether, for legislation on this subject can only take place with safety on the spot. The local Governments are quite competent to enact laws for the regulation and gradual extinction of slavery, whenever this can be done with a prudent regard to the public interests and the safety and welfare of the community; and the enunciation, here, of an intention to make so great an alteration in the state and relations of society, can only tend to create alarm, and to interpose difficulties in the way of accomplishing the desired object. The subject was considered in Bengal to be one of such extreme delicacy, that although very able minutes were written some years previously by Mr. Henry Colebrooke and other Members of the Government, it was not judged prudent to place them upon the public records until 1826. To these documents, and to an essay on the subject by Professor H. Wilson, published in 1825, I must beg to refer, as strongly corroborating the view which I took of the question in a former dissent, and as containing very useful information on a question of high interest.

Feeling, as I do, such weighty objections to parts of the Bill before me, what is the duty which I owe to my Constituents and to the Public? Ought I to advise the Proprietors of East-India Stock to reject the plan of the King's Ministers and to stand upon their chartered rights? This is a question which must not be lightly treated, and we must look forward to the probable consequences of such a decision with that deliberation and forecast which become men who have valuable interests at stake. We must examine cautiously and carefully our situation, to determine in what scale the good or evil may be expected to preponderate.

1st. By rejecting the plan, our stock, which at present bears a value approaching to fifteen millions sterling, would probably fall back to twelve millions, and it is not difficult to foresee that all arrangements connected with India must be thrown into a state of utter confusion.

2d. We should be exposed to a destructive competition in the course of conducting the Company's trade, and the eager adventurers who would instantly rush into the tea-trade, would soon render it the source of loss to both parties.

3d. However unjustly, we should probably be burthened with the Home Bond Debt, without having any means of relief against the King's Government.

4th. That Government might even interpose difficulties in the way of our obtaining reimbursement of the large sum which has been advanced from our commercial funds for territorial purposes.

5th. A question might be raised as to our right to appropriate heretofore any commercial profits to the augmentation of our commercial capital.

6th. The King's Ministers might demur to the admission of our just claim to our lands and estates, our forts, factories, and other buildings on the territory and islands of India; and although such a proceeding would be unjust in the extreme, we must not conceal from ourselves, that such a contingency may

occur, and that, if these and other arbitrary proceedings of the kind should be resorted to, the value of our Commercial property must be materially affected, and it might be found difficult to realize for the Proprietors even their capital of twelve millions.

Let us not forget, moreover, that although the Court of Directors will be very inefficient as an administrative body, they will still retain powers which may be beneficially exerted for the good of India.

We shall retain, under section 37 of the Bill, the power of appointing the Members of Council at the different Presidencies, and we shall continue to exercise, concurrently with the Board, the power of appointing, and the absolute power of recalling the Governors of India and other high functionaries. This must give us influence, and it will constitute an important security against mal-administration.

Under section 41 we shall be invested with the power to repeal, alter, and amend the Laws and Regulations enacted by the local Legislature; and this is unquestionably a very salutary provision for securing to the population of India the benefit of good laws. There are other judicious and useful provisions in the Bill (that, for instance, in section 44) which ought not to be overlooked or undervalued by us.

And if we throw up and withdraw, what will be the result? It is to be apprehended that the administration of our Eastern possessions will fall into less experienced hands, that India will be over-run and disturbed by commercial and political adventurers, and that the integrity of the British Constitution will exist only by the sufferance of the Minister who should hold an uncontrolled sway over twenty-two millions of annual revenue. If (I must repeat) we should determine to abdicate our functions, those evils to India which are most to be deprecated and dreaded will probably be aggravated; for the Ministers will be justified in assuming the entire administration and patronage of that vast empire, to gratify their political adherents and to strengthen their Parliamentary influence.

Upon the whole, then, after long and anxious reflection, I am compelled to say to our constituents (not with perfect confidence I own), accept the Bill with all its defects; and let us, by our prudence and firmness, remedy, as far as we can, the disadvantages of our situation, and by the faithful and zealous fulfilment of our duties, promote to the utmost the prosperity and happiness of the people of India.

East-India House,
12th August 1833.

(Signed) Hy. St. Geo. Tucker.

Paper *by* John Thornhill, Esq.

I concur with Mr. Tucker in the objections to the East-India Bill, which he has very forcibly stated in the foregoing Minute. I regret, even more strongly than he has expressed, the serious encroachment made by the Bill upon the authority of the Court of Directors. Every independent power which they now possess, excepting certain appointments to office, is taken away: so that, instead of meeting, as they now do, to decide absolutely upon multifarious details arising out of the administration of India, they will meet only to address the Board on every such detail and to register its edicts.

The servants who now look to the Court only to decide their several claims and applications, will transfer their regard to the Board.

Nevertheless, I consider it my first duty to attend to the interests of the Proprietors. In doing so, I am prepared to sacrifice my feelings as a Member of the Executive, and I therefore join the majority of my colleagues in recommending the acceptance of the Bill.

13th August 1833.

(Signed) J. Thornhill.

Letter from

William Astell, Esq.	Richard Jenkins, Esq.
Wm. S. Clarke, Esq	George Lyall, Esq.
George Raikes, Esq.	John Cotton, Esq.
Henry Shank, Esq.	J. P. Muspratt, Esq.
Sir William Young, Bart.	Henry Alexander, Esq.
Russell Ellice, Esq.	John Masterman, Esq.
Wm. B. Bayley, Esq.	J. L. Lushington, Esq.

To the Honourable Court *of* Directors.

Gentlemen:

We feel called upon, in consequence of the dissent of the Chairs, to state the general grounds which induced us to support the resolution adopted by the majority of this Court yesterday.

It is at all times matter of regret to us, when we find ourselves on any measure opposed to the opinion of the Chairs; and that regret is much increased, when the difference arises on a question of such moment as that which at present divides us. We feel it the more, because we think the Chairs have succeeded, since the opening of the present negotiation, in obtaining important modifications in the plan as originally proposed, as well as in the Bill now before Parliament.

We concur in many of the views entertained by the Chairs; and were we to consult only our personal feelings, we might possibly arrive at the same conclusion: but in deciding on a question involving such various interests, and encompassed on all sides with much difficulty, we feel bound to pursue that course which, upon the whole, appears to us to be most conducive to the interest of the Proprietors and to the welfare of India.

We sincerely wish that the scheme proposed by His Majesty's Ministers had been based on established principles, the soundness of which had been proved by the result of long experience, rather than upon untried theories; but we cannot forget that the basis of the present compromise was agreed to by the Company on the motion of the late Sir John Malcolm, not hastily, but after seven days' discussion; not by a shew of hands, but by the Ballot on the 3d May last, and by a majority of 425 Proprietors out of 477.

On that occasion the Company adverted to the long and intimate connexion which had existed between them and India, and declared "that, if Parliament in its wisdom should consider, as His Majesty's Ministers have declared, that the advancement of the happiness and prosperity of our Native subjects may be best promoted by the administration being continued in the hands of the Company, but divested of their commercial character, the Court of Directors, having suggested, as it was their duty to do, the difficulties and dangers, political as well as financial, which beset the dissolution of the connexion between the territorial and the commercial branches of their affairs, will not shrink from the undertaking even at the sacrifices required, provided that powers be reserved to enable the Company efficiently to administer the Government, and that their pecuniary rights and claims be adjusted upon the principle of fair and liberal compromise."

Power was also claimed to enable the Company to make suitable provision for outstanding commercial obligations, and for such of the commercial officers and servants of the Company as may be affected by the proposed arrangements.

The resolution having been communicated to Mr. Grant, that gentleman, in his letter of 27th May, declared it to be the anxious wish of His Majesty's Government "to accommodate themselves, as far as it be practicable, to the views and feelings of the Company," and pointed out the modifications which had been made.

The Court of Directors, on the 29th May, acknowledged with much satisfaction the several modifications of the plan of Government which that letter announced, and were persuaded that their constituents, equally with themselves, would appreciate the spirit of frankness and conciliation in which those modifications had been conceded. They expressed themselves satisfied with

the manner in which the dividends were to be regularly paid, but re-urged the fair claim of the Proprietors to an increase of the Guarantee Fund, and likewise provision for a rule of publicity to Parliament.

Upon the reply from His Majesty's Ministers of the 4th June, in which explanations were made as to the Guarantee Fund, and the redemption of the annuities, and reasons assigned for withholding concurrence in the establishment of a rule for publicity before Parliament, the Court of Directors came to a resolution, "that they were prepared to recommend, that if it should be the pleasure of Parliament to limit the sum to be set apart to two millions, the Proprietors should defer thereto;" and that the question of publicity should be left to the decision of Parliament, the Court confidently expecting that Parliament would view the importance of such a provision in the same light as the Court.

The General Court of Proprietors, on the 10th June, concurred in opinion with the Court, and adopted their recommendation.

The principles of the basis of the compromise were thus virtually ratified by the Company, leaving the two points, as to the increase of the Guarantee Fund, and the enacting a rule of publicity, to the pleasure of Parliament.

On the 25th June, Mr. Grant transmitted to the Court a Summary, containing the main provisions of the intended Bill, and on the 29th a copy of the Bill as it had been introduced into the House of Commons.

It is unnecessary for us to enter at length into a review of its provisions.

The Court's objections to the measure have been fully stated in their Correspondence with His Majesty's Government, and some of the principal points have been urged in the Company's Petition to the House of Commons, and subsequently to the House of Lords, and both Houses have had before them the whole of the Papers connected with the present negotiation.

In the Petition to the House of Lords, presented so late as the 5th instant, it is declared, that "Your Petitioners are seriously desirous that no obstacle should arise on their part to the arrangement which Parliament in its wisdom shall deem to be best calculated to promote the welfare of India and the commercial prosperity of the United Kingdom;" but the Court prayed to be heard by Counsel on the following points:

For establishing a rule of publicity;

Against the establishment of a fourth Presidency instead of a Lieutenant-Governor at Agra;

Against the abolition of Councils at Madras and Bombay;

Against the maintenance of Haileybury College; and

On the increase of expense likely to arise from an extension of the Ecclesiastical Establishment.

Both Houses have declined to entertain the question of publicity, and both have resolved to maintain Haileybury College, and to increase the Ecclesiastical Establishment, as well as to authorize a Government at Agra; but, at the same time, concessions had been made in the import and provisions regarding the Councils, which are to be maintained as at present, reserving power to the Company to abolish them at a future period, should it be thought expedient.

A very important alteration has likewise been made in the clause as to Slavery, and the declaration that it should cease throughout the Indian territories is omitted.

The question therefore was, whether the points which have not been conceded, form sufficient grounds to induce us to withhold a recommendation to the General Court, or whether, under all circumstances, we should not best discharge our duty to the Proprietors and to India, by recommending the General Court to confirm the compromise, and to place their chartered right of trade in abeyance under the provisions of the present Bill.

It should be recollected, that immediately before the acceptance of the Charter of 1813, a Committee of the whole Court recorded it as their opinion, that the general powers of superintendence and control of the Board were, even at that time, such that, if "exercised illiberally or vexatiously, it would be difficult for the Court of Directors to perform their functions." Much, therefore, must depend upon the spirit in which those powers are in future administered. If, as was then observed, liberally, it may be practicable for the Court of Directors to carry on the trust reposed in them satisfactorily; but if otherwise, then it is impossible to expect that men of character and liberal feelings will retain their seats in the Direction.

With this explanation of our sentiments, and with reference to the declaration of Mr. Grant, that it is the intention of His Majesty's Government that the Company, in their political capacity, "shall commence the exercise of their resumed functions in the utmost possible state of efficiency," we have resolved to recommend to the Proprietors to make a fair trial of the proposed Charter; and should obstacles arise, or unforeseen causes prevent or impede the execution of it by the Company, after their best endeavours have been used for the purpose, the responsibility of the failure will not attach to them.

BURMAN LITERATURE.

To the Editor.

Sir: As it appears to me that there is some room for misapprehension, in the notice taken in your Journal for this month, of a paper of mine in the *Transactions* of the Royal Asiatic Society, I beg leave to send you the following remarks:

Dr. Morrison's observations, which I sent with the paper, are, "the translation is too much Anglicized to be satisfactory as to its fidelity. Buddhists speak not, &c. The translation is not only Anglicized but also Christianized. There is much that is very interesting in this MS."

It was at his recommendation, accompanied by the offer of an introduction to Sir G. Staunton, that I forwarded the paper to the Society. It is obviously of no importance; but it is clear that the Doctor thought it worth publishing. And it further might, in some degree, be considered so, as being a code of an influential class among a people we have lately had much to do with. The doubt about its fidelity, merely because it seemed to him "Anglicized," I thought carried too little weight with it, from the nature of the reason assigned, to require refutation. The "many versions" made are at least proof of a desire to be correct.

With respect to my knowledge of the Burman language, I beg to offer you an extract of a letter from Mr. Robertson, formerly Governor-general's agent at the south-east frontier, dated Bombay, 6th December 1826, to Mr. Fullerton, Governor of Penang:

"On several occasions, his knowledge of the Burmese language enabled him to render me most valuable assistance in the management of conversations and correspondence with the Burmese chieftains. Circumstances having induced me to decline returning to Rangoon, Mr. Knox has in consequence been thrown out of any immediate chance of employment in a country, the language of which he has by long and laborious study succeeded in acquiring. As it appears probable, however, that if not in Penang, yet in some of its many dependencies, a knowledge of Burmese may prove a highly useful as well as rare qualification, I am encouraged to hope that, in recommending Mr. Knox to your favourable notice, as an accomplished interpreter and translator, I shall not hereafter find I have taken an unwelcome liberty.

(Signed) T. C. Robertson."

I am, Sir, &c.

G. Knox.

London, 26th August 1833.

MAHOMEDAN MAGIC.

In the year 1797, when I was an assistant to a collector in a zillah one hundred and eighty miles from Calcutta, I grew acquainted with a respectable sort of native, a Musulman, with whom I frequently conversed respecting his tenets. Upon one occasion we discoursed about magic; and finding it was a subject which struck my attention, he enlarged upon it, and ended with telling me that he was not only a believer in sorcery but actually possessed the power of evoking genii or spirits, and offered to give me a proof of his power in this particular. I eagerly caught at the proposal, and he promised to name a suitable day.

At the time appointed, he conveyed me in the evening to a secluded spot, where a small tent, open on all sides, had been pitched near a clump of trees. We were quite alone, and there was an almost supernatural stillness in the air. I confess I was a good deal excited and felt a violent palpitation, and qualms every now and then came over me, for which I could not well account. The conjuror himself seemed by no means at ease, but betrayed a restlessness which augmented mine.

After sundry forms of exorcism, most of which I did not understand, and what I did consisted of a kind of invocation, in bad Arabic, in the name of Soliman, addressed to the *jeen*, or demon, my companion told me that all was now ready; that the demon was present, and would answer any question I put to him prior to becoming visible, which might flurry me. I accordingly put a variety of interrogations relating to matters concerning myself, my family, my pursuits, &c., which were answered with great propriety, in a very peculiar tone of voice, proceeding apparently from beneath the ground. I was greatly astonished. My companion then asked me if I wished to see the *jeen*. On receiving an affirmative reply, he closed the tent carefully, and with a light wand drew a small circle in the earth, which appeared loose, and immediately a bluish sulphurous flame and vapour issued from the circumference of the circle, which, as it filled the tent, operated so powerfully upon my lungs and head, that I felt confoundedly dizzy, and a sense as it were of suffocation. I attempted to quit the place, but the conjuror held me firmly, ominously shaking his head. My distress increased, till at length I lost all recollection and sunk upon the ground.

When I recovered, I found myself quietly stretched upon a couch in my own bungalow.

This was very strange, and I might have been a believer in magic to this day, had not the conjuror tried his art in the presence of another European, who had less sensibility or more coolness than I, and who found that the fellow was a capital ventriloquist, and had contrived to conceal under the ground a quantity of an ignited mixture of *hartall* (sulphuret of arsenic) and saltpetre, which produced a fume that would have dislodged the spirit of Tobit.

The person who discovered the trick was an old military officer, who went with a firm resolution to horsewhip the devil when he appeared.

I never saw the conjuror after this exposure: it is difficult to judge what he proposed to accomplish by this deception, for these rascals have no idea of perpetrating practical jokes, merely for the fun of the thing, as we do.—*MS. Memoirs of a Civilian written by himself.*

" WHAT IS FAITH?"

The closing of the eye
In slumbers soft and deep,
Remembering who doth spread
His arms around our sleep.

What is Faith? The light
Upon the orphan's cheek;
The voice that turneth into might
The sorrow of the weak;

The bowing of the head
In the cloudy time of care,
The folding of the hands
In peace, and hope, and prayer.

The mourner, sitting sadly
Beside her cottage-floor,
Thinking of the merry feet
Now parted from her floor;

Again upon her dear child leaneth,
She hears again his voice of glee—
Canst thou need a sweeter teaching,
What thy faith should be?

W.

Miscellanies, Original and Select.

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

Asiatic Society of Paris.—The general anniversary meeting of this Society took place on the 29th April last.

The Baron de Sacy, honorary president, delivered an address, in which he adverted, with much pathos and elegance, to the losses which the Society had sustained during the past year, in MM. Rémusat, de Chézy, Saint Martin, and Kieffer.

The report was then read by M. Burnouf, the secretary. It commenced by stating the embarrassments which the Society had experienced through the death of so many of its members. The Pentaglot Buddhic Vocabulary has been interrupted by the death of M. Rémusat, whose intention was to give the text before his Commentary; only a few pages of this Commentary were written, and the persons most competent to speak are of opinion that there does not exist in Europe any orientalist capable of completing this important undertaking. None of the great works which have been announced for some years by the Society are yet accomplished. A collection of Chinese texts, by the late M. Molinier, entitled *Chinese Chrestomathia*, is under revision by the council, and promises to be an excellent elementary book. The keys of the Chinese characters, in the work, are indicated according to a new process, from which the inventor, M. St. Julien, expects great advantage will accrue to learners. The Zend characters, the cutting of which was suspended, are finished.

After noticing some of the contents of the *Journal Asiatique*, the publications of our Oriental Translation Fund, and the editions of Indian works published by the Committee of Public Instruction at Calcutta, on whose labours the Report passes a high eulogium, it notices the progress of Oriental learning on the Continent of Europe. In Germany, it is observed, the different branches of Oriental literature, vast as they are, continue to attract the attention of a numerous class of philologists, with whose labours are associated, in the hope of one day succeeding them, a rising generation eager for knowledge. The language which, after the Hebrew, has been the most cultivated, is the Arabic. Since the last general meeting, a considerable number of publications have appeared, designed either to diffuse and facilitate the study of this language, or to make known some unpublished historical works of the Arabs. The Baron de Sacy has published a second edition of his great Grammar, corrected and enriched with considerable additions, including a treatise on prosody. At Göttingen, Mr. Ewald is applying to Arabic grammar the new theories, of which the analyses of Grimm and Bopp offer such perfect models. "This is a great and important undertaking, respecting which it is not allowable to form a positive judgment till it is brought to completion."

The report speaks in encomiastic terms of the labours of Messrs. Kosegarten and Fleischer. The former is editing the Annals of Tabari, with a Latin translation (from a MS., unhappily, imperfect), which is characterised as "one of the most useful works which have enriched Oriental literature for some years." Mr. Fleischer, of Dresden, is publishing that part of the great work of Abulfeda, which embraces the period antecedent to the epoch of Mahomet; a fragment omitted by Reiske, and which contains a summary of what the Arabians knew respecting the ancient nations of Asia. Mr. Habicht,

of Breslau, continues his elegant Arabic edition of the *Thousand and One Nights*, the first European edition of this celebrated work. M. von Hammer, of Vienna, has completed the printing of his great Ottoman history, "in which it is difficult to say which is most worthy of encomium, the vast reading, or the astonishing facility, of the author."

In Persian literature, less progress has been made than in past years. Manuscripts of Persian authors are now lithographed in India, but few specimens have reached Europe. M. von Hammer has translated into Persian, and printed in a new and elegant Talik character, cut under his own direction, the Meditations of Marcus Aurelius. "But what must be regarded as a fortunate circumstance for the promotion of Persian studies in general," observes the Report, "and particularly for that of the ancient creeds of Media and Bactriana, is the development, within the last few years, of the knowledge of the Zend language. In Germany, M. von Bohlen has attempted to resolve the difficult question respecting the antiquity of this dialect compared with that of the Sanscrit. The investigation of the relations of the Zend with the Sanscrit has been pursued with great zeal by M. Bopp, who has not only inserted in the Latin edition of his Sanscrit Grammar some learned remarks upon the Zend, but has comprised the ancient dialect of Aria in his comparative analysis of the languages of the Sanscritic family, the first portion of which is about to appear."

After mentioning other Oriental works by Messrs. Bopp, Poley, and Schlegel, the Report adverts to M. Lassen's edition of the Axioms of the Sanchya Philosophy, the *Shankara* of Mr. Windischmann, jun., and the translation of Mr. Colebrooke's Essays on the Philosophy of the Hindus, by M. Pauthier, all of which are calculated to diffuse a knowledge of the different schools of Hindu metaphysics. "The Hindu mythology has also made an important acquisition," it is observed, "in Colonel Van Kennedy's work on the Affinity of the Hindu myths with those of Ancient Greece and Rome, in which are found translations from some texts, the originals of which are not easily to be procured on the continent. Mr. Coleman has treated the same subject; his book is specially recommended by the lithographic plates, apparently exact, of various Hindu deities, in the author's own collection. Colonel Tod has completed his beautiful work, the *Annals of Rajast'han*,—a vast composition, the various merits of which have been long appreciated by every friend of Oriental literature. The courage and patience of the author did not for an instant relax; and after giving to the public the first volume, which excited so lively an attention, his enthusiasm and knowledge have supplied him with the means to compose a second, the best eulogium upon which is to say, that it is worthy of the former."

The Report then refers to the Oriental works published at Calcutta and Madras, and to the cultivation of the Javanese language by the Society of Arts and Sciences at Batavia, where Mr. Medhurst's Japanese and English vocabulary has been printed. The Report remarks a curious fact regarding this work, namely, that it was composed from Chinese authorities by a person who did not understand Chinese, and was transcribed upon the lithographic stone by a Chinese who knew neither English nor Japanese.

The *Notitia Linguæ Sinicæ* of F. Prémare, which is now printing at Malacca, under the patronage of Lord Kingsborough, is described as "one of the glories of French erudition." The knowledge of the Chinese language and literature is represented as daily extending in Europe. At Berlin, M. Schott has published a Latin and German translation of part of the *Lun yu*; and the collec-

tion of Buddhic works, brought from China by Mr. Neumann, and deposited in the library at Munich,—being subjected to the critical examination of the scholars of Germany, where the Sanscrit, which is indispensable to the perfect understanding of Buddhism, is "almost popular,"—will afford Europe that desideratum.

The publications of Messrs. Overmeer Fisscher and Siebold, relating to Japan, are expected to throw considerable light upon the religious and political history of that empire; and the travels of Baron Schilling de Canstadt to Siberia and the Chinese frontier, will lead to similar illustration of the language, religions, and manners of the people of Central Asia. The vast collection of Mongol and Tibetan works, which he has brought to St. Petersburgh, will furnish Mr. Schmidt with ample materials for prosecuting his researches in the history of Mongolia and Tibet. The Mongol language is one of the avenues to a knowledge of the religious compositions of the Buddhists, in conjunction with the Pali, Singhalese, Burman, Tibetan, and Chinese.

VARIETIES.

The Cholera Morbus.—The following phenomenon, related by M. Poussou, of the Lazarist mission at Damascus, in describing the effects of the *cholera morbus*, on its appearance in that city in 1831, seems to sanction the hypothesis which attributes this disease to atmospheric causes, although the writer states that it was brought by the caravan of pilgrims from Mecca:—

"A fact, which has not a little contributed to alarm people here, is a species of phenomenon which is very extraordinary under the sky where we live. At this place, from the end of the rains till their return, that is, from the beginning of May till the month of October, a cloud is never seen, the sky is always pure, the atmosphere free from vapour, the sun rises and sets amid a torrent of light. This year, on the contrary, from about two months since (that is, from the beginning of July), the atmosphere has been very thick, and the sun pale. In the morning, more than an hour before sunrise, the sky in the east is inflamed and as red as blood, whilst the earth and hills are illuminated, or rather tinged, with a dull, lurid and fearful light, similar to that which is cast upon near objects by a great fire in the night. As the sun approaches the horizon, the redness diminishes; but after it has risen, it is more than a quarter of an hour before it can disengage itself from the vapours, through which it appears as if seen behind a piece of gauze. At night, the same spectacle appears in the west. Scarcely has the sun disappeared, before the sky, to an immense height above the horizon, is covered with a reddish tint, which continues to increase for more than half an hour. It then diminishes, but does not wholly disappear till upwards of an hour and a-quarter after sun-set. All the city is terrified at a circumstance which has never been seen before within the memory of man."*

CRITICAL NOTICES.

Appendice aux Rudimens de la Langue Hindoustani, à l'Usage des Elèves de l'Ecole Royale et Spéciale des Langues Orientales Vivantes; contenant, outre quelques additions à la Grammaire, des Lettres Hindoustani Originales, accompagnées d'une Traduction et de Fac-simile. Par M. Garcin de Tassy. Paris, 1833.

This is an appropriate accompaniment to M. de Tassy's excellent *Rudiments of the Hindustani Language*. It consists of twenty-one original Hindu letters (of some of which engraved fac-similes are given, exhibiting specimens of the written Persian and

* *Annales de l'Assoc. de la Propag.* April 1832.

Nagari characters), with translations, from various individuals, amongst whom is Ram Mohun Roy. They are calculated to familiarize learners not only with the style, but with the penmanship, of the natives of India, especially the *Nastalik* and *Shikasteh* character, and with a variety of peculiarities which occur in manuscripts and not in printed books. At the end are inserted additions to the *Avant Propos* of the Rudiments, containing some curious historical, biographical, and philological particulars; an extract from Ameen's *Joseph and Zaleekha*, and a list of errata in the *Rudiments*.

A Dissertation on the Antiquity, Origin, and Design, of the Principal Pyramids of Egypt, particularly of the Great Pyramid of Ghizeeh, with its Measures, as reported by various Authors, &c.; also on the Original Form and Measures of the Ark of Noah. Illustrated with Drawings and suitable Descriptions. London, 1833. Arch.

Mr. Yeates (for we may venture to attribute this work to him) has here put forth a variety of learned and very ingenious conjectures respecting a subject of unceasing interest to the historian and antiquary. In the course of his investigations, he discusses the different opinions which have been expressed respecting the object of the pyramids; Mr. Yeates being of opinion that the Great Pyramid was built soon after the Tower of Babel and on the same model, and that the dimensions corresponded with the Ark of Noah, and had reference to the science of ancient astronomy.

The reflections upon the various topics which arise out of these inquiries, relating to early chronology, to the ancient measurements, to the post-diluvian forms of worship, &c. are curious, and manifest erudition and research.

A History of Europe during the Middle Ages. Vol. I. Being Vol. XLV. of Dr. Lardner's *Cabinet Cyclopædia*. London, 1833. Longman and Co. Taylor.

This volume of European history during the sombre ages, contains the history of Italy and Spain, classed in two portions, the Political and Civil, and the Religious and Intellectual. The work appears to be written by the same able hand to which we are indebted for the History of Spain and Portugal, and we have, therefore, no doubt that the succeeding portions will be as well executed as the present, which is an excellent digest, from original historians, of the leading political occurrences in those countries.

Hermes Britannicus. A Dissertation on the Celtic Deity Teutates, the Mercurius of Cæsar, in further Proof and Corroboration of the Origin and Designation of the Great Temple at Abury, in Wiltshire. By the Rev. W. L. Bowles, M.A., &c. London, 1828. Nichols and Son.

A work of interest to British antiquaries, and the explorers of Druidical mysteries. Mr. Bowles's conjectures—for upon this topic we are limited to conjecture—are acute, ingenious, and learned.

Notre Dame; a Tale of the "Ancien Regime." From the French of M. Victor Hugo; with a Prefatory Notice, Literary and Political, of his Romances. By the Translator of Thierry's *History of the Conquest of England by the Normans*, &c. Three Vols. London, 1833. E. Wilson.

The reputation of M. Victor Hugo is extending itself widely. His forte is evidently what may be denominated *Dramatic Romance*. The tale before us is one of supernatural interest, in which much of the tact of Shakespeare is associated with the historical and antiquarian skill of Walter Scott and the imaginative horrors of the German School. We have a monster more formidable than Caliban, a gypsy nymph of more *spiritual* character than any of the semi-sprites of the Waverley novels, and an ecclesiastic whose analogous career and horrible fate make him an object of more painful curiosity than the Ambrosio of Monk Lewis himself. The author has certainly evinced surprising power and skill in the natural and probable as well as in the unnatural and improbable parts of his tale. The narrative is lively and *piquant*; the style, however, owes much of its epigrammatic complexion to the translator. The work is, indeed, not strictly a translation, so much as an adaptation of the tale, though it is far too lavishly besprinkled with untranslated words, names, and passages, to be agreeable to the English reader.

Some long interpolations by the translator—such as his ultra-radical and vulgar effusions against the English government, (1, 140)—are equally superfluous and censurable, as well as his abuse of Sir Walter Scott, in his "Prefatory Notice," which is meagre and ill-written.

Tales from Chaucer, in Prose. Designed chiefly for the Use of Young Persons. By Charles Cowden Clarke. Illustrated with Fourteen wood Engravings. London, 1833. E. Wilson.

Mr. Clarke deserves much praise for this ingenious and highly successful attempt to put Chaucer into "modern language and easy prose," in which he has, far beyond our expectations, retained "the poetical descriptions and strong natural expressions of the author." In fact, the young reader has here Chaucer himself, in his own dress, a little altered as to the fashion, but retaining the colour and the ornaments, and carefully divested of its unseemly parts. It is a book which richly merits the companionship of Mr. Lamb's delightful Tales from Shakespeare. The cuts are beautiful.

Lives of the Most Eminent Sovereigns of Modern Europe. Written by a Father, for the Instruction and Amusement of his Eldest Son. London, 1833. Hailes.

This elegant little work is from the pen of Lord Dover, and is dedicated to his son, the Hon. H. Agar Ellis. It contains the lives of Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden, John Sobieski of Poland, Peter the Great of Russia, and Frederick the Great of Prussia. A more attractive book could not be put into the hands of youthful students of modern European history. The materials are selected with great judgment; the reflections are sound; the style is flowing, clear, and free from pedantry and affectation.

A System of Geography, on a new and easy plan; including also the Elements of Astronomy. By Thomas Ewing. Fourteenth Edition. Edinburgh, Oliver and Boyd. London, Simpkin and Marshall. 1833.

Or a school-book which has reached a fourteenth edition, and must, therefore, have been approved by the best judges of its worth, it can be only necessary to say that it appears to have been diligently corrected according to the results of modern discoveries.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

We are happy to announce that Sir Graves Haughton's *Bengáli and Sanskrit Dictionary, explained in English*, has passed the press.

A Map of China and the Adjacent Countries, including Corea, part of Japan, the Islands of Formosa, Philippines, &c., compiled from the charts of Capt. Ross and other surveyors of the East-India Company, and the latest and most authentic documents, is now in the hands of the engraver. It will occupy one large sheet.

Excursions in the Holy Land, Egypt, Nubia, &c., with Rambles through the Provinces of the Turkish Empire, including a Journey across the Desert to Cosseir, by J. Maddox, Esq., is preparing for publication.

The Dean of Salisbury is preparing the Memoirs of the Rev. C. F. Swartz.

A History of Madagascar, in connection with the Protestant Mission, from its commencement in 1818 to the present time, by the Missionaries on the Island, is in the press.

Travels and Researches in Caffraria, by Stephen Kay, Corresponding Member of the South African Institution, is preparing.

The missionaries of the London Society, employed in the Buriat-Mongolian mission in Siberia, have completed a translation of the whole Scriptures into the Mongolian language, which has undergone repeated revisions, and is now in a state of preparation for the press. The Emperor Nicholas has granted permission for the printing of this great work at the Society's mission-press at Selenginsk, in the government of Irkutsk. The missionaries have also prepared several philological and scientific works, amongst which is a Mongolian dictionary.

PARLIAMENTARY PAPER.

NEW CHARTER OF JUSTICE, CEYLON.

A copy of the Charter issued under the great seal, for improving the administration of justice in Ceylon, dated 18th February 1833, and of a despatch from Lord Goderich to Sir R. J. Wilmot Horton, dated 23d March 1833, accompanying the Charter, have been laid before Parliament.

The substance of the Charter, which, his lordship states, has been founded upon Mr. Cameron's Report, is as follows:—

It abolishes the provincial courts, the courts of the sitting magistrates, the court of the judicial commissioner, the court of the judicial agent, the courts of the agent of government, the revenue courts, and the court of the sitting magistrate of the Mahabadde; as well as the appellate jurisdictions exercised by the governor and the court of the judicial commissioner, and the minor courts of appeal in revenue cases.

The entire administration of justice, civil and criminal, in the island of Ceylon, is in future to be vested exclusively in the courts constituted in the Charter, or that may be hereafter created by law (not by the governor and council); the arbitration of certain assemblies of the inhabitants, named *Gansabes*, excepted.

There is within the island one supreme court, consisting of a chief and two puisne justices, holding their office during the pleasure of the crown, and who may be suspended, upon proof of incapacity or misconduct, by the governor and council. The Charter appoints Sir Charles Marshall chief justice, and Mr. Serj. Rough and Wm. Norris, Esq. puisne justices. A registrar and keeper of records is to be attached to the court, and such and so many other officers as to the chief justice shall appear from time to time necessary for the administration of justice, and the due execution of the duties committed to the court, who are to be appointed by the crown or the governor, and hold their offices during pleasure. The court are to admit proper persons to be advocates and proctors.

The island is to be divided into the district of Colombo, and three circuits, to be called the Northern, Southern, and Eastern; the northern circuit to comprise the district of Jaffna, with the districts parcel of the maritime provinces of the island, and which lie to the westward of the Kandyan provinces between the districts of Jaffna and Colombo; the southern circuit to comprise the district of the Mahagampattoo, and all the districts parcel of the maritime provinces lying to the westward and southward of the Kandyan provinces, between the districts of the Mahagampattoo and Colombo; the eastern circuit to comprise all the Kandyan provinces and all the districts parcel of the maritime provinces lying to the eastward of the Kandyan provinces, between the districts of Jaffna and the Mahagampattoo. The governor, with the concurrence of the judges, is to subdivide the circuits (exclusive of Colombo) into districts.

Within each district, there is to be one court, to be called the District Court, to be holden before one judge, to be called the district judge, and three assessors; the district judge to be appointed by the crown and removeable at pleasure; the assessors to be selected from amongst the inhabitants of the island, whether natives or otherwise, twenty-one years of age, possessing such qualifications as shall be determined by the court. The right of appointing, in each district court, one person to act as permament assessor, is reserved to the crown. The officers of the district courts to be appointed in like manner as those of the Supreme Court.

The Supreme Court to be held at Colombo (except on circuit), and the district courts at such convenient place in each district as the governor shall appoint.

Each district court is to be a court of civil and criminal jurisdiction, and to have cognizance of and full power to hear and determine civil suits, in which the defendant shall be resident, or in which the subject of action shall have occurred, within the district (where the judge is a party, the court adjoining is to take cognizance of the cause); and to try all offences, short of such as are punishable with death, transportation,

or banishment, imprisonment for more than a year, whipping exceeding one hundred lashes, a fine exceeding £10, which shall have been committed within the district.

Each district court is to have the care and custody of the persons and estates of idiots and lunatics resident within the district, with power to appoint guardians and curators; and to have power to appoint administrators of intestates' effects within the district, and to determine the validity of wills and to record and grant probate thereof, and to take securities from executors and administrators, and to require accounts of such persons.

Offences against the revenue laws are cognizable before the district courts (saving the rights of the Vice Admiralty Courts), limited as in respect to criminal prosecutions.

The judgments and interlocutory and other orders of the judges of the district courts, are to be pronounced in open court, the judge stating, in the hearing of the assessors, the questions of law and fact, with the grounds and reasons of his opinion; and the assessors are to declare, in open court, their respective opinions and votes on each and every question of law or fact: in case of a difference of opinion between the judge and the majority of the assessors, the opinion of the judge shall prevail and be taken as the sentence of the whole court, a record being made and preserved of the vote of each.

The Supreme Court is to be a court of sole appellate jurisdiction for the district courts, with original criminal jurisdiction throughout the island: civil and criminal sessions of the supreme court to be held by one of the judges in each circuit, twice in each year: all the judges are never to be absent at the same time from Colombo, and all the judges are to be resident at the same time at Colombo, not less than one month, twice in each year.

At every civil sessions of the supreme court, on circuit, three assessors are to be associated with the judge; and every criminal sessions is to be holden before the judge and a jury of thirteen men. In all civil suits, the judge and assessors are to deliver their opinions and votes as in the district courts; in appeals from the district courts, in criminal prosecutions, the appeal shall not have the effect of staying the execution of the sentence, unless the judge of the district court see fit. All questions of fact, upon which issue shall be joined at any criminal sessions of the supreme court, on circuit, shall be decided by the jury, or major part of them; questions of law shall be decided by the judge in open court, with the grounds and reasons thereof.

Where a person shall be adjudged to die by the supreme court, at a criminal sessions, execution shall be respited till the case be reported by the presiding judge to the governor.

Judges on circuit, holding criminal sessions, are to direct all fiscals and keepers of prisons within the circuit to certify the persons committed and their offences, who may be required to be brought before the judge.

The judges of the supreme court, on circuit, are to examine the records of the district courts, and if it shall appear that contradictory or inconsistent decisions have been given by the same or different district courts, the judges shall report the same to the supreme court at Colombo, who are to prepare the draft of a declaratory law upon the subject, and transmit it to the governor, who shall lay such draft before the legislative council. The supreme court are also to make rules and orders for the removal of doubts.

The supreme court, or any judge of the same at sessions or on circuit, may grant or refuse writs of *habeas corpus* and injunctions.

The supreme court may require district courts to transmit to Colombo the records in any case appealed, and may hear and decide appeals, in a summary way, without argument.

The supreme court may frame and establish rules and orders of the court, not repugnant to the Charter, and which promote the discovery of truth, and economy and expedition in business, and drawn up in plain and succinct terms, avoiding unnecessary repetitions and obscurity.

Appeals are allowed to the King in Council, subject to the following rules and limitations:—1. The appeal must be brought, by way of review, before the judges of the supreme court collectively, holding a general sessions at Colombo, at which all the judges shall be present. 2. The matter in dispute must exceed the value of £500. 3. Leave to appeal must be applied for within fourteen days. 4. If the appellant be the party against whom sentence is given, the sentence shall be carried into execution, if the respondent shall give security for the immediate performance of any sentence pronounced by the Privy Council; until which, the sentence appealed from shall be stayed. 5. If the appellant shall show that real justice requires the stay of execution, pending the appeal, the supreme court may stay execution, on security, as before. 6. In all cases, the appellant shall give security to prosecute the appeal and for costs. 7. The court appealed from shall determine the nature of the securities. 8. Where the subject of litigation is immoveable property, and the judgment appealed from shall not affect the occupancy, security is not to be required; but if the judgment do affect the occupancy, then the security shall not be of greater amount than to restore the property, and the intermediate profit accruing from the occupancy, pending the appeal. 9. Where the subject of litigation consists of chattels or personal property, the security shall in all cases be a bond to the amount, or mortgage. 10. The security for prosecution of appeal and for costs shall in no case exceed £300. 11. The security must be completed within three months from the date of the petition of leave to appeal. 12. Any person feeling aggrieved by any order respecting security or appeal, may petition the Privy Council.

The title of "Advocate Fiscal" is changed to "King's Advocate."

The despatch of Lord Goderich contains an explanation of his views in respect to the new system, and his reasons for adopting and for departing from the recommendations of Mr. Commissioner Cameron.

With reference to certain details in Mr. Cameron's report, which are left to the local authorities, his lordship observes: "In considering into what hands the authority for adapting the Charter, by auxiliary rules, to the present or future wants of society should be confided, the choice was to be made between the governor and the council on the one hand, and the judges of the supreme court on the other. It has been determined to entrust that power to the judges for the following reasons. First, the subject is one with which they will be peculiarly conversant, and with which the governor and council could at best have but an imperfect acquaintance. Secondly, experience has shown that the interference of the executive government with the judicial body, is eminently dangerous to the harmony and mutual respect which ought to subsist between them, and tends to destroy the efficiency of each. Thirdly, the delegation of powers of this nature to judges is no new experiment, but is a course which has been pursued with the most remarkable success both in the colonies and in this kingdom. If, however, it should be apprehended that the judges of Ceylon would be tempted to make an indiscreet use of an authority so extensive, it is to be observed that the Charter provides a double security against any such abuse. In the first place, they will not be at liberty to establish any new rules of court repugnant to the Charter itself; and further, every rule which they may promulgate, must be transmitted through the governor for his Majesty's approbation or disallowance; so that the utmost facility will be afforded to you for objecting to any of their regulations which you may consider as inexpedient."

One of the recommendations of Mr. Cameron is that "the pleadings shall consist of an oral altercation between the parties in open court, and that a minute thereof be made by an officer of the court, under the direction of the judge." The attorney and solicitor-general *decidedly dissented* from this recommendation; and Lord Goderich remarks that "it may, perhaps, be found to be one of those improvements which can only be accomplished by a series of tentative or experimental measures; and in which a great compromise of a sound general principle is rendered inevitable by the perversity or the ignorance of those who would be most benefited by the introduction of it."

In regard to the recommendation of the commissioner, that, at the termination of the suit, the judge shall punish by fine or imprisonment, or both, any party to the suit,

who, in his opinion, whatever he the opinion of the assessors, shall have been guilty of an attempt to obstruct the course of justice; his lordship conceives that this would expose the judge to a suspicion that he wished to discourage litigation in order to save himself fatigue.

Lord Goderich dissents from Mr. Cameron's recommendation that all stamps on legal proceedings, and all fees of court, be abolished, and that the expenses of witnesses on both sides be paid by the public. The discussion of these points is ingenious, but too long to be cited.

The district judgeships are to be filled, in the first instance, by gentlemen who have been hitherto acting in judicial offices which the charter will abolish; but as vacancies occur, lawyers by profession will be appointed to fill them.

Lord Goderich thus concludes his despatch:—"I cannot with propriety omit to call your attention, and that of the judges of the supreme court, to the frequent proofs afforded by the recent history of Ceylon, of the danger of collisions between the executive and judicial authorities, and of the formidable evils resulting from such dissensions. It has been my object, by the measures announced in this despatch, to obviate, as far as possible, the recurrence of such unseemly controversies. Both as the head of the executive government, and as exercising a legislative authority in Ceylon, you will rigidly adhere to the rules by which the Charter separates the functions of the judges from your own. His Majesty will expect from them a similar observance of those regulations."

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MOFUSSIL STATIONS.

No. VIII.—Ghazeepore.

The precious incense of the rose, the *atta-gool*, so celebrated throughout all the civilized parts of the world, is produced in considerable quantities in the gardens round Ghazeepore. A paradise of roses conveys enchanting ideas of floral pomp and luxuriance to the mind. Fancy decks the scene with brilliant hues;—parterres, where idle zephyrs wanton through the day;—canopies, flinging their living tapestry of buds and interweaving leaves over banks and beds strewed with the blossoms which the sighing breeze has scattered. Sober reality, however, dispels these gay illusions; the cultivation of roses at Ghazeepore is a mere matter of business; and the extensive fields, planted with the brightest ornament of the garden, do not invest the station with the attractions which are conjured up by a poetical imagination.

The Indian rose, though its very name seems to imply distinction, can only sustain a comparison with its European sisters in the fragrance which it yields. It is beautiful, for could a rose be otherwise? but, excepting at Agra, it does not attain to the magnificent size common in England, nor does it present the infinite varieties which adorn our gardens. The cultivators of India are content to take what the hand of nature has given them, and resort to few artificial aids for the improvement of her lavish beauties: to a large majority, the rose appears to be too valuable a plant to be made the mere embellishment of a bouquet, and, for commercial purposes, that which they have found indigenous to the soil proves quite sufficient.

England is not the land of romance, but her hop-grounds are far more beautiful than the vine-wreathed vallies of France, or the rose-gardens which bloom in the East; unfortunately they are associated with breweries and porter-pots, and want the classic elegance which surrounds the bowl, brimmed with the red grape's ruby flood,—the lingering scent which clings round odours crushed, and makes them sweeter still. The rose of an English cottage, clambering from lattice to lattice, and mantling over the rustic porch in bright redundance, is infinitely more attractive than its Indian namesake. We do not see the roses of oriental climes spreading themselves over arches, or flinging down their crimson wealth in rich red clusters. They bloom sparingly upon a low shrub, which is kept to a dwarfish size by the gardener's knife, and the full-blown flowers being carefully gathered every morning, the trees rarely present the luxuriance of loaded boughs drooping beneath the weight of their silken treasures.

The roses of Ghazeepore are planted formally, in large fields, occupying many hundred acres of the adjacent country. The flush of their flowers, when opening to the morning ray, and enamelling the verdant carpet of green spread over a sun-lit plain, cannot fail to delight the eye, but would afford far greater pleasure if diversified with bowers and labyrinths, trellises hung with garlands, and crimson clusters peeping between the luxuriant foliage wreathing over long arcades. If the voluptuous Moghuls ever celebrated a festival of roses in so appropriate a scene of their Indian conquests.

no traces or memorials now remain to fill the spot with recollections of the Flora fête. The gathering of the flowers, either at its commencement or its close, is unaccompanied by those grand revels, which seem to be almost inseparable from a harvest of roses. No gay troops of youths and maidens pile the glowing treasures in osier baskets, or wreathe them round their brows. The work is performed, systematically, by a multitude of poor labourers, who, while carefully securing every full-blown flower, think of nothing except the pice which will repay their easy toil.

The first process which the roses undergo is that of distillation. The *goolāābee pāānee* (rose-water) thus obtained is poured into large vessels, which are exposed uncovered to the open air during the night. The *narnes*, or jars, are skimmed occasionally, the essential oil floating on the surface being the precious concentration of aroma, so highly prized by the worshippers of the rose. It takes 200,000 flowers to produce the weight of a rupee in atta. This small quantity, when pure and unadulterated with sandal-oil, sells upon the spot at 100 rupees (£10): an enormous price, which, it is said, does not yield very large profits. A civilian, having made the experiment, found that the rent of land producing the above-named quantity of atta, and the purchase of utensils, alone, came to £5; to this sum the hire of labourers remained still to be added, to say nothing of the risk of an unproductive season.

Young ladies in England, who spend the rosy months of June and July in the country, and who can command a hot-house where the thermometer rises to 100° or 120°, might try the experiment of manufacturing atta: 200,000 roses could easily be obtained by levying contributions upon friends and neighbours; and from the rose-water they would yield, poured into China vases, and placed amongst the pine-apples, delicate hands might be employed to extract the floating essence.

Rose-water which has been skimmed is reckoned inferior to that which retains its essential oil, and is sold at Ghazeepore at a lower price; though, according to the opinion of many persons, there is scarcely, if any, perceptable difference in the quality. A *seer* (a full quart) of the best may be obtained for 8 annas (about 1s.). Rose-water enters into almost every part of the domestic economy of the natives of India: it is used for ablutions, in medicine, and in cookery. Before the abolition of *nuzzurs* (presents), it made a part of the offerings of persons who were not rich enough to load the trays with gifts of greater value. It is poured over the hands after meals, and, at the festival of the *Hoolee*, all the guests are profusely sprinkled with it. Europeans, suffering under attacks of prickly heat, find the use of rose-water a great alleviation. Natives take it internally for all sorts of complaints; they consider it to be the sovereignest thing on earth for an inward bruise, and eau de Cologne cannot be more popular in France than the *goolāābee pāānee* in India.

The environs of Ghazeepore are exceedingly pretty, planted with fine forest trees, which may be supposed to bear the nests of the bulbul, haunting the gardens of the rose; though, whether the nightingales of the east are found in this district the writer cannot vouch with any degree of certainty,

having only heard and seen those divine warblers in cages. Birds, however, abound; the branches are loaded with the pendulous nests of the crested sparrow, and the blue jay sports in dangerous proximity to the Ganges, being selected at a barbarous Hindoo festival as a victim to the cruel Doorga. At the annual celebration of her inhuman rites, these beautiful birds are thrown into the river, and though sometimes rescued by Europeans, who do not share in the superstition that it is unlucky to interneddle with the vengeful goddess's offerings, they seldom survive the immersion. There are some fine old banian-trees in the neighbourhood of Ghazeepore; one, in particular, which overshadows a ghaut in an adjacent village, may be styled the monarch of the Ganges. This tree, as well as the peepul, is sacred, and when a brahmin takes up his abode under its boughs, it becomes an asylum for all sorts of animals: the fine old patriarch of the woods near Ghazeepore is the haunt of innumerable monkies, who actually crowd the branches, and gambol along the steps of the ghaut, perch upon its balustrades, and play their antics with the bathers in perfect security, and in multitudes which remind the gazer of rabbits in a warren.

Snakes are very numerous in this part of the country, and their deadly enemy the mungoose is frequently seen on the watch for the victims which he pursues with unrelenting animosity. Both natives and Europeans, who have witnessed the encounters of these extraordinary animals with venomous reptiles, are convinced that the mungoose is acquainted with an antidote to the poison, which medical men of the highest eminence have pronounced to be mortal, refusing, in many instances, to yield to the strongest repellent known (eau de luce), which is sometimes administered with success. It is certain that the mungoose frequently receives very severe bites in its conflicts with the snake; that after being wounded it is seen to retire, as it is supposed for the purpose of applying the remedy, and that it will return again to the charge with unflinching vigour, never relinquishing the fight until it has succeeded in destroying its opponent. The mungoose is often domesticated as a pet, for the purpose of keeping houses free from snakes; and thus amateurs have constant opportunities of witnessing its combats with the cobra de capello. Its movements are so exceedingly rapid, that no one has yet been able to follow it to the plant which yields the specific; and scientific men have not hitherto thought it worth their while to ascertain this interesting point by a series of experiments.

Ghazeepore is the quarter of a King's regiment of infantry, and is reckoned a very desirable station, on account of the easy nature of the duties, and the healthiness of the climate. In times of peace, upon the landing of European corps of foot soldiers, it has usually been the custom to allow them to make the tour of the provinces by slow degrees, resting, during intervals of two or three years, either at Berhampore, or Boglipore, on their way to Dinapore, Ghazeepore, Cawnpore, and Meerut. This practice, however, has been departed from in the case of the 26th regiment, which, almost immediately after its arrival at Fort William, was marched up to Kurnaul, a frontier station on the distant borders of the Com-

pany's territories. The upper provinces being considered infinitely more healthy than the low plains of Bengal, it would be advisable, if not interfering with the welfare of the service, to send King's corps into the interior at the first season in which it would be practicable to perform a long march. The process of acclimation is attended with a melancholy catalogue of deaths, when it is carried on in the damp districts near the presidency. Though Dinapore has the advantage of a dry sandy soil, cholera is no stranger to its cantonments, and it is not until the arrival of a regiment of Europeans at Ghazeepore, that much hope can be entertained of clean bills of health in the medical report.

King's troops are very expensive appendages to the Company's territories; the care and attention necessary for the preservation of their lives, generally has the effect of unfitting them for the duties which a soldier is called upon to perform in a colder climate; while, in despite of the pains taken to ensure their health and comfort, their existence in India must be far less pleasurable than a life of toil and hardship under a more genial atmosphere. During many months, European soldiers are doomed to spend their whole time in imprisonment and idleness; their parades take place very early in the morning, and after the daily exercise is over, they must confine themselves to their barracks. They are strictly enjoined not to proceed to the bungalows of their officers upon duty, in the heat of the sun, without an umbrella, and it is no uncommon sight to meet a private with a black attendant carrying a *chattah* (awning) over his head. The penny literature of the day would be invaluable, could it reach the stations of European soldiers in India with the regularity and cheapness of its production in England, for reading is their grand resource. Happy are those who find in the Bible every book they need! Religious exercises form the consolation and the occupation of many, but there is still a very large majority who require other aids to fill up their time. Books are, unfortunately, rather a scarce commodity, and notwithstanding the establishment of regular libraries, want of funds renders the supply inadequate to the demand. A very impolitic attempt was made, during the maladministration of a former commander-in-chief, to abridge the mental enjoyments of the European soldiery by depriving them of the newspapers. The forbidden fruit was only the more eagerly sought after, and a strict enforcement of general orders would have occasioned serious discontent amid a set of men, whose natural eagerness to obtain information from home could not be repressed. Commanding officers have usually the good sense to encourage, or at least to sanction, intellectual amusements. In many places, the soldiers have been permitted to construct a theatre for their own performances, and at others they are allowed the use of that belonging to the station. The prices of admission are generally sufficient to cover the expenses, though in India, as well as in England, dramatic speculations are often found to be losing concerns, and scarcely any manager or managing committee can contrive to keep out of debt. Infinite pains are taken to divest theatrical amusements of the danger which might arise from love-scenes between married women and gay Lotharios. The soldiers' wives are not permitted to

enact the heroines in dramatic entertainments, lest it should lead to deviations from the path of duty, and when female characters cannot be cut out, they are performed by beardless youths, much to the deterioration of the spectacle, although the principle which deprives the Mofussil stage of feminine attraction cannot be too highly commended.

A theatre affords interesting occupation to numbers of poor exiled soldiers, who would otherwise be devoured with *ennui*. Those who can handle a brush are employed in painting the scenes; less accomplished amateurs are too happy to be allowed to shift them, and the orchestra is open to musical aspirants, the Orpheï of the Mofussil, who, maugre the disadvantages of instruments which will not keep a single instant in tune, beguile many weary hours with the practice necessary for a grand display. Petting animals also offers a pleasing source of employment to a soldier; great varieties of parrots, highly accomplished in the vulgar tongue, are to be found in the barracks, and the master frequently becomes too much attached to a docile and apt scholar to part with it, though tempted by a high price: twenty rupees (£2) are usually given for a well-taught bird. Constant attention and untiring patience are necessary for the instruction of the feathered race, and as the organ of speech is much more strongly developed in the skulls of some paroquets than in those of others, an acquaintance with phrenology would save an infinity of labour. The parrot's cage is hung in some dark place, not unfrequently down a well, while the tutor, lying on the brink, repeats the same sentence over and over again for an hour together. The education of parrots on the continent of India is almost wholly confined to Europeans; though they are frequently kept in a state of captivity by the natives, and are objects of veneration to some castes of Hindoos, they are rarely if ever taught to speak by them. All their cares appear to be lavished upon the hill mynahs, beautiful large black birds with a yellow mark on each side of the head, which are easily trained to the performance of a variety of amusing tricks, and turn out far better orators than the paroquets.

That pining after home, which, in hearts endued with sensibility, too often sows the seeds of disease and death, is acutely felt by a large portion of the King's soldiers, whose terms of service in India being seldom less than twenty years, nearly amounts to a sentence of perpetual banishment. Excepting during a war, when hardships, however severe, are rendered endurable by the spirit-stirring incidents attendant on a hot campaign; destitute of all excitement, bold and hardy men drag out a life of inglorious ease, in a completely artificial state of existence, preserved, as it were, in glass cases for times of need. Their society at all periods is exclusively military; they have no communication, as at home, with their fellow-citizens; no jovial meetings with strange faces in public-houses; no large assemblages of persons belonging to their own class at fairs and festivals. Their wants are carefully attended to, but their enjoyments are few; beer is a luxury which their purses can rarely command; they have few opportunities of forming matrimonial connexions with people of their own colour, and life must be irksome to all who cannot give themselves up to sedentary employments. Long habit lends its aid to the subduing influence of the

climate to reconcile the greater number of European soldiers to this state of vegetation; they are conscious that a protracted residence in India has rendered them unequal to the performance of military duties elsewhere, and when, at length, a regiment receives orders to embark for England, numerous volunteers are found willing to remain in the country in which they have worn out the fairest portion of their existence. The ties which bound them to their native land have all been severed; the fond hopes which they cherished of an early return, laden with the spoils of conquered rajahs, have melted away, and they are content at last to relinquish the fair visions of home and happiness, for the solid provision which can be attained in India. These are usually steady men, of sober views and habits, who have outlived the illusions of their youth, and are satisfied to have a choice of minor evils. Warmer temperaments indulge more vivid expectations; to them the name of *home* acts like a spell; painful experience has not yet taught them to anticipate disappointment, and they return with the same bright hopes which led them gladly to seek a land whose splendid promises remain unfulfilled. A few, driven to despair by the melancholy prospect of interminable exile, unable to await the slow approach of their recall, and allured by the flowery descriptions of Australia, plunge into crime for the purpose of exchanging honourable servitude in India for a felon's lot in a climate resembling that of England. It is no very unusual circumstance for a soldier to attempt the life of his officer or his comrade, in the hope of being transported to a country possessing so many features akin to the land of his birth, and even the punishment of death is to some less terrible than the prospect of eternal banishment from "the home they left with little pain."

In no other country in the world can the wives and children of European soldiers enjoy the comfort and happiness which await them in India. The lot of the latter is peculiarly fortunate, for they have no reminiscences of another land to poison the blessings of competence and freedom from the pressure of early cares; schools are established in every regiment for the instruction of children of both sexes. The education of persons belonging to their class in society can be carried on as well in India as in England: they are taught to make themselves useful, the boys with a view of becoming non-commissioned officers, regimental clerks, &c., the girls to be made industrious servants, and fitting wives for men in a rank rather superior to that from which they themselves have sprung. The clergy take great delight in the instruction of the youthful members of their respective flocks, and they form the most numerous and the most interesting candidates for confirmation at the visits of the Bishop of Calcutta to the distant scenes of his vast diocese. European ladies gladly take the females into service at an early age, and if they do not retain their situations long, it is because they are eagerly sought in marriage by their fathers' comrades, or by shopkeepers who chance to be located in their vicinity. The daughters of dragoon soldiers sometimes aspire to be belles; they copy the fashions brought out by new arrivals of a higher class, and do great execution at the balls, which upon grand occasions are given by the *élite* of the non-commissioned officers of the corps.

The wives of soldiers in India are secured from all those laborious toils and continual hardships to which they must submit in countries where the pay of their husbands is inadequate to their support. If sober and industrious, they may easily accumulate a little hoard for the comfort of their declining years. Acquaintance with any useful art, dress-making, feather-cleaning, lace-mending, washing silk stockings, or the like, may be converted into very lucrative employments, and the enormous wages demanded by European women, when they go into service as ladies'-maids, or wet nurses (from fifty to a hundred rupees per month), shews how indifferent they are to the means of acquiring money by personal exertion. Few officers' wives attached to King's corps can afford to have a white female attendant, and the unaccustomed luxuries which these women enjoy, when domesticated in wealthy families, unfortunately, in too many instances, are apt to render them so lazy, insolent, and overbearing, as to be perfectly intolerable; and consequently it is not often that they are to be found out of the barracks. Soldiers are not in England very scrupulous in the choice of their wives, and amid the numbers who come out to India, a very small proportion remain uncorrupted by bad example and the deteriorating influence of campaigns and long voyages. It is not absolutely necessary that they should undertake any thing beyond the care of their own family, and many prefer idleness to the slightest exertion. They and their children have regular rations served out for their daily food; while the regiment is upon a march, they are provided with suitable conveyances; during the hot winds, their quarters are supplied with tatties; and in passing along the lines punkahs may be seen swinging in the serjeants' barrack-rooms, and curious scenes are displayed to view through the open doors. Some fat and unshapeable lady, attired in a loose white gown, indulging in a siesta in an elbow-chair, with a native attendant, ragged and in wretched case, who, fan in hand, agitates the air around her.

To those Anglo-Indians who cherish vivid recollections of home, and who delight in all things which recall their native country to their mind, it is exceedingly gratifying to be stationed in the vicinity of a King's regiment or a European corps in the service of the Company. After a long absence from England, and long association with persons of education, the homely provincial accents of some untaught soldier come in music on the ear, bringing with them a rush of painfully-pleasing emotions, recalling past scenes and past days, "awakening thoughts which long have slept," restoring youth, hope, health, and happiness, for a brief delightful period. Experience alone can tell how sad, and yet how dear, are the first meetings with country people of an inferior class in the jungles of India. A detachment of artillery, passing through a small out-post, whose European inhabitants did not exceed a dozen persons, occasioned a burst of anguish, which revealed to a pining exile the full extent of that home-sickness which had preyed in secret on her mind. Returning from an evening walk, a soldier's wife crossed the path, and at first, rejoicing to meet a countrywoman, the lady eagerly stepped forward and accosted her; but no sooner did the familiar sounds of by-gone days strike upon her heart, than she burst into a flood of tears. Aware that the

[illegible] who had caused this violent emotion would be quite unconscious of the effect which her homely speech had produced, she stifled her feelings, and, inviting the poor woman to come to the bungalow, hastened onward to order out the contents of the larder to form a little feast for her comrades in the camp; but she dared not trust herself beyond a few simple questions, and, unwilling to make a display of sensibility which might be misconstrued, and could not be understood, she did not indulge in the pensive gratification which a protracted interview would have afforded. When accustomed to see and converse with the lower order of Europeans, the keenness of the emotions produced by the reminiscences which they call up subsides, and the feelings they create are wholly of a pleasurable nature. The evening drive is rendered doubly gratifying by the groups of healthy-looking tidily-dressed English children, at play in front of their quarters, or bending their way in the train of their parents along the road, upon a Sunday evening, to the church, whose tinkling bell charms the ear as in days of old, when the peal from a village spire filled the heart to overflowing with delightful sensations.

Though destitute of the rich red roses, which bloom so freshly on the cheeks of youthful cottagers in England, the sickliness and delicacy, so strikingly apparent in the petted and carefully-attended offspring of the higher order, are rarely the characteristic of soldiers' children, who seem to preserve their strength and vigour in a climate considered to be exceedingly detrimental to the juvenile classes of Europeans. The mortality amongst the infants of this grade is not so great as might be expected: where their mothers have been unable to suckle them, and where the expense of a native nurse could not be incurred, a goat has performed the maternal office with infinite success, the little creatures thriving under the nourishment afforded by this humble animal; nor is it so usual to droop and pine away at the period in which change of climate is so earnestly recommended to the children of the rich; numbers of fine young men and women grow up to maturity without having tasted a colder air than that which blows in Hindoostan.

The station-duties are performed at Ghazeepore by two or three companies of a native regiment, detached from Benares, sepoys standing sentinel at the hospital, store-houses, and at all places where the heat is considered to be injurious to European constitutions. There are a few staff-appointments held by officers of the Company's service, and the society receives a very agreeable addition from the families of several indigo-planters residing in the neighbourhood.

It is always a fortunate circumstance when the higher class of Anglo-Indian cultivators are settled in the vicinity of a European cantonment, since there are no set of persons who exercise more boundless hospitality, or from whom travellers receive more cordial kindness. Those with whom it would not be desirable to associate form a very small portion. The greater number of the country-born, or Eurasians, many of whom shew complexions still darker than that of the natives, are, generally speaking, intelligent well-informed men, ever ready to contribute to any proposed

amusement, and opening their doors readily at all times for the reception of guests, while those Europeans who have embarked in indigo speculations are usually of a very high order of intellect.

Although no rank is recognized in India, excepting that which is held by the civil and military servants of the Company, much to the credit of the society, there are no invidious distinctions made between the persons who compose it. Individuals who are gifted with pleasing manners and accomplishments will always receive the respect and attention due to their merits; little or no regard is paid to colour or to circumstances, where there are personal claims to the notice of those more highly endowed with the gifts of birth and fortune. Fine houses, fine equipages, and fine entertainments, though they may render individuals popular who have little else to recommend them, are not, as in England, essentially requisite to obtain a passport into good society. It is sufficient that the party shall have the *entré* of government-house, the grand test of gentility in India; but even ineligibility in this particular does not, amid liberal-minded people, form an insurmountable barrier; many families, both in the Mofussil and in Calcutta, being received in society, whose occupation and calling must exclude them from the vice-regal court.

The India Company have a stud for the breed of horses in the vicinity of Ghazeepore, under the superintendence of European officers peculiarly qualified for the appointment. The cattle which they turn out, though inferior in beauty to English and Arab chargers, are extremely useful, particularly for harness: a stud-bred horse with a good pedigree is a valuable animal, and always obtains a fair price, though considerably lower than that which would be demanded for a horse of equal merit in England. The common country breed, though it is said that they possess more blood than any other horses in the world, are so unseemly in their appearance and so unconquerably vicious in their habits, that they are rarely used, except upon some great emergence, by European officers. There are, however, some very handsome animals brought from distant parts of India, and others, especially those from Cutch, which are more curious than beautiful, but which prove hard-working useful roadsters, better fitted for the climate than those of English parentage, which are very soon knocked up, and are consequently taken the utmost care of. From Calcutta to Barrackpore, a distance of sixteen miles, carriage-horses are always changed midway, and as none are kept for posting, a pair must be sent on the day before. Medical men, or those who spend a good deal of their time in visiting, cannot take out the same horses in the evening which they have used in the morning; and it is one of the objections to Cawnpore, that officers who have only one buggy-horse, are unable to take their wives to the course in the evening, because it has been driven a long distance during the day to some court-martial or committee sitting at the extremity of the cantonments, which straggle along a space of five miles in length. Notwithstanding the care and attention paid to horses in India, the luxury of a stable is often of necessity denied them. When out in the field, or during long marches, they are picqueted under trees, the only covering which they or their *syces*

save to protect them from the inclemency of the weather being a blanket; unless the grooms are liberally supplied with horse-cloths, they are too apt to make themselves comfortable at the expense of their charge, and it is therefore the best economy to provide sufficient clothing for man and horse.

An Indian syce is generally exceedingly attached to the animal under his care; it is no uncommon circumstance for gentlemen travelling by a different route to entrust their most valuable chargers to the sole guardianship of their grooms, who proceed alone, through jungley districts, seldom if ever mounting the animals, which are led by their conductors, and which arrive at the place of their destination, at the end of two or three months, according to the distance, in excellent condition. Sometimes the syce is taken ill upon the road, in which event he will drag himself with difficulty to the next European station, and deliver up the horse to the care of some English gentleman, who, if the poor man's case should be desperate, will hire a new groom, and send him on with his charge, well assured that he will perform the duties of the service with fidelity and despatch. Instances of horses being lost or injured upon long journies of this nature, if known, are so exceedingly rare, that they cannot be adduced in prejudice of the national character, which in the faithful discharge of the trust reposed in the humblest individuals is unrivalled. Sepoys despatched upon treasure-parties, if surprised and out-numbered by bands of armed robbers, will make a desperate though hopeless resistance, and suffer themselves to be cut to pieces to a man rather than desert their posts, although retreat under the circumstances could not be considered dishonourable. There is scarcely a servant in any establishment who could not, if he pleased, make himself master of what would be wealth to him, for there are very few things which are not left open and at the mercy of the domestics, who have many facilities for escape beyond the reach of justice; but it is seldom that the poorest and lowest abuse their employer's confidence; nothing but ill-treatment, and, in many cases, not even that, will induce a servant to rob his master; frequently the whole household will abscond in the night, but they do not often carry any thing away with them, though there may be arrears of wages due, which they dare not return to claim. Yet, notwithstanding facts of this nature, which are notorious, and the unlimited confidence which the greater number of Europeans repose in their servants, no set of persons are more calumniated or reviled. There are certain perquisites to which they think themselves entitled, and which, if they are not very sharply looked after, they will appropriate; but, excepting where great carelessness and extravagance on the part of the heads of houses encourage similar waste in their inferiors, their peculations are very trifling, and by no means deserve to be designated by the opprobrious terms which people, unaccustomed to the tricks and frauds practised by European domestics, are wont to use in descanting upon the knaveries of their Indian domestics. Were the same power to be placed in the humble classes of England, it would be much more frequently abused; but persons who have come out young and inexperienced to India, and who, in too many instances, entertain

a prejudice against the colour of those with whom they are surrounded, are apt to fancy excellencies and perfections in servants at home, which only exist in their own imaginations: a truth of which, upon their return to Europe, they are soon painfully convinced. Extraordinary examples of honesty are of perpetual occurrence in India; large sums of money, accidentally left upon tables, have been carefully secured by the first servant who espied them, and produced without any ostentation, as a matter of course, at the owner's return. The sirdar-bearer has usually the care of his master's purse, and when these men are judiciously selected, they may be entrusted with untold gold. The poorest class of labourers, *coolies*, are often employed to convey a box or parcel, containing valuable property, from Calcutta to the upper provinces, receiving an advance of pay at the period of their setting out, as they have no means of maintaining themselves upon the road; fifteen or twenty rupees, if the journey be a long one, are often given for this purpose, and always without the slightest danger of the sum being misapplied. Nothing could be more easy than the appropriation of box and money to the use of the person who carries his load over many weary miles for scanty pay, and who, by diverging into a neighbouring district, might defy the pursuit of justice; but such things never occur; the only danger to be apprehended is the murder of the *coolie* by those prowling bands of robbers by profession which infest every part of Hindoostan.

Ghazeepore is notorious for its thieves, many of whom pursue their vocation under a religious character, and in the garb of *gosseins* (devout beggars) inveigle their victims to their pagodas, where they assassinate them at leisure. Dacoits of a less atrocious description abound, and no travellers can escape their depredations, unless they consent to entertain one or two chokeydars during their halt, a set of gentry who act a double part, and are thieves when they are not watchmen. The vigilance and zeal of these guardians of the night are manifested by loud and incessant cries of *khaubba daur!* 'Take care!' When they do not sleep themselves, they seem determined not to allow any persons to close their eyes who happen to be within hearing. Every quarter-of-an-hour the warning is repeated, with a strength of lungs which effectually precludes the hope that the Stentorian voice may fail, and quiet be restored.

The native city of Ghazeepore is better built and better kept than many other places of more importance. The bazaars are neat, well-supplied, and famous for their tailors, whose excellent workmanship is celebrated in the adjacent districts. A very considerable number of the inhabitants are Moosulmans, though the neighbouring population is chiefly Hindoo; their mosques are numerous and handsome, and their former grandeur is evinced by a superb palace built by the Nawáb Cossim Ali Khan, which occupies a considerable extent of ground overlooking the Ganges. This noble building is now in a melancholy state of dilapidation, neglected by the government, who have turned it into a custom-house, and have converted many of its suites of apartments into warehouses, and the residences of police peons belonging to the guard. Though thus rendered useful, it is not thought worthy of repair; its splendid banqueting-hall and cool verandahs, replete

with architectural beauty, abutting into the river, are deserted and left to the swift devastations of the climate. In a very short period, the whole of this magnificent fabric will become a heap of ruins, and then some mean and tasteless edifice will be erected in its place. The great dislike which Europeans entertain to a residence within the precincts of a native city has probably prevented the civilians attached to Ghazeepore from selecting this palace for their abode. It might, however, be rendered subservient to some public purpose, and could be put into repair at a small expense by men zealously desirous to preserve so interesting a relic, as the workmen would be furnished from the neighbouring prison.

The place of confinement for felons of all descriptions at Ghazeepore is large, strong, airy, and commodious, and usually crowded with delinquents of all castes and denominations: refractory Moosulmans incarcerated for various offences, and fanatical Hindoos, whose crimes are in most instances connected with their religion. Not content with starving themselves to death, in order to revenge themselves upon their adversaries in another world, they are sometimes known to murder a member of their own family, in the belief that the blood of the victim will rest upon the heads of their adversaries. A memorable illustration of this occurred at Ghazeepore, where an old man, who conceived that he had a right to a piece of land which had been adjudged to his neighbour, brought his wife to the spot, an elderly personage, who could be easily spared, and forcing her, with the assistance of his friends and relations, into a hut made of straw, set it on fire, and burned her to death, in the expectation that the soil would be accursed and refuse to yield its fruits to the enemy who had triumphed over him.

The punishment of death is not often adjudged by the criminal courts to the natives of India. The law by which they are tried renders it very difficult to prove murders, however openly committed, and the usual sentence is hard labour upon the roads during a certain number of years, or for life, according to the enormity of the crime. The convicts work in irons, and are sometimes employed in weeding the paths round the houses of people of distinction. A stranger seated in a drawing-room of an officer of very high rank was much amazed by the "*qui hi? punkah tannah!*" ('who waits? pull the punkah') being answered by a felon, fettered and manacled, who, with the utmost coolness squatted down upon the floor, applied himself to the rope, and pulled away vigorously, his chains clanking in harmony all the time. Such an exhibition did not seem to strike the family as any thing extraordinary; they appeared to think that, provided the punkah was set in motion, the character and condition of the operator were of very little consequence: a proof amongst many others of the utter disregard of consistency manifest in an Anglo-Indian establishment.

In visiting persons of consequence in the Mofussil, travellers in their *griffinage* are exceedingly astonished by the appearance of the verandahs leading to apartments furnished with costliness and taste, they being generally made to resemble old clothes'-shops, or pawnbrokers'-stalls; servants and sepoys of the guard are usually permitted to hang up their garments upon the pillars and bamboos, and to spread their beds under the awning. More attention is paid to appearances in Calcutta; but the basement-story of many of the houses frequently exhibits symptoms of carelessness and neglect, choked up with unseemly articles, which native servants never deem to be out of place in the most conspicuous situations.

The houses of the civilians attached to Ghazeepore are spacious and well-built, surrounded by good gardens, and occupying picturesque situations, amid tame but luxuriant scenery, where the green lanes, flowering hedgerows, and receding glades, bring the most cultivated portions of England to mind. The bungalows of the military residents are frightful; the huge thatched roofs, common to such edifices, being exchanged for still more ugly tiles of glaring red. They are fortunately well sheltered and somewhat concealed by intervening trees, and the interiors are commodious though overrun with rats and mice, which few of the European residents are at the trouble to destroy, notwithstanding the dirt they engender and the havoc which they commit in wardrobes, larders, and furniture. It is not difficult to exterminate this sort of vermin; but Indian servants, if not enjoined to keep the houses clean, will allow them to swarm in every apartment, and habit reconciles many persons to the intrusion. Those who entertain a disgust to such unclean animals are most cruelly annoyed by the multitudes which approach them whenever they pay their visits to friends.

The races of Ghazeepore are some of the best in India, and attract sporting characters from all the adjacent provinces; the horses are superior to those started for mere amusement by less ambitious members of the turf at other stations, and are frequently the subject of heavy bets. Commodious stables have been erected, which are occupied by the favourites, and the result of each meeting excites very general interest all over the country. The annual fair at Hadjeepore, held at an inconsiderable distance, and the occasional visits of families from Mirzapore, Chunar, Buxar, Sultanpore, and Benares, places situated within an easy journey, render Ghazeepore a very lively residence. The military cantonments are honoured by retaining the mortal remains of a soldier, eminent for the conquest of some of the fairest portions of the Honourable Company's territories, the great Cornwallis, who, after his glorious exploits upon the other side of India, died during a journey from the upper provinces, and is buried near the parade-ground of Ghazeepore. The mausoleum, which has been raised over his dust, is little worthy of the magnificent spirit which sleeps beneath, and shews to great disadvantage after a visit to the Moosulman tombs so profusely scattered over the neighbouring plains. The architects disdained to take a hint from the chaste and beautiful specimens of monumental remains which the country affords, and have erected a nondescript building, at a great expense, after a model of the far-famed sybil's temple, but deformed by mean pillars and a cumbrous attic story disproportioned to its support. It is built of excellent materials, free-stone, which promises great durability, and the dome, which, though it has been compared to the cover of a pepper-pot, is the best part of it, makes a good appearance from the river, and

will look still better when shadowed by the trees which are planted in the back-ground. The mausoleum forms a point of attraction to the station; the military band, always an appendage to a King's regiment, plays near it of an evening, and the whole population of the different lines come forth in carriages, on horseback, or on foot, to enjoy the fresh cool breezes and the society of their acquaintance. A few European shopkeepers are settled at Ghazeepore, which is well-supplied with foreign and native products; the sugar-cane is extensively cultivated in the district, but its manufacture is not so celebrated as at Kalpee on the Jumna, where the natives produce immense quantities of the finest descriptions. The best kind of sugar in India is crystallized, and sold in the shape of baskets, somewhat resembling those made of alum, which are constructed by ingenious young ladies in England. These have a pretty appearance when placed upon a tray, and always form a portion of the presents composed of dried fruits and sweetmeats.

AN EPITAPH.

Peace, good reader, do not weep,
Peace, the lovers are asleep,
They, sweet turtles, folded lie
In the last knot that love could tie.—CRASHAW.

LONG they journey'd on together
Through life's sad and stormy weather;
Long their weary feet did roam
O'er the earth without a home.
But the wintry night is past,
And the spring-time come at last.
Pale-eyed Want will lead no more
Slow-footed Sorrow to their door.
Now they dwell 'neath silver trees,
Where the chilly autumn breeze,
Messenger of grief, comes not—
Rain and storm are both forgot.

What had they to earth to bind them?
They have left no friends behind them!
Peace no more her sweet lamp lighted—
Wherefore, through the world, benighted,
Should they wander on alone,
When each familiar voice was flown?

Then, peace, good reader, do not weep;
Let the weary mourners sleep—
Toss'd in sorrows without number,
Death hath rock'd them into slumber!

THE ASIATIC RESEARCHES.

No. II.

WE resume our notice of Mr. Wilson's very valuable paper on the religious sects of the Hindus, where he commences a description of the miscellaneous sects, which owe their institution to individual enthusiasts or ascetics.

The *Saurapátas*, or *Sauras*, worship the sun-god (Suryapati) only. The *Gánapatyas* are particularly devoted to Ganesa or Ganapati. The *Nának Sháhis*, or *Sikhs*, a sect which has attained considerable political importance, are classed under seven distinctions, all recognizing Nának Sháh as their primitive instructor, and professing to follow his doctrines. These seven sub-sects are the *Udásís*, the *Ganj Bakhshis*, the *Rám Ráyis*, the *Súthreh Sháhis*, the *Govind Sinhis*, the *Nirmalas*, and the *Nagas*.

The first of these, the Udásís, established by Dharmachand, grandson of Nának, may be regarded as his genuine disciples; they are purely religious characters, and are usually collected in sangats, or convents, and also travel, in bodies, to places of pilgrimage. They profess poverty, though they never ask alms, and although ascetics, generally pay attention to dress and appearance. They are usually the ministrant priests, but their office consists chiefly in reading and expounding the Sikh scriptures, namely, the *Adi Granth*, or 'First Book,' and *Das Padshah kí Granth*, or 'Book of the Tenth Teacher,' who was Govind Sinh. Many of the Udásís are well-read in Sanscrit, and are able expounders of the Vedánta philosophy, on which the tenets of Nának are mainly founded. "The doctrine taught by Nának," observes Mr. Wilson, "appears to have differed but little from that of Kabír, and to have deviated but inconsiderably from the Hindu faith in general. The whole body of poetical and mythological fiction was retained, whilst the liberation of the spirit from the delusive deceits of *Máyá*, and its purification by acts of benevolence and self-denial, so as to make it identical even in life with its divine source, were the great objects of the devotee. Associated with these notions was great chariness of animal life; whilst with Nának, as well as with Kábír, universal tolerance was a dogma of vital importance, and both laboured to persuade Hindus and Mohammedans that the only essential parts of their respective creeds were common to both, and that they should discard the varieties of practical detail, or the corruptions of their teachers, for the worship of one only supreme, whether he was termed Allah or Hari." The Govind Sinhis form the most important division of the Sikh community, being, in fact, the political association to which the name of Sikh is applied, or to the Sikh nation generally. "Although professing to derive their national faith from Nának, and holding his memory in veneration, the faith they follow is widely different from the quietism of that reformer, and is wholly of a wordly and warlike spirit. Guru Govind devoted his followers to steel, and hence the worship of the sword, as well as its employment against both Mohammedans and Hindus."

Very ample details of the religious and political institutions of the Sikhs may be found in Sir C. Wilkins' and Sir John Malcolm's papers in the *As. Res.* (vols. i. and ii.), and in Mr. Ward's *View* (vol. iii.).

Mr. Wilson has devoted fifty-five pages to the *Jains*, although he professes to confine himself to a few observations on their peculiar tenets and practices, their past history and actual condition, reserving "an extended inquiry" to some further opportunity. He has pointed out a variety of works in which the subject of the Jain religion has been treated, especially the papers of Mr. Colebrooke, Major Delamain, Dr. Hamilton, Col. Francklin, and Col. Tod, in the *Transactions* of the Royal Asiatic Society, which, Mr. Wilson observes, contain "the latest and most detailed accounts." The view of Jain literature given by Mr. Wilson himself, in the catalogue of the Mackenzie MSS., is comprehensive. The Jain works included in this catalogue, however, are confined to southern India, and are written in Sanscrit or the peninsula dialects; whereas their most authoritative writings are in Prakrit or Mágadhí; and it is principally in Rajputana and the west of India that the Jains are found in considerable numbers.

Mr. Wilson has given a pretty copious list of Jain works, with a short description of some of them, from which it is evident that there is rather a redundancy than paucity of original authorities as to the creed, practices, and legends of the sect.

The leading tenets of the Jains are, "first, the denial of the divine origin and infallible authority of the *Védas;* secondly, the reverence of certain holy mortals, who acquired, by the practice of self-denial and mortification, a station superior to that of the gods; and, thirdly, extreme and even ludicrous tenderness for animal life." The tenets of the Jains are nearly the same essentially as those of the Bauddhas; and the Jain legends are evidently of Bauddha origin. As a specimen of the legendary history of the Jainas, or deified mortals, Mr. Wilson introduces that of Mahávíra, the twenty-fourth, or last, *tírthankara*, that is, 'one who has crossed over the ocean of the world,' which is a wild medley of supernatural adventures and matters scarcely intelligible, in the manner of the history of Párswanáth detailed by Major Delamain.* The followers of the last tírthankara appear scarcely to fall short of the train of the preceding. The principal scene of his adventures appears to be Behar. He is represented to have died about five hundred years before the Christian era.

"An eternal and presiding first cause forms no part of the Jain creed, nor do the Jains admit of soul or spirit, as distinct from the living principle." All existence is divisible into two heads,—*life*, or the living and sentient principle; and *inertia*, the various modifications of inanimate matter: both are uncreated and imperishable. According to the acts done or suffered, in each condition of vital beings, the living principle migrates to an inferior or a superior grade, till it is emancipated from body altogether. Besides *inertia*, there are seven other *tatwas*, or categories of existence, namely, *punya* (good), *pápa* (ill), *ásrava* (the source from

* *Trans.* R.A.S., vol. i. art. 23, p. 428.

which the evil acts of living beings proceed), *samvara* (whereby acts are collected or impeded), *nírjará* (penance), *bandha* (the integral association of life with acts), and *mokska* (liberation of the vital spirit from the bonds of action): all which are succinctly expounded. The sum of the Jain system, Mr. Wilson observes, may be collected from the details of the nine *tatwas*, but, he adds, "they form only the text on which further subtleties are founded, and they leave the end and scope of all the doctrine, or the attainment of ultimate liberation, singularly indistinct."

Besides the religious notions revealed in the *tatwas*, the Jains are characterized by a subtle dialectical theory, a belief in the co-existence, or possible reconciliation, of seven contradictory propositions, *viz.*

1. A thing is.
2. It is not.
3. It is and it is not.
4. It is not definable.
5. It *is*, but is not definable.
6. It is not, neither is it definable.
7. It is and it is not, and is not definable.

These positions are met by the Jains with the reply, "it may be so sometimes;" that is, whichever is advanced will be true in some respects and not in others; they are, therefore, not entitled to implicit trust, nor are they irreconcileable.

The moral code of the Jains is expressed in five *mahávratas*, or great duties;—refraining from injury to life, truth, honesty, chastity, and freedom from worldly desires. There are four *dhermas*, or merits;—liberality, gentleness, piety, and penance; and three sorts of restraints;—government of the mind, the tongue, and the person. To these are superadded a variety of minor injunctions, amongst which is "never to eat in the dark lest a fly should be swallowed."

The ritual of the Jains is as simple as their moral code. "It is a curious peculiarity in the Jain system, that they should have no priests of their own." The ministrant priest in a Jain temple is a brahman. The objects of worship are properly only the tírthankaras; but the Jains do not deny the existence of the Hindu gods, and even worship some. In different parts of India, their worship is more or less admixed with Brahmanism.

Mr. Wilson has shortly investigated the question as to the origin and date of this sect, but without being able to throw much additional light upon this obscure point. He considers it highly probable that it is the most recent of all the systems in Hindustan. The attack on the Jain doctrines, in the *Brahme Sútras*, and by Sankara Acharya, will not carry the date back above ten or twelve centuries. The literature of the Jains is unfavourable to the notion of high antiquity: Hemachandra, one of their greatest writers, the recorder of the Jaina scriptures, flourished in the end of the twelfth century only, and a number of works seem to have been compiled during the reign of Akbar, in the sixteenth century. Jain monuments and inscriptions are exceedingly numerous in the south and west of India, and none, Mr. Wilson observes, are earlier than the ninth century. Col. Tod has, however, met with inscriptions in Rajast'han, in the character peculiar to the Jains "or Buddhists," dated as early as the seventh century. Mr. Wilson is satisfied that "the total disappearance of the Bauddhas in India

Proper is connected with the influence of the Jains, which may have commenced in the sixth or seventh century and continued till the twelfth."

The Jains are divided into two principal divisions, whose mutual animosity is, as usual, of an intensity very disproportionate to its sources; namely, *Digambaras* and *Swetámbaras*, who are distinguished externally by dress: the latter also appear followers of Párswanáth, the former of Mahávira. They are again distinguished into clerical and lay, or *Yatis* and *Srávakas*, the former leading a religious life and subsisting upon the alms supplied by the latter; who follow the usual practices of other Hindus; their homage is paid chiefly to the two last tírthankaras, namely, Párswanáth and Mahávira.

In comparing Mr. Wilson's account of these sectaries with that of Colonel Miles,* we find that the latter denominates the clerical Jains *Sád'hus*, and considers the *Yatis* or *Jatis* a subdivision of the Sád'hus, forming a kind of secular priesthood.

In Upper Hindustan, the Jains are of one, or rather of no caste, properly so called, though they recognize a number of distinct *nats* or tribes, and eighty-four *gachchas*. Here, again, we observe a variation between Colonel Miles's and Mr. Wilson's accounts; the latter considers the term *gachcha* to denote 'race' or 'family division;' the former enumerates one hundred and fifty-nine *nats* or tribes, independently of which distinction, he says, "the Jains are divided into eighty-four religious sects, denominated *guchch'ha* or 'congregation.'" There is evidently some confusion upon this head, for amongst the list of *nats*, or tribes, given by Colonel Miles, are denominations included in Mr. Wilson's list of *gachchas*; and in Colonel Miles's list of *guchch'has*, which is redundant, are included several names which occur in his list of *nats*. Colonel Tod, whose authority upon this point must be, from his general experience and accuracy of observation, almost conclusive, uses the term *gatcha* as equivalent to 'sect,' and affords good grounds for inferring that the *nats* (tribes or classes) are innumerable, by stating that a learned priest of the Jains (his own teacher), a descendant of Hemachandra, "who had for a series of years devoted his attention to form a catalogue, which then amounted to nearly eighteen hundred classes, renounced the pursuit, on obtaining from a brother priest, from a distant region, one hundred and fifty new names to add to his list."†

We must pass rapidly over the remaining sects, which are the *Bába Lális*, followers of Bába Lál, who, about the middle of the seventeenth century, founded a faith, the basis of which seems to be the pure Hindu theory of "one god," with certain mystic additions from the *Vedánta* and *Sufi* doctrines; the *Prán Náthis*, originated by Prán náth, a khetriya, who, in the reign of Aurungzeb, attempted to blend or reconcile the Hindu and Moslem creeds; the *Sádhs*, or 'Puritans,' described by Mr. Trant and others; the *Satnámis*, a modern sect of unitarian quietists, who adore "the one god, creator of all things," but borrow their notions of creation from the Vedánta philosophy; the *Siva Náráyanis*, another modern sect of unitarians, whose worship is purer than that of the preceding, and which comprises even professed Christians from the lower classes; and the *Súnyabádis*, whose doctrines are atheistical, not materially differing from those of the Bauddhas and Jains. A modern writer, named Bakhtáwar, under the patronage of the raja of Hatrass, a few years back, endeavoured to give a popular character to this creed; his work, in Hindi verse, entitled the *Sunisár*, or 'essence of emptiness,' purports to show that all notions of man and God are fallacies, and that "nothing is."

* *Trans.* R.A.S. vol. iii. art. 19.

† Annals of Rajast'han, vol. ii. p. 166.

Mr. Wilson concludes his admirable sketch by some reflexions upon the actual state of the Hindu religion, which he considers to present an appearance very different from that which it originally wore. The corruptions, however, have not destroyed the primitive system, which is to be found in the *Védas*, and there can be little doubt that, with the diffusion of education, inquiry into the merits of the prevailing systems will become more universal and be better directed. "The germ is native to the soil; it has been kept alive for ages under the most unfavourable circumstances, and has been apparently more vigorous than ever during the last century. It only now requires prudent and patient fostering to grow into a stately tree, and yield goodly fruit."

The next paper is a "Memoir of a survey of Asam and the neighbouring countries, executed in 1825-28," by Lieut. R. Wilcox.

This memoir incorporates, along with new matter, the details, which have appeared in various newspapers and journals (our own included), of the geographical discoveries made on the N.E. frontier of our territories, in consequence of the operations against Ava; especially those connected with the course of the Brahmaputra: in making which discoveries, Lieut. Wilcox was one of the active agents.

This paper is of very considerable length, detailing very minutely the proceedings which led to the successive discoveries, which were recorded, as they were published in India, in this journal.

As a notice of this paper requires a considerable space, we shall take a future opportunity of examining its results with reference to M. Klaproth's theory respecting the identity of the Sanpo and Irawadi.

A "Census of the population of the city of Benares," by Mr. James Prinsep, is the next paper.

Benares was censed in 1802, by the kotwal, who returned the result at thirty thousand houses and six hundred thousand inhabitants. The accurate census of Mr. Prinsep has reduced the number of the population to one hundred and eighty-one thousand four hundred and eighty-two in the city, and about twenty thousand in Secrole and the vicinity. The tables appended to the paper contain valuable statistical data.

Mr. Walter's "Journey across the Pandua Hills, near Silhet, in Bengal," the subject of the succeeding paper, contains some curious facts relative to the Cásias, or natives of the hills. They are described as a stout, athletic race, fair, as compared with the inhabitants of the plains, with muscular limbs. They are devoted to paun, very fond of spirituous liquors,

and eat and drink whatever comes in their way. In religion, they follow some of the Hindu customs; they have no written character, and their language is different from that of the surrounding tribes; in moral character, they are very far superior to the natives of the plains. Mr. Walter examined the Cave of Bhúvan, in the Cásia Hills, of which trip the reader will find a full account (as well as an epitome of the paper before us) in our Journal.*

A "Route from Cathmandu, in Nepaul, to Tăzedō, on the Chinese frontier," by Amir, a Cashmíro-Bhotiah, communicated by Mr. Hodgson, follows. It contains some notices of the manners and habits of the people.

A "Census of the City of Dacca," by Mr. H. Walters, includes a variety of statements and statistical tables, from whence it results, that the total native population (exclusive of military) amounts to 66,667, of which 31,429 are Hindu, and 35,238 Mohammedan; to which 322 Armenians and others being added, the total population is 66,989 souls, residing in 16,279 houses or chouks. Bishop Heber states the population of Dacca at 300,000, and the number of houses at 90,000!

The details given by Mr. Walters of the decay and depopulation of Dacca, through the annihilation of the manufacture of fine muslins, will be read by all but those who glory in such results of free trade, with painful feelings. The art of making these delicate fabrics is now *lost*: in 1820, a resident of Dacca procured the manufacture of two pieces on a special order from China; in 1822, the same individual received a second commission for two similar pieces, from the same quarter, but the parties who supplied the former had died, and the commission could not be executed.†

The next paper is a "Description of Select Coins, from Originals or Drawings in the possession of the Asiatic Society," by the Secretary, Mr. Wilson, whose versatility of talent has enabled him to illustrate, to a certain extent, the very obscure subject of Indian numismatics.

The most interesting coins found in India are those belonging apparently to the Bactrian kings, or to some foreign potentates who have ruled in Hindustan. The legends on these coins are, however, too imperfectly known to be at present intelligible; some of them are in a character which is found on monuments in various parts of India, but as little decypherable as the nail-headed; others are in Greek characters, but mostly unintelligible; others appear to be in ancient Nagari. No indication of a date is discoverable on these coins. Colonel Tod‡ and M. von Schlegel§ have the merit of throwing some light upon the history of these Bactrian coins.

Mr. Wilson has appended to the paper a few remarks upon the Tope of Manikyala, recently excavated by General Ventura,‖ of Runjeet Singh's service, which he considers (with Mr. Erskine) to have been a Bauddha structure, and erected about the date of the Christian era.

The last paper, from the same indefatigable pen, consists of "Remarks on the portion of the Dionysiacs of Nonnus relating to the Indians," in refutation of the notions entertained by Colonel Wilford and Sir William

* Vol. xxviii. O.S. p. 321.
† See the details of the manufacture, in an epitome of this paper, in our seventh vol. p. 67.
‡ *Trans.* R.A.S., vol. i. p. 340. § *Journ. Asiatique*, Nov. 1828. ‖ *Asiat. Journ.* vol. iv. p. 158.

Jones, the former of whom asserted that the *Dionysiaca* was really the history of the Mahá Bhárata, or Great War; the latter was inclined to draw a parallel between them and the *Rámáyana*, and was confident that Dionysos (Bacchus) would prove to be identical with the Elder Rama. An analysis of the books of the *Dionysiacs* referred to, compared with the topics in the Hindu poem, completely disproves the hypothesis of these two scholars, and affords another proof of their unhappy proneness to such fanciful speculations. An epitome of Mr. Wilson's able and convincing paper may be seen in our sixth vol. p. 169.

Having brought our imperfect notice of this volume to a close, we cannot refrain from again expressing our sense of the value and interest of its contents. Prefixed to it is an ably written and highly complimentary farewell address from the Asiatic Society of Calcutta, signed by the President Sir Edward Ryan, to Mr. Wilson, and a reply by the latter, well as sentiment, is a model for similar compositions.

FROM THE GERMAN OF MATHISO

When lone, by Evening's latest light,
Recumbent in the oak-wood shade,
Some gazing form shall woo thy sight,
And o'er thee bend, in slumber laid;
Mine is that guardian form confest,
And mine that reign of raptured rest.

When, by the moon's uncertain ray,
The dream of love thy senses seals;
And, where the cypress-branches sway,
An ærial voice of music steals,
While heaves thy heart with pleasing fear,
It is my spirit,—lingering near.

Or, felt as tranced Fancy weaves
Her fairy spells o'er faded bliss,
Thy lip, thy hand, a touch receives,
Light as the zephyr's whispered kiss,
While the lone lamp wanes, flickering, by—
Ah! doubt not—'tis my spirit nigh.

Or, heard beneath Eve's radiant star,
Alone, within thy chamber-shrine,
Breathes in Eolian murmurs far
Th' unchanging vow, "for ever thine!"
Sweet be thy slumbers!—o'er thy breast
My spirit reigns, in raptured rest.

EXPERIMENTAL VOYAGE TO THE N.E. COAST OF CHINA.*

THE important documents laid before Parliament, with reference to the voyage of the *Amherst* to the N.E. coast of China, consist of two despatches from the Court of Directors to the Select Committee at Canton, (severely condemning such an experiment, as well as some of the circumstances attending it); and two reports of the voyage, one from the Rev. Mr. Gutzlaff, the other from Mr. Hugh Hamilton Lindsay, the superintendent of the expedition.

The instructions were drawn up by the President of the Select Committee (Mr. Marjoribanks). The principal object of the voyage was to ascertain how far the northern ports of China might be gradually opened to British commerce; which would be most eligible, and to what extent the disposition of the natives and of the local governments would be favourable thereto. Mr. Lindsay was cautioned to avoid being embroiled in differences with the Chinese, giving offence to their established institutions, and expressing that he was sent on any special mission by the Company.

The voyage commenced on the 26th February 1832, and owing to unfavourable weather, they were thirty-one days reaching Namo (or Nan gaou), the boundary between Canton and Fokëen provinces, only 220 miles from Macao. In the course of their passage thither, they visited a few places on the coast, where the vessel was an object of great suspicion to the mandarins and commanders of the war-junks. Mr. Lindsay thought it proper, in consequence of his instructions, to state to them that the vessel was from Bengal and bound for Japan, and that she was commanded by himself, substituting for his real name, his Christian name of Hugh Hamilton, rendered into Chinese by *Hoo Hea-me*. The Directors remark upon this, that "Mr. Lindsay was led to adopt a line of conduct entirely opposed to that frank and ingenuous course, which we have been at all times anxious should mark our bearings towards the Chinese; should the facts transpire (and that they will, sooner or later, we entertain little doubt), it cannot fail to lower the character which the East-India Company has hitherto maintained for honourable conduct towards the native government and authorities."

In their excursions into the country, the demeanour of the common people, who surrounded the strangers in crowds, was uniformly kind and polite; the little they had was readily offered, and it was frequently a contest amongst them in the villages who should entertain them. Instead of the rudeness and insult experienced near Canton, they met with nothing but expressions of good-will. Many visited the ship on being invited, bringing fish and vegetables. Mr. Lindsay says, in this part of his report, rather prematurely: "left to themselves, the Chinese are not the jealous and suspicious race they have been generally imagined." Mr. Gutzlaff remarks: "it is an unjust and insidious [invidious?] remark thrown upon the Chinese, that they hate strangers, and are averse to having any dealings with them: even in Canton province, where foreigners are stigmatised by the hateful appellation of 'barbarians,' we found the people exceedingly friendly and hospitable." We apprehend that the jealousy and suspicion referred to have not been attributed to the people, but to the Government of China. The inhabitants of this part of the coast (Hwuy-lae-hëen and Hwuy-chow-foo) bear the character of being a very lawless intractable race, and are frequently in open insurrection. Numerous forts line the coast, most of which are in a miserably defenceless condition.

* Return to an order of the Hon. House of Commons, requiring a Copy or Extract of any Despatch which may have been addressed by the Court of Directors of the East-India Company to the Supracargoes at Canton, in reference to the voyage recently undertaken by the ship *Amherst* to the North-east Coast of China; together with a Copy of any Reports or Journals of the said voyage. Ordered to be printed 19th June 1833.

Amongst the towns they saw, was Ching-hae (or Ting-hae), the capital of the hëen of that name, the population of which exceeds 200,000; it sends out numerous junks; the river, which flows through the town, admits junks of from three hundred to four hundred tons. Many Chinese emigrate yearly from this district.

At Namo (an island about fourteen miles long) they met with the strongest proofs of the jealousy and suspicion of the mandarins. After some communication with them (Mr. Lindsay and Mr. Gutzlaff speaking the Chinese language, the latter being suspected to be a real Chinese from Amoy), these officers became more friendly, and parted on very good terms. They appealed to the strict orders they had received to exclude *barbarians* from all intercourse with natives of China. Unguarded expressions were dropt, here and elsewhere, by the mandarins, respecting the consequences of the *disturbances* which had taken place at Canton, that is, the late altercations between the factory and the local authorities.

Repeated inquiries were made for opium by those who visited the *Amherst*, and calicoes appeared to attract more notice than other commodities amongst the poorer classes. The country yields no export but sugar. The duties are very high, and smuggling to a great amount is carried on at Namo.

They now entered the province of Fokëen, where they looked for intercourse of a more important character, and made the best of their way to Amoy.

On the 30th March, they entered a fine harbour, in lat. 23° 45′ N. long. 117° 41′ E., which penetrates about ten miles inland, and affords perfectly secure anchorage in any weather. On the 2d April, they arrived at Amoy, or Ha-moy, in the Mandarin dialect, Hea-mun. This flourishing town is situated in one of the most barren districts in China, and it is dependent for the necessaries of life on the neighbouring island of Formosa, the granary of the east coast of China. Amoy is, however, a place of great commerce; no spot in the empire contains so many wealthy and enterprising merchants. The government seems to have endeavoured systematically to check the prosperity of Amoy, by removing the foreign trade from it, and by heavy exactions on native vessels, which have driven many of the merchants to Shang-hae, Canton, and other places.

The arrival of the *Amherst* at this place appeared to create a very strong sensation amongst all classes. Deputations of mandarins, who were exceedingly polite, visited the ship, and on the part of the local authorities, inquired what object brought it there, and whether the strangers intended to trade. Mr. Lindsay replied that they were in want of provisions and water, but he would gladly trade if he could do so with advantage. On this, one of them interrupted Mr. Lindsay, by stating that the laws prohibited all foreign trade at that place; it was, therefore, out of the question. In the meanwhile, a large body of troops was drawn up on shore, and an unusual degree of excitement was apparent. The mandarins left the ship, and two sent by the tetuh (the chief military authority) shortly returned, and stated that they must quit the port as speedily as possible; that all the supplies they wanted would be given gratuitously, and that they were on no account to go on shore, or have any communication with the inhabitants. Mr. Lindsay remonstrated rather warmly on this line of conduct, and positively declined their offer of a gratuitous supply of provisions, returning thanks for the liberality of the

offer. The visitors, with much civility, apologized for any appearance of inhospitality, by stating that they were only the bearers of a message. They now returned to the council on shore: the tetuh, keunminfoo, and all the chief civil and military authorities of the place had assembled there. Numerous boats, filled with well-dressed persons, came round the ship; but several custom-house boats cruised about, and drove them away; yet they could not prevent several from coming near enough to make inquiries as to their nation and cargo, and object in coming, and both by signs and words expressing their friendly feelings. After dark, a Chinese servant of Mr. Gutzlaff, a native of this place, was landed, with directions to see some of the leading merchants, in order to arrange with them for trading outside, in case it was impracticable to do so openly. On the following morning, several war-junks and boats had arrived, and evidently intended to keep up a very strict surveillance over the ship. At an early hour, the tetuh and other mandarins again assembled, and the whole shore was lined with troops. The two mandarins brought a message to the same purport as before. Mr. Lindsay replied that the best mode would be for Mr. Gutzlaff and himself to go to the town and explain what their wishes were, and remove the suspicions which appeared to be entertained of their intentions. The mandarins strongly urged them not to go to the town. Mr. Lindsay requested them to convey a complimentary card to the chief authorities, respectfully requesting them to accept a few specimens of English manufactures, and intimating his wish to be honoured with an interview; but they declined taking charge of either.

"We subsequently visited the town," continues Mr. Lindsay, "where we were warmly welcomed by the numerous inhabitants, who surrounded us in great crowds, but were most kind in their manner. Their delight was great at the fluency with which Mr. Gutzlaff addressed them in their native dialect. We were soon followed by Le (one of the deputed mandarins), who assured us he merely came to prevent our being annoyed by the crowd, and for the purpose of showing us over the town, and that if we were desirous to see the tetuh he would give us an audience to-morrow. With this I professed myself satisfied; and having rambled about the town for an hour, we returned to the ship. Although nothing could be more civil than the manner of the mandarin and his attendants, yet their object was evidently to prevent, if possible, any conversation between us and the people: in this, however, they failed, and we had the satisfaction of hearing people of all classes express to us their regret at being prevented from visiting our ship, and the anxiety they felt for permission freely to have intercourse with us. Early on the following morning, we found ourselves more closely surrounded by war-vessels of every sort, who commenced a most arbitrary and violent system of treatment to every boat who even approached the ship; some were taken away prisoners to the junks, others were openly plundered and maltreated by the laou-tseangs, or mandarin sailors, for no other offence than speaking to us in a friendly way in passing, or even merely for rowing round our ship; one boat anchored close to us, having a board on its bow, on which was written in large characters: 'The tetuh of Amoy hereby issues a clear proclamation. The barbarian ship is ordered to set sail and depart. She is not allowed to anchor and loiter about. The boats and natives of the place are prohibited from approaching or having any intercourse whatever with her.'"

A deputation of mandarins came in the morning early and delivered an edict, which purported that by the laws of the empire, foreign (barbarian) ships were not allowed to trade in the Fokëen or Che-keang provinces; that the prohibition was severe in the extreme, and that it was absolutely necessary that the ship should set sail that very day.

The mandarins now stated that the tetuh was ready to give Mr. Lindsay an audience, and were very liberal in unmeaning professions of good-will. He rather indignantly remarked that their professions did not at all agree with their deeds, in surrounding them with war-boats, and treating them like enemies instead of friends; and he pointed to the placard on one of the war-boats. The whole party loudly disclaimed any such feeling, and seemed particularly annoyed at his using the word "enemy," begging that he would not harbour such an idea on any account. Mr. Gutzlaff replied to them, explaining that friendly actions were preferable to smooth words. It was arranged that they should meet the tetuh; and in the meanwhile Mr. Lindsay drew up a petition, "in which," he says, "I have not attempted to conceal the feelings which any person would naturally entertain at the reception we have met with at a place where *we have violated no law*, but, on the contrary, have *expressed the greatest anxiety to conform to the established institutions*." He had, however, told the mandarins he wished to trade.

The petition represented that the ship was bound from Bengal to Japan and other places with a cargo of merchandize (describing the goods), and had entered the harbour to procure water and provisions; that, expecting kindness, they had been treated as enemies; that natives of China were permitted freely to *trade* with and to reside at the colonies of England; that the power of England is great, its ships numerous, and its frontiers border upon China; that its sovereign permits his subjects to go and trade *in every part of the world*, being specially commanded to act with propriety, and that he (Mr. Lindsay), in visiting any of the Chinese ports, would act accordingly, but, nevertheless, he could not tacitly submit to insult.

In this representation, some things are stated which are not strictly true, and others which were calculated to alarm the apprehensions of the Chinese government.

On their interview with the authorities on shore, consisting of the tetuh and tung-ping (military mandarins) and the funfoo, a civilian of the sixth rank, with some others, the letter, or petition, was presented and read, and the tetuh stated that it was their wish to treat the strangers with the greatest kindness, as the two nations were on friendly terms, but that they could not be permitted to remain, as it was against their laws; that the ship must instantly remove to a short distance, where they should be gratuitously supplied with every thing required. Mr. Lindsay still declined eleemosynary supplies, and wished to purchase what they wanted. The tung-ping, who was a violent-tempered man, chiefly opposed this; his angry words were, however, retorted by Mr. Gutzlaff, the by-standers evidently enjoying the mandarin's discomfiture, and much amused by some of Mr. Gutzlaff's apt remarks, and the point was ultimately gained. Mr. Lindsay expresses himself, on subsequent reflection, convinced that, in this negociation, he was wrong in seeking an interview with the higher officers of government without a distinct previous understanding that they were to be treated with due civility and courtesy, and that by standing in the presence of mandarins of inferior rank, who were seated near the tetuh, they evidently lowered themselves in their estimation. Experience also rendered it apparent, he says, "that by a too scrupulous acquiescence with what the local authorities chose to term the invariable laws of the Celestial Empire, the object of our present voyage, which is principally for the acquisition of information, would in all probability be entirely thwarted;

wherever we go, we evidently must be prepared to receive positive orders instantly to depart, with threats of the most serious consequences in case we dare to disobey. It therefore became a matter of reflection to me how far I should feel myself justified in disobeying these injunctions, and at least trying the experiment of what measures the authorities would take for enforcing them, when they saw that mere words were disregarded by us."

Both the tetuh and the tung-ping declined (the former politely, the latter rudely) an invitation to visit the ship, and no mandarin was now permitted to do so. "No reason can be assigned for this conduct," remarks Mr. Lindsay, "excepting a jealous apprehension lest we should establish a too favourable impression of the justice and reason of our arguments." The local authorities directed a simple sailor from one of the trading junks, who had known Mr. Gutzlaff in Tartary, to act as comprador, and stopped the sailing of his junk till the departure of the *Amherst*. Mr. Lindsay speaks with indignation of this miserable expedient. He, however, took his departure on the 7th April, and edicts were issued the day after, announcing that "the imperial fleet had driven away the barbarian ship." In point of fact, it is admitted that the imperial squadron of twelve junks followed the *Amherst* out to sea, and kept up a heavy cannonade upon it, about *six miles astern*.

Mr. Gutzlaff's native servant stated that the feeling of alarm on shore, excited on the vessel's first appearance, was beyond belief. The most vague and exaggerated reports had circulated all along the coast, of the disputes between the English and the Chinese authorities, and a report spread like wild-fire, that the *Amherst* was only the precursor of a fleet of twenty ships of war, coming to avenge the insults offered at Canton. He further stated, that, so soon as the panic in some degree subsided, and the people became satisfied it was merely a merchant ship, desirous of peacefully trading, and laden with European commodities, much interest had been excited among the mercantile people, and the greatest anxiety expressed that permission might be granted by the authorities for commercial intercourse. The severity adopted towards all who ventured to approach the ship had terrified the respectable traders so much, that none dared to engage in transactions of trade; but a general feeling of disappointment was expressed among all classes at the conduct of their rulers.

Mr. Gutzlaff says: "we showed nowhere so much submission, and were nowhere so ill treated as in this port. Without remonstrance, we saw the people who either came alongside the ship, or looked at her from a distance, dragged away. They were bambooed on board the war-junks, which had anchored near us that we might hear their cries, and afterwards exposed in the streets, wearing a cangue with a libel, expressive of their great crime, that of having looked at the barbarian ship. These punishments were not only meant to intimidate the people, who were eager to have communication with us, but also to degrade the barbarians in the eyes of the public."

During the six days they remained at this place, they daily landed for exercise, entered the town and adjoining villages, and took long rambles about the country in every direction. In the neighbourhood of Amoy, they were generally attended by a party of soldiers and mandarins, who were uniformly polite, and assured them their only reason for accompanying them was fear lest the unruly populace should do them an injury; but they always were anxious to escape from their offered protection and trust to the kind and friendly feeling of the people, which it was really gratifying to witness, whenever no mandarins or their satellites were present to check the spontaneous expression of their good-will.

"The result of our constant intercourse with the natives of China, since leaving Macao," continues Mr. Lindsay, "had impressed so strongly on my mind the prospective advantages which would be derived by disseminating a little correct information respecting our countrymen among a people who manifest so ready a will to cultivate our friendship, that, after mature reflection of several days, I have determined to take on myself the responsibility of distributing copies of that pamphlet on English character, written by Mr. Marjoribanks, which gives much useful information in a plain intelligible style. In most places we visited, we found the Chinese, even of the higher classes, ignorant, to an extreme degree, of every thing connected with foreigners, so much so, for instance, that I rarely met any who knew the English under any other designation than *Hung-maou*, 'Red-Bristled Nation.' This work contains a plain account of the English nation, its power and magnitude; it speaks in the most respectful language of the government and emperor of China; it appeals to the best and most philanthropic feelings of man, as a reason for mutual good-will to subsist between our two nations. It certainly speaks *the truth* relative to the local government of Canton; but let it be recollected that it has now, for more than a century, availed itself of every means in its power, by edicts, placards, books, and numerous other ways, to degrade the foreign character as low as possible. Is it not therefore in some degree justifiable, when thus attacked, to defend yourself by all fair and open means? In my own mind I am fully satisfied of the good which has and will result from this measure; and indeed, at more than one place, we remained long enough to observe the extraordinary degree of interest which was excited by this little work, and the satisfactory results arising from its circulation."

On the subject of this pamphlet, the observations of the Court of Directors will not, we think, be deemed inappropriate:—

"But we have to remark, with deep concern, that a still more objectionable course appears to have been followed during the stay of the vessel at Amoy, and at other ports which the *Lord Amherst* subsequently visited. In the month of October 1831, Mr. Marjoribanks, as president of the select committee, laid before the Board, with a view of circulating it through China, a paper entitled 'A brief Account of the English Character.' On the 16th November, Mr. Davis very properly recorded his opinion on the impolicy and impropriety of such uses of the Chinese press, and objected to any such appeals to the Chinese. In accordance with these views, Mr. Davis, who succeeded to the chair immediately previous to Mr. Lindsay's departure on his mission, gave that gentleman the strictest injunctions against the use of the above-mentioned paper on the coast, and even required him to deliver up all the copies in his possession. 'Mr. Lindsay, accordingly, produced a wooden case containing some hundred copies, and these (being declared to be all he had) were immediately lodged by Mr. Davis in the treasury at Macao, where they now remain.' Notwithstanding this strong and judicious admonition of Mr. Davis against the circulation of any printed papers amongst the natives, it appears, from a letter written by Mr. Lindsay, dated 23d February, that copies of the pamphlet in question were taken in the *Amherst*. That gentleman observes, 'It has occurred to me, that it may materially assist us, in any intercourse which we may have with the natives of Corea and Japan (should we visit those countries), were we to take a few copies of the Chinese tract on English character for distribution among them. To this, I conceive, there can be no possible political objection, inasmuch as we have nothing to lose in an intercourse with those regions. I have therefore taken five hundred copies

with me from those which remained in Dr. Morrison's possession.' We should have considered that Mr. Lindsay had acted with great impropriety in taking any of the papers with him, after the clear intimation made to him by Mr. Davis, even had he adhered to his intention of confining the distribution to Corea and Japan; but that he should have ventured, upon his own responsibility, to distribute it on the coast of China, appears to us to evince so great a want of deference to the authority under which he was placed, that we are only induced to abstain from visiting this direct violation of the orders of the president with the extreme mark of our displeasure, under a belief that he was actuated by a mistaken zeal in the execution of a duty which involved not only much difficulty, but was imposed upon him, as we already remarked, without due discretion or deliberation."

The vessel steered from Amoy to Fuh-chow, touching at the Pang-hoo or Pescador Islands, which have excellent harbours (but where they were ordered away immediately), and the coast of Formosa, at a place called Woo-teou-keang, where the ship was visited by crowds of curious natives. The coast here consists of barren sand-banks, without any signs of vegetation. No mandarins were here, and trade was promised, but, after waiting two days, the promise was not fulfilled. Insurrection prevailed in the interior, and the aborigines of the east coast had maintained their independence.

They proceeded through the narrow channel between Hae-tan and the mainland: the charts of the coast are stated to be very inaccurate. At Hae-tan, the admiral of the district, who had lived in the neighbourhood of Macao,* came aboard the *Amherst*, and behaved with unusual rudeness and indecorum, ordering them to begone instantly. Mr. Lindsay, on the mandarin asserting that the ship was Portuguese, wrote "Ta-ying-kwŏ" (the 'great English kingdom') is my nation;" whereupon his Excellency said he told lies, and observed, with a scornful laugh, "The great English nation! the petty English nation, you should say." Upon which Mr. Lindsay, remarking that the mandarin was insulting his nation, desired him to quit the cabin, and was on the point of handing him out, when he apologized, and became as cringing as he had been before insolent. Mr. Gutzlaff says that this admiral was an old emaciated opium-eater, and seemed disappointed that they had none to sell. On shore, they were treated by the common people, who were at first shy and reserved, with respect and kindness.

On the 21st April they reached the entrance to the river of Fuh-chow-foo, surrounded with sand-banks, but some fishermen took them over the bar. The vessel was soon crowded with visitors, who, on receiving the trading papers and pamphlet, warmly congratulated the strangers on their safe arrival, and invited them to land. Mr. Lindsay and Mr. Gutzlaff accordingly landed at Hoo-keang, and walked over the small island, accompanied by a great part of the population, amongst whom they distributed various books and pamphlets. They were entertained, in a public hall of the village, at an excellent Chinese dinner, their hosts standing and keeping off the crowd. Nothing could exceed their decorum and kindness.

Next day, Mr. Lindsay set off to the capital (thirty or forty miles distant), to present a petition to the taung-tŭh, or viceroy, of Fokëen and Che-keang, which represented the pretended origin and destination of the vessel and its cargo; that the prices were moderate; that he was desirous to purchase tea, and to obtain permission for English merchants to trade there on payment of

* Mr. Lindsay remarks, "as a singular fact, that all the Mandarins who were personally uncivil, with one exception, were either natives of Canton, or had served in that province."

duties, &c. On proceeding up the noble and picturesque river, peremptory orders were given them, at a military station, to proceed no further; to which no regard was paid. They at length reached Fuh-chow-foo, which is built on both sides of a river, and guessed to be about two-thirds the size of Canton. The far-famed bridge has thirty-three arches (instead of a hundred, according to Du Halde), or rather diamond-shaped piles of huge masses of granite, supporting transverse blocks of enormous dimensions. It is four hundred and twenty yards long, but not above fourteen feet broad, of which a considerable portion is occupied by temporary shops. "As a work of labour, it is wonderful, but no symptoms of architecture or science are displayed."

On landing amongst a dense crowd, they pushed on at a quick pace towards the viceroy's palace. Having gone at least a mile and a-half through the suburbs, they came to the city, and passed the walls, which are high and seem in good repair, under a spacious building, through a walled passage, but there were no gates. A quarter of a mile further, they were ushered into the public office of the che-heen. After numerous questions as to their nation and object, and a report of their names, &c., they were sent back to their boat, where a host of mandarins was assembled, one of whom told Mr. Lindsay, superciliously, that it was quite contrary to the customs of the Celestial Empire for barbarians to inhabit their cities, though they had been promised a lodging near the boats. After some angry altercation, they were prevailed upon to accept accommodation in a large boat; but on embarking, they were conveyed to a small trading boat filled with people of the lowest class, who were ordered to turn out and give place to them. Mr. Lindsay refused this lodging, and crossing the river, preferred taking up his lodging in the custom-house. A mandarin, however, ordered them out, and they were taken to another public office. Here they were again told to move off, the mandarin ordering the "barbarians" to their boat in the most insulting tone: "go back to your own boat and stay there; we will send you some food." Mr. Lindsay now altered his tone, and refused to change his quarters; the astonished mandarins tried all they could to get them away in vain; midnight came before the strangers were left to their repose. "It is worthy of remark," observes Mr. Lindsay, "that from the moment we put their authority at defiance, the demeanour of many of the mandarins, who appeared before indifferent, became cordial and friendly, and even Whang's tone of contempt and insult changed to that of persuasion and argument. It is a singular fact, and one so contrary to general principles of human nature, that nothing but practical experience can convince one of the truth of it; but in every case, both on matters of greater and smaller importance, I have found that little or nothing either can or will ever be obtained from the Chinese government, or its officers, by humble entreaty and conciliatory arguments; but that, the moment the tone is changed, and a resolute determination is evinced of carrying your point at all risks, it will be conceded with apparent readiness, particularly if the claim is founded on justice and moderation; and what is more singular, they appear to look on you with more good-will and cordiality in consequence."

Next day, they went about the town, distributing the *Ying-kwŏ* (pamphlet in vindication of England), and some of their trading papers; but they were much incommoded by the curiosity of the people, who crowded about them to obtain a sight of their persons. From various inquiries, the shop-prices of foreign articles are considered to be as follows:—camlets, 56 to 70 dollars per piece, the higher price for Dutch camlets; superfine broad cloth, 38 to 42; calicoes, 9 to 12; long ells, 10 to 14; iron, 2 dollars per pecul.

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The principle trade of Fuh-chow-foo appears to be carried on with Chehoang; the chief articles of trade are wood and tobacco: tea, the staple produce of the country, it is not legal to transport by sea. The city is well-situated for trade; the river Min, which is navigable for ships of the largest burthen, to within ten miles of it, runs into the very centre of the Black Tea Hills.

It was in vain that Mr. Lindsay laboured to present his petition to the viceroy, who refused an audience; he therefore delivered it to a mandarin belonging to his office.

On returning to the ship, Mr. Lindsay found it surrounded with junks and war-boats, and the same course of proceedings adopted as at Amoy. He, therefore considered that "only two courses remained for his selection: to submit tacitly to the dictation of the mandarins, and relinquish all hopes of trade or intercourse, or to use such measures as he had in his power to attain his object." He resolved therefore, "to a certain extent, to avail himself of the impossibility of the Chinese government rendering any other parties responsible for acts of the ship, being guided by his own feelings of prudence and discretion to avoid hostile collision, and scrupulously abstaining from acts of violence, excepting in self-defence." Mr. Lindsay, accordingly, went on board the vice-admiral of the squadron of junks, and told him that he wished for free intercourse with the people; and if any impediment was offered to it, he should enter the port, and await the viceroy's reply opposite to the vice-admiral's office at Min-gun, a military station on the river, the only fort not dismantled. This threat had the desired effect; the interdict was taken off, and the ship was crowded with visitors, who behaved with the utmost decorum.

Whilst they remained in the river, a numerous deputation of elders from Hoo-Keang, the village where they had been entertained, came on board bringing the following paper, which Mr. Lindsay considers as evidence of the effects produced by the distribution of the books, the unpopularity of the government, and the boldness of the people; to us it appears equivocal:

"We, the inhabitants of this village, have never yet seen you foreigners (foreigners, not barbarians). All people crowd on board your ship to behold you, and a tablet is hung up therein, stating that there is a physician for the assistance of mankind: there are also tracts against gambling, and other writings, besides a treatise on your country, with odes and books; all which make manifest your friendly, kind, and virtuous hearts. This is highly praiseworthy; but as our language differs, difficulties will attend our intercourse. The civil and military mandarins of the Fokien province, together with their soldiers and satellites, are unprincipled in their disposition. If you wish to trade here, wait upon his excellency the Foo-yuen; prostrate yourselves, and ask permission. If he complies, you may then do so; but if he refuses, then go to the districts of Loo and Kang, and there trade; for in that place there is neither a despot nor a master. When you have fully understood this, burn the paper."

An answer to the petition, addressed to the superintendent of salt, was at length received from the acting tsung-tuh, which was in substance—that the laws prohibited the exportation of tea from the province by sea; that the "barbarian vessel" was licensed to go to a particular port (Japan); and "let them proceed there and dispose of the cargo accordingly."

Soon after, it was found that a system of espionage was established on shore, to prevent the people from trading, or even supplying the ship with provisions. This, and the sight of a proclamation issued by the vice-admiral and the chehëen, interdicting trade with the barbarian ship, led Mr. Lindsay to "make up his mind to consider the arrangement violated," though the arrangement went no further than allowing the natives "freely to visit the ship;" and he resolved to enter the port, which, he admits, "to some may appear rash." The grounds upon which he proposed to defend the measure were, 1st. that he had not received an *official* answer to his petition; 2dly, that the promise that natives should be at liberty to supply the ship with provisions had been violated; and 3dly, that the admiral had not fulfilled his promise of repaying the damage occasioned by his having run foul of the ship in a gale. He thought that, as the Company were not responsible for his acts, there was no reason why a *slight experiment* should not be tried on the government, by an appeal to its fears and weakness.

The experiment succeeded. Some demonstration of hostility was made by the war-junks, but at last a mandarin came on board the *Amherst*, and agreed that Mr. Lindsay should be allowed to sell goods to the amount of 1000 dollars, the mandarin stipulating for a commission of three per cent. The merchants who came on board, however, refused to give more than 35 dollars for camlets, 33 for broad cloth, and 7. 2. for calico, at which price, 6,200 dollars' worth were sold, and paid for in dollars and sycee silver: upon which the *Amherst* moved out of the river. Previous to this, and to the delivery of the goods, orders were received from the viceroy, announcing the degradation and dismissal of the vice-admiral, and two other officers, on account of the entrance of the ship.

Inquiries were made respecting tea, and offers were made to supply the article notwithstanding the prohibitory law. No one, however, had accompanied the expedition who was acquainted with the quality of teas, so that no contracts could be entered into. Some small purchases were made of musters for samples. A respectable merchant, who visited the ship, wrote to Mr. Lindsay, stating, that if he would *secretly* name a place where teas could be delivered to him, the merchant would undertake to transport thither any quantity he desired; concluding "if you are really desirous of purchasing congou tea, I wish to provide you with some, exchanging every pecul for an adequate quantity of opium." The tea in general use here is a green tea, called Leenkeang; a pleasant-flavoured tea. The sample was examined by Mr. Reeves, the Company's inspector, who says, "it appears to be a hyson tea, without having the skin, young hyson, and gunpowder separated from it; and in this state would be worth very little for the English market."

The situation of Fuh-chow-foo, and the facility of conveying tea from the Woo-e hills, where the tea grows, down the Min, suggest to Mr. Lindsay the establishing a foreign trade at this city, which, he says, would not be permitted avowedly by the Chinese government, but a tacit sanction and even connivance might be readily extorted from the weakness of the local authorities. He believes that, even in opposition to the expressed wishes of the Government, a foreign trade, both in opium and British manufactures, may be established at Fuh-chow-foo.

Prior to their departure, a letter was received from one of the degraded mandarins, urging them to set sail; and next day, the writer and a companion in misfortune visited the ship. Mr. Lindsay has given an extract from his journal of the conversation between himself and these officers; but it discovers little more than common-place remarks on their parts. Mr. Gutzlaff seems to interpret their sentiments rightly, when he says that, though they had suffered on the stranger's behalf, "they shewed by no means any angry feeling."

On the 17th May they quitted Fuh-chow-foo, for the Chu-san Archipelago,

which is incorrectly described in the charts. They left the ship, in the launch, at Chin-hae, situated at the mouth of the river Ta-hae (the Kin of Du Halde), and the capital of the hëen or district, and proceeded up the river to Ning-po, where they landed. The walls of the city are of great extent, and the suburbs cover both sides of the river. Mr. Lindsay and Mr. Gutzlaff addressed the crowd at the landing-place, telling them they were their ancient friends the English, who formerly traded there, and brought great wealth to the town, and they were come to re-establish it. On reaching the office of the che-hëen (Mr. Lindsay had prepared "a respectful petition" in the usual terms for the che-foo), the astonishment of the officials exceeded that at Fuh-chow-foo. The strangers were conducted to the Hall of Confucius, where Mr. Lindsay presented the petition and a copy of the pamphlet into the hands of the che-foo, who received the former graciously, and ordered the two gentlemen to be well-accommodated; and they were, indeed, most hospitably entertained. Their only annoyance was from the endless succession of curious visitors, every one asking for a copy of the pamphlet on England, which seems to have excited much interest. In reply to inquiries, the two gentlemen spoke freely of the commercial grievances and national insults experienced at Canton, which, they said, had compelled them to come to Ning-po to seek more equitable treatment: they intimated, that it was generally supposed a British fleet would be sent to China to demand satisfaction.

On going abroad next day, they met with the strongest expressions of good-will, and of satisfaction at the prospect of the renewal of the trade. They received a visit from the che-hëen and other mandarins, by whom the most marked and flattering attentions were shown them. The che-hëen delivered a message from the che-foo, that as the te-tuh was absent, no decision could be made on the petition; and that the chee-foo would visit the ship, and consult about the best mode of representing the request to the emperor. Application was made for copies of the pamphlet to be forwarded to Peking. Mr. Lindsay speaks in very high terms of the polite and friendly conduct of the mandarins who conducted this conference, who abstained from all offensive terms.

The population of Ning-po Mr. Lindsay states at 250,000 or 300,000. The river fronting the town is full of junks. The prices of European woollens were much the same as at Fuh-chow-foo. As a proof of the good effect attending the distribution of the pamphlet, he mentions that, on their arrival, they were universally called *Hung-maou*, 'Red-bristled People,' whereas, previous to their departure, they heard themselves called *Ying-kwŏ-jin*, 'Englishmen.'*

They returned to the ship at Chin-hae, where, previous to entering upon negociations, they were privately informed by a naval mandarin, who had become intimate with Mr. Gutzlaff (whom he looked upon as his countryman), that several of the mandarins would be hostile, and that the chee-foo, in spite of all his civility, was only anxious for their departure.

In a long conference with the che-hëens of Chin-hae, and Ting-hae (Chusan) and the tetuh, Mr. Lindsay found them averse to the proposal of trading, and at length the che-hëen of Chin-hae gave him an official document from the che-foo of Ning-po, intimating, that in consequence of representations to the emperor of the appearance of the barbarian ship at Fokëen, and other districts, creeping about like a rat, orders had been issued to all the autho-

* We may just remark, once for all, that the clerical errors in these documents are innumerable, and sometimes disgraceful. Almost all the Chinese terms and names are wrongly spelt, (*Ying-kwŏ-jin*, for example, being exhibited *Ying-kiwo-jen*;) other names are also disfigured, such as *Kuseetu* for *Kwesenstern*.)

rities on the coast, with redoubled energy, to drive her away, and not let her stay a single moment. It stated that the barbarians were naturally fraudulent and crafty (whether this implied any discovery of the real origin and nature of the expedition does not, of course, appear), and that it was difficult to be protected against them; therefore, the strictest injunctions were issued that natives be not allowed to engage in clandestine intercourse with the said barbarians.

Mr. Lindsay exhibited some warmth at this insulting document; upon which the pusillanimous mandarins disclaimed participating in the sentiments contained in the edict, which, they said, came from Fo-këen. The same day, Mr. Lindsay drew up an address to the te-tuh of Che-keang, in which he characterized the statements in the edict as untrue, and insulting to the British nation, observing that "the natives of Great Britain are not barbarians, but a people belonging to a nation which has no superior in the world; that their disposition is not fraudulent and crafty, but *open*, bold, and enterprizing; that it is their maxim to prefer death to disgrace; and that they came here in the open face of day, and, *harbouring no deceit*, know no fear." The address concluded with proposals for originating a trade, and enclosed a copy of the *Ying-kwŏ* pamphlet.

The great object of the mandarins appeared to be to get the ship outside the river, which was repeatedly urged upon Mr. Lindsay, and at length one of them wrote with a pencil, that if the ship moved outside, the merchants could trade with him, and they (the mandarins) could shut their eyes, and know nothing about the matter.

At length, they had an interview with the te-tuh, in a tent on an open green, outside the walls of Chin-hae. The three great men, the te-tuh, the taou-tae, and the tsung-ping-kwan of Ting-hae, were seated in the tent, and Mr. Lindsay, on their being ushered in and introduced, mentioned that no chairs were provided for himself and Mr. Gutzlaff; upon which the te-tuh observed, that "if they were mandarins in their own country, he would ask them to be seated; if not, it was contrary to their customs." Mr. Lindsay replied, that they were not mandarins, but as visitors from a distant country, he expected this civility; adding, in reply to a question of the te-tuh, that, in his country, a merchant of respectability can be seated even in the presence of his sovereign. The te-tuh then exclaimed, "bring chairs; you are mandarins and our friends; pray be seated." Mr. Lindsay states that he said, in an audible voice, "We are not mandarins, but merchants." The great man pointed to the chairs, and they sat down.

The result of the interview was, that the te-tuh (as Mr. Lindsay thinks, under the influence of the taou-tae) declined receiving the petition, and stated that the English could by no means be allowed to have any mercantile speculations here. The taou-tae handed to Mr. Lindsay a copy of the viceroy of Fo-këen's report to the emperor of their visit to Fuh-chow-foo, which stated the facts with no flagrant inaccuracy, blaming them for their pride and perverseness in entering the port, adding that two of the barbarians, Hoo-hea-me (Hugh Hamilton—Mr. Lindsay) and Kea-le (Charles—Mr. Gutzlaff) understood a little of the *Han* language, and were able to write coarsely.

The mandarin who had suggested clandestine trading now came on board, and Mr. Lindsay details the strong remarks that person made upon the conduct of the authorities; but it is evident that this man was acting artificially, in the interest of the very persons he abused. Some merchants came on board, and

looked at the goods, and Mr. Lindsay states that, "finding more difficulties thrown in the way of their trade than he had anticipated, he was determined if possible, to dispose of the greater portion of the cargo at this place." The merchants, however, left the ship without making any conclusive offer, and at length, after being here ten days, "circumstances, over which he had no control," finally compelled Mr. Lindsay to "abandon the hope of trading at Ning-po," where, "though nothing could equal the friendly demonstrations of the mandarins, yet they were evidently under much greater restraints than at Fuh-chow-foo." The only circumstance, however, assigned by him, which appears at all like a valid reason why the merchants should not have traded with him, is, that he had no opium, which was the chief attraction to the merchants!

The mandarin to whom reference was just made, when remonstrated with on the illiberal suspicions entertained of the English in China, replied: "I will explain it to you; we are afraid of you; you are too clever for us; for instance, no sooner does a ship of yours arrive, than out go your boats in all directions; you sound, you make charts, and in a week know the whole place as well as we do." A comment upon this remark was supplied this very day (the 4th June), when Mr. Lindsay, notwithstanding "a considerable degree of jealousy and apprehension was manifested whenever a boat from the ship entered the river, and passed beyond the usual landing-place," went with Captain Rees, and fourteen persons, in the long-boat, about a mile up the river, to ascertain if there was good anchorage for large ships, which proved to be the fact. On their return, they were beset by boats from the war-junks; an affray took place, and two low mandarins, with gold buttons, were thrown into the water. Mr. Lindsay surmises that the object was to take them prisoners, as they were known to be unarmed, and the ship was left in a very defenceless state. The affair was adjusted at the time amicably: Mr. Lindsay says, he determined, in any future allusion to this subject, to consider himself the aggrieved party.

Further visits were made by merchants from shore, who refused to buy at the prices got at Fuh-chow-foo; for broad-cloth, they offered no more than thirty-one dollars for superfine, and twenty-six for super, which is not more than that obtained at Canton without duties; and for cotton and cotton twist, hey would make no offer whatever. Mr. Lindsay offered to take raw silk in exchange. They left, promising to return, but did not!

On the 6th June, Mr. Lindsay had a long conference with the mandarins on shore relative to the affray of the 4th, at which "the commander of the forces" was very angry, but Mr. Lindsay insisting that it was in consequence of an insult offered by the war-boats, the subject was dropped. Next day, he received a document from the taou-tae, Fang, stating that he "hereby issues his orders to the English captain," which are, that since the 22d year of Këen-lung, Canton was made the permanent seat of foreign trade; that Mr. Flint and others had endeavoured to re-open trade at Ning-po, which was refused; that the te-tuh and other authorities had already issued the most explicit orders; that it was reasonable that Mr. Lindsay should obey the laws and repair to Canton; that his delay was highly improper, after being repeatedly directed and admonished with persuasive language. The bearer of the edict said he was directed to assure Mr. Lindsay that he must give up all hopes of trading there, and that the te-tuh most earnestly intreated him speedily to depart. This document did not contain the offensive term *E.* or 'barbarian,' and Mr. Lindsay terms its language "polite and obliging!"

r. Lindsay replied, that he must sell his cargo first, which refusal dis-ressed the mandarin who brought the "orders" so much, that he fell on his knees, and was about to perform the *ko-tow* to induce him to comply. He also hinted the offer of a sum of money by way of bribing him to depart. Mr. Lindsay considered his position embarrassing; "he was well aware of the impossibility of openly maintaining that he would remain and trade at Ning-po, in defiance of the prohibitions of government;" yet he knew that a failure here would defeat his efforts elsewhere. At length, chance offered what he supposes a sufficient excuse, and somewhat more, for entering the port, in spite of the warnings and entreaties of the local authorities. This excuse was the state of the weather, which became stormy. The measure created great alarm, and the te-tuh, to whom Mr. Lindsay had written in reply to his edict, issued another, reiterating his desire that the ship should depart to Canton. A reinforcement of war-junks arrived from Fuh-chow, a battery was erected, a large military force was mustered, the junks were connected together by spars and a raft, so as to form a bar across the river, and every thing gave "dreadful note of preparation." Mr. Lindsay, with some appearance of simplicity, affects to be "quite at a loss to imagine what was the cause of this." Instead of endeavouring to remove this groundless apprehension, however, Capt. Rees went in the long boat to examine the state of defence of the war-junks: an act approaching to hostility. Not content with this, he, in defiance of the signs used to deter him, though no violent endeavours were made to stop him, "went straight between the two principal junks, who made every exertion to draw a moveable raft across to prevent his passage; but were too late." Even Mr. Lindsay admits that "in doing this, there certainly was some degree of bravado, which was not strictly justifiable, but which," he adds, "may appear excusable on considering the high degree of absurdity which had lately characterized the conduct of these Chinese." To every sober-minded person it must appear an act of gratuitous insult, which would have justified very violent retaliation.

As a last resource, Mr. Lindsay offered privately to the mandarin before-mentioned a commission of five per cent. on the sales, as a bribe to forward his views of trade; which he must have been mortified to find declined, and on the contrary, a bribe of six hundred dollars offered to induce him to depart, under the courteous guise of "a recompense for the loss sustained in coming so great a distance without effecting their purpose."

Nothing now remained but to take their departure; presents were exchanged, and the parties separated on good terms, Mr. Lindsay assuring the mandarins that he hoped to see them next year, when every thing had been settled for the establishment of the trade at Ning-po, in which hope they professed fully to coincide.

[*The conclusion next month.*]

ON THE STUDY OF THE LANGUAGES OF ASIA AND EUROPE;

WITH REFERENCE TO THEIR ORIGIN AND TO THEIR MUTUAL RESEMBLANCES AND DIFFERENCES.

BY THE LATE M. SAINT MARTIN.*

All the languages which are spoken or have been spoken, from the utmost limits of the Atlantic Ocean, on the north, to the banks of the Ganges and even further yet, on the east and south, exhibit the strongest mutual resemblances. The Basques, placed in the gorges of the Pyrennees, and the Laplanders, banished to the northern extremity of Europe, are almost the only nations whose languages discover a character really peculiar. Laying out of view these two dialects, all the languages of Asia and Europe have, in modern times, received one collective name, that of 'Indo-Germanic tongues.' This denomination, though not the best that might be found, nor very exact, has at least the advantage of denoting, with some degree of precision, the vast extent of country occupied by a very considerable, and perhaps the most remarkable portion of the human species. The intellectual relation which unites the two extremities of the ancient world was long ago pointed out; it could not escape the penetration of Leibnitz, whose powerful genius embraced at the same time, and what is more rare, judged with the same sagacity, literary facts and those which belong to the history of nations. Other learned men had previously noted this grand phenomenon; they had even a tolerably exact notion of it; and perhaps it is not too much to say, that it was better known and more justly appreciated in the sixteenth than in the eighteenth century. Labours of this kind have, in later times, recovered the esteem they once enjoyed. The opinions of Debrosse and of Count de Gebelin, occasionally ingenious but always singularly hypothetical, were renounced; the comparative study of languages followed a wiser, more severe, and at length a surer course. It has been acknowledged that, in order to ascend to the earliest origin of nations, to trace the succession of intellectual revolutions they have undergone, and to appreciate the action they have mutually exerted upon each other, we must reject those arbitrary combinations which were so long current amongst the learned, who fancied that, with the knowledge of Hebrew and a few dialects of the same family, they were able to explain the most obscure mysteries in the history of languages. It is now considered indispensable to researches into the antiquity of nations, to study their languages. In order to understand and properly decide the numberless questions which arise every minute in investigations of this nature, languages must be studied, not in the very superficial manner we acquire them in dictionaries, but by operating upon the aggregate mass of the words in each. It has been ascertained that, if we wish to derive solid and useful instruction from this investigation, we must endeavour to reach the very *penetralia* of the language, study the phenomena peculiar to each tongue, its structure, its mechanism, its revolutions, its progress towards perfection, and the alterations it may have undergone; examine and compare the different circumstances of time, place, influence, which are inseparable from each dialect, and whatsoever, in short, constitutes the vitality of those conceptions, the study of which, I hesitate not to affirm, is more important, more fruitful of results, than that of facts relating to persons. This study, when we bring to it extensive knowledge, sound judgment, great perspicuity, a certain method, and an imagination at once active and regulated, may lead to conclusions as exact as those at which we arrive in any other science, and much more certain than the results obtained in most questions submitted to the mere exercise of the judgment. The reason of this is, that we operate upon facts which, though infinitely varied and numerous, are nevertheless artless witnesses, above all suspicion, and always ready to depose with the most impartial indifference, whenever we are willing, in perfect sincerity of mind, to act the part of mere examiners, and to abstain from all prejudice or secret bias, voluntary or involuntary, for the establishment of a system or the triumph of a favourite opinion. Let us not deceive ourselves: in these matters, as in many others, the force of predilection always exercises a deep and vast influence over the ultimate result which we propose in the study of science and letters, which is the knowledge of absolute truth; here, as well as elsewhere, the real progress of science has been arrested by a multitude of particular systems, insomuch that the best executed works are more or less contaminated with an original defect. In the arguments of writers, we invariably detect a desire to exalt such or such a consideration, on behalf of some study or object of predilection. For a long time we were allowed to examine and study the early epochs of the history of mankind only through Phœnician etymologies and certain eccentric conceptions deduced from the Hebrew language. Other scholars, subdued by the charm of the divine language of Homer, and reflecting upon the immense influence which, in an intellectual point of view, the Greek nation has really exerted over a vast portion of the ancient world, repelled, and still repel, as a heresy, the idea that we should seek in more remote and purer sources the origin of that language and those conceptions which we have been so long accustomed to admire.

Since the fate of arms has placed under the dominion of one of the most civilized people of Europe, the only one of the early Oriental nations which has preserved till the present time its individuality, and the treasures of its science and wisdom, studious spirits have devoted themselves with ardour to new researches: the sacred language of the philosophers of the Indus and the Ganges has become the object of peculiar study. The most ancient Sanscrit texts are read, translated, discussed. Long works and painful researches cannot be executed without a small degree of enthusiasm, which inevitably exercises a certain fascination: hence, one set of prejudices are substituted for another. But the impartial philosopher is not slow to perceive this; he adopts what appears to him worthy of confidence: he corrects what may have been a little warped in favour of a particular opinion or predilection, and he rejects whatever is merely the unavoidable effect of involuntary deception, and the result of a too impassioned pursuit, of which he nevertheless avails himself, and which is perhaps the only means of producing an assiduity and application, sufficient to triumph over the innumerable difficulties which beset such investigations.

Two centuries ago, all was Hebrew or Phœnician; now every thing becomes Hindu. Language, religion, philosophy, all have an Indian origin, convinced as we are of the remote antiquity of the Hindus, and of their legitimate pretensions to be considered as the most ancient people in the world; and all this without our ever having had proof of it. The slightest similitudes are wrested, in order to establish origins and a succession of facts, which are regarded and promulgated as incontestable, before examining whether the contrary may not be true, or whether there is no other possible way of resolving

* Fragment found amongst the papers of M. Saint Martin, and read, since his death, before the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles-Lettres, Paris.

the problem. In fact, although it is undeniable that the civilization, the language, the religion, and the philosophical systems of the Hindus really reach back to a remote period, it is equally certain that the ancient continent comprehended other countries, which, at periods of great antiquity, were vast *foci* of intelligence, peace, and civilization. Can it be believed, for instance, that the great capitals, which were almost coeval with the human race, on the banks of the Nile and the Euphrates, did not operate very actively, and even at different times, on various nations, and on the Hindus themselves? Have we any pledge that the purity of the revered source was unalterable? More than one well-founded objection rises against such suppositions: the earliest pages of the history of mankind reveal to us the nations of the countries situated between the Mediterranean and the Indus, extending, by the force of their arms, their influence in every direction. How many things follow in the train of conquest! Languages, laws, manners, religions, sciences, are propagated, established, and perpetuated, long after the power which brought them to a foreign soil has ceased to exist. The empire of the Romans has been long extinct; yet we are still incessantly reminded of its existence in the regions formerly subject to its rule. Written history, and the memory of man, teach us nothing of this kind with reference to the Hindus. The ancients, like the moderns, represent them, in the same manner as docile subjects of every conqueror who appeared in India; strangers, at every period, to warlike enterprize; their political existence being bounded between their sacred rivers and the lofty mountains which shield them on the north, they were as little anxious to acquire stores of foreign knowledge as to communicate their own to their barbarous neighbours, whom they disdained to know, yet to whose laws and sway they, from time to time, submitted. This being the case, and nothing proving or even suggesting that it was otherwise, is it possible, I ask, to shew that the languages, the institutions, the mythological and philosophical conceptions of Greece and Italy, could have received their birth on the banks of the Indus and the Ganges, at the foot of the Himalaya Mountains? Would not the seductive climate of India, therefore, exercise in former times the same enervating influence upon its inhabitants as it does now? Could more valiant warriors have been produced in a nation, which does not appear to have ever conquered a neighbour? Did those Hindus, at long intervals, and often surmounting innumerable difficulties, carry their arms, their language and their institutions, into remote, unknown, and savage regions, far inferior, in every respect, to the fair countries bathed by the Ganges and Indus? Shall we have recourse to some new hypothesis to explain the incontestable resemblances which unite the tongues of Greece, Italy, and India, if we cannot account for them by conquering colonies? Shall we seek the cause in the irresistible influence of civilization over barbarism? Shall we suppose that ancient nations, charmed with the excellence of the laws, the manners, the religions, the philosophical and literary doctrines of the Hindus, made a pilgrimage to India, as to the purest source, in order to obtain the first notions of religious and social organization? But the privileged individuals who journied to drink at this sacred source, would bring back ideas, not languages, which they could not impose upon their countrymen. If we suppose the converse of the case, namely, that, anxious to impart their knowledge to others, peaceful Hindu missionaries carried their own tongue into distant regions, they would not be long in finding out that it was far more useful as well as expeditious for them to learn the language of the people whom they wish to civilize; for if they employed their maternal tongue

to communicate their opinions to such people, they would impart to them nothing besides the terms necessary to express them. Neither antiquity, nor the Hindus themselves, furnish us with any indication whence we can infer that they have ever exercised such an influence over the nations of Europe. So far from it, the imperfect notices which have been transmitted to us seem to lead to a contrary presumption. Those ancient heroes, whom it pleased the Greeks to decorate with the names of Hercules and Bacchus, were not Indians, but conquerors of India. I do not certainly presume to infer any thing from those obscure mythological testimonies, the antiquity and isolated character of which place them without the pale of scientific discussion; neither do I presume to lay down, that Sanscrit words are derived from identical expressions furnished in Greek and Latin; but I see no sufficient reason for admitting the contrary. It is possible that other systems may afford a solution of this problem. I am well aware that those who have devoted themselves to the study of the sacred dialect of India, and its relations with the languages of the west, have not declared positively that they assign a priority of origin to the Sanscrit; but if they have not formally pronounced their judgment upon this point, this principle is implied by them. Whenever they compare expressions taken from these different tongues, the Sanscrit is placed in the first rank; the Greek and Latin are admitted only as the progeny of Sanscrit; they assume as a descent what may be no more than a relationship, and a relationship in the ascending scale. This is, I may be permitted to say, too lightly resolving a question which is obscure and extremely complicated, by its antiquity as much as by the paucity of the documents in the cause. How can we flatter ourselves with the hope of discovering the truth, when we voluntarily or involuntarily place ourselves in a false point of view? Facts are changed and perverted, and all the learning in the world cannot prevent our arriving at fallacious or improbable results, which will long encumber the road to truth, and often, for a considerable time, at least, forbid our attaining that object. Before we decide, therefore, it behoves us to examine all the documents attentively and in full; to interrogate the witnesses, even those who appear to be the least well-informed; to weigh maturely the discordant arguments which embarrass the question, and never to forget that sometimes, even after fulfilling all these obligations, the conscience of the judge may not have an equal conviction upon every point.

It is admitted that all the languages of Europe, ancient and modern, exhibit in their words, and their grammatical forms, numerous analogies with the Sanscrit, the most ancient, and doubtless the parent of all the dialects of India.* This is an indisputable and perfectly well-recognized point; but this is nearly all. It is, however, conceded, though without being previously established, that the Sanscrit is anterior to all the other languages of the same family: this appears to me a pure *petitio principii*. In order to arrive at a decisive conclusion on this point, it is necessary that we should,—laying aside all historical considerations,—examine and scrutinize the problem under all its aspects; enter into all the niceties of the language; compound and decompound the words, and take a far more exact note than has hitherto been done of the smallest circumstances of similarity or dissimilarity; of the changes they have undergone in their use and acceptation; of the manner in which they have been altered on one side or the other; of their office in the mass of

* "The opinion here enunciated by M. Saint Martin," observes the editor of the *Journal Asiatique*, "sufficiently proves that the date of this fragment is anterior to the researches lately prosecuted respecting the origin of the dialects or languages of the South of India."

phrases; of their connexion with other expressions, and with other modes of speech belonging to dialects of another family; it is necessary especially to pursue the slight deviations of meaning, frequently multiplied, which words almost invariably undergo, in their transition from one country to another, or from one age to another; it is necessary to pay attention, at the same time, to the permutations of letters and syllables, some of which permutations are easily explained, whilst others, though not the less incontestable, can only be established by means of examples; it is necessary, in short, to sum up all, to collect together the numerous circumstances which constitute, so to speak, the history of a word, and the different periods of its existence, without stopping, as is too often the practice, at mere lexicographical comparisons, which, bringing loosely together two analogous expressions, make nothing apparent but their affinity.

The Greek, the Latin, the Welch, and Bas-Breton, the Irish and the Scottish Gaelic, the ancient German, the Mœso-Gothic, the Icelandic or ancient Scandinavian, the Anglo-Saxon, and all the dialects of the same origin, all the Slavonic tongues, the Lithuanian and the dialects which are connected with it, the Albanian and Finnish languages, all exhibit some relations with the Sanscrit. * * * *

ROUTE OF LIEUT. BURNES AND DR. GERARD FROM PESHAWAR TO BOKHARA.

The following are the contents of various letters from Dr. Gerard.*

The travellers reached Pésháwar about the 15th March, Kabul on the 1st May, Khulm on the 30th May, and Balkh before the 10th of June. They appear to have made twenty-six marches to the latter place, and to have traversed a space of about five hundred miles. They were induced to stop about sixty-one days at the principal cities on their way; of which thirty-four were spent at Pésháwar, seventeen at Kabúl, and ten at Khulm.

"The trip from Pésháwar to Kabúl was very harassing, and to me (ill of fever) superlatively so. The country is naturally difficult, and our merciless guide drove us about, regardless of heat and cold, rain and shelter. Our stay in Kabúl was too short to recover such an exertion, and I left that place in the same state of health as I arrived. Dost Mahommed Khan's treatment of us was highly satisfactory, and more than we durst have relied upon, considering the position he occupies. We had none of the assiduous attentions and caresses of his brother at Pésháwar: his character does not admit of familiarity, while his situation equally forbids it; but his civilities were of the first estimation. Kabúl is rising into power under his republican spirit of government, and I should say, is destined to an importance in spite of itself, for in every view it is the key to India. It is astonishing how much the country is relieved by the overthrow of the royal dynasty; and with respect to the latest reigns of the Timúr family, the change in the condition of things for the better, is not more wonderful than it is natural. In Shah Shujah's haughty career, here, robberies and bloodshed disgraced the precincts of his court. Dost Mahommed's citizen-like demeanor and resolute simplicity have suited the people's understanding; he has tried the effect of a new system, and the experiment has succeeded.

"We may soon have to ask Sultan Muhammed for a supply of coals to

* Published in the *Journal of the Asiatic Society of Calcutta*.

navigate the Indus; mines have been discovered. Moorcroft searched in vain for seams, but no doubt the people took up the hint. The specimens brought to us indicate the variety to be what is termed anthracite, or slate-coal, and consequently as fuel is very meagre; but this may be the exterior crust or shell, and when penetrated, a richer material may be discovered. We saw it in thin plates of a concave-convex form; the fracture was grey but without any lustre, and it soiled paper; at first I took it for graphite or plumbago, and I shall not be surprised if that mineral is contiguous. It burnt by the flame of a candle, and gave out a dense gas. The mine is in the district of Kohát, in the plain-ward hills, and therefore most conveniently situated at the navigable extremity of the Indus. I hear there are mines in Cutch, which thus sets the question of physical capabilities at rest, and supplies the only remaining desideratum. Sultan Muhammed Khan would be delighted at the proposal of working the coal seams, for reciprocal advantages must flow from such a medium. There are also sulphur seams in Kohát; and adjacent, even conterminous with that estate, is the fertile country of the Wazíris, famed I believe for a superior breed of horses, and report says, rich in indications of auriferous and other precious ores. Moorcroft paid a visit to that district, and I suspect that he was aware of its mineral deposits. The whole of Afghánistán teems with the germs of metallic treasures, but it may be long ere we become better acquainted with those hidden stores. I was disappointed in not discovering any traces of shells or fossils on the route to Kabúl; but we durst scarcely look around us. I was too ill besides, and our journey was too precipitate for any useful purpose.

"We entered Kábúl, after a fatiguing journey, at four o'clock, having been twenty-four hours from the last encampment, and I was in a high state of corporeal suffering during that long period, with a fever raging in my blood, and a fiery heat in my face, which has latterly burned to parchment. One is not disappointed in the display of Kabúl, after the uniformly arid aspect of the surrounding country; but it is in this contrast, rather than in any peculiar scenery, that we are delighted with the spot. Frail mud houses, which seem only to be renewed by the accessions of patch-work, form a penurious threshold to a great entrepôt of commerce; but when the bazar opens, one is amply gratified by a scene which, for luxury and real comfort, activity of business, variety of objects and foreign physiognomy, has no living model in India. The fruits which we had seen out of season at Pésháwar loaded every shop; the masses of snow for sale threw out a refreshing chill, and sparkled by the sun's heat; the many strange faces and strange figures, each speaking in the dialect of his nation, made up a confusion more confounded than that of any Babel; but with this difference, that here the mass of human beings were intelligible to each other, and the work of communication and commerce went on. The covered part of the bazar, which is entered by lofty portals, dazzled my sight, even quite as much as the show of the Himalayan peaks, when reflected against the setting sun. In these stately corridors, the shops rise in benches above each other; the various articles, with their buyers and sellers regularly arranged in tiers, represent so many living strata. The effect of the whole was highly imposing, and I feel at a loss adequately to describe the scene presented to our eyes.

"The climate of Kabúl was considerably colder than I was prepared for, when the barometer announced an elevation of 6,000 feet. The morning temperature varied between 43° and 47°, and 66° was commonly the maximum of the day; while, in the house, 61° and 63° were the extremes, and this tem-

perature was during the first half of the month of May. This state of the atmosphere is far below that of Simla; but, as there are no periodical rains, the summer heat increases till August; and, notwithstanding that, Baber talks of sleeping throughout the year with a *pustin:* in the dog-days, the air is warm enough to make the tops of the houses a comfortable place of rest. Kábúl, like Kanáwar, is indebted for its fine climate and luxuriant gardens to the aridity of its atmosphere and to irrigation. The snowy range, that lies on the north-west, contains within its ramifications many thousand orchards, from which all the dried fruits that fill the bazars of India are supplied. The majestic rhubarb grows there wild, and its succulent stem is one of the luxuries of every house; it has a grateful acidity. Fresh snow fell frequently upon the neighbouring mountains, but none of the peaks appeared to attain a greater height than 16,000 feet. The summits of the true Hindu Kúsh were visible on the north, like heaps of pure snow. Macartney is out at least twenty miles in his latitude of Kabúl, which is too low. Rennel's position of it, and also of Kashmir and Kandahár, will be found most correct. Burnes took the elevation of the pole, and it is close upon 34°. The barometer showed a little above twenty-four inches, and water boiled at 202°.

" The Russian Church is held in high estimation at Kabúl, and the Kabúlis meet with much attention from the subjects of the Autocrat, while they are scarcely noticed beyond the Sutlej; these opposite receptions, of course, leave strong impressions on the feelings of individuals.

" Dost Muhammed gave us six introductory letters (one to the king of Bokhara); and on the 18th of May we took leave of Kabúl, under the protecting guarantee of a nazir, a man of high connexions and repute, who however proved himself anything but agreeable. The opportunity was too favourable to require consideration; the man's character was to be our passport, and as we anticipated difficulties in Morad Beg's territory, we thought ourselves fortunate, although we afterwards repented. Our ill-favoured guide was proceeding to Russia, to recover the property of his brother who died there. On this occasion, Dost Muhammed Khan wrote a letter to the Emperor!

" The passage of the Hindú Kúsh presents no difficulties,* and viewed in any way shrinks to insignificance, compared with those portions of the snowy chain which you and I have seen. Even as a barrier to an invading army, the difficulties are far from formidable by this route. The great pass, which is alone named Hindú Kúsh, is even more accessible, though more lofty: we would have taken that route, but for the dread of encountering Morad Beg. The pass is worth seeing, especially as we heard some strange stories about flights of birds being so much baffled by the strong wind, that they no longer could fly against it, and actually took to walking for a change, when vast numbers were killed by the natives. The Emperor Baber mentions the same thing, and the fact would seem to argue great elevation. The Hindú Kúsh has no longer the configuration of the Himalaya; the steep cliffs of hard compact rock, which characterize that ridge, scarce appear here at all, and few of the peaks attain any remarkable altitude. The most prominent point was Kohi Baba, and I do not believe it rises to 19,000 feet; all the neighbouring heights appeared in bluff masses, resembling the contour of the mountains upon the Chinese frontier and the interior of Kanáwar, which is evidently the effect of a different structure; and as far as I could judge from the nature of the road, wherever the bare rock was exposed, the elements of the whole range are of

* Lieut. Burnes, however, describes the journey as a "fearful undertaking." See *Asiat. Journ.* vol. x. p. 169. Dr. Gerard speaks by comparison with the Himalaya.

the class of formations termed secondary; and as we penetrated into the country, the hills changed into slate, gravel, and even mud, which last, mixed with loam and calcareous rubble, all indurated by alternations of weather into a rugged hardness, composes the formation of the Bamean *buts*, or idols, which most people believe, and the natives themselves represent, to be cut out of the solid rock. But to return to the Hindú Kúsh:—we rode up to the pass, which is scarcely 11,000 feet in height; the snow lay deep upon the summit, but was fast retiring before the ardent sun, and the slopes were only speckled at that limit. The descent was quaggy and tedious, but there was not much of it, and villages appeared at a general level of 10,500 feet. The second pass was nearly 12,000 feet, the adjoining villages, hampered by the snow, projected their grey turrets through the uniform field of whiteness. The third pass was inaccessible by horse, and we descended by the hollow of a gorge into a dell that drained off towards Kúndúz and the Oxus. When I beheld the opposite course of the streams, I began to ask, is this the only range that separates Khorasán from Turkistán and the valley of the Oxus? and when, soon after, I found our level to be close upon 5,000 feet, I conceived that other and loftier ridges crossed our route; but a few more days, and the thirteenth from Kabúl brought us upon the plains of Tartary, for that name is specifically apposite in the region of Asia, adjoining Bokhara and Samarkhund. My understanding was now enlightened, for I had but vague and ill-defined ideas of the geographical nature of this tract; but in one respect I was not wrong—I never believed there could be any flat expanse, similar to the plains of India; and the fact is so, and could not have been otherwise; and long after we had entered the open country and crossed the Oxus, a range of snowy mountains on our right hand (our face being then towards Bokhara) confirmed my conjectures. We were both much surprised at such a sight, particularly as it was of so transitory a nature as nearly to elude our comprehension: it was almost sunset, and the outline just lighted up, gleamed for a few minutes and faded into a dim mass. The spectacle was full of grandeur, and left us wondering; for we never saw another trace of the range or its desolate snows.

" The map gives us very imperfect notions, I should say none at all, on the subject; for the mountains, marked there as *snowy*, could not have been in sight, and those that seem to indicate their position are not only black, but occupy a very limited space. New heights, bearing perennial snow, and far exceeding that marginal boundary, do not often start up abruptly in patches or isolated ridges from a flat expanse of plain; as the routes to Yárkund are free of snow at this season of the year, they may not be so elevated as they appear. When in the open plains of Turkistan, the thought (which had often amused us) occurred,—is the Hindú Kúsh the true limit of the great snowy chain that forms the northern frontier of British India? In seeking for the continuity of the Himalaya, we must go north of Ladák and the sources of the Oxus, where a vast tract of lofty summits will be found to tend towards the skirts of Yarkund, and somewhere near the heads of the Oxus and Jaxartes, to define the scope of the country to the north-west; this will bring the high plateaux, north of the Indus, within more precise limits. All this tract, which is by no means very remote, is still unseen by the eye of civilized man.

" The *Buts* of Bamean represent a man and woman, of colossal magnitude, carved in the cliff of the ridge that bounds the valley on the east. On approaching them, I saw from the very look of the hills, that they could only be moulded in some soft calcareous substance; yet a very intelligent man, a

Haji Baba, who was with Moorcroft at the spot, insisted that the figures were in the solid rock, which would indeed have been an anomaly, as the whole of the neighbouring hills and the dell itself is a diluvial, perhaps an alluvial, deposit of mud, clay, and conglomerate. I was certain that they were mud, and so they proved to be. Though it is rather a disappointment to find mud instead of granite, still these idols are very curious objects, both with regard to antiquity and as memorials of an epoch, the history of which eludes our research. The written accounts, if they are not vitiated by mythological figures, assign their formation (creation) to the year 56 B.C., which is far from extravagant, considering the nature of the record (*Mahábhárat*) which gives that date; but without attending to these, it is almost certain that they existed before the time of Muhammed, and when the country was possessed by the kafirs under the dominion of Zohák, whose reign was antecedent to Christianity. A question readily occurs—is the material of which the idols are constructed calculated to resist the impression of hundreds of years, not to think of a period approaching to thousands? Had I not myself been fully aware of the preservative nature of the climate in the Trans-Himalayan regions, and seen antiquity represented in mud walls, books, and other works, which we consider perishable, I should have been staggered at the idea of the Bamean idols' claim to so remote an origin. The aridity of the atmosphere here is pretty similar to that of Upper Kanáwar and Tibet, where a thing neither rots or decomposes, but falls to dust in long ages; and the substance of the figures is of that kind which becomes indurated by exposure to the air, and like the mud upon the roofs of the houses, acquires the hardness of the surrounding kankar.

"Without thinking of the idols, upon which superstition and undeterminate antiquity have bestowed a false character, there never was a spot better appropriated for fabling the extravagancies of nature, or raising ideas of bhúts and spectres. As to the káfirs, their domiciles yet remain: desolation is not the word for this place, the surface of the hills is actually dead; no vegetable trace is to be seen, all is parched up and as it were baked white, and scoriated by the sun's rays: such is the horrid aspect of this part of the country, to which the caves of the káfirs have added a savage impression. These are still inhabited, but their first possessors have long since disappeared; the sides of the mountains are full of excavations, presenting to the approaching traveller something like a honey-comb; whole families occupy these recesses, living in smoke and darkness, of which they seem to form a part, in their black figures. One of the idols is actually tenanted, and high upon the acclivity are seen isolated nitches and black heads peeping forth. At night, the moving lights and yells of unseen people have a singularly wild effect, and one dwells in the contemplation of the scene, till it actually appears one of an infernal kind, fit only for such companions as bhúts and demons.

"The idols appear to my eyes more like designs of Budha than any other; their physiognomy at least resembles that of images I have seen in Kanáwar and Tibet. They are mentioned in several old books, and it is strange that any mystery should prevail about the age or events of which they are symbolical. Bamean has its site upon the northern declivity of Hindú Kúsh, and within its lofty ramifications, in a dell or valley, which throws its waters into a tributary of the Oxus, that passes through Kúndúz. It forms the extremity of the Kábúl dominions, and is elevated a little above 8,000 feet. An idea has prevailed that Bamean is a pass in the Kúsh, or in a more southernly ridge; but it is quite across the chain, although environed by snowy heights.

On the north, at the head of the dell, the mountains are depressed to a hollow or pass, between 10,000 and 11,000 feet, and beyond that the country subsides in undulations to the Oxus.

"Hitherto we had adopted no particular precautions to maintain our disguise, except evading the gaze of people, passing either unobserved or as Armenians; but on entering Morad Beg's territory, we rolled our heads within our turbans, and this saved our faces from the scorching sunshine.

"At Dwap or Doab, where Mr. Wolff was robbed, we apprehended danger, and provided an escort from a neighbouring brigand chief. In the hollow of a pass we met a káfila of very fine horses: they were all safe, and quite unaware of their escape, as afterwards appeared. We had no idea of any alarm, but as we were descending the slope of the pass, a body of robbers appeared —they had lost their aim in the horses, and were now coming up to a couple of camels, the last remains of the káfila. I was behind as usual, and although I saw, I could not understand, the manœuvres of our party, and kept lingering on, till met by one of our servants, sent back to bid me gallop my horse. The robbers were very fair and candid, as I thought, suspecting who we were; they sent one of their party to communicate with us, who, on our side, was met by a young lad the leader of our escort, and son of a neighbouring chief, who in his turn becomes freebooter, and to these mutual interests in plunder, and partly to our force, we owed our escape. They immediately declared themselves, and their disappointment in the horse-káfila, intimating, with a good deal of honesty, that they ought to have had a recompense in us. Notwithstanding this result, our káfila-bashi was very assiduous in his exertions to send the baggage-mules and foot-travellers out of the way. Our friends, the robbers, kept within our sight, moving slowly along the top of a ridge, and occasionally reminding us of our good fortune.

"We were now fast descending towards the basin of the Oxus, though the country continued rugged, and now and then betrayed its altitude in hoary peaks. At last, a mild wind from the north and a haze in the horizon, announced our proximity to the plains of Tartary. One morning we found ourselves in juxta-position to the chief of the place, a man of disrepute and a deputy of Morad Beg's; he came to dine with our káfila-báshi. We were lying amongst the long grass and stole away a few yards, where we reposed with confident security and listened to his conversation. At midnight, on the 29th of May, our káfila-báshi warned us to be off; we scrambled awkwardly through a marsh, and the day broke while we were yet in the deep hollow of a torrent. We hoped still to reach Khulm (which was to terminate all our doubt of safety) before the bazars were crowded, and finally, soon after sunrise, we emerged upon the plains of Turkistan. The pass through the mountains was between mural precipices of tremendous grandeur. On opening upon the new world, the first objects as usual were mountains, at the base of which rolled the Oxus; the river itself was not in sight, but a regularly defined haze indicated its course, a phenomenon I had before remarked in the Sutlej and the Indus, which arises from the difference of temperature between the stream and superincumbent stratum of air. We regaled ourselves with the regions of Transoxiana. We entered a caravanserai in Khulm, full of people, and lodged ourselves amongst tea-merchants and traders in Russian furs, and people of all nations and descriptions, as if nothing had happened. Suffice it, that we found ourselves in the safe custody of Morad Beg, and after ten days rather anxious suspense, escaped from all apprehensions, and departed under his aid and protection!*

* See the particulars of their escape from the fangs of Morad Beg related in our 10th vol. p. 159.

"The journey to Mazár was rather trying, over a bare baked soil, without shade or water; the temperature of the air was 100°, and that of the sun's rays much greater: my face at least was completely burnt. Our escort left us at what appeared the most dreary point of the road, and it was actually the most dangerous; our horses were wearied, and that which I rode, stood still in a place where our káfila-báshi said it was imprudent even to look around us. We entered Mazár unknown and unsuspected, and it was perhaps fortunate, as the people are intolerant bigots, and disreputable in every way. Piles of snow, and the most delicious apricots, were in abundance. It was here that Moorcroft's property was seized and plundered. We felt extremely anxious to ascertain if any papers or memorials still remained, and the fate of his books, which we heard were in the possession of the chief; but prudence constrained us to pass over the scene in silence.

"On the road to Balkh, we turned aside to see poor Trebeck's grave. Muhammedan bigotry had yielded so far as to permit his remains to be deposited within an enclosure or garden: a mulberry-tree sheds its fruit over the spot. We had heard this young man spoken of every where with the highest eulogies, and it was a satisfaction to us to have visited his lone sepulchre. We wished to leave some record of the spot: but although it is possible to get a slab-stone here for his and Moorcroft's graves, it is doubtful how such a memorial would be respected, unless we ourselves had witnessed its erection.

"On entering Balkh, we were met by two custom-house officers, jolly fellows, and one of them a Túrkoman, but from the nature of their employment rather boisterous and abrupt: they stopped our horses, bade us dismount and said we must be searched. A little surprised, we kept our seats, and assured them we were not merchants. 'We must see what is in those saddle-bags,' said they. Burnes then dismounted, and the Túrkoman began an examination of his person. Passing his hand over his watch, 'What have we got here? Ah, *Saat*, that is an useful article to travellers—very well, have you got nothing else—no tillas (gold coin)?' Before Burnes could reply, he, with much good-humour, said, 'Come, come, you know as well as I do, that people cannot travel without money; now how many have you?' 'Twenty,' said Burnes, offering to untie them from his waist. 'Don't trouble yourself; there is no occasion; your word is every thing; I am satisfied;' and pointing to me (I had not dismounted, and was thinking what to say), 'what has your companion?' 'The same.' 'Thank you,' replied the Túrkoman; 'you are gentlemen; I wish every one was as ready to their answers, they would save themselves and me much unnecessary and awkward trouble. Your names,' said he; 'Sikundar Armeni and Gerard' (with the French pronunciation). The tax upon our money was a tenth: Hindus pay a twentieth, and Mahomedans a fortieth. We had no tillas except those tied about us; but the Túrkoman said, 'make yourselves easy, I'll call upon you at the caravanserai.' Such civil treatment, in such a country and by monstrous Túrkomans, deserves to be mentioned.

"We were now in the most ancient and renowned city in the world; and when we looked at the ruin and recalled to mind the dynasty of Bactria, and in later ages the thrones of Jenghiz and Timur, with the neighbouring scenes of Bokhara and Samarkhand,—the present and the past,—it give us a lively idea of the countless revolutions which had rolled away. There was nothing here by which we could recognize these memorable epochs, and judging from the aspect of the few inhabitants left, the spot seemed more suited to the dead, than as a place of abode for the living. The ruins, which are mostly

of mud, are very extensive, but they only mark the modern site of the city. The insalubrity of Balkh is proverbial, and this calamity may be traced to the very effect of its former greatness. The eighteen beautiful aqueducts, by which it was irrigated, no longer guided by the art of the husbandman, have spread their waters over the face of the country, and transformed its fair landscape into a stagnant marsh.

"From Balkh to the Oxus is almost a desert; camps of Túrkomans occur in some places, and the sand-hills are well clothed with bushes. The high road was considered unsafe, and we followed the downward course of the valley. At one spot only we required an escort of Túrkomans, who are themselves the robbers, but find it more advantageous to compromise their habits by an easily-earned recompense. On the 15th of June, after travelling twelve hours, the day dawned upon the shores of the Oxus, and we encamped upon its margin; a point that had so long been in prospect, and glimmered through so many vague and ill-defined ideas of difficulty and peril, was now at our feet, and we were not satisfied till our feet were actually in its cool waters; and here we sat, slept, and passed three entire days, with more ease than we dare expect upon the banks of the Ganges, for here we had neither alligators nor enemies of any kind to dread.

"The Oxus is a splendid river, here exhibiting an expanse and volume fully equal to our expectations or its appearance as given in the map; but I should say of inferior magnitude compared with the vast extent of country of which it is the drain, and where deserts and arid mountains occupy so large a portion. The Hindú Kúsh generates but a scanty tribute from its snow, and but few supplies are derived from the north; the great body of the water coming from the south-east and east, where the intersections of the Himalaya define the course of the streams to the Indus, and branching northward, give origin to the rivers which wash the Chinese frontier of Yarkund and Kashghar, the whole of which tract, from the limit of Kundur in one direction and Bokhara itself in another, is a blank in geography. It is true, the sources of the Oxus are pretty well ascertained, and the travels of Meer Izzat Oolla have sketched the configurations of the country north-west of Ladák; but the height, extent, and nature of the mountains which intervene between Leh and Yarkúnd, and along the north-west branches of the Indus and Hindú Kúsh, are wholly unknown.

"The stream of the Oxus is muddy, like that of our Indian rivers; but confined within marginal banks, bearing a stiff vegetation, it has a more regular channel, and rolls with greater rapidity; where we crossed it, the expanse of bed was divided by islands, and the current assumed various degrees of size and velocity, the largest with a rate exceeding three miles per hour and a depth of twenty feet. As no rain falls in this country, the whole mass of water is liquefied snow. It is impossible to form a comparative estimate of the actual bulk, but it can scarcely equal the Indus at Attock. The ferries are ill-supplied with boats, but the boats themselves are substantial fabrics, and are built more after the model of our sloops than any thing I have seen in India; but the people have no idea of navigation; their oars are of the rudest kind, only one or two in a boat, but the chief impulse depends upon horses, which are fastened on each side of the bow, and by their exertions to swim, drag the boats across the currents. I never heard of such a practice, and almost doubted it till we witnessed the spectacle. There are no fords downwards to its debouche in the Aral; but in winter it freezes over in several places, sufficiently strong to bear the transit of the káfilas, which is singular in a parallel of latitude under 40°, and at very inconsiderable elevation. The bed of the river, where

we crossed it, scarce attains the level of the Punjáb rivers, in the line of our route, as well as we can estimate by the boiling point of our thermometers, which are the only means left us.

" From the Oxus to Bokhara is more or less a desert tract, and the surface of the soil undergoes every modification of barrenness, from the hills just sprinkled with vegetation, to the hard-baked floor and dead sand-heaps. The first four days no villages, but camps of Túrkomans, were passed. The water was either salt or saliferous. The wind of the desert dried us like parchment, but the nights were cool and often cold; this, however, did not take place till towards day-break, and the few hours' sleep we then got were deliciously refreshing, after heaving up and down upon a camel's back all night. The face of the country was very uneven, almost hilly; we at last came to waves of pure sand, which were said to shift their position like those in the African deserts, and we eagerly looked out for the moving heaps; but all I could believe of such an occurrence, and which I saw, was the currents of loose sand raised from the surface by the wind, or blown from one place to another, the heaps themselves being immoveable *en masse*. At Karshi, which the map places full half-way, we were seized with fever, no doubt from the swamps of Balkh or the miasms of the Oxus. Burnes was first taken ill (some days previously), and here I and two of our party with a tea-merchant followed, and as I delayed, treating myself as doctors usually do, it was not until I had been a week in Bokhara, and after quantities of quinine, I recovered; but the poor merchant died.

" I had almost forgotten to mention that we paid a visit to the desolate grave of poor Moorcroft at Balkh. It was a bright moon-light night, and our Haji, who attended his remains to the earth, showed us the way to the spot, which lay amidst marshes, and I could not help thinking that these very marshes had caused the melancholy event. We were surprised to hear that the severities of fortune, which accompanied Moorcroft's career from the beginning, had pursued him even beyond the grave, and that the burial-place was barely permitted to his remains, upon the skirts of the city, and on the outside of a garden-wall. The spot is retired, and had we not been guided to it by one who had witnessed the interment, we might have searched or inquired in vain for the site. We were unprepared for such a spirit of odious prejudice as seems to have prevailed against this lamented individual, for the same feelings did not exist in regard to Mr. Trebeck. Mr. Guthrie's body is contiguous. Those solitary receptacles have for the first time been seen by an European eye, and remote as they are from friends or countrymen, they are nevertheless unmolested, where they themselves while living had gained, by their praiseworthy conduct, a respect and remembrance that will long be cherished in Túrkistan; and if they encountered some tyrants and wretches in their long travels, they met with many friends and well-wishers, and have left the name of Englishman with all the honours which we most covet. At Karshi we had a specimen of the gardens which poets have celebrated in their descriptions of Samarkhand and Bokhara; we lay amidst apricots and ice, and I enjoyed both, in spite of an ague that almost shook me to pieces. We heard of slaves for sale here, and a young Hindu of our party, a clever and promising lad, from the Delhi institution, whose thirst for knowledge leads him into many strange situations, has the following dialogue in his journal about the traffic. It is headed 'A Trick or Jest for a Slave Girl;' and I extract it literally:—

" 'On my return from bazar, I besought a man to shew me the house of the merchant who sells men and women, which I reached after traversing very hot streets. The merchant received me civilly, and sent for three women from a room adjoining to that which was his own. He told them to sit before me, and then inquired of me which I liked to buy. I replied to him, the young one, who had regular features, was mild and attractive, her stature elegant, though below the middle size; her wit and vivacity exceeded even her allurements. In the mean time, the two others, who were neither ugly nor beautiful, stood up and went in their rooms; the young one followed soon after but sat in a separate place, guarded by a very old man. I was told by the merchant to go in the same room, to speak, to laugh, and to content the girl. I sat out to the girl, and conversed in the following manner: " I love you and like to buy you; are you contented and pleased with me?" She smiles and says, " No, I do not like you;" because she is afraid, perhaps, I sell her to another, after enjoying my own gratification. After much altercation, she says, " Very well, I should swear not to sell her again and make please to her master." The old man, who sat by the door, told her to stand and to shew me her whole body, according to the custom; which means, perhaps, that there be not any sort of disorder in her person. All her body was crystalline; her age was thirteen or fourteen years. I talked with her a long time on various subjects, inquiring her nativity and birth: she said her home was in Badakhshán, and she had a large family: she was ravished by the ruler of the country and sold to this merchant. On saying this, she brought a flood of tears in her eyes, and said, " For God's sake, buy soon and release me from the hands of this unmerciful Uzbek." It made me very sorry; I cursed the ruler, and bestowed a malediction on her merchant who troubles her. I instantly got up and came away to my camp, without seeing or telling any word to the merchant, as I had not inclination to buy her. The experience and fun induced me to make a trick for investigating the principles at slave-merchants, who I see are very miserable, criminal, savage, and unmerciful men indeed.'

" The remaining four marches to Bokhara had less of the desert in them; the undulations continued: also sand and salt-water. Sometimes the true and unlimited horizon was spread before the eye. At last, on the 27th of June, we arrived in this fine city, which had a few months before appeared so remote and uncertain. The usages of the Mahomedan government are here extremely strict, and the precepts of their religion are fulfilled with awful rigour. Dress for all infidels is strictly defined and peremptorily imposed, and if we are naturally obnoxious to their sight, our dress adds to the spectacle. A black cap on our head, and a rope round our waist, are particularly interesting. We were allowed to reside in a private house, after some little remonstrance; a public serai is our proper dwelling-place. We cannot ride within the walls of the city, and must push our way through the densely-peopled streets, which detracts considerably from our interest in the scenes of the bazar, and in our walks in an atmosphere so warm and dusty. Moorcroft was permitted to ride, but he was in character, and brought presents for the king and his courtiers; but this privilege was only granted on condition that his Mahomedan syces should accompany him mounted, as they could not be seen on foot attending an infidel on horseback. The garments of all other unbelievers are similar to those in which we are accoutred, such as Hindus, Armenians and Jews, and these last we especially resemble in every thing except their features. The restriction we feel most, is being unable to write,

but this is more our fault, or our courtesy, than any actual prohibition of the state, for we can elude suspicion by writing at night.

" Upon the whole, our reception at Bokhara, if not remarkable for distinction or favours, neither of which we had the least claim to, has been sufficiently respectable and civil; and with the people, whether in the crowded bazars, in public serais, in private converse, or in the mosques, our name and country have been a recommendation, instead of a pivot for insult and ignominy; and this too in a city notoriously orthodox in religious duties, and where Mahomedan principles of every kind are fearfully arbitrary. We have not heard the epithet of *Kafir* from one end of our journey to the other; and only at one place, near Attock, some boys used the expression of *money*. Wherever we have gone and appeared as Europeans, that character has been respected; and we may depend upon it that the name of *Englishman*, whether this is understood by *Feringi* or *Angrez*, if assumed with discretion, is our best passport.

" The bazars here are splendid, and the police regulations admirable. Bokhara is a large and populous city, eight miles in circuit, and exceeding any we have met with in our journey. There are many fine colleges and other buildings; the Uzbeks are a handsome race, but the Jews (more especially the Jewesses) carry off the palm of beauty. There is more religion, more law and justice, and more crime, than in any place of equal size in Asia; but property and life are safer than in most cities in the world, whether civilized or savage. The people here are much more familiar with the Russians than with the English, and another Russian embassy is soon expected at Bokhara. People from all parts of the world, except China, are seen here. Every body drinks tea, generally after our fashion, but without milk; there is a kind of tea called *banka*, which comes *vid* Russia from China; it costs ten rupees and is very fine-flavoured, and it is said that a sea-voyage injures it. The *banka* tea goes from China to Russia by a direct road, avoiding Yarkund, as by being packed up in small canisters it will not bear export by the mountainous route, and by coming here from Orenburgh it thus attains a very high price: the tea-trade is immense. We first saw loaf-sugar at Khulm, and it is the same as we have at home. Many people in Bokhara wear watches, all of London mechanism. In the bazar, we see tea-urns with the red hot iron in the middle to keep the water warm, and many things remind us of Europe.

" We have tried horse's flesh, and having beef all the same time, we gave the preference to the former; but whatever Elphinstone says about horse's flesh being the food of any part of the people, it is at least very rare, and beef is far from frequent.

" The climate is warmer than is agreeable; in fact it is sultry, but dry and otherwise delicious, the sun shining out his entire course and not a cloud in the air. The nights are generally cool, but we find sleeping in the air necessary for comfort; the usual range of the temperature outside is from 74° to 103°, rising to 106° in the streets: we loathe the air in a room heated to 96° and even 110°, and although sitting quietly we feel it rather disagreeable; but in so arid a climate, the sensation is less oppressive at this degree of temperature than at 80° in India, at the same season. The most singular part of the climate is the intense cold of winter, which freezes such a stream as the Oxus. The blocks of solid ice in the bazars here, indicate the severity of the weather, and can only be explained by the extreme dryness of the air."

" Bokhara, 15th July 1832."

THE SECRET.

When I was a junior employed in the vicinity of Berar, amongst other native oddities,—I was fond of searching for curiosities of all kinds,—I met with a strange sort of a man, who had something to do, but I could never understand what, at the court of the Bhonslah. This man seemed a being *sui generis* completely,—the only one of his race. His features were like those of a European, but his complexion was as dark as that of a native, though it seemed to want its peculiar tinge. He professed to be a Musulman, and conformed to all the outward forms of the Muhammedan creed, but he scrupled not to ridicule many of their dogmas. He avowed his belief in some of the Hindu tenets,—such as abstinence from flesh, and the metempsychosis. He once told me he was in no haste to die, for he expected to inhabit, in his next stage of existence, the carcass of a tiger. I used to court this man's conversation a good deal, for there was always something piquant and wild about it. I remember pressing him to tell me his history. He began very readily by stating that his great-great-grandfather was a Chinese, who, upon an invasion, was carried into Mongolia, and fled to the north of Persia, where he married a Toorkee woman. He had a large family; the eldest son went to Russia and married an Armenian at Moscow. One of his sons went on a Russian voyage of discovery to the northern coast of America, and settled there to collect furs and skins. He got into a deadly quarrel with the savages, and was offered the alternative of either being tortured to death and eaten, or of marrying a woman of the tribe, and becoming one of them: he chose the latter, and received the hand of the handsomest (*alias* the ugliest) of their squaws. By this lady he was blessed with a numerous progeny, so frightful that he could not bear the look of them; and so, selecting the least hideous, he left the rest to the care of his wife, and got back to Russia, where he travelled to his patrimonial seat in Persia. " His son," he continued, " by his ugliness, won the affections of the wife of an English soldier, who had run away from her husband, who had run away from Bombay, and I was the only pledge of their tender affection; so that you find I have a strange mixture of blood in my veins."

I could not regard this account, of course, as a genuine history; and it only made me more curious to penetrate the mystery of the relator. But he was too cautious; and if I inquired of his native acquaintance, I always received a different account, though each affirmed it was the true one.

It was evident to me that this man was superior to what he would be thought; that he was familiar with European science and topics, and had a sovereign contempt for the civilization to which he nominally belonged. It was plain to me, too, that something preyed upon his mind, which he would fain be rid of. I tried to gain his confidence. At first, my attempts seemed to put him on his guard; but by degrees he appeared rather to covet my society, and my gentle probing gave him no uneasiness.

This man was taken suddenly ill with a country-fever. He sent for me I saw his days were numbered. He knew it. Beckoning to me to kneel beside his charpoy, he paused for a moment, as if to collect moral as well as physical strength for the effort he was about to make, and then whispered distinctly in my astonished ear: "I am * * * * *," a well-known English name. "I am the murderer of * * * *."

This horrid truth was not entrusted to *me as a* secret; but it ought now to remain so.—*MS. Memoirs of a Civilian.*

MR. ROYLE'S ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE BOTANY OF THE HIMALAYA.*

THIS important work has reached us too late to enable us to give more than a mere notice of it; we intend, at a future opportunity, to examine it with the care which it evidently deserves.

Much as has been done lately towards illustrating the natural history of our Indian provinces, some of the most important points connected with which, such as the influence of climate upon animal and vegetable forms, the geological structure of the mountain ranges, and the atmospheric phenomena of those elevated regions,—still remained to be collected in one general and comprehensive view. The long residence of the author in the plains of Saharunpore, and among the hills at the elevation of 7,500 feet, gave him peculiar facilities for investigating such points, and accordingly it is to these interesting subjects, as well as to Botany and Zoology, that Mr. Royle has turned his attention; and we may now congratulate the public on a great blank in the physical geography of India being satisfactorily filled up. We have only room to add, that the plates are remarkably good, and that the general execution of the work reflects much credit upon both author and artists.

CLERGY IN INDIA.†

An Account of the Salaries and Allowances paid by the Government in India at each of the Presidencies for the support of Clergy and Places of Worship, in 1830-31; viz.

Bengal:	Episcopal	Sa. Rs. 4,25,876	
	Scotch Church	20,451	
	Roman Catholic Church	4,000	
			4,50,327
Madras:	Episcopal	Mad. Rs. 2,06,976	
	Scotch Church	11,760	
	Roman Catholic Church	5,346	
			2,24,082
Bombay:	Episcopal	Bomb. Rs. 1,78,578	
	Scotch Church	20,862	
	Roman Catholic Church	820	
			2,00,260
	Total Rupees		8,74,669
	or about £85,000		

* Illustrations of the Botany and other branches of the Natural History of the Himalayan Mountains; and of the Flora of Cashmere.—By J. Forbes Royle, Esq., F.L.S. and G.S., M.R.A.S., &c.

† Ordered to be printed 6th August.

the secretary, M. Julien Desjardins, we are enabled to lay before our readers the following outline of its origin and operations.

After various preliminary attempts to establish a scientific society in the colony, on the 11th August 1829, some gentlemen, who cultivated natural history, were invited by Mr. Chas. Telfair to assemble at his house, where he proposed to them the formation of an association, which received the name of "the Society of Natural History of the Isle of Mauritius." The members, twenty-nine in number, elected Mr. Telfair president, Messrs. Delisse and Bojer vice-presidents, and M. Desjardins secretary. The Society held its first meeting on the 24th August (the anniversary of the birth of Baron Cuvier), and the ensuing meetings monthly. The rules, consisting of thirty-nine articles, were founded upon those of the Society of Natural History of Paris. The meetings were held at the house of Mr. Telfair, till Sir Charles Colville, the governor, gave an apartment in the Royal College of Port Louis for that purpose.

At the opening meeting, a discourse was delivered by the president and another by M. Bouton; the former developing those philosophical views and that ardour in the cause of science for which Mr. Telfair is eminent.

At the end of the first year, the number of members had increased to thirty-nine; and its funds consisted of 300 piastres, the contribution of the members. The second year (1831), the number of members was forty-two resident and twenty-eight foreign corresponding. In the year 1832, a long interruption of the meetings took place; the Society, owing to the political state of the colony, not having assembled for six months prior to the anniversary meeting of that year. It has since, however, we collect, resumed its periodical meetings.

In the year 1832, the class of natural history established at the Royal College was abolished; a circumstance which induced the president and members of this Society to endeavour to supply the want of that institution by their own counsel and instruction. "More fortunate than some amongst us," observes M. Desjardins, "the youth of this island, aided by the members of this Society, may advance with more certainty along the difficult and sometimes repulsive paths which present themselves to those who desire to follow the noble career of the sciences." He remarks a fact, which has probably occurred to many who have not drawn from it the same just conclusion, namely, "the innate taste in most children to collect flowers and ferns, and to try to preserve them, as well as butterflies, very often to the detriment of their books, which retain long afterwards the marks of these collections, made without discernment and from an ill-developed instinct: which proves that the productions of nature possess attractions for all." As an encouragement to youthful students, the Society last year offered, besides other prizes, a gold medal for the largest collection of new objects of natural history accompanied by drawings and detailed descriptions.

The analysis of the Society's labours is arranged by the secretary scientifically under the various heads; but as we can notice only the most striking, we shall take the articles as they occur.

M. Desjardins has furnished a description of a cavern in the Quarter de la Rivière du Rempart. This chasm, or sinking of an inferior stratum of the soil, is perhaps improperly termed a cavern, though it has most of the characters of one. It has two outlets, and the base contains a cavity filled with a beautiful current of water. It is 240 feet long. The same member has also described the little Isle of Amber so well known to the readers of *Paul and Virginia;* he has treated not only of its geognostic but its zoological

and vegetable history, and has controverted the assertion of M. Le Gentil, by showing that it is not of madrepore formation, but volcanic, like Mauritius.

M. L. Bouton read a memoir, in which he showed that the Grand Basin, a body of water situated in the midst of forests, at a height of 250 toises (1,600 feet) above the level of the sea, is the crater of an extinct volcano.

In botany, M. Bojer, professor of this science at the Royal College, has made numerous acquisitions. Amongst others, he has ascertained more than seventy varieties of the mango tree, *mangifera Indica*. M. L. Bouton has pointed out a variety of errors in M. Lesson's chapter in the zoological chart of the *Voyage du Coquille*, relative to the botany of the island. The same member has shown that the *Flora* of Mauritius offers more analogy with the continent of Africa (next to the island) than with the Indian archipelago.

In zoology, M. Desjardins has described the twenty-six species of mammiferi inhabiting Mauritius, of which twelve only are wild; M. Bojer, Dr. Lyall, and the Rev. Mr. Freeman, have described most of this island, as well as many from Madagascar, the natural history of which is but little known. In the other branches of this department various papers have been read, of which the analysis gives briefly the results.

With a view of making the curiosities of the island known, M. Desjardins drew up a detailed description of two places of some importance on the southern coast, in the Quarter of Grand Port. One is the *Trou Galet*, remarkable for a natural bridge formed by a mass of basalt, and which presents two butments, a pier, and two arches, beneath which the sea, which is not restrained by any reef, rushes with violence, and falls into a basin the walls of which are of the same nature as the bridge. The other, called the *Soufflcur* or *Montagne Chaour*, is a rock detached from the coast, which in this part of the island is every where very steep. It resembles a bastion projecting into the sea, and is pierced with two natural openings, through which the waves rush from seaward to escape in the form of a plentiful shower towards the adjoining shore, the nature of which it has, as it were, changed by encrusting it with a calcareous deposit, which the water holds in solution.

"A science, or if you prefer it, an art," observes the secretary, "which is in a manner inherent in the country, since no where else, I imagine, is it mentioned, and which, practised in this island for more than fifty years, has been the wonder of some and the amusement of many others,—*nauscopy*, in short,—a term which has been invented in Europe to express those visions, of which we have heard so much said here,—has been treated of in our Society by our president, Mr. Telfair, who, from some hints from our colleague, Mr. Richard Barry, took up the subject, and with the sagacity and talent which we all know he possesses, has clearly demonstrated that this pretended art is a mere chimera, which has imposed upon the very persons who pretended to have discovered it. If fact, it ought to be a matter of astonishment that an optical effect, which was not remarked by Le Gentil, La Caille, Pingré, Rochon, D'Après, Borda, Thompson, Lislet-Geoffroy, Freycinet, and, still more recently, was not perceived by Capt. Dumont D'Urville, who had several conferences on this subject with M. Feuillafé, the Coryphæus of these visionaries,—should have been discovered by two or three persons almost destitute of science, and whose aspect is so grotesque that it never fails to excite laughter; not that I mean by this that they are deficient in the qualities which constitute men of integrity."

M. Sauzier has furnished an account of the phenomena observed at the

eruption of the volcano of Bourbon, in July 1831. From the 14th of that month, a flow of lava traversed the great road and interrupted the communication. On the 25th, the current, which in some places was 35 to 40 mètres (115 to 130 feet) wide, fell into the sea by three different branches, of about a yard only in width. Having encountered in its progress a small excavation a few yards deep, and from twenty to twenty-five feet long, and the same width, it soon filled it, taking then a new direction. In one part, it forced a passage through a forest, burning the trees in its progress. In about ten days the surface of the lava was sufficiently hard and cool to walk upon. "It appears certain that it was not by the Dolomieu crater, one of the three principal mouths of the *Grand Pays Brulé*, nor by Jouvencourt crater, situated a little beyond the ravines of Bois Blanc, that this flow escaped, but from a new crater formed on the flank of the mountain." The current was thirty days in flowing about three miles. Another larger current, on the 15th August, took nearly the same route; and in March 1832, the volcano again threw out flames, and two currents issuing from the same point took their course to the sea, where they were three miles apart.

M. Liénard, sen., E. Liénard, J. Liénard, and Desjardins have described several new species of fishes. The latter member has also described some species of *libellulæ*.

The exertions of this society in the cause of science are most creditable.

VARIETIES.

A Visit to Hurdwar.—It happened that duty or pleasure, whichever the reader may please to suppose it, called me to the northern parts of the Doab during the month of April 1832. I had hitherto travelled in quietness, and my morning's ride was only enlivened by the occasional call of the black partridge, or the sudden appearance of a herd of antelopes stretching their graceful limbs in all the consciousness of perfect security; but now I fell into the main road to Hurdwar, and the mirthful, but noisy bands of travellers proceeding thither, brought to my recollection that the anniversary of the great fair was now about to be celebrated. Curiosity tempted me to follow the tide, and I soon found myself pitched under a magnificent tope near the village of Kurkul. The site of my encampment was rather too near the main road to be pleasant, but I exchanged my quietness for the enjoyment of the extraordinary scene which presented itself. From the earliest dawn till misty twilight, a constant stream of travellers poured in; the variety of costume, equipage, and even cast of countenance and bearing, created a never-failing scene of amusement; and these, when collected in groups, presented studies worthy of our most celebrated artists. I particularly admired the noble appearance of the Seik tribe, whose most striking features are the eagle eye, the aquiline nose and long curling beard. Their principal sirdars were generally attended by a large band of irregular horsemen, armed with matchlock, tulwar, and shield. They have not the credit of being a courageous tribe; and unskilled as I am in military matters, I should be inclined to think that these straggling bodies were more picturesque in appearance than formidable in reality. The Patans are another curious tribe, differing essentially from the Rajpoots and other nearer neighbours. They seem to be a fine, muscular, hardy race, and their manners are very independent, free from all that servility so disgusting to an Englishman. It may be asked, did none of the softer sex mingle in the crowd? Yes, fair reader, many thousands; but I cannot say much in favour of their accomplishments, or outward appearance. In such an assemblage, and on such an occa-

sion, I naturally expected to have found the eastern maiden, in all her witchery of youth and simplicity, chaunting in melodious concert her native hymns and madrigals! Conceive my disappointment when I was credibly informed that those atrocious bands of screaming dowagers, which awoke me every morning with their discordant notes, were the only samples of the female community that would bless my eyes whilst at Hurdwar!

Gladly would I turn from these to more pleasing objects. I was struck with the ceaseless strings of camels and bylees (light covered carts drawn by oxen), and in which no doubt all the youth and beauty of these eastern regions lay snugly concealed from the impertinent eyes of the *Sahib Log*. Mixed with these would arrive, here and there, the noble steeds of the east, *viz.* Dekhanee, Tunglee, Tazee, Cattywar, and other renowned castes, all as quiet as lambs, bold as lions, of the highest blood, and with every other perfection. Some were certainly superb animals, and those most highly prized by their masters were caparisoned in the finest shawls; silver rings and bells adorned their nostrils, whilst they flourished their tails in all the glory of red paint and silk tassels.

Such were the scenes and groups that daily, nay hourly, presented themselves. I visited of course the buildings and natural curiosities of the place; explored the fuqueer's temple, elbowed my way to the grand bathing ghaut, and climbed to the summit of the Chandnee Pehar, or silver mountain. In the course of my rambles through the various parts of the town, I came one evening to the nunghee bazaar, frequented by swarms of fakeers, and their nearest representative, the grey monkey. The former hideous objects I had often met, covered with ashes, and uttering their plaintive howl, *ahoo, ahoo!* Here I found them all congregating on their chiboutras (raised platforms), preparing for their evening devotions. Having satisfied my curiosity, I was hurrying through the place, when I found myself oppressed by sudden faintness. I lost no time in making a request for a draught of water to a venerable-looking old man comfortably smoking his kullean at the door of his humble dwelling. "If the sahib," said he "will rest himself on the mat lying on the chiboutra, I will bring him water." He was as good as his word, and being pleased with the manners of the old man, I entered into conversation with him. He commenced with telling me how grateful all the pilgrims and travellers were for the considerate attention shewn to their convenience by the Government, in the formation of a fine broad and level road, extending for many miles; and that their daily prayers were offered up for the prosperity of the *company sahib*. We had been engaged on topics of this kind for some time, when my attention was called to the contrasted appearance of two young seiks who passed close to us. One, dressed in the simple finery of his tribe, walked by with a bold fearless step; whilst the neglected apparel and care-worn face of the other denoted a mind ill at ease, and careless of the opinion of the world. They seemed bosom friends, and the latter, as they passed by, lifted up his sorrowful eyes, and made a graceful salaam to the patriarch with whom he had so lately formed acquaintance. It was evident that they came from the same part of the country, perhaps from the same village, and curiosity prompted me to enquire a few particulars concerning the young man whose appearance had so much interested me. "Ah poor youth," replied the old man, "his story is a sad one, though in some degree perhaps not uncommon; nevertheless, if the sahib will have patience, I will endeavour to relate it in a few words.

"Your conjecture," he continued, "is right; we come from the same village and are near neighbours. The name of this young man is Ram Dyal; his father was a wealthy and respected zemindar, and dying a few months ago, left all his property to this his only son. He was formerly the most sprightly of our village youths, and none could surpass him in any feat of strength or agility. Could, then, the heart of our fairest maiden, the lovely Piaree, remain insensible to the external graces and far-famed accomplishments of the best wrestler, the most expert swordsman, and altogether the best looking young man for many miles round? Besides all this, they had been brought up together from infancy, and though the Indian custom detains the ripening beauty a prisoner during the day, she often contrived to meet the playfellow of her childhood, when all but themselves were courting repose on their humble pallets. Both perceived the increasing graces of the other, and in due time the lamp of friendship became supplied by the pure and sacred oil of love. They loved and were beloved, and none envied the well-matched pair. The father of the maiden, by name Cossinauth, had been in former years a rich man and esteemed by his neighbours; of late, a succession of disasters had compelled him to mortgage the greater part of his lands, and had materially soured his disposition. Latterly, his frequent absence from the village had been noticed, and some of those amongst us experienced in the ways of the world began to form suspicions that he did not earn his subsistence altogether by honest means. He had hitherto raised no objection to the intimacy existing between his daughter and Ram Dyal; indeed, he anticipated that the latter would be a fitting instrument in his hands to recover some of his lost wealth. It was one evening, in the hottest season of the year, that these two met under the shade of an extensive mango tope, a short distance from the village. Cossinauth, without waiting for the youthful lover's narrative of his attachment and hopes, commenced the subject himself in the following manner:

"'The story of your attachment to my daughter, related by every tongue, has found ready credence in my heart. I know how to esteem the beauty and accomplishments of my child, and would gladly embrace you as my son-in-law. Only swear to aid me in one enterprize I have planned, and ere the moon be a week older, her soft rays shall shine upon your nuptials. The risk is small, and I know you too well to suppose that you would not encounter far greater dangers for the sake of so fair a prize.' After looking carefully around to guard against intrusion, he thus disclosed his views. 'You might have observed that yesterday evening an old *mohajun* (merchant) alighted from his poney at the door of my house, and after a short rest started again on his journey. I had received information that he carried valuables to a great amount about his person, and these reports were confirmed by his unwillingness to divest himself of his turban and *kumurbund* (girdle) when I pressed him to lie down on my bed. The old miser cannot have many days to live, and these his hidden stores would be much better employed in redeeming my paternal fields than in accumulating the heap of his ill-gotten wealth. I have therefore determined, with your assistance, to way-lay him near a certain village, now in ruins; two well-directed strokes of our tulwars will be sufficient for himself and his attendant; a neighbouring well can receive their bodies, and the spoil we will bury in some adjacent spot till the story be forgotten. But—what! you seem agitated!—will you not assist me?' The poor youth, who had listened with amazement to this diabolical speech, and who could scarcely, at the conclusion of it, believe that the other had given utterance to his real feelings, looked up into the face of the tempter if there he might read his innermost thoughts. One glance was sufficient to convince

him that his resolution was fixed; that the stamp of villainy was there deeply branded. Much as his noble and sensitive mind shuddered at the bare supposition of so cold blooded a murder, he summoned all his resolution to venture this brief question: 'And are these the only terms on which I am to become the husband of Piaree?'

"'You have said it: these are my conditions.'

"'Then, monster, know that deep-rooted as is my love for your daughter, I would sooner behold her a corpse at my feet than become the son-in-law of an assassin. Would my blood-stained clothes be an appropriate nuptial dress? And could you not find some more fitting associate for your infamous designs?'

"'No,' replied the calculating villain, who could ill conceal his disappointment in this sarcastic answer. 'I selected you as possessing the most enterprizing spirit amongst your compeers: but it seems I have been mistaken!—that virtuous indignation, truly, is well assumed to conceal the apprehensions of a boasting coward.' It was with difficulty that the young man could restrain himself from taking hasty vengeance for this ill-merited and opprobrious language; he succeeded, however, in tearing himself away from the spot without uttering another word. His first impulse was to follow the unsuspecting traveller, and advise him to adopt some other route than that he intended. This he effected without incurring suspicion as to the cause of this disinterested act, and then came to relate his sorrows to me and request my counsel. I need not tell you that the door of intercourse between the two families was immediately closed: the effect you have already seen on *one* of the parties. These occurrences took place a few months ago; the betrothed girl has accompanied her father hither to bathe in the Holy River, on the auspicious day. My young friend followed them in disguise through a tedious march, and has discovered their present residence. The companion whom you saw walking with him to-day is my son, and I have reasons for believing that they will contrive some plan, by which the despairing lovers may obtain an interview."

The old man told this story with much simple pathos, and I returned to my tent but to dream of Seik lovers, bags of rupees, dacoity, and bloodshed!

A few days after this, I was seated on an elephant, in the middle of the river, facing the grand ghat, waiting till the first sound of the gong should announce that the propitious hour for bathing had arrived. The moment came, and the first rush to the sacred stream was the most tremendous thing I ever witnessed; men, women, and even children, were seen battling their way down the flight of steps with the most headlong precipitation; none could delay for a moment, and so hopeless was the attempt to return by the same road, that the bathers were obliged to make the best of their way to the opposite bank of the river, and recross lower down the stream. From the horrible din raised by such a mass of people collected in one narrow road, a spectator might have been led to suppose that many would have lost their lives; but from the excellent arrangements made no accident of any kind occurred. In the evening of this eventful day, I sought out my old friend who communicated the short narrative I have already given; I found him preparing for his departure from the busy scene, having accomplished the object of his pilgrimage. My first question naturally enough related to the young man, whose story had so much interested me. "I was right," said he, whilst a benevolent smile lighted up his withered features; "I knew some plan was hatching, and to-day it has been fully developed. Ram Dyal, together

with my son and other trusty companions, posted themselves, at an early hour this morning, near the corner of a street leading to the bathing-place. Being protected from the pressure of the crowd by the corner of a friendly wall, they kept their ground most patiently, till Cossinauth and his family were seen passing by to the ghat; with the rapidity of lightning the former was seized, and thrust into a small chamber cut out of the solid rock and lately occupied by a faqueer; whilst the remaining associates, collecting around the affrighted girl, carried her safely through the crowd to the other bank of the river: once there, the spirited lover threw off his disguise, and little eloquence was wanting to convince his recovered mistress that he had acted for the happiness of both. A favourite horse was waiting impatiently for his precious burden, and by this time the re-united couple are beyond all reach of pursuit." "And what," enquired I, "is to become of the newly-made father-in-law? How was it that nobody rescued him from the violence offered to him this morning; and is he to be starved to death in his unexpected prison?" "Oh, no," replied he, "my son tells me he is to be released this evening, when all danger from his liberation is at an end; and as for his rescue this morning, the noise was too great to allow the voice of any one man to be heard above the noise of the surrounding thousands." "But where," I asked, "are the young couple to take up their residence? they cannot return to their native village!" "Every requisite preparation has been made, you may be certain; they are on their way to a distant bustee (village) where I have friends and relations: in the mean time I have taken the bridegroom's land on a lease, and will give him due notice when his villain of a father-in-law shall either be gathered to his fathers, or otherwise disposed of!"

"Ah, I perceive you had a greater share in the plot than I at first suspected; but nevertheless, my good friend, it appears to me a somewhat *duburdusty* (forcible) way of making love! I do not know what the fair ladies of my country would say to it!"

"I have very little doubt," he rejoined, "but that women have the same hearts and ideas on this subject in all parts of the world! I'll be bound that the young bride is by this time perfectly contented with her lot—like most others, she is satisfied with the *result*, without caring by what means it might have been effected!"—*Calcutta Lit. Gaz.*

PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS.

Deccan Prize Money.*

Letter from the Trustees *of the* Deccan Prize Money, *to* George Harrison, *Esq.*

Sir: London, 18th July 1825.

Since our report to their lordships of the 22d June, we have reviewed the accounts on which we founded our recommendation to their lordships on the 14th January 1825, in which we recommended that certain sums therein mentioned should be claimed by their lordships from the East-India Company as booty. The result of this review is as follows:—

The East-India Company have, in the account of the 8th December 1824, given credit for 1,21,241 rupees on account of the Kattywar tribute. It appears by the political letter from Bombay, dated the 20th March 1824, that the sum actually received was 3,91,241. The difference, or the sum of 2,70,000, remains due from the East-India Company to the Crown, and in our opinion ought to be claimed by the Crown;

* Returns to several orders of the House of Commons, ordered to be printed 29th July and 20th August.

and we doubt not the claim will be admitted by the East-India Company. The said letter contains a statement of the account of the Peishwah's share of the Kattywar tribute; from which it appears that there is a balance uncollected, amounting to Rs. 2,39,666.

It is quite clear that the East-India Company cannot be called upon to pay balances which their officers have not collected; and it is reasonable that there should be a limit to the period in which this description of demand on the part of the Crown can be made upon the Company. In recommending to their lordships to claim this sum of money on the part of his Majesty, we beg leave to suggest to their lordships, that their lordships should fix a period within which, if this sum should not have been received by the Company's officers, his Majesty should relinquish his claim to it.

The same principle ought, in our opinion, to be applied to the following claims upon the East-India Company.

It appears by the statement No. 1, in the letter of the 4th June 1819, from the collector of Poonah to the secretary of the government of Bombay, that there was due to the Peishwah's government, by sixteen persons, the sum of 29,32,400. By statement No. 3, in the same letter, that there were outstanding debts, by sixty-six persons, realizable, amounting to the sum of 55,34,957; and by statement No. 4, in the same letter, that eighteen persons had been called upon to pay in the sum of 12,33,950. Some of these debts were for arrears of rent of land, and it may reasonably be doubted whether such arrears can properly be deemed booty; but with that exception, and under the limitation of time which we have above recommended should be applied to the unreceived balance of the Kattywar tribute, we also recommend that their lordships should claim from the East-India Company such of these balances as may have been received by their officers.

We have the honour to be, &c.,

WELLINGTON, C. ARBUTHNOT.

Copy of TREASURY MINUTE, *dated 27th July* 1825.

THE Duke of Wellington, Lord Bexley, the King's Advocate, the Attorney General and the Solicitor General, being present, and the Solicitor and King's Proctor being in attendance: my lords have under their consideration the letter of the trustees of the Deccan Prize Money, dated the 2nd June 1825, relating to the objections and difficulties which have occurred to the trustees in proceeding to the distribution of the sums now held by the East-India Company, as booty at the disposal of the Crown, in conformity with the principle laid down by the minute of this board of the 5th February 1823;* and also their letter of the 18th July, respecting certain further claims to be preferred against the Company.

Upon a full consideration of the first of these papers, it appears evident to my lords that the circumstances under which some of the most considerable portions of the booty in question were captured, were imperfectly represented to this board in the proceedings which were had before it in 1823, and upon which the minute above referred to was chiefly grounded. They find it now established, by the inquiries and reports of the trustees, that in those cases, *viz.* at Nagpoor, Mahidpoor, and Poonah, in which my lords were led to believe that certain important captures were so far distinctly effected by particular divisions of the army, as to justify the claims of those divisions to share exclusively in the distribution of them, there was either no material capture at all, as at Nagpoor; or no booty actually realized, as at Mahidpoor; or, that the capture effected, as at Poonah, was not distinctly attributable to the actions or operations of any particular corps or division, but a consequence of the successes obtained by the whole of the forces employed in that quarter.

So much, therefore, of their Minute of the 5th February as related to the captures effected, or supposed to have been effected, at Nagpoor, Mahidpoor, and Poonah, appears to be rendered inapplicable by the information since laid before this board by the trustees.

It also appears, on reference to the several letters of the trustees, and by the state-

* See *Asiat. Journ.* Vol. xx. p. 30.

ments of the Duke of Wellington to the board, as the result of a careful investigation of all the evidence brought before them, that of the whole of the booty hitherto claimed by the trustees, and admitted by the East-India Company to be in their hands as such (*viz.* about £650,000) a small portion only (about £150,000) consists of captures actually made and secured by the troops themselves, and that no sufficient evidence has been as yet produced to the trustees to enable them to report exactly what particular body of troops has exclusive title to any material portion even of the booty so realised; while, on the other hand, it is clear that the divisions which contributed the most to the success of the operations in the Deccan, *viz.* those which were engaged at Nagpoor and at Mahidpoor, and even at Poonah, could establish no claims upon the principle of actual capture, for their services at those places.

My lords therefore deem it necessary that, upon the more full and accurate information thus brought before them, they should give such further instructions to the trustees for the distribution of the booty as may be more consistent with the facts of the case as now established. But before they come to a final determination upon this new view of the subject, they think it expedient to refer all the papers to the King's advocate, and to the attorney and solicitor-general, and to call the special attention of those law officers to certain points on which my lords desire to receive their opinions; *viz.*

1st. With respect to the property discovered at Nassuck:

My lords desire to know whether, in their opinion, the circumstance of that treasure not having been actually recovered until after the breaking up of the army of the Deccan, ought to affect the claim of the several divisions of that army to share in it, whose operations in the field had led to the abandonment of it by the Peshwah; and also, how far the claim of the Commander-in-chief of the Deccan army to share, as such, in the distribution of that treasure, may be affected by the same circumstance.

2d. With respect to the treasure captured at Poonah, and assumed to have been at Raighur at the time of the operations against that place:

My lords desire to receive the opinions of the law officers, whether, in the distribution of that booty, it should be assigned to the several divisions of the army of the Deccan, together with any other divisions co-operating in the expulsion of the Peshwah, or to the corps exclusively engaged in the capture of Raighur, or to the whole of the forces engaged in the war. And, in giving their opinions on this point, my lords desire they will again advert to the time of the dissolution of the Deccan army, with reference to the period of the capture of Raighur, and state how far the claim of that army, and also of the Commander-in-chief of it, may be affected thereby.

3d. With respect to monies collected or secured by the East-India Company, in consequence of the result of the war:

My lords desire to receive the opinion of the law officers, 1st. Whether monies advanced by the Peshwah for services not performed before the termination of the war, and afterwards refunded by the holders thereof into the treasury of the East-India Company, as having been the property of the Peshwah, are to be considered as booty, and if so, how to be distributed amongst the forces? 2dly. Whether arrears of tribute to the Peshwah, collected for him by the East-India Company, deposited in their treasury as belonging to him, and detained by them in consequence of the events of the war, are to be considered as booty, and if so, how to be distributed amongst the forces?

Copy of a MEMORANDUM *on the subject of the* DECCAN PRIZE MONEY; *signed by the* DUKE OF WELLINGTON, *and sent to the First Lord of the Treasury.*

Memorandum, September 10, 1825.

When the Deccan Prize Case was under the consideration of the Lords of the Treasury in the year 1823, it was stated by one party, and not disputed by the other, and understood by their lordships, that there was a very large booty at the disposition of his Majesty, taken by the troops at Poonah, at Nagpoor, and at Mahidpoor. The one party before their lordships, Sir Thomas Hislop and the army of the Deccan, claimed the exclusive right to have this booty distributed among them; the other party, Lord Hastings and the grand army, claimed to participate of this advantage.

The first-mentioned party contended that there was no *previous concert* or *legal asso-*

ciation in the operations by which the booty in question was acquired, and placed at the disposition of his Majesty; nor any *co-operation* in these operations on the part of Lord Hastings or of the grand army, such as it is understood the law requires, in order to give a party a right to share which claims on the score of co-operation; that the army of the Deccan was a separate army, exclusively under the military command in chief of Sir Thomas Hislop; that he alone and exclusively ordered the operations of that army; that Lord Hastings, in his quality of Commander-in-chief, had never given any command to Sir Thomas Hislop; and that all the orders conveyed to Sir Thomas Hislop by his lordship, were given in the exercise of his political power as Governor-general.

It is not necessary to examine on which of these grounds the decision of the Treasury of the 5th February 1823 was founded: it might have been founded upon none of them. It is quite clear, however, that the parties were mistaken; the one in their statements, the other in their admissions of the existence of this booty, and of the sources from which and the mode in which such booty had been captured.

It will be stated in this paper what booty really does exist at the disposition of the Crown, in consequence of the operations of the war in India in 1817, 1818; but in the mean time it is desirable to consider of the statements and arguments above referred to, in order to apply them to the booty which is really at the disposition of the Crown at the present moment.

The first point is, that there was no previous *concert* or *association* in the operations against the *Mahratta powers*, as distinguished from the *Pindarees*.

It is asserted that Lord Hastings did not expect the hostilities which subsequently took place on the part of the Peishwah, the Rajah of Nagpoor or of Holkar; and this assertion is founded, not upon Lord Hastings' acts, or upon his omissions, or upon the general tenour of what he wrote upon this subject, but upon a few selected phrases found in different parts of his correspondence, expressing his surprise rather at the mode in which the treachery had been carried into execution than that it existed. Lord Hastings was aware in what light the Pindarees had been considered, and in what degree they had been encouraged by all the Mahratta powers to undertake their operations in preceding years in the Company's territories; and he could not believe that he could effectually put down the predatory system, without exciting the jealousy, the animosity, and eventually the hostility of these powers, if they should consider it possible to manifest such hostility with advantage or without danger to themselves. Lord Hastings did not, nor could not, foresee in what manner, at what time, or under what circumstances, this hostility would be manifested; and he adopted every measure in his power to frustrate and render such hostility harmless, by the display and employment of the largest and most efficient force which the resources of his government could supply.

But there is one measure adopted by Lord Hastings which manifests, in the clearest manner, that he did expect these hostilities on the part of the *Mahratta powers*; and that was the nomination of Sir Thomas Hislop to command the troops in the Deccan. These troops consisted of as follows: the Nagpoor Subsidiary Force, under Lieut. Col. Adams; the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, under Col. Doveton; the Poonah Subsidiary Force, under Col. Smith; the Mysore Horse; the Hyderabad and Poonah Infantry, and other irregular troops, all of them doing duty, or they might have been appointed to do duty, with one or other of the subsidized corps of regular troops; and lastly, a body of troops of the army of Fort St. George, detached from the territories under the government of Fort St. George. These last might have been organised under the command of any officer whom his lordship might have selected for such command; and the whole of the troops above mentioned might have moved to the Nerbuddah in separate bodies, under the command of their several commanders, acting under instructions from Lord Hastings, with equal if not with greater facility than they did move by the intervention of the command of Sir Thomas Hislop, in his capacity newly conferred upon him by the Governor-general in Council, of Commander-in-chief of the army of the Deccan.

But Lord Hastings saw that possibly, nay probably, it would be necessary to carry on operations with those troops previously to their arrival on the Nerbuddah, and to the period at which they should be in immediate and direct communication with himself and with the divisions of the grand army. He could not foresee what would be the nature or the period of those operations; and he therefore did that which, as a statesman and a general, he ought to have done; he appointed an officer to command the whole, and endowed him with full military and political powers and instructions to act as circumstances might require. His lordship manifested his foresight, as well as his wisdom, in this arrangement; and, in point of fact, it occurred that Sir Thomas Hislop was under the necessity of using his military as well as his political powers, in the three only instances in which, by possibility, they could be used in the interval between his march from the Company's territories, and his communication with Lord Hastings after his arrival at the rendezvous upon the Nerbuddah. It is to be hoped that we shall hear no more of the want of foresight, and of *previous concert* and *association*. The fact is, that every thing was foreseen, and we enjoy the fruits of this foresight; as the only measures which could be an adequate remedy for the evils which might occur in the execution of this great and necessary enterprise were adopted.

Secondly. In respect to *co-operation*. I am one of those too much accustomed to estimate the value of real military co-operation to allow any exaggeration upon this subject to enter my mind. I, besides, draw a distinction between political and military co-operation; and, as I understand the law, which, however, I apprehend has been laid down only in reference to naval operations, it is military co-operation alone which can give a party a claim to be considered as a joint captor. I object to military co-operation being admitted only in cases in which the claimant has been in sight, as in cases of naval co-operation; but I assert that there must be an actual co-operation in the action. The existence of previous *concert* and *association*, provided nothing intervened to prevent the co-operation, would render the proof of such co-operation unnecessary; and it is quite obvious, from what has been above stated, that previous *concert* and *association* existed in the operations at Poonah, Nagpoor, and Mahidpoor.

But if that principle should be denied, or the fact denied, we must then consider the cases.

The position of the grand army undoubtedly prevented Scindiah and Meer Khan from moving; and it is certain, that the movement of either of those chiefs would have had great influence over the result of affairs in the Deccan. But there was no military co-operation in the action at Poonah, and this co-operation would be merely political. In the case of Nagpoor, there was positive military co-operation by the troops of the grand army, under Brig. Gen. Hardyman. The case of Mahidpoor was the strongest of all. The march of the 1st and 3d divisions of the army had been delayed by the illness of Sir Thomas Hislop, and by the badness of the weather. What was the meaning of the delay in the commencement of the operations against the Pindarees till those troops should arrive at the rendezvous upon the Nerbuddah? Was it for the purpose of inquiring after the general's health, or any other act of courtesy? It was solely for the purpose of co-operating in the general plan laid down according to previous *concert* and *association*. Accordingly, from the moment of the passage of the Nerbuddah, Brig. Gen. Sir John Malcolm, and Lieut. Col. Adams, with the 3d and 5th divisions of the army of the Deccan, were in daily and hourly communication with Gen. Marshall's division of the grand army, and of course with the Commander-in-chief, Lord Hastings.

In the course of these operations it was found, that Holcar acted exactly as had been foreseen by Lord Hastings; and Lieut. Gen. Sir Thomas Hislop, according to the instructions which he had received from his lordship, declared Holcar in a state of war with the British government, and attacked his army as he would have done a Pindaree force. Not only was Gen. Marshall's division co-operating upon this occasion, but likewise Gen. Donkin's, Gen. Brown's, and Sir William Keir's. It was no trifling act of co-operation to have enabled Lieut. Gen. Sir Thomas Hislop to force Holcar to an action. An attentive perusal of the papers, and a knowledge of the parties, will show that this was effected by two modes.

First, by the movement of Gen. Malcolm to form a junction with Sir Thomas H
lop; and secondly, by the position of the divisions of Sir William Keir, Gen. Don-
him, Gen. Brown, Gen. Marshall, and Lieut. Col. Adams, in different parts of the
country, which rendered the retreat of Holcar impossible.

There was no chance, but clear previous concert and military co-operation, not for
the purpose of obtaining booty, but for a better purpose, that of attaining a great and
glorious public advantage. It is not disputed that there was distinct military co-opera-
tion among all the troops on the right of the Nerbuddah, acting against the Pindarees;
but it is disputed, that in the war with Holcar, an event foreseen and clearly provided
for in the instructions to Sir Thomas Hislop as likely to be the consequence of the ope-
rations against the Pindarees, there was the same co-operation, the different divisions
of both armies being, in fact, in the same scene of action, and in the same relative
position towards each other, and in the same habits of communication.

The next assertion is, that the army of the Deccan was a separate army, exclusively
under the command in chief of Sir Thomas Hislop; that he exclusively ordered its
operations; that Lord Hastings, as Commander-in-chief in India, had never given
any orders to Sir Thomas Hislop, or the troops under his command; and that the mi-
litary orders given by his lordship to Sir Thomas Hislop, although military in them-
selves, were given in the exercise of his lordship's political powers as governor-general.

The most extensive powers, political as well as military, were confided to Sir Tho-
mas Hislop; of which the only limit was to be found in his instructions, and that he
was to obey the orders of the governor-general, or of the governor-general in council;
and that he was to be "subject to the control eventually, in the conduct of operations in
the field, of the authority of the Commander-in-chief in India, Lord Hastings."

For the purpose of this cause, then, it is to be supposed, that Lord Hastings, a mili-
tary officer of high rank and great reputation, having Sir Thomas Hislop undoubtedly
under the control of his authority as Commander-in-chief, abandoned his duty as an
officer, for it was his duty as an officer to command Sir Thomas Hislop, and that he
preferred to send him military orders by virtue of the political superiority vested in his
lordship, instead of in the exercise of the military command and control which he un-
doubtedly had on this service.

The words above recited, conveying the authority conferred upon Sir Thomas His-
lop, and stating its limitations, will show how little there is in all the arguments to
prove that he was a Commander-in-chief of a separate independent army, and that in
that capacity he could be under no control. He was under the control specifically of
the Commander-in-chief *eventually*; and the event in contemplation occurred as soon
as he came within reach of his lordship, and was in communication with his lordship;
that is, as soon as one of the divisions of the army of the Deccan crossed the Ner-
buddah.

This is the difference between Sir Thomas Hislop's case and mine. I never was in
communication or co-operated with Lord Lake. Sir Thomas Hislop was in commu-
nication with Lord Hastings from the moment his troops crossed the Nerbuddah.
From that moment, an union of operations was necessary, and an unity of command
alone could ensure it. Lord Hastings, in whom the chief command of the operations
was vested, could not do otherwise than exercise that command. His lordship might
choose generally, but not invariably, to issue his orders to the divisions of the army of
the Deccan through their Commander-in-chief, Sir Thomas Hislop; and he might
choose to write them himself in official or in private letters, either upon the military
subject alone, or mixed up with other matter; or he might issue them, if he should
think proper, through his adjutant-general, or his quarter-master general, or his secre-
tary, or his aide-de-camp; they were equally his orders, and Sir Thomas Hislop was
responsible as a military officer to obey those orders.

I assert this principle: no officer in command of an army is bound to issue his or-
ders in any particular mode or channel. Provided those who receive those orders are
certain that they proceed from him, they are bound to obey them; and these very pa-
pers afford an instance of two different modes of issuing orders to armies upon the

same subjects. Lord Hastings issued his orders regarding the movements of the troops
sometimes through his adjutant-general, Lieut. Col. Nicoll, sometimes by his own
letters, official or private. Sir Thomas Hislop issued his orders upon the same subjects
through Lieut. Col. Blacker, the quartermaster-general; and there are not two Com-
manders-in-chief of British armies who have issued such orders in the same precise
channel.

But it is stated that these orders, although undeniably issued by Lord Hastings
the Commander-in-chief, and having for their objects detailed movements and ma-
nœuvres, were issued in the exercise of his political power as governor-general.

I will just inquire what Lord Hastings meant by the words *my army*, frequently
used in the letters conveying these orders? Did he mean that he was the sovereign
whose army it was? Or was he the governor-general commanding the army, or the
Commander-in-chief commanding the army? Upon that point there can be no doubt,
and these words are sufficient to fix the real character of the letters in question.

It is true that Sir Thomas Hislop refers himself to Lord Hastings as the *governor-
general*, on some points which are considered elsewhere as military but which in India
are exclusively civil. One of these is the appointment of Col. Walker, and afterwards
that of Col. Scott to be a brigadier. But it must be observed that each of these ap-
pointments was an augmentation of the staff of his army; and the officer of the pay
department of the army must have declined to pay the brigadier unless the appoint-
ment were sanctioned by the Governor-general, or by the Governor-general in Council.
Lord Hastings filled two offices, that of Governor-general and that of Commander-in-
chief, both of them having distinct duties to perform in the government of the affairs
of the presidency of Fort William. All the acts of the government are done by law
in the name and by the authority of the Governor-general in Council. But there are
several acts which must be recommended to the Governor-general in Council by the
Commander-in-chief, under different orders and instructions from the Court of Direc-
tors. The distinct duties of the two offices are clear enough when filled by different
persons; but they require in their management the official machinery which may be
observed in these papers, when both are filled by one person, in ord r to keep the mi-
litary business in its proper channel. But it is quite clear that Lord Hastings was the
Commander-in-chief on this service, that he acted as the Commander-in-chief in refe-
rence to the military body called the army of the Deccan, by giving to the officer im-
mediately in command orders for its movements, which nobody on the spot was autho-
rized to issue excepting his lordship, after the *event* occurred which rendered an exact
unity of operations necessary between the two armies.

I will now consider the nature of the booty realized, and at the disposition of his
Majesty; and will apply the facts and reasoning in this paper to the consideration of
the question, to what parts of the army ought that booty to be distributed?

In the letter from the trustees to the Treasury of the 22d June 1825, an opinion is
stated that the order of their lordships in the minute of February 1823 could not be
carried into execution; and it is recommended that the booty realized should be divided
among the Commander-in-chief, officers, and troops of the army of the Deccan. When
that letter was written, the proceedings before their lordships, and the arguments of
counsel, had not been brought under the view of the trustees: if they had been, such
an opinion could not have been formed.

It now appears that there was no prize or booty taken at Poonah, Nagpoor, and
Mahidpoor, which is not included in the sum of about £150,000 in the whole, rea-
lized by the officers appointed to appraise and sell the booty captured; and that the re-
mainder of the sum at his Majesty's disposition consists in the value of jewels aban-
doned by the Peshwah, but concealed at Nassuck, in his flight through that town in
February and March 1818, and found in Nassuck in May 1818, above a month after
the army of the Deccan had been broken up; of deposits made by the Peshwah, in the
hands of certain individuals for services, which services were never performed; and
the individuals in question had been called upon in July 1818 to refund the sums de-
posited, and had since refunded; of debts due to the Peshwah, whether on account of

tribute, of arrears of revenue, &c. &c., all discovered since the army of the Deccan was broken up in March 1818, and generally since the Peshwah delivered himself up to Sir John Malcolm in June 1818. These sums have been claimed on the part of the crown as booty obtained by the East-India Company's officers, in consequence of the operations of the war; and have been delivered over as such by the East-India Company. But it is obvious, from the nature of the sources from which they came, and the period at which possession of them was obtained, that their realization has been the consequence of all the operations, and not of any part, however important.

Whatever may be deemed to be the state of the case regarding previous *concert* and *association*, or of actual *co-operation* on the part of the troops of the grand army, or even of those of the 1st, 2d, 3d, and 5th and reserve divisions of the army of the Deccan, with the 4th division in the capture of Poonah, it is quite clear, that if the Pindarees and Holcar, and the Rajah of Nagpoor, had not been destroyed, we should never have heard of the Nassuck jewels, nor of deposits made by nor of debts due to the Peshwah; indeed we did not hear of the two latter till after the Peshwah had delivered himself up to Sir John Malcolm.

But let us trace the operations which ended in that event, and we shall see how the whole were linked together.

The Peshwah, early in 1818, was driven from the neighbourhood of the river Kistna, by the 4th and reserve divisions, under Generals Smith, Munro, and Pritzler. He passed through Nassuck into Candeish, from whence he was driven in February by the troops which had been sent across the Nerbuddah and Taptee under Sir Thomas Hislop, by Lord Hastings, and by those of the 2d division of the army of the Deccan, under Gen. Doveton. He then turned to the south-west, towards the head of the Wurda river, into the territories of the Rajah of Nagpoor and those of the Nizam, where he was met again by the troops of the 5th division under Lieut. Col. Adams, and defeated by them in April. The 2d division, under Gen. Doveton, was again co-operating. The Peshwah then fled to the neighbourhood of Asseergur, between the Taptee and the Nerbuddah, where, on the 3d of June 1818, he delivered himself up to Sir John Malcolm, who had put in movement all the troops even to Delhi, to stop the Peshwah, in case he should pass the Nerbuddah. All those in the Rajah of Nagpoor's territories, Bopaul, Bundlecund, &c., had been put in movement in April, to stop the Peshwah when he was endeavouring to pass through the Nagpoor territories.

For all these troops there is a clear case of *concert* and *association*, and for most of them of direct military co-operation. They would include nearly the whole of both armies, even if it could be doubted that as the war with the Peshwah was occasioned by the just and necessary design to put down the Pindarees, so the surrender of the Peshwah was the consequence of the previous operations against those freebooters, and could not have occurred if these, in which all without exception were engaged, had not been successful.

WELLINGTON.

Letter from the TRUSTEES *of the* DECCAN BOOTY *to the Secretary of the* TREASURY.

London, 13th February, 1828.

SIR:—WE have had the honour of receiving your letter of the 8th inst., enclosing one and a memorial from Lieut. Gen. Sir Thomas Hislop, against the scheme of distribution proposed for their lordships' consideration by the trustees for the Deccan booty, on the ground that, according to this scheme, he is placed on the same footing, in relation to that scheme, as Lieut. Gen. Stewart and Major Gen. Floyd were in relation to the division of booty at Seringapatam.

By reference to the documents already before their lordships, their lordships will see that, in the operations which gave to the Crown the booty now about to be distributed, Lieut. Gen. Sir T. Hislop, although at the time Commander-in-chief of the army of Fort St. George, was acting under the immediate command and direction of his superior officer, the Earl of Moira, afterwards Marquis of Hastings; and the warrant from his Majesty, of the 22d March 1823, and the minute of the Treasury, of the 16th January 1826,* particularly recite troops of the three presidencies acting under the orders of the Marquis of Hastings, who being himself in the field, did actually and in fact direct the movements and operations of the whole.

In ordinary circumstances, Lieut. Gen. Sir T. Hislop, although Commander-in-chief of the army serving under the presidency of Fort St. George, being thus in the field upon a particular service under the command of a superior officer, would have shared prize or booty only as any other general officer employed upon such service. This practice was stated to the lords of the Treasury, and to the law officers of the Crown, by the trustees; and it was in consequence of the direction of the lords of the Treasury, and with a desire to favour the interests of Lieut. Gen. Sir T. Hislop, that their lordships desired that the precedent of the Serigapatam case should be adhered to in the formation of the scheme of distribution of the booty resulting from the constructive captures, and most particularly in the application to the case of Sir Thomas Hislop of the precedents in the cases of Lieut. Gen. Stewart and Major Gen. Floyd.

We beg to observe, that the agreement of Lieut. Gen. Stewart, referred to by Lieut. Gen. Sir T. Hislop in his memorial, referred solely to his local brevet rank of lieut.-general; of which it must be observed, that he possessed it only within the Presidency of Bombay, or in case he should meet with a senior, Major Gen. Floyd, on the proposed service. The agreement did not refer, and could not refer, to his command of the Bombay army on the service, which he did command to its conclusion, under the superior direction of the Commander-in-chief, then Lieut. Gen. now Lord Harris.

In whatever mode Lieut. Gen. Stewart found his way upon that service, he was there in command of a separate army of one of the presidencies in India, under the immediate command and direction of, and communicating and joined with a superior officer, Lieut. Gen. Harris, now Lord Harris, as was Lieut. Gen. Sir T. Hislop under the command and direction of, his troops communicating and joined with a superior officer, the Earl of Moira, afterwards the Marquis of Hastings; and the cases respecting the right to and distribution of booty are precisely similar; and it appears to us that the directions of the lords of the Treasury upon this subject were founded in justice and propriety. We have the honour to be, &c.

WELLINGTON, C. ARBUTHNOT.

Copy of the LETTER *from the* TRUSTEES *of the* DECCAN PRIZE, *to the Secretary of the* TREASURY, *referred to in the aforegoing papers.*

SIR: London, June 22, 1825.

The first object of our appointment to be his Majesty's trustees for the Deccan booty, *viz.* to *collect, recover, and receive* the value of the property captured, having been fulfilled, and Gen. Sir T. Hislop having recently transmitted to us the abstracts of the prize returns of the army, we have proceeded to take into consideration the duty next imposed upon us by his Majesty's warrant, that of submitting to the lords of the Treasury a scheme for the distribution of the said booty, according to the decision of the lords of the treasury upon the relative claims of the parties, as stated in their lordship's minute of the 5th of February 1823.

That decision was as follows, *viz.* "that the mode of distribution originally intended by the Marquis of Hastings would be most equitable and just, with respect to the booty captured at Poonah, Mahidpoor and Nagpoor; and that the booty taken on each of those occasions respectively should belong to the divisions of the Deccan army which captured it."

We beg leave to submit to their lordships, that the nature and the amount of the booty captured, and the circumstances under which such booty was captured, have been found very different from what they were represented to the lords of the Treasury when their lordships passed the decision above quoted from their minute of the 5th February. The captors had represented to their lordships, and their lordships laboured under the impression, that much booty had been captured at the places above referred to; but their lordships will perceive by reference to our Letter No. I. of this date, that no booty was captured at Nagpoor, and none has been realized that was captured at Mahidpoor; and that there exists no claim on the part of the Crown upon the East-India Company, on account of booty captured at either of those places.

* See *Asiat. Journ.* vol. xxi. p. 311.

By reference to the letter from the trustees to the secretary of the treasury, dated the 14th of January 1825, their lordships will see what is the nature and amount of the booty captured and realised; and very little explanation of the circumstances under which the several sums have found their way into the Company's treasury will show that their lordships' decision of the 5th February 1823, in regard to distribution of booty, cannot be [strictly]* carried into execution.

The sums in the hands of the treasurers of the Governments of Fort St. George, Bombay, and Fort William, adverted to in that letter, were the produce of sales, in camp and elsewhere, of captures made in the daily operations of the troops. These sales were made under the orders of the Commander-in-chief, by the officers authorized by him to appraise and sell the booty, and the proceeds were lodged in the hands of the paymasters of the several detachments of the army. It would be difficult, if not impossible, to ascertain in this country, and at this distant period of time, under what circumstances and by what body of troops these captures were made. The different divisions of the army did not always consist of the same body of troops; there are regiments and battalions, and even detachments from regiments and battalions, which served at different times, some in two, others in three or four different divisions, and it would be impracticable† to make out the claims of the different corps to prize, or to control the distribution to the individuals having claims to share. At all events, the amount of the value of these captures does not exceed in all £150,000.

The next object in the account, in our letter of the 14th January, is the produce of jewels, money, and plate captured at Nassuck.

Nassuck is an open town in Candeish, through which province the Peshwah fled in the months of February and March 1818. In his flight, he passed through Nassuck, and left the property in question concealed and buried in a house in that town. Parts of the army of the Deccan moved through Candeish in pursuit of the Peshwah; but they did not capture this booty in Nassuck. This army was in fact broken up on the 31st March 1818, and the booty in Nassuck was not found and taken possession of till the 2d May 1818.

There is in the papers on this subject a good deal of discussion, whether the booty was taken possession of by the civil servants of the Company, or by a small detachment left in Candeish on revenue duty, under the command of Lieut. Col. McDowell. The decision of this question appears to us to be quite immaterial. The Crown have claimed this treasu.e, &c. found at Nassuck, as booty, having been abandoned by the Peshwah in his flight. This claim is founded and admitted, as the flight itself was the consequence of the conjoint operations of his Majesty's and the East-India Company's troops. But it is quite clear‡ this flight was not caused by the operations of any single division or detachment of the troops, and most particularly not by the operations of the detachment under Lieut. Colonel McDowell, but by those of the whole army [of the Deccan. The value of this booty, therefore, ought to be divided among the whole.]

The next point to which the trustees will advert is, the money received on account of deposits made by the Peshwah.

It appears from the history of these transactions, that the Peshwah had, previous to the war, made deposits in the hands of a native [banker], for the purpose of defraying certain expenses of the war then expected; and that this money was removed to the Fort of Raighur, at some distance from Poonah.§ It is asserted that this money was in Poonah when the troops took possession of that town, which, however, is on the other hand denied; and indeed, in the view of the case to be taken at present, it is not very material whether the money was in Poonah or not at the period of the capture of that town, as it is certain that it did not fall into the possession of the troops at all, or of the East-India Company's government, till long afterwards.‖

* The above stands as the letter was originally written; the passages included in brackets were omitted in the copy of this letter, substituted for the original, as hereafter explained.
† Here the substituted letter adds: "for us, with the returns before us."
‡ Substituted letter: "obvious that."
§ The substituted letter adds: "of which this person had been appointed killedar."
‖ The substituted letter adds: "viz. subsequently to March 1818."

Whether the* money was in Poonah or not,† at the period of the capture of that town, it‡ was certainly in Raighur§ at the period of the attack of that fort, not by the troops composing the army of the Deccan, but by a separate detachment of troops employed by the government of Bombay [under Lieut. Col. Prother] for that special purpose.

Original Copy.

But the holder of these deposits, who is supposed to have removed them from Poonah after the capture of that town, removed them likewise from Raighur, either during the siege, or during the negociations of the capitulation, or after the capture of that place by the British troops, as the money was at last discovered in his possession at Poonah long after the capture of Raighur, by the civil authority of the Company's government, and was taken possession of by that authority.

The Crown has claimed this money as booty, as having come into possession of the East-India Company in consequence of the operations of the war; and the East-India Company have admitted this claim, with the exception of the sums which may have become the subject of litigation by those who had held them for the Peshwah. But the operations which gave the Company possession of these sums were obviously not those exclusively of the troops which fought at Poonah, nor of the detachment under Lieut. Col. Prother; but those of the whole army of the Deccan, including Lieut. Col. Prother's detachment.

The two other items of the account are of the same description. Money had been advanced by the Peshwah for services which were never performed; and the holders of these sums had been forced to refund that money into the Company's treasury, as having been the property of the Peshwah; and there were certain arrears of tribute due to the Peshwah's government by the Guicowar, which had been theretofore paid by the mediation of the government of Bombay, and were in deposit in the Company's treasury. Both these sums have been claimed by the Crown, and admitted by the Company as booty, upon the same principle as having come into the possession of the Company in consequence of the operations of the troops. But these operations were not the exclusive operations of any particular body of troops; they were those of the whole army of the Deccan.

It appears to us, then, that the only fair and satisfactory mode of dividing the money now at the disposition of his Majesty is, that it should be divided equally among

Substituted Copy.

Some of the persons to whom advances were made by the person holding these deposits were killed, and no account of the money has ever been found; others fled, and did not return till subsequently to the period of the surrender of the Peshwah; and not only was none of this money recovered, but the fact that the deposits had been made was not known till the months of June and July 1818, some months after the army of the Decca was broken up.

The original holder of these deposits is supposed to have removed them from Poonah after the capture of that town. He removed them likewise from Raighur, either during the siege, or during the negociations of the capitulation, or after the capture of that place by the British troops, as the money and accounts were at last discovered in his possession at Poonah, long after the capture of Raighur, by the civil authority of the Company's government, and were taken possession of by that authority.

The Crown have claimed this money and the recovered amount of the advances as booty, these sums having come into possession of the East-India Company in consequence of the operations of the war; and the East-India Company have admitted this claim, with the exception of the sums which may have become the subject of litigation by those who had held them for the Peshwah. But the operations which gave the Company possession of these sums were obviously not those exclusively of the troops which fought at Poonah, nor of the detachment under Lieut. Col. Prother, but those of the whole army, including Lieut. Col. Prother's detachment.

The two other items of the account are of the same description: money had been advanced by the Peshwah for services which were never performed, and the holders of these sums had been forced to refund that money into the Company's treasury, as having been the property of the Peshwah; and there were certain arrears of the Kattywar tribute due to the Peshwah's government, which had been theretofore paid by the mediation of the government of Bombay, and were

* The substituted letter inserts: "holder of the *money* and of the accounts of its expenditure,"
† The substituted letter inserts: "with any part of the money."
‡ The substituted letter "he."
§ The substituted letter inserts: "with a very large proportion of the money and his accounts."

Original Copy.	*Substituted Copy.*
among all the troops composing the army of the Deccan in the years 1817 and 1818, including the detachment of the Bombay army under Lieut. Col. Prother.	were in deposit in the Company's treasury.
We beg leave to observe, in support of this proposition, that the troops most engaged in these operations, and who suffered most, were those at Nagpoor, Mahidpoor, and Poonah; and that if it were possible to make a division of the booty on any other principle than that above recommended, those troops, particularly those at Nagpoor and Mahidpoor, would receive no part of it.	Both these sums have been claimed by the Crown, and admitted by the Company, as booty, upon the same principle, as having come into the possession of the Company in consequence of the operations of the troops. But these operations were *not the exclusive operations of any particular body of troops, they were those of the whole army.*
We beg to receive their Lordships' decision upon this letter, before we submit a scheme of distribution.	We beg to receive their lordships' decision upon this letter, before we submit a scheme of distribution.

We have the honour to be, &c.

WELLINGTON, C. ARBUTHNOT.

Copy of the LETTER *from the* TRUSTEES *of the* DECCAN PRIZE, *to the Secretary of the Treasury, dated 14th Sept.* 1825, *referring to certain alterations in their opinion, as to the distribution of the booty; and transmitting an amended copy of their Letter of 22d June* 1825.

SIR: Woodford, Sept. 14th, 1825.

IN consequence of the desire expressed by the Lords of the Treasury to the Duke of Wellington, that the trustees for the Deccan prize should read the documents, proceedings, and arguments of counsel before their lordships in the year 1822-23, on the petitions of the various claimants to participate in the booty at the disposition of the Crown, in consequence of the operations of the war in India in 1817-1818; we have perused the printed copies of the documents, proceedings, and arguments transmitted to us by their lordships' desire, and the result is, a conviction in our minds, that we ought not to have given the opinion contained in the following paragraphs of our letter of the 22d of June last.

"It appears to us, then, that the only fair and satisfactory mode of dividing the money now at the disposition of his Majesty is, that it should be divided equally among all the troops composing the army of the Deccan in the years 1817-18, including the detachment of the Bombay army under Lieut. Col. Prother."

"We beg leave to observe, in support of this proposition, that the troops most engaged in these operations, and those who suffered most, were those at Nagpoor, Mahidpoor, and Poonah; and that if it were possible to make a division on any other principle than that above recommended, those troops, and particularly those at Nagpoor and Mahidpoor, would receive no part of it."

We have therefore enclosed a copy of that letter, omitting these paragraphs, and certain corresponding words to the same purport in other parts of the letter.

The Lords of the Treasury having by their minute of the 5th February 1823, decided what officers should participate in the booty supposed to have been at the disposition of his Majesty, we did not consider it any part of our duty to peruse the proceedings, documents, &c. above referred to; and in point of fact, the Duke of Wellington did not know that printed copies of these proceedings, &c. existed, till desired by their lordships to peruse them.

But having perused them, it is quite impossible that we should continue to entertain the opinion contained in the paragraphs of our letter (No. 2) of the 22d June, above referred to.

We have the honour to be, &c.

WELLINGTON, C. ARBUTHNOT.

[The Treasury Minute, dated 28th September 1825, recording the aforegoing letters of the trustees and the amended letter of 22d June 1825, is printed in the *Asiat. Journ.* Vol. xxi. p. 312.]

ROMANCES FROM REAL LIFE.

No. I.—MAY GORDON.

WHAT can be more deplorable than a day in Calcutta during the rains! At their first commencement, indeed, the parched earth rejoices in the deluge; and the change in the temperature, from burning airs to cool breezes, is hailed as a blessing; but when coolness degenerates into chilliness, when the rains have been abundant, and the descending cataract sweeps every thing before it, when the plains are transformed into swamps, the atmosphere becomes misty and steamy, coarse smells exude from the rank vegetation, which springs up in spite of every effort to check it, while creeping things innumerable emerge from their secret haunts; the best mansions of the "City of Palaces" have then a dismantled and dishevelled air, and the poor wretches of natives cower along under their straw umbrellas, with their thin white cotton garments clinging around them in lamentable guise.

Nevertheless, remaining in the house is out of the question, and I was quite ready to brave the weather, and accompany a friend in the evening drive, with the precaution of putting up the hood of the buggy, Chetwynd was about to embark for England, and as he had several commissions to execute, previous to his departure, I was not surprised to find that he did not take the direct road to the strand, where that portion of the beauty and fashion of Calcutta, who rejoiced in an ague-fraught atmosphere, were assembled. The grand avenues of the presidency are easily known, and one soon becomes acquainted with the topography necessary to guide our visits to Tank-square, the Esplanade, Wellesley-place, and even through the less dignified avenues of Ranee Moodeegully and Loll Diggee; while the Durrumtollah and the Cossitollah are not to be mistaken. But there are great varieties of by-ways, crossing and intersecting each other in labyrinthine mazes, of which, until this memorable evening, I was wholly ignorant. Chetwynd told me he was going to pay a charitable visit, and as we drove through bazaars and alleys, sometimes emerging into uncleared tracts of a very jungly appearance, at others skirting along narrow lanes built up on both sides, he gave me the outlines of his friend's history.

"Hartnell and myself," said he, "were schoolfellows together, and at that time he was incomparably the richer person of the two. His father had made a large fortune in India, of which he was the supposed heir, and I believe he was not, any more than myself, aware of the disadvantages of his birth, or that his complexion, though not darker than that of many Europeans, would be detrimental to his prospects should he ever feel inclined to visit his native land. It was not his intention to return to India, but unfortunately the failure of the house of agency in which his father had permitted his property to remain, obliged him to repair to the scene of action, to discover whether it would be possible to rescue anything from the wreck. He had married just before the catastrophe occurred, and here he is, with a wife and a sister-in-law to support upon the miserable pittance which he earns by writing in some office."

We were by this time arrived at Mr. Hartnell's dwelling; and it had never fallen to my lot before to gaze upon an abode so wretchedly desolate. The house had only one story, or, as we say in Calcutta, it was lower-roomed. It stood in a very small compound, or rather yard, so circumscribed in its dimensions, as to give the whole building the appearance of a cup and saucer. The plaster was in many places torn away from the brick-work; the front

exhibited huge weather-stains, large green and brown patches, luxuriant with fungi; the paint was all washed off the doors, and the Venetians hung loosely upon one hinge; a bald vulture or two were perched upon the walls, and in front a draggled-tailed adjutant stood sentinel, looking as melancholy as the surrounding scene. On one side, a tank, or small pond, spread its green waters, giving promise of remittent fever, and a large tree, half-overshadowing the stagnant pool, and half-impeding the circulation of fresh air over the dank pavement of the compound, seemed to be the strong-hold of malaria; and my teeth chattered and cold shivers ran through my veins, as I felt exposed to the influence of a breeze setting in directly from the fenny-looking tract behind, choked up with weeds and jungle-grass. In fact, the residence and its neighbourhood appeared to be only suited to frogs, of which, to judge by the hoarse notes ever and anon issuing from the noisome morasses around, there was no scarcity. I sat ensconced in a corner of the buggy, hoping, but scarcely expecting, that I might get away without encountering cholera, typhus, or any of the epidemics, which I felt but too certain were lurking in every corner.

While speculating on the probable termination of this excursion, I was aroused from my reverie by the voice of Chetwynd, who begged me to alight; his friend had not yet returned from his office, and as it would be a last interview, he felt anxious to await his arrival. I dismounted, somewhat against my will, and walked into an apartment, in which it was evident, from the condition of the mats, that saltpetre oozed in considerable quantities from the floor. In other respects, the interior was much less forlorn than would have been anticipated from appearances without. The sitting-room was neatly furnished, and female taste and superintendance had diffused over it a cheerful air; books, drawings, flowers, and a guitar, shewed that its inmates possessed elegant and cultivated minds. One of them advanced to meet me,—a pale, delicate, heart-broken-looking woman,—whom Chetwynd introduced as the mistress of the mansion, and in another minute I was entranced by the apparition of the most perfect beauty I had ever beheld. It is not often that the fair cheeks of European ladies retain their roses under an Indian clime; carefully secluded from the sun, and kept away even from the light, their bloom fades very quickly, and they grow up, like plants in the shade, fair, delicate, and sickly. But May Gordon, the sister of Mrs. Hartnell, was the reverse of this description; her cheeks glowed with health, her eyes sparkled with vivacity, the ruby of her lips had suffered no change, and her beautifully moulded form was full and round. I gazed upon her with astonishment; where I had expected to see gaunt disease, I had found the fullest exuberance of youthful charms. There was a delightful air of unconsciousness about this splendid beauty; her sister seemed perfectly unaware of the impression she was likely to make, and even Chetwynd looked upon her with a strange unloverlike eye, which was to me exceedingly surprising, for I was struck, fascinated, enchanted, and sate almost like a statue, afraid to speak lest I should burst out into some untimely declaration of the sentiments with which she had inspired me.

Mrs. Hartnell lamented Chetwynd's approaching departure. "We shall feel very forlorn when you go," said she, "for, cut off as we are from all congenial society, your kindness, in cheering our solitude, is most warmly appreciated, and its loss will be very difficult to sustain."—"I leave you a substitute," replied my friend; and then I found my tongue to assure them that a permission to renew my visit would make me very happy. We talked of new publications, and I found that I could confer a great obligation by lending

books; the latest supplies were at my command, and a bond of union was immediately established between us. If I had experienced pleasure in gratifying the wishes of some haughty, overflattered, disdainful dame of Chowringee, how much more delightedly did I minister to the pleasures of an unsophisticated beauty, placed by niggard fortune in obscurity!

Mr. Hartnell now joined the circle; he was evidently a man of gentlemanly, but contracted mind, unequal to struggle with adversity, or to raise himself from the situation to which the depressed state of his finances had reduced him. As a rich man, he would have made a respectable figure in society; but as a poor one, he was only fitted to endure his misfortunes patiently. He complained of the reception he had met with in Calcutta, and of the degradation to which he was compelled to submit; both assuredly were hardships, but they who composed the great world at the presidency were ignorant of his claims to notice, and if they had been acquainted with them, could not easily have made an exception in his favour. His case was a pitiable one, and that of his wife and sister still more so. Having no provision to make for her at home, he brought out Miss Gordon, in the expectation that her beauty and accomplishments would be a passport into the best circles of Calcutta; but as upon his landing he was obliged to pursue plans of the strictest economy, his mode of living absolutely precluded him from mingling in society, and the necessity of accepting almost menial employment threw him still farther into the shade. He possessed no family connexions to uphold him, and he had the mortification to see two females, who would have done honour to any station, consigned to the most melancholy state of seclusion, and suffering the severest privations, in a climate and country where hardships of any kind are difficult to bear. Mrs. Hartnell pined under the misery of her lot, but May Gordon's buoyant spirits remained undiminished, supporting her through the disappointments she experienced in finding herself reduced to poverty and all its attendant evils, in a land where she had expected to reign almost like a queen.

After a visit of two hours, we took leave; I reluctantly tearing myself away, while Chetwynd, who was more of a philosopher, bore the final parting like a stoic. He pitied the trio from his heart, but it had not occurred to him that, by falling in love with and marrying Miss Gordon, one at least would be snatched from surrounding wretchedness, and the situation of the other two greatly ameliorated. Such a scheme had immediately suggested itself to me; but I was a subaltern, in debt, and moreover not exactly my own master, for there was a crabbed old uncle, as rich as Aga Meer, at Barrackpore, who, having been *juwabed* by all the new arrivals in the first thirty years after his entrance into the country, had forsworn matrimony, and charged me to remain single until I could choose a wife in England, entertaining a natural antipathy to all the spinsters who came out to India.

In the evening, there was a ball at Government-house, which I attended, contrasting in my own mind the gay nymphs and belles, who, decorated in the last importations of European fashion, fluttered through the wide saloons, with the beautiful creature who consumed her life amid the stagnant waters and reedy marshes of those back-settlements, with whose existence I had only that day been made acquainted. I looked out from one of the balconies, but was puzzled to know in what direction to seek the spot I had just returned from visiting. My eyes fell upon the tall porticoes and turreted corners of the neighbouring mansions, with the white-winged palaces of Chowringee spreading themselves in the distance; nothing that met my view could in the slight-

est degree remind me of the pestiferous swamp on whose reedy edge the domicile of the beautiful May Gordon was situated. I did not dance; for the first time in my life I did not care about dancing. I saw a flirtation commence between Louisa Dalrymple, the *prima donna absoluta* of the ball-room, and Captain Lovell, of the cavalry, who had just succeeded to a staff-appointment, without a pang. I envied him nothing but his quarter-master-generalship, which would have enabled me to pay interest and insurance to my agents, and allowed a surplus for the support of a wife. Miss Dalrymple looked astonished at the fortitude with which I bore her reception of Captain Lovell; for I had been unwise enough to display my admiration, and she was sufficiently a coquette to lead me on: but for the interposition of my guardian-angel, in the shape of a fairer and more interesting damsel, I might have committed myself as my poor uncle had done before me.

Chetwynd embarked in a bhauliah, the tide serving, at gun-fire, to join his ship; and the next morning, or rather after a few hours' repose, having taken the precaution to engage the services of his syce, I proceeded alone to Mr. Hartnell's dwelling, which I never should have found but for the pilotage of that trusty domestic. Its aspect was even more horrible in the glare of the sun-light, than it had been beneath the clouds of a rainy evening; the deplorable state of its disrepair was more broadly displayed; the wailing of a kid, tied up at a distance from its mother in the dingy compound, sounded mournfully on the ear, while the vilest smells arose from the neighbouring pond, and the swarms of insects which congregated above it.

My reception was extremely gratifying; I had brought books, which, to persons deprived of every sort of recreation, were perfect treasures. Beyond this damp, wretched dwelling, Mrs. Hartnell and her sister could not stir. They had no palanquin, no conveyance of any kind; and though few beside poor natives and the lowest classes of half-castes would have crossed their path in pedestrian excursions, even when the setting of the sun would permit them to walk, they were debarred by a feeling of shame from making so unusual an exhibition. They had no garden, and the house-top was their only resource. Perhaps I ought not to have felt highly flattered at being made welcome under such circumstances; but I enjoyed the pleasure of the greeting without very deeply investigating the causes which made my visit so acceptable. Hartnell, of course, was at his office, and I made myself useful by copying music for one of the ladies, and patterns for the other, not forgetting, of course, to detail the *on dits* of the day, in which they were more interested than might have been expected from the isolated situation which they occupied. Miss Dalrymple had been a fellow-passenger; the two young ladies had contracted an extraordinary friendship on board ship, which had ended in consequence of one of the parties being domesticated in one of the finest houses in Chowringee, and the other taking up her abode in a nameless suburb, girt round with unapproachable bazaars. May Gordon, with a soft sigh, expressed her conviction that Louisa had been compelled by her proud family to give up an acquaintance commenced under happier auspices, and she rejoiced in the prospect of a marriage which would enable her to follow the dictates of an affectionate heart. I abstained from the comments which my better knowledge of the disposition of the young lady suggested, and left my fair friend to the pleasing illusions of youth and inexperience: it would be time enough for her to awake from them, when Mrs. Lovell should shew that she had imbibed the opinions and prejudices of the society of which she formed so distinguished a member.

I renewed my visits to the dilapidated premises of my new friends daily, ruing or evening always finding me at my post by the side of the little work-table. I did not, however, neglect my other duties, diligently making my usual rounds in order to gather the news of the day for an expected report. I brought accounts of the success of Capt. Lovell, whose career seemed to promise a happy termination, and I not only succeeded in convincing the fair recluses that imbecile and seduisante sleeves had gone out of fashion, but was fortunate enough to secure for them the newest patterns, which I dexterously contrived to abstract from the mat of an unsuspicious *dirzee*. These were some of the very happiest days of my life: I possessed a concealed treasure, which I guarded with the jealous care of a Musulman, wondering no longer at the Asiatic propensity to monopolize a beloved object. I was delighted with the certainty that nobody could see May Gordon but myself, and though it was not in my power to make an immediate offer, I began to think more seriously than heretofore of the expectations I might cherish of succeeding to my uncle's property. True, there was a probability of his return to England, in which event he would no doubt, in his character of a nawaub, be a mark for speculating mothers and daughters; but the old gentleman enjoyed a very comfortable sinecure, which, as it was to be abolished at his death or resignation, he held out of mere spite to the Government, and would most likely continue to draw the proceeds until the grim tyrant should step in to aid the ruling powers in their retrenchments. This was the prevailing opinion, and I was indebted to it for the smiles of Miss Dalrymple and the courtesies of her mamma, who, having an ugly disposable niece upon her hands, encouraged the visits of eligibles or expectants of every description. I had some reason to believe that poor Lovell was only indebted to his staff-appointment for the favour he enjoyed; he was a meritorious officer, but a marvellously dull companion, and exceedingly ill-suited to a lively high-spirited girl, whose quick eye marked every imperfection at a glance. It might be vanity, but I began to imagine that the beautiful Louisa entertained a secret wish to enliven the monotonous heaviness of Capt. Lovell's approaches by diversifying them with a little sentimental flirtation with me. How proud did I feel of the secret tribute which I paid to May Gordon, in declining this flattering distinction! Louisa, surprised and offended, betrayed her mortification; but the latter was a transient feeling, since there were many cavaliers eager to administer to her vanity or her amusement.

After a morning or an evening spent in the gay vortex of a society bent wholly upon trifling time away, and making pleasure subservient to projects of ambition, how delightedly did I retire to the more humble abode, where pure unadulterated feelings dictated every word and action, where there was neither manœuvres nor artifice to dread, and where each warm welcome sprung directly from the heart! Upon a calm and sober review of my own conduct in this stage of my acquaintance with the Hartnell family, I must blush to own that it was characterized by thoughtlessness, if not debased by a more selfish disregard of the consequences to others. I was striving, perhaps almost unconsciously, to win the affections of May Gordon, while the dread of involving myself prematurely in an imprudent engagement prevented me from making a declaration, which, in securing her gratitude, would doubtless have led to a still warmer sentiment. It was natural that a young woman, cut off from the society of congenial minds, should feel very favourably disposed towards the only person with whom she could interchange thoughts and feelings, and as she had little chance of being sought after by those who were

capable of appreciating her excellence, it was ungenerous in me to take advantage of the peculiar circumstances of her situation to avoid an explanation of my views and intentions, which, had she been surrounded by admirers, I must very speedily have made. Though Miss Gordon's modest estimate of her attractions prevented her from expecting proposals as the necessary result of attentions which might proceed more from pity than from love, my silence rendered her doubtful of the extent and nature of my feelings towards her; while her family, who saw Chetwynd come and go without losing his heart, did not perceive any thing extraordinary in my presumed indifference to the charms of one whom fortune had placed in so humble a sphere. Thus I was permitted to continue my visits unquestioned, and without a hint that they had any object beyond that which was avowed; and deeply, bitterly, did I afterwards regret that I had availed myself of the liberty granted me to evade a direct proposal until it could be made without inconvenience.

About this time, I was constrained to shock my sweet friend's nice ideas of propriety by detailing the fate of poor Lovell; a richer competitor had appeared upon the scene, a civilian of rank, who, having acted for a long period as political agent at a remote native court, had had opportunities of accumulating an enormous fortune. His person was decorated with splendid jewels, and it was said that the lady of his choice would shine like a begum, in pearls, diamonds, emeralds, and rubies of the finest lustre. His arrival in Calcutta created a sensation, especially as his expenditure was commensurate with his income, and he speedily possessed himself of the finest house and the most dazzling equipage to be obtained at the presidency. A great admirer of beauty, he was attracted by the charms of Miss Dalrymple, who, on being urged to give a final answer to the devoted lover, so long and so patiently awaiting her acceptance, could not prevail upon herself to relinquish the chance of a more brilliant establishment, and therefore pronounced the fatal "no!" It was currently reported that Capt. Lovell had shot himself in his palanquin; but this rumour arose from the explosion of a bottle of pink champaigne, which went off at his head like a pistol, and which doubtless had been placed in a corner of the vehicle to act the part of consoler under his heavy affliction. The golden dreams, in which a tribe of expectants indulged, of the deputy-quarter-master-generalship, vacant by the sudden and lamented death of that gallant and meritorious officer, Captain William Charles Lovell, were at once dispelled, not to mention the grievous disappointment of the brevet captain at the head of the worthy subalterns of the cavalry, who, in fancy, had succeeded to the troop; the baffled hopes of the long-enduring senior cornet, and the dismay of the luckless cadet so nearly having been brought upon the effective strength of the corps.

Miss Gordon, who, from the details with which I had furnished her, was well acquainted with the very decided encouragement the rejected lover had received, felt surprise and sorrow at this new instance of the heartlessness of her once-beloved friend's conduct. Her disgust was farther excited by a painful incident, which betrayed the hollowness and insincerity of those professions of friendship to which the poor, slighted girl had clung, while the most remote hope could be entertained that Louisa regretted the necessity she was under of estranging herself from the less fortunate companion of her voyage. It appeared that May Gordon was exceedingly expert at one of those elaborate processes of fillagree work, to which female fingers are so strongly addicted. Louisa had commenced a task on board ship, which she found herself wholly unequal to execute, and the bosom friend gladly undertook to finish the work,

and for that purpose all the materials had been placed in her hands. These were of an expensive kind, and when the embroidery was completed, Miss Gordon felt herself called upon to render it up to the person to whom it of right belonged. It was sent, therefore, to the grand mansion in Chowringee, with a polite note, couched in those common words of courtesy which strangers address to each other, intended to relieve Miss Dalrymple from the necessity of taking any particular notice of an affair which she was perhaps now desirous to forget. The gross indelicacy of the reply inflicted a deep mortification upon poor May Gordon. A fierce-looking chuprassee, whose silver badge of office glittered in the sun, and whose raised stick and martial air terrified all the pariah dogs congregating about the gate of the domicile, and even obliged the fat brahminee bull, who was wont to stretch himself across the road near a neighbouring pagoda, to rise and make way for his approach, brought a small sealed paper parcel, containing twenty rupees, as a remuneration to the young person who had finished the work for Miss Dalrymple. The note was in Louisa's hand-writing, and gave a melancholy proof that change of circumstances had alienated all her former affection, and had even induced her to add insult to the pain which neglect had already inflicted.

For the first time, May Gordon's fine spirits drooped; her misfortunes had shewn her the world in its most odious point of view; and though she had borne up against hardships and privations with undiminished cheerfulness, she was not steeled against the "proud man's contumely." The stunning blow her tranquillity had sustained filled me with the sincerest affliction; I saw her beautiful eyes continually filled with tears, and the long-cherished rose fading away from her fair cheek. Then did I curse my stars, and feel that, as I had received the most solemn promises of the first staff-appointment that should be vacant, I could have consoled myself for the loss which his private friends and the service would have sustained in the untimely death of a respected brother officer, and was half-inclined to quarrel with poor Lovell for not having shewn more sensibility on the occasion of his late bitter disappointment. It might not have been incumbent upon him to shoot himself, but nevertheless so tragical an exit would have been duly appreciated by all persons of sentiment.

May Gordon was too proud to express in words the painful sensations which preyed upon her heart; Mrs. Hartnell was less scrupulous, and gave loose to her feelings in the severest reprehension of Miss Dalrymple's conduct. Notwithstanding the annoyance it gave her to hear of the approaching exaltation of this cold-hearted, imperious girl, she was constant in her inquiries respecting the chances of her becoming one of the *burra beebees* of Calcutta, as the wife of Mr. Arbuthnot, the civilian, of whose natural excellencies and striking accomplishments candour obliged me to make a captivating report. Mrs. Hartnell openly lamented that such a man should be thrown away upon Louisa Dalrymple, while May, with her usual sweetness, hoped that his precepts and example would correct the faults in her character, and bring out all that was amiable. I confessed that I cherished no such vain expectation, and joined Mrs. Hartnell in regretting the probability of a marriage which would entail disappointment and misery upon a deserving husband, and elevate a worthless woman to a rank and situation she did not merit; nay, I went farther, and declared my determination to draw Mr. Arbuthnot's attention to the defective points in Miss Dalrymple's heart and disposition. An opportunity speedily occurred to execute my intention; Mr. Arbuthnot made no reply, and left me in doubt whether I had succeeded in undeifying the goddess of his idolatry or not.

About this time my evil fortune compelled me to repair to Barrackpore, where duty detained me for a whole fortnight sixteen miles from the abode of May Gordon. During this period, I diligently paid my court to my uncle, whom I found in that irritable temperament produced by an attack of rheumatism, which seldom fails to excruciate the bones of old Anglo-Indians in the rainy season. Never before had I so accommodated myself to the endurance of those frantic ebullitions of rage produced by the paroxysms of the disorder. Instead of, as heretofore, making a rapid escape from the bungalow, I stayed to soothe, and in short comported myself so amicably, that the old gentleman began to entertain a true kinsmanlike regard for a nephew hitherto classed amongst the scape-graces of the age. I consoled myself in my banishment from all that had charmed my eyes and won my heart by the flattering hope that my absence would be marked and regretted by the fair creature who occupied every moment of my thoughts; my uncle talked very satisfactorily about arranging my debts, expressed his satisfaction that I had not, like that foolish fellow Lovell, made a *guddah* (donkey) of myself by inflating the vanity of Miss Dalrymple, and hinted that he should not object to my choice of some pretty girl, who had been brought up with proper ideas of the duties of a wife. Let him see May Gordon, thought I, and all my difficulties will vanish. I rejoiced that I had not made a premature declaration, and built castle upon castle, based upon the gratification which my beloved had evinced at my visits, and the duteous disposition in which I had found my lately inexorable uncle. I indulged the fond idea that May Gordon's thoughts continually wandered to Barrackpore, that she gazed with pensive eyes upon my vacant chair, and read and re-read the passages I had marked for her approbation.

My uncle proposed to accompany me to Calcutta, to which I made no objection, as I was eager to bring about an introduction to May Gordon. I, however, lamented the necessity which his presence entailed upon me to accompany him in his drive to the strand, instead of devoting the evening to the Hartnell family. We went rather late; the weather was propitious, cool yet clear, and the crowd of vehicles of every description greater than ever. One of the first which rolled by our sober landaulet contained Miss Dalrymple, in a new bonnet and feathers, but with a sour scornful expression of countenance, which did not assimilate with the gaiety of her dress. Mr. Arbuthnot was not in attendance, his place being very inadequately supplied by an unfledged writer, whose chances of a speedy emancipation from college were, to judge from the shape of his head, very small indeed. Inwardly I rejoiced that my hint had taken effect; when, lo! my self-gratulations were checked by a very unexpected sight. An old rumble-tumble sociable, of the fashion of the days of his gracious Majesty King George the Third, approached us, driven by a black postillion disguised in an English dress, with a jockey cap, dingy buckskins, and boots unconscious of a brush; in the front of this well-appointed vehicle sate (or rather was spread) an old, dark, fat lady, in a yellow satin dress, pink scarf, and blue bonnet, who had been often pointed out to me as the rich Portuguese Mrs. Roderiguez Da Costa; by her side, in imitation of some of our Calcutta *bahādurs*, reclined Mr. Roderiguez da Costa, his head leaning against the back cushions, and his feet stuck over the carriage-door, while the back-seat was occupied (I could not be mistaken in the fair curls and swan-like throat—for she wore no bonnet) by May Gordon! The son and heir of all the wealth of the Da Costas, blacker and uglier than father or mother, mounted on a tall English horse, which he rode like a Venetian, cantered on one side of the carriage, while on the other, dancing along upon an

ebon steed, appeared Mr. Arbuthnot. Down went at once the whole fairy structure which I had been rearing with so much self-complacency, leaving not a wreck behind. I would not, at the moment, admit the extent of my disappointment, but tried to delude my desponding spirit with a faint hope that all was not lost. It was in vain; a dismal foreboding weighed heavily upon my heart; my secret treasure, my pearl, that I thought as safely secured from the eye of man as if it lay enshrined in its shell in the blue waters of Ormus, had been seen, its value understood and appreciated, and would be won and worn by a less procrastinating lover.

With a bitter pang of mingled shame and anger, I felt that I should have nothing to complain of even in the event of Miss Gordon's acceptance of a rival's hand. I had neglected to make my pretensions known; had been content to perform the cold part of an unimpassioned friend, and must abide the consequences. To deepen my mortification, my uncle inquired who that beautiful creature was with whom Arbuthnot seemed so completely fascinated. I stammered out the name, and could have hanged Roderiguez da Costa the younger for the grinning air of exultation with which he poked his black short head as close as his tall charger would permit him to the side of the carriage where May Gordon sate, as it shewed that he had pretensions, and entertained little fear of the cavalier on the left hand. The carriage and its attendant esquires passed on; again I met Miss Dalrymple's equipage, and was at no loss to account for the wrathful expression which lowered upon her brow.

I saw no more that evening of May Gordon, but was compelled to dine with my uncle and a couple of worthies of his own standing, who entertained me with thrice-told tales of their doings in the glorious wars with Tippoo Saib, and convinced me that a far inferior portion of patient resignation was requisite to endure the horrors of the dungeons of Seringapatam. Oh, how fervently did I wish them back again, manacled hand and foot, chained to the wall, incarcerated, dead, any thing but detaining me from the place where I might learn the extent of what I had to dread! But there was no getting off. What consolatory reflections arose in my mind! How delightfully had I paved the way for Arbuthnot's success; how officiously had I volunteered to shew off Miss Dalrymple in her true light, and how confidently had I expected that May Gordon would wait until it was my imperial will and pleasure to lay my subaltern fortune at her feet! At last the party broke up, and I was released. With a lover's eagerness, I flew to the dwelling of the Hartnell's. All the lights, as might have been expected, were out. The grim old adjutant, which was still keeping watch and ward at the dilapidated door-post, seemed to scowl upon me with a sinister expression. A lame monkey,—an especial object of veneration to old Perowtee, the only Hindu servant in the establishment, with whom I had had frequent skirmishes,—was awake, and seemed to have an intuitive knowledge of the approach of an enemy. While gazing, in the true sentimental style, on the moonbeams sleeping on the dingy walls of that ghastly dwelling, once a paradise to me, the spiteful beast flung a stone at my devoted head, which effectually disturbed my reverie, and to my excited imagination appeared ominous of evil: he had never taken me at disadvantage before, and now his gibes and mocks pursued my parting steps as, esconced behind the ruined parapet, he chattered at me in uncouth but intelligible language.

The next morning, I paid a visit to Mrs. Hartnell, and for the first time was disappointed in my hope of seeing May Gordon: she was not at home. Mrs. Hartnell, with infinite satisfaction, detailed the bright prospects which were

opening before her from the patronage of the rich Portuguese half-castes. Mrs. Da Costa's sister had married a Mr. Gordon, and an uncle of the Gordons' had died somewhere abroad, either in South America, Sierra Leone, or the East-Indies, nobody knew exactly. By some extraordinary concatenation, Mrs. Da Costa felt convinced of the relationship; she was proud of her European connexions, and produced the beautiful May to her circle as "my *niece*, Miss Gordon." A better situation and an increase of salary were promised to Mr. Hartnell, and I was overpowered with expressions of gratitude from both husband and wife. I was amazed to find that the whole family owed their good fortune exclusively to me. I had mentioned Mr. Hartnell's story to my agents with a view to his advantage, and had indeed solicited them to amend his condition by procuring him more lucrative employment. Mr. Da Costa happened to be in the next room, was touched by the eloquence I displayed, and making a report to his far better-half, she had set out to the *Jingery below*, or by what other name the tank I have mentioned was graced with (for I never I believe acquired the right one), determined to find a relation. May Gordon was nothing loth to accompany her new and generous friend to the large mansion, which called Mrs. Da Costa mistress, and which, though it did not boast much splendour of situation, being placed amid the native huts and bazaars of Missry Gunge, was replete with comforts to which she had been long a stranger. The admiration and pretensions of young Da Costa were openly avowed, and favoured, it appeared, by Mrs. Hartnell, who, though anxious for her sister's elevation, perhaps naturally felt better pleased at the idea of her union with a man who had nothing but the advantage of wealth over her own husband—Roderiguez, junior, being several shades darker, and by several degrees less intelligent and well-informed, than Mr. Hartnell—than she would have been at the prospect of May's alliance with a civil or military servant of the Company, which would take her entirely out of her present sphere, and produce a disagreeable contrast in the situation of the sisters. I too espoused young Da Costa's cause, being inwardly persuaded that nothing would ever induce May Gordon to unite herself to such a compound of ugliness, ignorance, and conceit. Mr. Arbuthnot's attentions were only glanced at, as a signal triumph over Louisa Dalrymple; for Mrs. Hartnell thought, or affected to think, that they meant nothing: whereat, in the folly of my heart, I rejoiced, clinging, to use an unhackneyed simile, like a drowning man to a straw.

My acquaintance with May Gordon entitled me to pay my respects at the dwelling of her aunt; accordingly, I turned my horse's head towards Missry Gunge. I found the house, as I had expected, richly and profusely furnished, without an atom of taste, in what Mrs. Da Costa was pleased to term the style to which she had been accustomed at home,—meaning thereby Europe, which none of her ancestors for many generations had ever seen. There were carpets on the floors, looking-glasses and pictures on the walls, the latter being portraits of naval and military worthies in the worst style of the art; Admiral Keppel leaning on an anchor, and the Marquess of Granby grasping a cocked-hat. Lamps and chandeliers of various sizes and patterns were suspended from the ceilings, without any regard to the proportions or the match; they were all handsome in their way, and did very well together; the rooms were crammed with upholstery of equally discordant materials. Of course musquitos were swarming, and there appeared to be more than a due proportion of rats, mice, bats, scorpions, and other such pleasant guests, to judge from the traces on the mats and carpets. In fact, I arrived in the drawing-

room just in time to rescue May Gordon from a centipede, which had lurked behind the heavy frame-work of an execrable copy of the Duke of Schomberg on horseback, as large as life. It was not often, Mrs. Da Costa said, that such things were found in the upper rooms, but she was not surprised at Miss Gordon's alarm, for she had frequently determined to go home, to avoid the sight of the reptiles of India, of which she was really "aff fraid." I do not know whether it was to Mrs. Da Costa, or to a lady of still superior rank, that somebody remarked, upon hearing her express her desire to go home, that "eight annas and a hackery would carry her there at any time." However, no one could be more anxious to impress upon her acquaintance the fact of her possessing a title to claim Great Britain as her country by the right of primogeniture; she never turned her thoughts to Portugal, to which she might have had some very remote title, but persisted in a Scottish origin.

May Gordon received me as usual, and we soon fell into our old topics without much interruption from Roderiguez, who contented himself with a constant stare, and an occasional word, generally when my fair friend expressed her admiration of any thing, chiming in with "I shall get it for you:" a sure and certain method, according to his notion, of gaining her affections. No Mr. Arbuthnot made his appearance, and I breathed again. I was invited to dinner, and previous to the repast accompanied my uncle in his drive. Miss Dalrymple was there, looking sourer than ever, being unattended by a beau of any description; but neither she nor I were mortified by the sight of her apostate lover. Mr. Arbuthnot was not to be seen. My uncle again expressed his admiration of the new beauty, and in the overflowings of my heart I confessed my attachment, and murmured my wish to make her my wife. The old gentleman heard me in silence, meditating, as I afterwards discovered, a pleasing surprise. As I was well acquainted with his prejudices, I did not dare to push the matter farther, satisfied that I had broken the ice without raising a storm. The dinner was a delightful one; Roderiguez the only competitor in my attentions to the young lady, who listened to me with all her wonted complacence. I lost my fear of the lately-dreaded Arbuthnot, could joke upon the subject of Lovell's disappointment to Mrs. Da Costa, who was anxious to learn the particulars, and went home in the evening with a lightened heart.

On the following day, my uncle most cruelly, and as I thought inconsiderately, despatched me up to Barrackpore upon business. I was too much in his power to rebel; so off I went, in the worst possible humour. I could not get back until late at night. I saw lights and heard music at the corner of Missry Gunge, but could not venture in until I had changed my dress. When my toilette was accomplished, the cursed bearers, whom I was obliged to hire to carry me, my horse being knocked up, took me such an abominable roundabout way, that when I arrived at the place of destination the music had ceased and the lights had vanished, so I was obliged to return bootless home. The next morning opened more auspiciously; my uncle, good old man, with pleasure beaming on his countenance, told me that he had arranged all my affairs with my agents, and that I might draw upon him in future for five hundred rupees per month, a sum which would enable me to maintain a wife.

I flew to the feet of May Gordon. I must do her justice,—she was unaffectedly surprised. My confounded caution had undone me. There had been a time, she confessed, in which she might have given me her heart; but it was now engaged, together with her hand, to Mr. Arbuthnot, whose estimable character I had taught her to reverence, and whose generous avowal of his affection had inspired her with the warmest gratitude!

I rushed out of the house, and tumbled over Arbuthnot, who was coming in; he raised me from the ground with a benevolent smile, which I could not bear, and forgetting to call my servants, I made the best of my way along the road on foot, without a hat, deaf to the calls and remonstrances of a chattah-wallah of Mrs. Da Costa's, who, burthened with an immense umbrella, followed me as fast as he could clatter along. How I got into the presence of my uncle I scarcely know, but I told my dismal story, and, as might have been expected, was called a *guddah* for my pains: if a pistol had been in my way I could not have answered for the consequences, but that not being at hand, I tried Lovell's remedy, and drank a couple of bottles of champaigne.

Roderiguez was in a similar plight: yet that gave me no consolation. Miss Dalrymple had taken to her bed in a bilious fever, for the approaching nuptials were soon bruited abroad; but no despair could be equal to mine. I felt quite willing to yield myself up to the jaws of a tiger or an alligator; luckily I was out of their reach. Mrs. Da Costa at first grieved over the disappointment sustained by her son and heir; she could not, however, be long insensible to the glory of marrying her "*nisse*, Miss Gordon," to a civilian of rank, and absorbed in the contemplation of the splendour of the alliance, she overlooked the pitiable condition of poor Roderigues, and busied herself about preparing the *trousseau*, which she furnished in a style of great magnificence. Any recent heart-burnings which Mrs. Hartnell might have felt were studiously concealed; she had pleasurable occupation in entering a new house, upon her husband's attainment to an excellent situation in the gift of Mr. Arbuthnot. Miss Dalrymple, to shew how little she cared for the defection of a rich admirer, married a young man just out of college, who had been appointed deputy sub-assistant to the acting collector at some village in the neighbourhood of Calcutta: the nuptial ceremony was performed by special license in Chowringee, while that of Miss Gordon took place in the Cathedral. I was a melancholy spectator of the latter, not being able to withstand the intreaties of my lovely friend. Both brides made their first appearance at a ball at Government-house, where Louisa fainted, and was carried out, not being able to bear the blaze of her rival's jewels, as she followed her into the supper-room, whither Mrs. Arbuthnot was handed by the viceroy himself.

THE LAST OF SEVEN.

Oh, chide her not, oh, chide her not,
Although the child has err'd;
Nor bring the tears into her eyes
By one ungentle word.

Nay, chide her not—six months ago,
In summer's balmy pride,
A sister's arm was round her neck,
A brother at her side!

But now her heart is sad; alone
She wanders by each flowery bed;
That sister's clasping arm is gone,
That brother's voice is dead.

And sometimes when, beside my knee,
She sits with face so pale and meek,
And eyes bent o'er her book, I see
The tears upon her cheek.

Then chide her not, oh, chide her not;
Her trespass be forgiven;—
How canst thou frown on that pale face?—
She is the *Last of Seven!*

EXPERIMENTAL VOYAGE TO THE N.E. COAST OF CHINA.

No. II.

It is but fair (Mr. Lindsay, indeed, says so) to give the Chinese an opportunity of relating their own account of the affair at Ning-po, which was published in the *Peking Gazette*. "It will be seen," Mr. Lindsay remarks, "that it differs in various particulars, but it is no bad specimen of the mode in which reports of occurrences in distant provinces are reported to the imperial throne."

Extract Peking Gazette, translated by Mr. Lindsay.

"I, the minister Foone-yung-ah (foo-yuen of Che-keang), report to the imperial throne concerning an English barbarian ship, which came from Fokëen to Che-keang. She has already been expelled and driven out of the ocean. I now request an imperial order, directing that the military officers of the various cruizing camps who neglected to guard against this occurrence may be delivered over to the proper tribunal for trial and punishment; thus awe and respect will be maintained in the government of the ocean. Looking upwards, I supplicate his imperial majesty to examine into the affair.

"On the 22d day of the 4th moon, I received a document from Wei-yuen-lang, acting viceroy of Fokëen, stating that petitions from various camps and hëens announced that an English barbarian ship had arrived at Fokëen, and anchored in the seas of Woofoo. 'I, the viceroy, have already ordered her to be expelled, and now communicate the fact to you, that acting in co-operation we may effectually examine into the case and guard against its recurrence.'

"On receiving this, I immediately communicated it to the lyes, that they might forward the account to all the civil and military officers on the coast, directing them with careful heart to examine, and with active exertion to guard their stations; and if by accident they should fall in with the barbarian ship, then with activity to trace her steps, pursue and drive her away: moreover entirely to cut off all traitorous natives from clandestinely associating with and assisting them. No remissness or negligence will be permitted. This is on record.

"Afterwards, I received a letter from Tae-hung, tetuh of Chekeang, stating that by various petitions from the military stations the following report had reached him. 'On the 26th* day of the 4th moon, the said barbarian ship, taking advantage of the wind, came from the ocean, and abruptly, without reporting herself, entered the Meau-keang at Ketow, and on the 27th* day arrived at Chin-hae, wishing to proceed to Ningpo custom-house to sell her cargo. We then directed the military and police to go in ships of war and obstruct her progress; on which she returned and anchored off Yew-shan.

"'At that period, I, the tetuh, in company with Chin-poo-yun, the tsung-ping of Tinghae, happened to be absent with my squadron in the northern ocean, at the distance of 100 le, in order to suppress an insurrection and to regulate some affairs of the Whang fisheries. But on hearing of this, I immediately by starlight and darkness (*i.e.* travelling by day and night) proceeded to Chin-hae; and in conjunction with the taou and the foo, I ordered the said barbarian ship to be expelled, and with speed to set sail and depart. Further, according to inquiries made by the che-heens of Chin-hae and other places, it was ascertained that in the said barbarian ship there were seventy men, and the cargo she brought consisted of calicoes, broad-cloths, camlets, and such goods; and the said barbarians presented a barbarian book in one volume, which had been formerly printed. Moreover, a barbarian man, named Hoo Hea-me, presented a public petition to the che-foo, in which with importunate urgency he groaned† forth his entreaties for permission to trade.'

"These documents were forwared to me (the fooyuen) for a thorough investigation and decision.

"I have carefully examined the barbarian book; it is entitled 'An Essay on the

* These dates are all correct.

† The meaning of this character is a person groaning in an extremity of distress.

Affairs' (the words 'of Great Britain' are omitted). Some parts of it are highly rebellious and full of falsehoods; many other parts are perfectly unintelligible. The general purport of it is complaining that commerce was not conducted with justice at Canton; and on this pretext they desired to abandon that place and come to this: thus manifesting a highly perverse and crafty disposition. But since the reign of Kien Lung, these barbarians have not been permitted to come and trade in Che-keang; yet now, the south wind blowing, they have taken advantage of the favourable breeze and have sailed to Che-keang, covetously hoping to obtain profit. How could I in the smallest degree permit any change in opposition to the fixed laws?

"I then issued a perspicuous order to the taou and foo not to permit the barbarian ship to trade. I also wrote to the tetuh and tsung-ping that they might order all the military officers to cruise and guard. Moreover I deputed Tang-fun-tsang-tseang, on my staff, and Sihip-tung-tuh-tungche* of Tae-chow-foo, to go with the utmost speed to Chin-hae, and, acting in conjunction with the taou and foo, rigorously to prohibit the natives from holding any intercourse with her; and at the same time directing that the forces of the tetuh and tsung-ping should instantly expel the said barbarian ship, and cause her with precipitate speed to quit the frontier, and not allow her to loiter.

"I have now received a letter from the tetuh, saying that he had clearly communicated his orders to the said barbarian, and that he was in some small degree aroused to a feeling of repentance, and no longer dared to delay and loiter; but the winds having been contrary for many successive days, he was unable to sail away. On the 15th of the 5th moon, the wind being more favourable, the tetuh, in conjunction with the tsung-ping, ordered the cruizers to expel the ship directly. The said barbarian ship then spread her sails and went forth into the ocean. The tsung-ping then led out his squadron, pursued her, and compelled her on that very day to quit the frontier. Moreover the tetuh forwarded a list of the various officers whose negligence merits trial and dismissal.

"Now I, the fooyuen, on examining, find that there is an easy access from that place to Tien-sin and the coast of Keang-soo. It is impossible to say that this barbarian ship, though expelled from this, may not sneak in like a rat elsewhere. I have therefore sent a flying despatch to the various tsung-tuhs and fooyuens of Keangsoo, Shansung, and Chihle, that they may cause a careful watch to be kept to prevent the ship from entering.

"Moreover, the show-peis Sunting-goan and Tang-lun, and the tseen-tsung Sunting-kaou, were appointed to cruize and guard the stations of Ketow, Meaou, Keang, and Yew-shan. At the time the barbarian ship abruptly entered, it is true that the tseen-tsung, Sunting-kaou, was absent in the southern sea, cruizing against pirates; but still, in conjunction with his colleagues, he has shown himself unable to anticipate affairs and use precautionary measures to guard his post; he is therefore equally guilty of remissness. It is consequently proper to request the imperial order to deliver over these three officers to the tribunal for trial and punishment, in order to maintain dignity in the government of the ocean.

"Now I, the foo-yuen, respectfully joining with the minister Wei-yuen-lang, acting tsung-tuh of Fokëen, and the minister Tae-hung, tetuh of Che-keang, write this report; and moreover forward the barbarian book to the keun-ke (the privy council), that it may be respectfully laid before the imperial throne, requesting his imperial majesty to examine the affair.—The imperial commands have been received, saying, 'it is recorded.'

"Taoukwang, 12th year, 6th moon, 20th day (17th July 1832)."

The *Amherst*, on leaving Ning-po river, the 13th June, stood across to the island of Kin-tang (Mr. Gutzlaff calls it "a romantic island"), and anchored in a safe harbour formed between it and a small island called Taou-tsze-shan. The people of Kin-tang evinced the greatest satisfaction at seeing the strangers, many respectable persons visiting the ship, and making small purchases of broad-cloth and calico.

* It is impossible to rectify the orthography of this name.

Mr. Lindsay taxes the charts of this part of the coast of China with "singular inaccuracy." The town of Chin-hae is laid down in Dalrymple's chart of the Chusan archipelago in lat. 30° 18′ N., long. 121° 7″ E., whereas the result of repeated observations, subsequently confirmed, gave lat. 29° 54′ N., lon. 121° 52′ 30″ E.

On subsequent reflexion, Mr. Lindsay is led to think that he might have disposed of his cargo at Ning-po by remaining outside among the islands. He states that, not long after the departure of the *Amherst*, a small brig of ninety tons anchored in the very spot they had left, near Kin-tang, and carried on a trade in opium and English manufactures to some extent. "My opinion," he says, "concerning the feasibility of establishing a trade at this place, for the disposal of British manufactures and opium, is therefore nearly the same as it was at Fuh-chow-foo. The government will not sanction it, and will fulminate edicts ordering all foreign ships to be expelled; but at the same time, if tact is shown, by properly combining moderation and kindness, to conciliate the affections of the people, and spirit to deter the mandarins from offering molestation, an outlet for British manufactures, to a very considerable extent, may gradually be formed here; and the way for a more extended intercourse with this vast and extraordinary nation, comprising near 400,000,000 of enterprizing and intelligent human beings, will thus be gradually paved."

The river Ta-hea is of inconsiderable size; its only importance is derived from its excellent harbour and its leading to the great commercial city of Ning-po. It rises about sixty miles inland, and is not navigable above Ning-po. It is the eastern of the three rivers (San-keang) which disembogue themselves into the gulf of Che-keang. The river of this name, otherwise called Tsëen-tung-keang, is not of great commercial importance. Hang-chow-foo, the capital of Che-keang province, is situated on its banks about 700 miles above Chin-hae: it was not understood to be a place of great external trade.

On the 17th they proceeded towards Shang-hae, a celebrated city in Keang-soo province, passing inside the Chusan archipelago, a passage never yet made by a European ship. In their passage they were exposed to some danger at the mouth of the river Yang-tsëe-keang, which Mr. Gutzlaff terms "the largest river in Asia," owing to the shoals and sand-banks. They endeavoured to procure a pilot from one of the fishing-boats, but no offer would tempt a single individual to pilot the ship to Shang-hae. "This was evidently," Mr. Lindsay remarks, "from fear of the mandarins," who, Mr. Gutzlaff tells us, "were narrow-minded and ignorant." The fishermen, however, gave them directions, by following which they reached the city, which appears never to have been previously visited by European traders.

Mr. Lindsay left the ship, in a boat, on the 20th June, with a petition to the taou-tae, praying for permission to trade; stating that Chinese ships frequent the ports subject to Great Britain, whereby the merchants of China obtain large profits, and that the merchants of England, naturally remembering that benefits and advantages should be mutual, desired to participate in the profits to be derived from a trade to the northern ports of China. As the boat passed the batteries, it was fired at, without ball, and several boats with mandarins pushed off from the small town of Woo-sung, where all vessels on entering and quitting take their port-clearance, and forbade the boat's further progress, saying they were ordered to prevent the strangers from going to Shang-hae: whence it would appear that some notice had been received of the approach of the ship. Mr. Lindsay merely said he had business to transact, and proceeded on.

The Woo-sung-keang, the river on which Shang-hae stands, runs for the first six or eight miles S. and S.E. The country is a dead flat, very much intersected with dykes and ditches; it is richly cultivated, and much resembles Holland. It was just the period of the wheat harvest, and the whole population were actively employed gathering it: the women and children at the cottages were seen threshing and winnowing the corn as it was brought in. A great deal of cotton was also cultivated.

On reaching the far-famed emporium, Shang-hae, the vast number of junks lying before it (no less than 700 arrived in a week) plainly indicated that fame had not exaggerated its commercial importance. The native trade of Shang-hae greatly exceeds that of Canton. The town is built on the left side of the river, which, Mr. Lindsay says, is the case with every Chinese town he visited: he connects this fact with the Chinese custom of assigning the left as the place of honour. Commodious wharfs and large warehouses lined the river, which is deep enough to allow junks to unload alongside of them. All the wharfs were crowded with people, attracted by the appearance of the strangers. They landed in front of a large temple, dedicated to the Queen of Heaven. The crowd opened to give them passage, and they walked through it into the temple, where a theatrical performance was going on, which the appearance of the strangers of course suspended. Inquiring the way to the taou-tae's office, Mr. Lindsay and his companions proceeded thither at a rapid pace. They passed the city-gates, and found the streets narrow; many of them were paved with small tiles, like Dutch clinkers. The shops were generally small, but wares of every description, including European goods, were exhibited in them. An enormous crowd soon collected at their heels, and before they reached the taou-tae's office, they met a person from thence, who said the taou-tae had gone down to Woo-sung to meet them, and that they had better return. Mr. Lindsay was not to be duped by this shallow artifice, and pushed on to the office, an extensive building. As the party approached, the attendants hastily tried to shut the doors, but were too late, and pushing them back, they entered the outer court filled with numerous low police people: the three doors leading to the interior were shut and barred as they entered. After waiting "a few minutes," and repeatedly knocking at the doors, seeing no symptom of their being opened, two of the party (Messrs. Simpson and Stephens) "settled the point by two vigorous charges at the centre-gate with their shoulders, which shook them off their hinges, and brought them down with a great clatter." After this very courteous and decorous proceeding towards a public functionary of respectable rank, who had kept the strangers waiting for a few minutes only, "we made an entrance," says Mr. Lindsay, "into the great hall of justice, at the further extremity of which was the state-chair and table of the taou-tae. Here were numerous official assistants, who, seeing us thus unexpectedly among them, forgot totally our unceremonious mode of obtaining entrance, and *received us with great politeness*, inviting us to sit down and take tea and pipes. Having remained a short time talking with them, particularly with the young man who had told us the taou-tae had gone to Woo-sung, who was one of his secretaries, and possessed of intelligent pleasing manners, we were informed of the arrival of the che-heen, who wished to speak to us. He entered immediately, and refusing to be seated, commenced in a loud angry tone, upbraiding us for our temerity in coming to Shang-hae without previously obtaining permission. He was a stout middle-aged man, with a harsh unpleasing countenance, and boisterous manners. I replied in a tone equally haughty, but not quite so loud, that we came here to trade, and

that I brought a petition to the taou-tae. His answer was, 'you cannot trade here; you must go to Canton.' I replied with the arguments I had so often used relative to the present state of the trade at Canton. The che-heen now called for an interpreter, and I fully expected to see some fellow produced who could speak a few words of the Canton-English, to which I had determined to reply, in Chinese, that I could not understand a word of it; but instead of that, a man from Chaou-chow-foo, in Canton province, came, who knew not one word of any European language, nor even of the Canton dialect, that spoken in his district being nearly the same as the Fokien. He, however, spoke the mandarin dialect far more distinctly than the che-heen, and also showed much quickness in catching my meaning when my expressions were not in correct Chinese. The che-heen now sat down, and I instantly seated myself opposite to him, on which he again rose, and casting an angry glance at me, strode out of the room without vouchsafing a word, as if he considered himself degraded by seeing me seated in his presence. So soon as he had gone, the attendants brought tea, and tried to apologize for his rudeness. After a little, he again requested to speak to us, and stated that the taou-tae (who had returned very speedily from Woosung) would give us an audience at the Teen-How [Moo] temple, to which we must instantly repair. We told him we would comply with his directions, and bid him farewell with the usual Chinese salutation, to which he made no return whatever; on which I said, in a loud tone, 'in my country, the government-officers are civil to strangers; you, it appears, act differently, and return the courtesy of strangers with rudeness; but still, in order to show to you and all the present company that we understand the rules of propriety and decorum, we again salute you before we depart; on which Mr. Gutzlaff and myself, with the utmost politeness, performed the ceremony of *tsŏ-yih*, bowing moderately low, with the hands joined, which is the utmost that is in use amongst equals. The che-heen coloured to the very tips of his ears with vexation; but seeing that all the spectators enjoyed his mortification, he returned our salute, though with a very bad grace, and we went away, returning through the same gates we had entered, and were shown to an inner court of the temple, where we had first landed, which we were informed was to be our lodging for the night. Round the court were three spacious apartments: the left one was assigned to us; and the centre was prepared for the taou-tae, who shortly arrived, with a large retinue of mandarins and lictors, with chairs and whips. About a quarter of an hour after his arrival, I was told to come in and present my petition; but I first sent to say that I expected to find chairs for Mr. Gutzlaff and myself, if the taou-tae and the other mandarins were seated. In reply, this was stated to be impossible, as their customs required a merchant to prostrate himself before a mandarin of the rank of the taou-tae, yet that we were only required to stand; but that if I was a mandarin in my own country, and the business I had to communicate was of a public nature, then we might be seated. I replied, 'I am no mandarin; but my petition, if favourably received, and the request it contains is complied with, may be called of a public nature; and it is not on my account I object to stand in the presence of your mandarins, so much as on account of the high respectability of my country. I have also been seated at Ningpo in the presence of men higher in rank than the taou-tae; my reply, therefore, is, if the mandarins are seated we must sit; if they stand we will also stand.' No less than half an hour was lost in debating this point, and it was finally arranged that the taou-tae should stand to receive us, and we were then ushered into the hall, where six man-

darins were seated in a semicircle. I approached, but seeing no symptoms of any of them rising to receive me, I abruptly turned on my heel and returned to our apartment, where I rather warmly expressed my indignation at the paltry artifice which had been played on us. Our interpreter, the secretary, and several mandarins tried to soothe us with soft words, and on a positive promise that no such trick would again be played, I once more returned. Immediately on perceiving me, the taou-tae rose and came forward. I delivered my petition into his hands, but without listening to a word I had to say, he in a boisterous tone upbraided us nearly in the same terms as the che-hëen, who was one of the present company, and said we must instantly return to Canton, and not stay here a day. I replied, 'the trade of Canton is ruined by the oppression of the local government; your vessels frequent our ports, therefore we have come here; for the rest, our sentiments are contained in the petition I have delivered; read it, and you will understand.' He replied, with increasing warmth, 'if the Shang-hae vessels frequent your ports, let your government drive them away; they are not sanctioned by ours in so doing.' I replied, 'instead of driving them away, our government encourages them to come, and treats all strangers with kindness: we have, therefore, a natural right to expect the same at your hands.' The taou-tae evidently had prepared to brow-beat us with fierce looks and angry words, but I repaid them both; and in reply to some very uncivil expression, I said, 'your excellency will find that my countrymen are equally ready to repay civility or insult.' We now returned to our apartment, which was crowded with mandarins and attendants of various sorts. After the lapse of another half-hour, the original petition was brought back with a copy, which was shown to me, and I was informed that it was not requisite to receive the original, as a copy could answer all the purpose, it was therefore returned to me. I at once positively and firmly refused on any account to receive back a petition which had been publicly delivered and read, affirming that it was a gross insult to request such a thing. This point was debated warmly for a long time; and the unfortunate petition was bandied backwards and forwards between the taou-tae's room and ours five or six times; at last, he, seeing that nothing could be gained from us, gave up the point, and took it away with him, leaving a message that we should stay at the temple for the night, but that on no account were we to quit it; that all we wanted should be provided for us, and that early in the morning we should return on board, whither he meant to accompany us. Shortly after he had gone, a blue-button naval mandarin came to me with the following singular proposal: that all our men and the entire contents of the boat should be brought into the temple, and the boat given in charge to their people. I replied by asking the assembled mandarins if they took us for fools or children, that they behaved in this manner towards us; that our sailors were perfectly competent to take charge of the boat; and with regard to the message, intimating that we were to be held as prisoners in the temple, I recommended them not to enforce it if they valued the hinges of their doors. Now, that our two foes, the taou-tae and the che-hëen were gone, the military mandarins were generally inclined to be civil; but there was not one among them all who possessed the manners of a gentleman, or any intelligence. Whilst supper was preparing, we sauntered out to the quay and talked with the people, who were still in vast crowds, but cordial in the extreme. Here, as everywhere else, the fame of the pamphlet had spread like wildfire; about twenty we had distributed in our walk to the city, and now we were surrounded by people anxiously begging for a copy.

"We had no reason to complain of want of hospitality here on some points, as an excellent supper was provided for us, and comfortable bed-frames were laid for our accommodation. After supper I went and sat for half an hour with the mandarins, who asked numerous questions about England and her colonies, navy, mandarins, &c. We were here accused of being mandarins in disguise, which I strongly disclaimed."

Next morning (21st June), on going out, they found copy of an edict issued by the taou-tae and posted on the walls of the temple where they lodged, intimating that an English ship was sauntering about the waters of Che-keang, and had been at Chin-hae; that flying despatches had been sent to the commanders of the military and naval forces, as well as the police, to repel her; that orders had been issued to the inhabitants of the coast and sea-faring people to report the appearance of the "barbarian ship," and that all intercourse with the ship was strictly forbidden. The edict was dated 18th June, a day or two prior to Mr. Lindsay's arrival here.

In spite of the orders they had received, they again entered the town and made purchases: Mr. Lindsay states that the friendly disposition of the people to them was strongly apparent. Shops, where woollens were exhibited, were more abundant here than elsewhere: in all of them the character of *Kung-sze*, 'Company's,' was conspicuously placed over the names of the various articles. The following is a rate of prices asked at various shops: camlets, from 56 to 70 dollars per piece; superfine broadcloths, 38 to 46 dollars; long ells, 12 to 16 dollars. No calico was seen, although it was said to be frequently brought here. Mr. Lindsay distributed pamphlets and trading papers in all the shops, which both the people and mandarins showed the greatest anxiety to receive; and the crowds on all sides assailed them with entreaties for a copy of the former, the effect of which upon the minds of the people, he says, perfectly surprised them.

They found the mandarins much more polite than they had been the day before. The supercilious che-hëen now met them with the greatest politeness, and obsequiously forced them to take the highest seats. All the others were equally friendly in their demeanour, and talked about the great desire they felt to be on cordial terms with the English, and the satisfaction they would feel if commercial intercourse could be promoted between them. "Such are Chinese mandarins all over the empire," observes Mr. Lindsay; "compliance begets insolence; opposition and defiance produces civility and friendly professions."

On their return to the ship next day, they found Captain Rees preparing, in spite of the representations of danger made by the mandarins, to enter the river. Military precautions, of a very ineffective and ridiculous character, were in progress to impede the vessel's passage to Shang-hae: Mr. Lindsay is convinced that fifty resolute and well-disciplined men would have routed all his imperial majesty's forces at Shang-hae. "The plan which I intended to pursue," Mr. Lindsay states, "was to declare that, as my request was addressed to the decision of the superior mandarins, I was determined to await that of the tsung-tŭh (viceroy), who was alone capable of deciding on the point of whether we were to be permitted to trade or not; and consequently I would not yield obedience to any other orders but his. The advantages which appeared to me derivable from this plan were twofold. In the first place, it appeared highly probable the taou-tae, in his anxiety to induce our departure, in order to be enabled to report our expulsion, might be induced to enter into a compromise, and permit us quietly to dispose of our cargo. On the

other side, if a reference was made to the tsung-tŭh at Nankin, it ensured the greatest publicity being given to the fact of our having come to Shang-hae seeking for trade; and a report of the circumstances being duly forwarded to the emperor, and the complaints of foreigners against the unjust and oppressive system under which the trade was conducted at Canton being thus reported simultaneously from various parts of the empire, it might naturally be hoped would provoke an inquiry into whether such charges were well founded or not; and thus eventually prove of some service to the trade at Canton." This scheme, however, produced no advantageous results. Their object was even penetrated by the "heavy dull-looking" taou-tae, who made another attempt next day to return the petition, which was sent to the ship covered by an edict, addressed "to the man of the barbarian ship, Hoo-hea-me," and without an official seal, informing him that his petition could not be reported to the higher authorities, as it would be conniving at a breach of the laws, and that therefore it was "thrown back,"—an expression of great contempt. Mr. Lindsay sent back the petition with an expostulatory letter, which had its due effect, the taou-tae wishing to have his edict returned that he might write another in a more conciliatory tone, which Mr. Lindsay declined. The taou-tae therefore sent a written apology.

Every evening, during their stay here, they landed at Woo-sung and walked some miles in the country; "this," he says, "we continued to do every evening during our stay. A mandarin and several attendants always accompanied us, but professed that their object merely was to protect us from any evil-disposed natives. We frequently landed at some distance from the town, purposely to avoid our escort, and never met with anything but the greatest friendliness on the part of the natives. The whole country was dotted over with small villages, surrounded with trees. The population appeared very great, but healthy and well fed: wheat, in the form of vermicelli and cakes, forms the principal part of their food. The land, from which the wheat had just been cut, was ploughed-up, irrigated, and again planted with rice, which would be cut in September; a proof of the extraordinary fertility of the soil. The winters are said to be very severe. Ice is kept in great abundance throughout the summer, but is principally used for the preservation of fresh fish. Each family appears to cultivate a small portion of ground with cotton, which was of a light yellow colour." In every cottage were the requisite implements for carding, spinning, and manufacturing cloth sufficient for their own use; the remainder they sell. In several the whole process was seen in action at the same time, and specimens of the yellow cotton, both in its rough state and after being manufactured into cloth, were brought away. The price for a piece is from three to four mace (about 2s.): the nankeen cloth from Shang-hae is said to be the best in the empire.

On the 1st July, Messrs. Lindsay and Gutzlaff, with two officers of the *Amherst*, visited the large *alluvial* island of Tsung-ming, above sixty miles long, by fifteen to eighteen broad, and daily increasing from the deposits of the great river, which originally formed it. It is one of the most fertile and thickly populated districts in China: the inhabitants, who are healthy and vigorous, with a fine ruddy complexion, are said to amount to half a million. The south entrance of the main land of Tsung-ming is in about 31° 30′ N. They visited a town called Sin-kae, or Sin-kaou, which is long and narrow, about half a mile in length, with some respectable houses and shops, on one of which it was announced, in large characters, that Company's camlets and broad-cloth were sold there. Upon inquiry, however, it appeared that none

of these commodities were really on sale, but the characters were put on the sign, "to look respectable." The people were extremely kind and friendly.

On their return, they saw a mandarin undergoing punishment for a breach of military discipline: the offence was suffering the English boat to pass the fort without reporting it.

Time passed, and no progress was made. The local authorities suffered matters to remain in *statu quo*, some inferior mandarins coming daily on board the ship, entreating in the most abject manner, with tears as well as imprecations, that it would depart, or at least go outside the river, kneeling and offering to perform the *kŏ-tow* to gain this point. Merchants came on board, but though Mr. Lindsay offered his goods at extraordinary low prices (camlets at thirty-six dollars a-piece, little more than half the sale price), the merchants would not buy, though all would have purchased opium, an illicit article, with avidity. Mr. Lindsay even offered, if an arrangement could be made to enable him to dispose of his cargo, to abandon his intention of waiting for the viceroy's reply to his petition, and to set sail immediately; but even this offer was unavailing.

On the 5th July, he made another visit to Shang-hae, and had another interview with the che-hëen, who was now civil, and even courteous and complimentary. He repeated the unvarying reply to the applications to trade, namely, that whatever private feelings the local authorities might have upon the subject, "so long as the imperial laws prohibit it, the thing is impossible." The che-hëen agreed to "shut his eyes" at their making some trifling purchase of silks and crapes in the city.

Next day, Mr. Lindsay was invited to an interview with an officer of rank, deputed by the foo-yuen from Soo-chow. The discussion, which was conducted with great urbanity and propriety on the part of the officer (who was a foo-tseang, or lieutenant general), led to no result, the officer urging the inviolability of the imperial laws, and the notoriety of their being positive against the application now made; and Mr. Lindsay pointing out that the laws were often violated, in respect to emigration and the trade in opium: an argument which the lieutenant-general could of course meet only with a shrug and *tant pis!* An apology was again made for the uncivil edict from the taou-tae, which was recalled, and another substituted civiler in its terms, but stronger in its enforcement of the necessity of the ship's immediate departure.

On the 8th July, they took their departure from Shang-hae, where, though it is evident the strongest expectations had been formed of trading at this place, their failure, after eighteen days' exertions, was more conspicuous than elsewhere. Mr. Lindsay, however, considered that, up to this period (that prescribed for his return), the result of the voyage had established two points, both of some importance, one, "that the natives of China in general wish for a more extended intercourse with foreigners; and, secondly, that the local governments, though opposed to such a wish, yet are powerless to enforce their prohibitory edicts."

Mr. Lindsay thinks there was no great point to be gained in going to any of the ports in Manchow Tartary, but a visit to Tee-tsin, the third emporium in the empire, and to Kin-chow, Kae-chow, or Nan-kin, the principal emporiums of Manchow Tartary, was worth the sacrifice of a little time, or of their visit to Corea and Loo-choo. The fact seems to be that he was utterly disconcerted at so decided a disappointment of his expectations.

He accordingly directed his course to the Shan-tung promontory (being followed out of the river by sundry junks of war, which performed the usual

ceremony of " expelling the barbarians," by cannonading the vessel when she was about six miles off), and, on the 15th, the *Amherst* anchored in the harbor of Wei-hae-wei, which was visited in 1816 by the embassy. The town, though now a small village, exhibits tokens of former importance in paved streets and an extensive, though ruined, wall. " In a small temple, built on a platform at the most elevated part of the ramparts, is found an old inscription, from which it appears that this fortified town was built during the Ming dynasty, in the reign of Ching-tsoo (A D. 1400), to protect the neighbouring country from the piratical descents of the Wo barbarians (the Japanese), who at that period repeatedly pillaged the coasts of China. The emperor Tae-tsoo, in 1388, directed fifty-nine towns to be built along the coast, and this probably was one of them, which was completed by his descendant, Ching-tsoo. The name of the town is very significant of its object, the characters meaning, ' Majestic Protector of the Sea.' The natives here were less cordial and communicative than on any other part of the coast. The Mandarin language is spoken here in its greatest purity, even by the peasantry, though the general character of the natives of Shantung is rude and illiterate.

On the 16th, the *Amherst* stood out to sea and crossed over to Corea, an island on the coast of which they made next day. The name was Chang-shan-pung-shang, in Chinese. Their appearance on landing occasioned some surprise, and the people (who were fishermen) strongly objected to their approaching the cottages. Mr. Lindsay determined to profit of the opportunity of being on the coast to endeavour to gain a communication with the rulers of the land, which might obtain a more cordial reception than is usually accorded to visitors here, and with this object he drew up a petition to the king of Corea, which he resolved to deliver as near as practicable to the capital. The petition was to the same purport as those he had addressed to the Chinese authorities.

As the spoken language of Corea was not known to any of the persons in the *Amherst*, the only mode of communication was by writing, the Chinese characters being the written vehicle of the Corean language. They landed, with a written paper intimating their object, and proceeded towards a village, being met by numerous parties, and when about 200 yards from the village, they were stopped, and desired to be gone, one man writing, "If you do not instantly depart, soldiers shall be sent for to decapitate you." Mr. Gutzlaff replied by a written threat of reporting this behaviour to the king, which occasioned some alarm; but the whole party continued by signs urgently to entreat their departure, with which, fearful of " unpleasant consequences," Mr. Lindsay complied, and " as no advantage could be obtained by further communication with this misanthropic race," they got under weigh and stood to the southward. Subsequently (21st July), they stood in towards the group of islands amongst which Hutton's Island is placed, which were thickly inhabited. They went on shore at one of the islands, and found the people not so rude and inhospitable as to the northward, though they would not allow the strangers to walk through the village. A native, sent by a mandarin of rank in the neighbourhood, to ascertain on what business the ship had come, offered to conduct it to a safe anchorage. This man, who thoroughly understood Chinese, stated that the name of the capital, which was 200 *le* distant, was Keng-ke-tsou Han-yang: the first three characters, which have been hitherto adopted in all maps as the name of the capital of Corea, appear merely to designate that it is the chief town, and the two last are the name of it. In reply to a question as to the name of the king, he said, " I dare not write his

sacred name; he rules over more than 300 cities; he is forty-three years of age, and has sat on the throne thirty-six years."

In compliance with the directions of this person, whose name was Teng-no, the vessel was removed from Lok-taou, the island where it had anchored, to Gan-keang, a deep bay, or rather passage, amongst numerous islands, and anchored near a large village where some mandarins were staying, two of whom visited the ship next day; one of them named Kin, was a fine old gentleman of sixty, frank and good-humoured; the other, Le, was an infirm person, with a venerable white beard. Numerous questions were asked, as to where the ship came from, and the object in coming. In reply to a question whether the letter was on (*kung*) public business, Mr, Lindsay says he considered it advisable to say it was, and accordingly wrote, " Our object in coming here is to trade with your country; the ship is a (*kung*) public ship, and the letter treats on public subjects." This appeared satisfactory; but numerous questions were put as to what the contents of the letter were. Mr. Lindsay stated merely that the contents of it were for the perusal and decision of their king; adding, that it was his wish publicly to deliver the letter and presents to them on shore during the afternoon. The novelty of the whole transaction was evidently rather embarrassing to the Corean chiefs; they looked at each other, hesitated, several times dictated to their secretary, stopped him, and finally replied nothing. The interview took place, and as some parts of the account are curious, we shall abridge but very slightly the extract given from Mr. Lindsay's journal:

" Mr. Gutzlaff and myself, with Mr. Simpson and Mr. Stephens, started in the long-boat, accompanied by our two native friends (Yang-yih and Tong-no). We went to the village, which is the temporary residence of the chiefs, and landed on the beach among about fifty wild-looking Coreans, several of whom performed the throat-cutting ceremony,* and evidently showed they wished us away. Yang-yih had also quite lost his vivacity, and wrote with a pencil, that the chiefs had gone out, and we had better come to-morrow. This intimation was now too late, and I was determined to see the thing fairly out, so we walked unarmed straight up to one of the alleys of the village, which is surrounded with a thick wattled fence, twelve feet high, so that no houses can be seen. As we approached, we heard the sound of trumpets, and saw two soldiers (who are distinguished by a blue dress, felt hat, with red tuft of hair hanging from it) marching down the lane blowing with all their might. They emerged just as we approached, and keeping close together abreast so as to block the passage, they blew a tremendous blast at us. We stopped and stared with astonishment; but, in a half minute, we saw the old chief and Kin coming down the lane on open arm-chairs carried by four bearers. Le was seated on a tiger-skin, and made a most picturesque figure. The trumpeters now marched forward, and we staid looking on to see what was to happen next. On approaching us, both the chiefs got out of their chairs and saluted us with politeness, at the same time pointing to the beach, where more than twenty people were at work raising a shed on poles. We explained, that coming on public business, we expected to be invited into a public office to deliver our document in a respectable manner; but the chiefs again pointed to the shed, and after speaking to our two friends, got into their chairs again, and proceeded to the beach with two trumpeters before, two behind,

* When offers of presents were made, or any thing attempted contrary to their wish, the Coreans drew their fingers across the throat. " Land where you will," observes Mr. Lindsay, " on the most unfrequented islands, the same sign indicates the penalty to which a Corean exposes himself by admitting foreigners to his dwelling."

and four or five more soldiers, none of whom carried arms. Our two friends now tried by signs and taking our arms to induce us to follow the chiefs, but we expressed our dissatisfaction at this mode of reception, and while Mr. Gutzlaff was writing, I gradually without violence forced my way through about ten natives at the entrance of the lane, and entered the opened space before a house, where was a commodious covered verandah outside. I now pointed to this, and seating myself, explained that we would be well satisfied there. As I entered, a loud yell was set up by several people, and one of the soldiers ran down to inform the chiefs of what was going on. In a couple of minutes another yell was raised, and looking out to see what was the cause, we saw four soldiers running along the beach towards us, and two of them each seized on a man with a large hat, which the first took off, and then ran off again, dragging their victim between them as quick as they could run. The chiefs were seated on their chairs on men's shoulders close to the shed. On the culprits arriving, they were first made to kneel before the chiefs and then laid down, and while one man removed their lower garments, another brought a long paddle, and one stood over each, in readiness to inflict summary punishment.

" We, in the meanwhile, had followed to the spot to see what was to happen, and arrived just as the punishment was about to be inflicted. I could not, however, tamely look on and see perfectly innocent persons punished for my own act, so I went straight to the soldier, who was in the act of striking, and stopping the uplifted blow, motioned him to stand aside; one of the crew, a stout negro, did the same to the other, and as the fellow did not seem inclined so quietly to submit to his authority, he in a moment wrested the paddle out of his hand and threw it to a distance. A crowd of more than 200 people had assembled round the chiefs, who sat raised up among them in their open chairs, and appeared much troubled in mind. In the meanwhile Mr. Gutzlaff had written a few words, saying that if these men were punished for our acts, we should instantly return to the ship and quit the country. They consulted for half a minute, and then old Le directed the prisoners to be liberated, and they scampered off as quick as their legs could carry them.

" The chiefs now descended from their chairs, and entered the shed, inviting us to follow them: mats were spread, with tiger-skins laid over them. A short conversation by signs having been carried on, in which we intimated our discontent at this reception, Le wrote requesting that the letter should be delivered, and I, without waiting to reflect, drew it out, and placed it in his hand. A moment's thought reminded me that I had made a great mistake, and that if we wished to be invited into the village, it could only be done by refusing to deliver the document under a shed. It was now, however, too late; but on being requested to direct the presents to be brought out of the boat, I saw and profited by the opportunity to retrieve my error in diplomacy. 'No,' said I; 'presents to the King of Corea cannot be delivered in such a disrespectful way: if you have no respect for us, that you treat us thus, I think that which is due to your own sovereign would show you that a letter and presents should not be delivered under a miserable shed.' They seemed much puzzled, and answered, 'It is our laws which prohibit it.' 'Then,' said I, 'the presents must accompany the letter; I shall take it back.' This mode succeeded perfectly, as they evidently were very anxious that the letter and presents should be delivered. They first tried to soften us by expressing the high respect they entertained for us and our honourable nation. Then it

was proposed that only Mr. Gutzlaff and myself should accompany them, and we should be invited to a house. I said if Messrs. Simpson and Stephens were included, I was satisfied; and this was agreed to, and a message sent to prepare a house to receive us.

" We were now invited to proceed into the village; the chiefs ascended their chairs, the trumpeters blew, the soldiers pummelled away right and left among the crowd, as in China. On approaching the entrance of the village, a halt was made, and soldiers with trumpets were sent inside, probably to see that no women were loitering about. The procession moved on, and the chiefs entered one of the first houses in the village; so that we saw little more of it than from outside, every lane being wattled so that no houses are seen: even in the one we entered, the doors and windows were closed; but a commodious place was left under the roof, on which mats were spread. I was asked if I would now send for the presents, and accordingly did so. They were packed in three cases, and were laid down on mats before the chiefs. I now rose, and in a formal manner, with my hands raised up, walked forward to the principal chief, and delivered the letter into his hands, with a paper requesting it and the presents might be forwarded with the utmost speed, which we were promised should be done.

" Wine was now again handed round, with raw garlic as a relish, and we were made to take a glass, and the chiefs informed us of their intention again to pay us a visit to-morrow, and we parted on very friendly terms. On going away, the poor fellows whom I had rescued from a cudgelling came and expressed their thanks most strongly; and the circumstance appears to have created a much more kindly feeling in our favour, as on going away almost all the people joined in giving us their salutation, which consists in clapping the hands together on a level with the face. We now returned on board, and found that in our absence practical signs of friendship had been sent to us in two fine pigs, ready killed, a bag of rice and some vegetables, accompanied by a card, with the seal of the chief. We therefore have a right to feel that we have made some little progress towards a friendly intercourse with this misantrophic race of beings."

The visits, interviews, and conferences were numerous during the time they awaited a reply from Court. The communication was tedious, as it was entirely by writing. The information thus produced was consequently rather scanty, though the communicants appeared to be intelligent and curious. They stated that the books read and studied in Corea were mostly Chinese, *e.g.* the *Woo-king*, though it has a literature of its own; that their religion was Chinese and temples were dedicated to Confucius, Mencius, &c. One day, they succeeded in inducing Yang-yih to write out a copy of the Corean alphabet, and Mr. Gutzlaff having written the Lord's Prayer in the Chinese character, the same native both gave the sound and wrote it out in Corean characters; but after having done it, he expressed the greatest alarm, repeatedly passing his hand across his throat, and intimating that if the chiefs knew it he would lose his head.

The Coreans are described by Mr. Lindsay as appearing naturally a suspicious race; every village and even isolated houses are surrounded by a high wattled hurdle, which effectually prevents any person from seeing into the interior. No reason could be extracted from them for their repugnance to suffering the strangers to enter their villages; " some very strong cause," Mr. Lindsay remarks, " must exist to render this feeling so powerful and universal." The manners of the Coreans are represented as more friendly than has

been imagined. Two of the chiefs dined on board the ship. The customs of the Coreans at their meals are like those of the Japanese. Each guest has a separate little table, about a foot high, before him; the chop-sticks used were like the Chinese; but they carry a small knife at their girdle to cut the meat with.

Mr. Lindsay, with a party, in the long-boat, explored a deep bay in the vicinity, in the course of which they landed, and from a high hill had an extensive view, not the least curious object in which was a crowd of women hurrying from the presence of the visitors. The Coreans seem extremely jealous of their women being seen by strangers. They were always rudely driven back and confined to the house by the men when the Europeans approached, though they are employed in various kinds of labour, and treated with very little consideration by their partners. Mr. Lindsay attributes this mysterious dread of exposing the fair Coreans to the eyes of strangers, to "a prejudice deeply rooted in their minds by education, and enforced by the severest penalties of an arbitrary and oppressive government." This mode of solution he applies to almost every difficulty: thus he supposes the refusal of the Coreans to admit the strangers into their villages to be in obedience to some law "enforced by dreadful penalties."

At length, on the 9th July, after nearly three weeks' delay, an envoy from the capital brought a decision on the petition. He visited the ship, accompanied by Kin and Le, and, owing to the mode of intercourse, by writing, Mr. Lindsay was able to preserve a verbatim record of the conversation. The substance of the envoy's statement is that Corea, being subordinate to and dependant upon China, cannot engage in commercial intercourse with Europeans without permission of the emperor; that the petition could not be laid before the king, as the officers at the capital dared not report the receipt of it, which was contrary to the laws. Mr. Lindsay urged that "Siam and Cochin-China are both tributary to China; that Corea is on the same terms as these two nations, yet both China and those countries admit our ships to trade with them." All the envoy answered was "my nation does not act thus." After observing that the petition and presents had been received through the stupidity and ignorance of the local officers, Kin and Le, the envoy ordered both letter and present to be put on board the ship. This proceeding Mr. Lindsay resolutely withstood, alleging that they had been received at a public interview, and positive pledges had been given that they should be forwarded to the king. This reduced the envoy to great perplexity. He declared that Kin and Le had told falsehoods; he entreated, bowed almost to the ground, and made signs that his head would be cut off and his bowels ripped open if Mr. Lindsay persisted in his refusal.

This gentleman says he could not help feeling that he had just and strong ground of complaint against the Corean government for the treatment he had experienced, and in spite of the repeated denials of the envoy, he cannot for a moment doubt that he acted by express orders from the king. "It is evident," he remarks, "that all hopes of establishing commercial intercourse with these people must for the present be abandoned." He resolved to adhere to his determination not to receive back the letter and presents unless they were accompanied by an official document; for, he observes, "I cannot help conceiving that, in all intercourse with these nations, a character for *undeviating truth* is the first point to be established:" an observation which tends much to corroborate the justice of the strictures passed by the Court of Directors upon the line of conduct adopted by Mr. Lindsay, so "entirely opposed to that frank and ingenuous course, which the Court has been at all times anxious should mark our bearings towards the Chinese."

Before he departed, Mr. Lindsay drew up a statement of all the principal occurrences, in a "memorial for the inspection of the king," of which four copies were made for four different functionaries, between whom discord seemed to prevail, whence it was augured that one of the copies at least might reach the royal ear. Mr. Lindsay learnt that there were a few Chinese at court, to whose ill-offices he attributed the failure of his application.

On leaving Corea, the *Amherst* proceeded to the southward, sailing outside the Corean archipelago, and on the 23d August, anchored in Na-pa-keang bay, in Great Loo-choo.

"The principal object which I had in view in visiting Loo choo," Mr. Lindsay says, "was to make the experiment whether the inhabitants might not willingly engage in commercial intercourse, now that an opportunity was offered to do so. The description given in Captain Hall's voyage of the hospitality and amiable manners of these people has excited a lively interest concerning them. I therefore could not avoid feeling that it was incumbent on us to bear in mind that what little connexion has hitherto subsisted between our countrymen and its inhabitants has been marked by the purest benevolence on their part. No British ship has ever touched here without experiencing their hospitality. Their motives for this conduct might appear doubtful, did it only apply to the King's ships which touched at Loo-choo in 1816 and 1827, but exactly similar hospitality and kind feeling was exhibited to our countrymen in distress, when H.M.'s ship *Providence* was wrecked here in 1797. I determined to deliver a short statement expressive of our wishes, but if it was objected to comply with them, not to press it in any way which might prove disagreeable, or tend to lessen those friendly sentiments which were established by the kind and judicious conduct of Captain Maxwell towards them. I therefore drew up an explanatory paper, to be presented to the chiefs with whom we might first communicate; and if the proposal made was favourably received, it would then be a fitting time to write a petition to the King, and accompany it with suitable presents.

"We anchored in the roads about a mile from the town; but the weather was so boisterous that no boats ventured to come to the ship. The wind was directly off shore, but so violent that Mr. Gutzlaff and myself had considerable difficulty in getting on shore. We landed on the jetty, at the entrance of the river. A crowd of people came down to meet us, one of whom accosted me in English, of which he knew a few words; but they were much pleased and astonished at hearing us address them in Chinese. We went to a temple adjoining and held a long conversation, in which we explained to them the object of our visit. We inquired for Madena and Amjah, who are mentioned in the voyages of Captains Hall and Beechey; they at first declared they were both dead; but Amjah shortly made his appearance in direct contradiction of this assertion. Two of the principal persons in our conference were named Ee-chih and Osoko; they both inquired after Captain Beechey, and told us that a whaler, the *Partridge*, Captain Stavers, had visited Loo-choo in the February previous, and had stayed there three weeks on the most friendly terms. Ee-chih showed me a short English and Loo-choo vocabulary, which he had made by the assistance of Captain Stavers. We were surrounded by a great number of decently-dressed natives, most of whom spoke Chinese fluently, and we were overwhelmed with questions on subjects of every description. The terms in which we spoke of their countrymen appeared to give much pleasure to all. Before we went away, Ee-chih requested we would give him a list of any things we wanted, that they might be sent to us; this was quite a voluntary

offer on his part. With regard to our hopes to trade with them, Ee-chih shook his head, and said they were too poor to have anything to exchange with us for our valuable goods. At parting, Ee-chih and the other chief promised to come to the ship the following day, if the weather moderated; and if not, I told him I should come on shore to deliver my letter at the temple inhabited by Captain Maxwell in 1816. Three Japanese junks were lying in the river, but the chiefs strongly disclaimed having any intercourse or trade with Japan; and declared that these junks had been driven to the southward by stress of weather, and merely taken shelter here to refit.

"Next day (23d August) the gale continued unabated, so that no boats ventured out; in the evening we landed with some difficulty at Pootsong, and were shown to the temple; Ee-chih and Amjah soon arrived; the latter accosted me in English, of which he could speak several phrases very intelligibly. We were requested to enter one of the apartments; tea and pipes were brought, and the utmost friendliness of manner shown. However prominent urbanity and gentleness of disposition may be among the Loochooans, it could not blind us, though strongly prepossessed in their favour, to the utter indifference to truth which they manifest on all occasions. Truth, indeed, appears barely to be considered in the light of a virtue among them, if we may judge from the careless manner in which they saw themselves convicted of the most flagrant self contradiction in the space of a few minutes. Having waited for some time in the expectation of the arrival of a chief of rank, I delivered my letter to Amjah, with a request it might be forwarded immediately.

"24th August:—This day the wind moderated, and during the forenoon we had a visit from Amjah and two other chiefs, all of them wearing their hatchee-matchees, or caps of ceremony. They staid all the morning on board, and showed the greatest curiosity on every subject; Amjah clearly told me that the request to trade could on no account be granted; he also inquired if ours was the same ship which had been to Fuh-chow in the spring, and said he was there himself at the time, in the Loochoo junk which annually trades with that port. Our object throughout the conversation was to convince them of the friendly feeling entertained by my countrymen towards them, the unreasonableness of their suspicions, and the great advantages they would derive from trade and free intercourse with us. Nothing seemed to surprise them more than our acquaintance with various parts of their manners and customs, which we had acquired from the works of Captains Hall and Beechey, and it was evident that our knowledge of Chinese rather increased than diminished their suspicious alarm.

"Early on the morning of the 26th, Amjah, Ee-chih, and several others came off, bringing the following letter in reply to my statement:

Ma, the che-foo of Chungshan-foo, in the kingdom of Loochoo, gives the following reply to a document presented by Hoo-Hea-me Tajin, which he has respectfully received. Therein it was stated [here follows the statement, omitting all parts of it complimentary to themselves.]

Upon examination, it appears that the wish entertained by your honourable kingdom to establish trade with our mean nation originated in sentiments of cordial friendship, for which we feel highly grateful; but our mean country is a mere jungle and by no means extensive; the land is sterile, so that there is scarcely any produce; neither is any gold or silver found in it. Thus we possess nothing to offer in exchange for your cloth, camlets, and calicoes. Moreover, our mean kingdom has never had any laws for the regulation of trade with foreign nations. Though this is a trifling concern, yet we can by no means change our laws, which are very strict; therefore it is truly difficult to report on the subject to the king.

To conclude, we beseech Hoo Hea-me Tajin to examine thoroughly the reasons, as before assigned, which prevent our trading. This is the reply.

Taoukwang, 7th year, 12th moon, 30th day.

"This reply," as Mr. Lindsay observes, "set the question of trade with the Loochooans entirely at rest." The following morning the *Amherst* got under weigh, and the party landed at Macao, in the evening of the 5th September 1832.

This expedition, therefore, as a commercial speculation, failed, a fact admitted by Mr. Lindsay himself, in his official address to the Select Committee; and we believe few persons will dispute the justice of the conclusion of the Select Committee, that "the undertaking may be considered as having failed in removing those feelings of jealousy on the part of the Chinese government which have long excluded foreigners from a more intimate connexion with China; it has, however, succeeded in effectually silencing the assertions, so boldly advanced by persons whose ignorance on this subject it has exposed, of the facilities that are experienced on the coast from a more widely extended commercial intercourse with the Chinese empire; and the merit of having substantiated the fallacy of such assertions rests with the Honourable Company."

Edicts have since been issued,* which show that this voyage greatly excited the observation of the imperial court, which has evinced its determination to prohibit more strongly the resort of foreign ships to any other port than that of Canton.

ARMY STATISTICS.

Abstract of Returns, showing the proportional numbers of Deaths and Invalids in the European Branch of the Indian Army.†

Stations.	Period. From	Period. To	Total No. Years.	Strength.	An. mean No. of Deaths.	Mean ratio of Deaths.	An. mean No. of Men invalided.	Mean ratio of Men invalided.	Total loss by Death and Invaliding.
India:									
Bengal Army	1825	1826	1	7,976	774	9·7	379	4·7	14·5
Madras Army	1808	1809	2	8,717	713	8·1			
Do. do.	1815	1821	7	12,592	794	6.3	486	3·7	10·1
17th Dragoons	1809	1822	14	730	57	7·8			
Royal Regiment, 2d battalion	1807	1831	24	1,067	92	7·6	37	3·1	10·8
13th Regiment	1823	1829	7	764	133	19·6			
34th ditto	1803	1823	20	895	69	7·7			
45th ditto	1819	1830	12	738	63	8·5	22	3·	11·5
59th ditto	1806	1818	13	901	69	7·8	21	2·3	10·
65th ditto	1801	1822	22	971	64	6·5	18	1·8	8·4
69th ditto	1805	1820	15	844	68	8·5			
78th ditto	1797	1815	19	846	96	11·3			
Ceylon:									
19th Regiment	1796	1819	24	837	62	7·4	24	2·8	10·2
73d ditto	1818	1820	3	654	184	28·1	35	5·3	33·4
83d ditto	1818	1820	3	871	78	8·9	55	6·3	15·2
Mauritius:									
82d Regiment	1820	1831	12	534	20	3·7	24	4·5	8·2

* See our Asiatic Intelligence in last vol. pp. 124, 145, and 231, and in our present number.

† By Hen. Marshall, Esq., Dep. Insp. Gen. of Army Hospitals.—*Edin. Med. Journ.*, No. 117.

HINDU METAPHYSICS.—No. III.

DIALOGUE BETWEEN A BRAHMIN AND AN EUROPEAN.

Br. Have you been thinking any more on the topic of our conversation since we last met?

Eur. *I* think I have been thinking; but you will scarcely allow that Europeans think at all.

Br. Verily, in Europe an Asiatic can hardly think. Your climate is too cold; and there is every where so much bustle and noise, that one cannot easily get the mind into the attitude of thought, and no sooner has a train of reasoning entered the mind than it is put to flight and dispersed in all directions by some common-life movements, by which we are prevented from rising to anything of a transcendental eminence.

Eur. Pardon me, if there should be any want of respect in the suggestion, that you Hindoos think too slowly:—in England, especially since the introduction of steam-engines and rail-roads, every thing is done with a most amazing rapidity; and as the mind sympathises with the body, perhaps it may happen that as we can travel ten miles while you are travelling one, we can also think ten times as quickly as you can.

Br. It may be so, it becomes not me to doubt because I cannot refute it. I dare say that you do think very rapidly, but as the rapidity of your locomotiveness produces accidents by explosions and oversets, to the great peril and manifest detriment of heads, necks, legs, and arms; so also your overhastiness in thinking frequently terminates in a blow-up or a break-down of your theories. Your proverbs seem to indicate something of the kind, you say, "slow and sure;"—"the more haste the worse speed;" with many others of the same complexion, which proverbs would never have had any existence in your language but for your pernicious propensity to rapidity of movement. You may recollect how, in our first conversation, you presently admitted those principles on which I proved to you the Sanchya philosophy was founded; and yet when you saw that the tree of your philosophy would bear the Sanchya fruit, you immediately cut it down. This is a specimen of the rapidity of your thinking: no wonder then, that, when you wish to express any great quickness, you say "as quick as thought."

Eur. There are certainly some propositions which may be rejected as soon as they are stated; such, for instance, as those which involve an absurdity or a contradiction in terms. You yourself would not require any long train of thought in order to deny the position that it is possible for the same thing to be and not to be at the same time.

Br. Certainly, I should not take a long time to deny it, because I do not think that I should be disposed to deny it.

Eur. Nay, now you are really laughing at me, and endeavouring to make experiment of the power of sophistry in contradicting one's senses.

Br. Ah, there now, pardon me, but you must allow me to say that you English people are too sensible.

Eur. Too sensible! You now are disposed to flatter. How is it possible for any one to be too sensible?

Br. Very possible indeed. You are too sensible to be rational.

Eur. Well again! That is the strangest assertion I have ever heard. Too sensible to be rational! I should think that a man only shews his sense by being rational, and that the most sensible would be the most rational man.

Br. I may mistake your language, but I should take it that *sensible* concerns the senses, and *rational* the reason.

Eur. We generally apply the word sensible to the understanding.

Br. You do? Then that is true which I have often heard told of you, that the English philosophers materialize spirit, and spiritualize matter. Instead of deriving knowledge from mind, you imprison mind in matter, and you measure the results of mind by the standard of the senses. Is not this manifestly wrong?

Eur. But surely it would be absurder still to suffer our minds to persuade us out of our senses.

Br. I see, I see how it is. You are, as I said, too sensible—you rest altogether in the bodily senses, and you take their report only; and you do not use the mind at all, or you use it only in subserviency to the senses. Your very application of the word *sensible* to the understanding is a proof that your minds are animal.

Eur. But surely the understanding as well as the senses will tell you that it is impossible for the same thing to be and not to be at the same time.

Br. I am afraid, however, that even in this matter you attribute more to the senses than to the understanding. Now, if the senses could tell us all things, where would be the need of mind or understanding? Let me inquire, however, more particularly whether it be so really absurd as you seem to imagine, to believe that is possible for the same thing to be and not to be at the same time. Do you think I can convince you?

Eur. I am almost sure you cannot.

Br. There now, you are arming yourself against conviction and closing your mind to reason. You know, I presume, that in a very great degree the will influences the belief: now if you feel confident that I cannot convince you, you will not be convinced.

Eur. But I must be convinced if I cannot refute your arguments.

Br. Not so, indeed, for when you could not refute my arguments concerning knowledge and power, in our first conversation, you notwithstanding refused to admit my conclusions; and that simply because the theory did not fit your European prejudices.

Eur. Well then I will endeavour to be as open to conviction as I possibly can. Let me therefore hear your reasoning, which shall prove that it is possible for the same thing to be and not to be at the same time.

Br. There is an obstacle in the way which I must first remove, and that is your strong prepossession of the impossibility; for I take it for granted that you can never believe a thing to be possible till you have ceased to believe it to be impossible.

Eur. Clearly.

Br. Now you affirm it impossible for the same thing to be and not to be at the same time?

Eur. I do.

Br. In the sentence which expresses your position, you discern three several ideas, *viz.* being, not being, and time. Do you not?

Eur. I do.

Br. If your affirmation then includes three ideas, you must, if you understand your affirmation, understand the ideas included in it.

Eur. To all practical purposes I think that I understand these three ideas perfectly well.

Br. Ah, my good friend, we are not talking about practical purposes, but

concerning philosophical verities and transcendental truths. Tell me, I pray you, what you mean by being.

Eur. I apprehend that you hardly need any information on that point; our ideas of being must be pretty much alike. Every thing that we can see, hear, feel, smell, or taste has a being.

Br. And is there nothing else which has a being? What say you concerning spirit, which can neither be seen, heard, felt, smelt, or tasted?

Eur. It may be thought of.

Br. Good;—then being includes whatever can be seen, heard, felt, smelt, tasted, or thought of. What is not being?

Eur. The reverse of being.

Br. Not being includes therefore what can neither be seen, heard, felt, smelt, tasted, or thought of?

Eur. Stay—let me consider. May not that which is not be thought of?

Br. You are afraid of conceding too much, or in other words, you are afraid of being driven out of European theories.

Eur. Nay, I am only fearful lest I have given a false definition of being.

Br. By a false definition, you mean one that will establish my philosophy and overthrow yours. Let it, however, be for a moment conceded, that that which is not may be the subject of thought.

Eur. And surely it may, for I can think of many things which are not.

Br. Be it so; I have no objection. But let me ask you, when you think, must not your thoughts have an object?

Eur. Certainly.

Br. When, therefore, you think of that which is not, that which is not is the subject of your thoughts.

Eur. Most undoubtedly.

Br. Then you acknowledge that which is not is.

Eur. How can you say that I make any such acknowledgment?

Br. Because you say that that which is not is the subject of your thoughts; and in so doing, you not only affirm that that which is not is, but you even go so far as to say what it is, viz. the subject of your thoughts.

Eur. Then I had need find another definition of being, which I fear is not easy.

Br. Would you find it convenient to affirm that that which is not, is not the subject of thought?

Eur. That would answer but little purpose, and I also fear would lead me into greater perplexities.

Br. So I fear. Or would you find any extrication from your difficulty by saying that nothing is not?

Eur. You bewilder me so, that I shall presently be scarcely able to distinguish between being and not being.

Br. I must acknowledge that you seem somewhat at a loss. Yet it is not by any means philosophical for you to affirm so positively that it is impossible for the same thing to be and not to be at the same time, when you find that you do not know what is being and what is not being. If then you will not affirm that nothing is not, will you affirm that something is not? You must, I think, grant either that nothing is not, or that something is not.

Eur. Surely I may safely affirm that something is not.

Br. And will you not also allow that something is?

Eur. Of course.

Br. And do you know every thing that is?

Eur. I do not.

Br. Do you know every thing which is not?

Eur. I do not.

Br. If you do not know every thing that is, and every thing that is not, how can you know that there may not be something that is, and at the same time is not?

Eur. Because I cannot conceive how any thing can be and not be—it is a contradiction in terms.

Br. Can you conceive how that which is, is?

Eur. I must acknowledge that I cannot.

Br. Neither, I suppose, can you conceive how that which is not, is not?

Eur. Certainly I cannot.

Br. And you do not deny that something is, and something is not; and why, therefore, should you affirm that it is impossible for the same thing to be and not to be at the same time, because you cannot conceive how it can be? You seem to know neither being, nor not being, yet you make a proposition in which both are involved, and you are positive as to the truth of your proposition.

Eur. You may confound and perplex me by sophistical questions, but I shall never be convinced that it is possible for the same thing to be and not to be at the same time.

Br. Do you know what time is?

Eur. I might tell you that time is the measure of duration, and then you might ask me what is duration and what is a measure, so that at every step the difficulty would increase instead of diminishing. The profoundest philosophers have found themselves at a loss to define time, yet the plainest and most uneducated minds have a sufficient apprehension of what it is.

Br. Therefore you should be the less positive in persevering in your position, seeing that it includes three terms, not one of which, according to your own statement, you understand. For how can you state positively that it is impossible for the same thing to be and not to be at the same time, when you know not what being is, nor what not being is, nor what time is?

Eur. I verily believe that, were you disposed to assert that whatever is is not, you would find no lack of argument. We may now, however, change a little the topic of discourse; for as you cannot get out of my mind the impression that it is impossible for the same thing to be and not to be at the same time, you of course will not be able to convince me of its possibility. I would now fain ask you how it is that you reckon affirmation among the species of evidence by which men arrive at demonstration and certainty?

Br. Our means of knowledge are threefold, and so are yours, and so must be the means of all imperfect beings: it is only for beings of a superior order to know by intuition. Our means are perception, induction, and affirmation. Perception and induction we have in ourselves, affirmation we have in others. Perception we have through the senses, induction by the mind, and affirmation is the result of the perception and induction of others.

Eur. But may you not be deceived by affirmation?

Br. May we not also be deceived by perception and induction? Do not our senses frequently deceive us? And as for induction, are we not as frequently liable to be deceived by that? Induction deceives you or me, seeing that it leads us to different conclusions. If it were not for affirmation, how little should we know! All your very early knowledge comes to you by means of

affirmation, which you receive as satisfactory testimony of the existence of things which you cannot learn by perception or induction.

Eur. All that is very true, nor have I any thing to object to it, only methinks you should be very cautious how you receive affirmation, seeing that you may be very easily deceived by it.

Br. Are you quite sure that you receive affirmation cautiously yourself?

Eur. I think you may have perceived, in my conversation with you, that I am not apt to receive affirmation very hastily or implicitly, seeing that, notwithstanding you affirm to me that it is possible for the same thing to be and not to be at the same time, together with many other matters, I do not receive them as verities.

Br. In your rejection of these doctrines I do not see that you are cautious in receiving affirmation, but rather the reverse; because your mind has been preoccupied by the affirmation of others, and you have received their affirmation so implicitly, that it is only by the evidence of that affirmation that you hold your opinions, seeing that you cannot corroborate them by induction. What but affirmation tells you that Gulliver was not a philosopher of the Sanchya school? Were you to make true confession, you would readily enough own that affirmation, however you may affect to despise it as a source of knowledge, exercises a greater power over your mind than any other source whatever. You see that by induction you cannot prove that it is impossible for the same thing to be and not to be at the same time, nor can you prove it by perception, therefore your proof is only from affirmation, which in this instance exercises a stronger influence than any thing else over your mind. Now then you may clearly discern, unless your prejudices do absolutely blind you, that you not only receive affirmation as one of your sources of knowledge, but that you use it most copiously, and rely upon it most implicitly.

Eur. But still, generally speaking, we examine by our own understandings and perception, as far as we can, those things of which we are informed by affirmation.

Br. You may fancy that you do so, but your examination is more of form than of force; and if you were to look more closely into your minds, you would find that there are no principles of belief that lay a firmer hold upon you than those which you owe to affirmation.

Eur. There may be some truth in this.

Br. I am glad that you are so far enlightened as to acknowledge it. May I not hope in time to bring you to an acquiescence in the doctrines of the Sanchya philosophy?

Eur. Oh, no! you will never bring me to admit doctrines which contain a manifest absurdity on the very face of them.

Br. I perceive now, by the very smile upon your face as you speak, that one principal reason why you so positively and pertinaciously reject the Sanchya philosophy is, that in your country affirmation is against it.

Eur. And may I not also say that one reason why you receive the Sanchya philosophy is, that in your country affirmation is in favour of it?

Br. But I can also support it by reasoning, and by reasoning too from the consequences of your own admitted axioms.

Eur. We certainly do admit that knowledge is power, and that knowledge may increase, and that, with knowledge, power also may increase; but we cannot possibly admit that either the knowledge or the power of finite beings can increase to an infinite extent: and indeed, even on the supposition that there was plausibility in your theory, and that by any continued effort of the mind, power and knowledge might increase to a vast degree, yet there would

not be time enough, in the short space of human life, for any one to reach to that perfection of which you speak.

Br. Of that fact I am well aware, and I believe that most modern philosophers of the Sanchya school admit that the present life is not sufficient for the purpose of arriving at a transcendental perfection: therefore you perceive that a wider field is opened for the operation of the principle, and therefore you will probably be somewhat more ready, or at least less reluctant, to receive the Sanchya theory.

Eur. Nay, indeed, I must freely and fairly tell you, that I can never be brought to an acquiescence in such extravagancies, which do violence to all feeling and reason.

Br. Exactly so; you acknowledge that your prejudices against the Sanchya philosophy are insuperable even by reasoning, and that therefore the force of affirmation on which your own philosophy rests is the most convincing proof to you of that which you believe. Now, permit me to ask you, do you not admit that the future state of being is endless in duration?

Eur. I do admit it.

Br. And do you not also admit that improvement in wisdom and power may be continually progressing in that state?

Eur. I see no reason to deny it.

Br. Furthermore, do you regard infinite power and wisdom as stationary or progressive?

Eur. Clearly, it must be admitted that they are stationary, for it would be a contradiction in terms to say that infinity could receive addition or accession.

Br. If then the mind is continually making progress in wisdom and power, must it not be approaching nearer and nearer to infinite wisdom and infinite power, that is, to what you call omniscience and omnipotence?

Eur. The mind may make approaches, and may be susceptible of vast improvements, but still it may fall far short of omniscience and omnipotence.

Br. But if the mind is making progress towards infinitude of wisdom and power, and yet never reaches or never can reach that point, this inability must arise from some impediment to its progress. You say, that the mind may make continued progress in wisdom and power—you say, that it may make this progress in a state of being which has no end; now, how can it fail of arriving at infinitude in an infinity of duration, unless some stop be put to its progress? And what is it that makes the interruption? And at what period does improvement cease?

Eur. We cannot speak positively of a future state.

Br. You have spoken so positively as to affirm of it that its duration is infinite, and that it is a state of progressive improvement. I wish you then only to say, what prevents the mind from arriving at omniscience and omnipotence, if it be continually making progress thereunto?

Eur. If I were to admit that the mind of a created being could ever attain unto infinite power and wisdom, I should make a concession that it was possible for man to become god, and so I should virtually uphold a system of atheism.

Br. You are not the first that has affirmed that the Sanchya doctrines are essentially atheistic; but I can assure you that there are many who hold those doctrines who are very far from atheism: indeed, I will say that your views of philosophy are far more atheistic than mine; for though you admit the existence of a deity having infinite wisdom and power, yet your notions of infinite wisdom and power seem to be very limited and imperfect.

Eur. My notions are that omniscience and omnipotence belong only to one supreme being, and that they are unattainable by any created being.

Br. But notwithstanding that you deny the attainableness of omniscience and omnipotence, you acknowledge the existence of those principles on which they are manifestly attainable. There is somewhat in this that is inconsistent, and that is quite as perplexing as the affirmation that it is possible for the same thing to be and not to be at the same time. Either the mind goes on increasing in wisdom and power, or it does not. If it goes on increasing to all eternity, in must arrive at infinity of power and wisdom; but if it does not arrive at omnipotence and omniscience, how, when, and where, is its progress interrupted?

Eur. Truly, I must say that to answer you in this matter is not in my power. I cannot suppose that the created should ever attain unto the power of the uncreated. And now, after all that we have said on this topic and on others connected with the Sanchya philosophy, I am of opinion that the discussion has not produced any, even the slightest, assimilation of sentiment between us. We leave off nearly if not quite as we began. I must, however, be permitted one remark, and that is, that I do not know any one system of philosophy, or, if I may so speak, of antiphilosophy, which may not be pushed into absurdity by an ingenious arrangement of questions. And I think that when we quit sense we talk nonsense.

Br. So do I.

MEDICAL RETIRING FUNDS.

The Bengal and Bombay medical establishments are petitioning the Court of Directors for permission to form retiring funds, to grant annuities to their seniors, in order to facilitate their retirement and to expedite promotion, upon the principle which has been not only sanctioned, but liberally assisted, by the Honourable Court for upwards of twenty-five years in the Madras presidency.*

The Court, in reply to the Bombay petition, have expressed their approbation of the general principle, and have recognized the vast advantage to the service of seniors being enabled to retire ere exhausted by age and climate, in the efficiency thereby obtained at the head of the department, and the spirit of hope and energy thereby infused through the inferior grades; but they have observed that, at Madras, the Medical Fund contains within itself a charitable branch for provision of widows and orphans, distinct from the Military Fund; whilst, at Bengal and Bombay, the surgeons are incorporated in the Military Charitable Fund, and consequently, the Court conceive that they should in like manner join the Military Retiring Fund about to be organized, and under that impression have refused their sanction to a separate fund. This ultra consideration for the supposed claims of the military upon their medical brethren appears to have gratified neither side: a correspondent of the *Bombay Courier*, under the signature of "The Grey-haired Captain," has exposed the fallacy of the union being supposed a benefit to the military; whilst the medical establishment have renewed their applications,† with the strong support of Lord Clare's government, that they may be allowed a separate fund, for reasons which appear to be conclusive.

The Bombay petition first states that their subscribers (upwards of one hundred) have, with one exception, joined in the prayer for a separate fund; that, among other discrepancies betwixt the military and medical establishments, *viz.* age at entering the service, professional habits, and periods of

* The Madras Retiring Fund gives two annuities of £400 each and one of £200 annually to retiring members.

† Copy of the Bombay petition is given in our Asiatic Intelligence.

retirement,—the two branches of service differ so strangely in the proportion in which rank is assigned them, that no arrangement could equitably proportion their monthly subscriptions and eventual claims. The military, in fact, enjoy the proportion of fifteen per cent. field-officers, and only sixty per cent. subalterns; whilst the medical services of Bengal and Bombay are allowed only four and two-thirds per cent. field-officers, whilst they have upwards of seventy per cent. subalterns, and that too in a body of which the junior, when he joins, is not a lad of sixteen, as the military cadets are, but a professional man, who must be twenty-two years of age, and member of a royal college, after six years' preparatory education.

It is impossible to conjecture what new modification the medical establishment may eventually undergo, but it may reasonably be hoped that a greater liberality in the distribution of rank will be extended in favour of the senior surgeons, of whom there are very many, at each of the three presidencies, who, after twenty-five years' service, and six years' preparatory education,—which brings their claim for consideration parallel with military servants of thirty-one years' service,—have still no higher rank than surgeons or captains; the new rank of staff-surgeon, with the rank of major, and eligibility to the best appointments, might be formed for these unfortunate gentlemen, whose situation deserves commiseration and relief.

As respects the Retiring Fund,—the Civil Fund is now working, and the Court possess grounds on which to calculate how far the life-assurance system, which they have organized for their civil servants, is likely to pay its own way; and to what amount and where the debit or credit may probably be. In India, it is generally argued that Government will derive a very great advantage, and that more liberal terms might be afforded to their civil servants; but admitting the balance to fall, as it probably will, to the credit of Government, then it may be suggested that a medical fund for all India, based upon the rules and provisions of the Madras Fund, might be safely, and most advantageously for all parties, established by Government.

The medical servants for all India exceed 700; the union of their subscriptions into one fund, as is done with the Civil Fund, would insure its perfect stability, and would simplify and economize its working; or perhaps the very establishment now existing for the Civil Fund, with a very trifling addition, would suffice for both.

Supposing this practicable, then five annuities of £400 each for Bengal, three to Madras, and two to Bombay, would be nearly the fractional proportion; and admitting the Civil Fund to be an equitable adjustment for both parties, and twenty-five years' experience having shown the Madras Retiring Fund to be a successful scheme, then it may safely be assumed that Government would suffer no pecuniary loss, whilst the benefit to the service would be incalculable. Government would, at the same time, abundantly secure their aim of being efficiently served by the comparatively early retirement of their officers ere the worn-out veterans had become worse than useless through age and climate. Thirty years' wear and tear is too much for those who land in India at twenty-two; very few are good for much after the age of fifty, of which twenty-eight years have been spent betwixt the tropics. But without a Retiring Fund, in the present and probable future state of the service and of the money-market, affecting interest and exchange in India, no man can be supposed likely to be able to quit the service under thirty years, however fortunate or prudent he may have been, and supposing he has rigorously imposed upon himself the penalty of celibacy.

SKETCHES OF INDIAN SOCIETY.

No. VIII.—The Jungles.

The term jungle is very ill-understood by European readers, who generally associate it with uninhabited forests and almost impenetrable thickets, whereas all the desert and uncultivated parts of India, whether covered with wood or merely suffered to run waste, are styled jungles; and *jungle-wallah* is a term indiscriminately applied to a wild cat or to a gentleman who has been quartered for a considerable period in some desolate part of the country. Persons who are attached to very small stations in remote places, or who reside in solitary houses surrounded only by the habitations of the natives, are said to be living in the jungles.

For a short period, a sojourn amidst the untamed wildernesses of Hindoostan is very desirable, and with the exception of the fixed inhabitants of Calcutta, all persons visiting India must have had more or less experience of the delights of savage life in their passage through those unreclaimed tracts which continually occur during a long march. But though, perhaps, as much as may appear to be desirable may be seen in a journey of two or three months, it is necessary to occupy the same spot for a considerable length of time, in order thoroughly to understand the ways and modes of spending the day in the solitary districts of a foreign country; for, in constant movement through wilds, however monotonous, the incidents of the march and the change of scene afford a salutary relief to ennui, which is not to be found in a fixed residence. If our fellow-sojourners in the wilds do not happen to be congenial spirits, if the boar of the neighbouring *cate* (plantation) happen to be as agreeable a companion as the *bore* of the adjacent bungalow, the misnamed *society* of the place becomes an additional grievance.

There are perverse persons in the world who refuse to accommodate themselves to the circumstances in which they may be placed, and who, by carrying the formalities and observances of large communities into the jungles, effectually prevent the easy sociability which can alone render constant intercourse desirable. Where the circle is extremely circumscribed, the evil is without remedy; the efforts of one individual, or even of one family, must be unavailing, and the minority are condemned to lead the most irksome life imaginable, thrown entirely upon their own resources, and those resources miserably contracted by the peculiarities of the climate, and the difficulty of procuring the materials necessary to carry on any little ingenious art by which they may hope to beguile the time. To descend to particulars, we may imagine a small station (there are many such in India, though it would be invidious to name them), in which the number of Europeans does not amount to more than a dozen individuals; this station at least a hundred miles from the head-quarters of the district, and the inhabitants depending entirely upon each other for society, with the exception of any chance traveller who may happen to pass through. Where the persons thus congregated together are of cheerful, obliging dispositions, ready to fall into any rational plan for the benefit and advantage of the whole, a residence in the jungles of India may be rendered exceedingly delightful, and those who have enjoyed its freedom from worldly cares and worldly vanities, its quiet sober existence, will look back upon it as the most enviable portion of their lives. Conversation will supply the place of books, and the few books which the station may boast will furnish topics for conversation, if those who are fond of reading can be induced to enter into discussions upon what they read. When this is the case, the value of a book is enhanced to a degree scarcely conceivable to those who can command a well-furnished library at home: the commentaries elicited may not be very profound, but if lively and entertaining, they form admirable substitutes for the Edinburgh and Quarterly, and where anything like talent is brought into play, the absence of many of those prejudices, which can scarcely fail to bias opinions concerning new works in the places of their production, renders decisions formed in the jungles of India more just and impartial than those which are so peremptorily pronounced by the leading reviews of the day.

The bachelors of a station usually bestow all their tediousness upon each other, and unless one should be more studious than the rest, whether their tempers and habits should assimilate or not, will be constantly together, frequently taking no sort of pleasure in that daily intercourse which they cannot live without. With the ladies it is different; they will not be at the trouble of leaving their houses except upon formal invitations, unless inclination should lead them into society; in this event, neither rains nor hot winds can prevent them from traversing the short distances which divide the bungalows from each other; and when kindness of heart or mutual tastes bring them into constant association, the gentlemen follow in their train, very few preferring the jovialities of their own exclusive circle to the attractiveness of a feminine coterie. The fruits of domestication amid the ladies, where the harmony is not interrupted by any mal-accident, are of incalculable value; so much, indeed, depends upon the wives and sisters of the residents, that there ought to be an Act of Parliament to prohibit the exportation of any lady, who is not qualified to lighten the dreariness of an Indian jungle.

It has been before remarked, that there is little scope for feminine industry in our eastern possessions. Charity bazaars, which put so many fair fingers into motion in Europe, are unknown out of Calcutta. Where there is no theatre, no fancy ball in perspective, requiring dresses and decorations to be fashioned out of such materials as only a bold and imaginative spirit would consider applicable, invention flags; people like to fancy that they are manufacturing something useful, and though nothing in India is unprofitable which affords employment for the fingers, preventing the miserable tedium resulting from utter inactivity of body and mind, encouragement is necessary to induce perseverance, and it must be confessed that the gathering together of ladies, in the days of tapestry-hangings or of eleven-sided pincushions, has always tended to the production of a thousand stitches where one would suffice. The climate in India is unfortunately adverse to needle-

work, or any work whose beauty may be endangered by hands which cannot be kept at a proper temperature: thread-netting, taking the precaution to use silver implements, is the employment best adapted to the hot weather, but the fair proportions of many a scarf have been curtailed by the want of a few reels of cotton. The natives twist all the thread they use as they need it from the raw material, division of labour being very ill-understood in Hindoostan,—in consequence perhaps of the dearth of political economists,—and Calcutta does not always afford a supply of the precise article wanted to complete some delicate manufacture, which will not admit of any inferior substitute. European shopkeepers vary their prices so considerably, according to the demand, that prudent persons will not indulge in the purchase of goods charged so much beyond their value. The ladies at a jungle station were disappointed of a supply of glazed cotton, in consequence of the enormous price put upon the stock which only one milliner in Calcutta happened to have on hand; six rupees (twelve shillings) per ounce was asked for what in England sold for half the number of pence, and the gentleman employed to execute the commission, struck with the magnitude of the sum, requested fresh instructions from his fair correspondents, who laid their work aside in despair. Thus, it appears that there are many temptations to idleness and few incitements to industry; and in nine cases out of ten, where the ladies of a station only meet upon ceremonious occasions, all the work, both useful and ornamental, will devolve upon the native tailor employed in the household. It is difficult to say how the females of Anglo-Indian families, who are only visible upon great occasions, pass away their time. At large stations, it may be supposed that they are really not at home when such an announcement is made to the visitor; but in the jungles, where every movement must be known at the neighbouring bungalows, there is something mysterious in the seclusion of the lady of the house, and it is to be feared that she does not think her neighbours worthy the trouble of making herself visible: her dressing room forms an *impenetralia* which is only to be guessed at; if country-born, or transplanted at a very early age, she perhaps finds more amusement in conversation with her native attendants than in that of Europeans of a higher grade of intellect. There are generally a few ladies at every European station addicted to this mode of thinking and acting; but in a large society their habits are of little consequence; it is only when a malign star condemns the members of some family, whose mental acquirements are of a superior order, to drag out two or three years of their existence in a jungle where there can be no reciprocity of sentiment between them and the inhabitants of the neighbouring houses, that the indulgence of idle and debasing habits can be felt as a grievance. But this is a conjunction which too frequently occurs, and, though quarrelling and ill-will may be avoided, the intercourse which takes place is constrained and heartless.

The observation of the same hours is absolutely essential to the comfort and sociability of a small station, and where the majority of the inhabitants persist in dining at night, as it is called, it is impossible to establish a free

and friendly intercourse. In the first place, this custom involves the necessity of entertaining dinner company, or not receiving any company at all. You cannot dismiss your guests before dinner, and there is no time to see them afterwards. In these days of reduction and retrenchment, there are not many of the servants of the Company who can afford to give frequent invitations to dinner, particularly in the upper provinces, where the European supplies for the table are so expensive, that beer and wine are luxuries which prudent subaltern officers deny themselves. Where people of limited incomes do not choose to meet at tea and spend the evening cheerfully together, invitations must necessarily be restricted, and can only occur at long intervals. These station-dinners, as they are called, which in large cantonments are only given by persons who can afford them, and in extensive societies bring people agreeably together, are the dullest things imaginable when composed of some eight or ten individuals, who have nothing on earth to say to each other when they meet.

The family of the commandant of a small station, who were willing to promote sociability in any form that would be most acceptable to the circle around them, having failed in an attempt to introduce early dinners and evening parties, were content sometimes to put off their own repast for the convenience of their guests, and to see company occasionally after the most approved fashion. The sacrifice of domestic comfort upon these occasions was very great indeed; the disarrangement of household economy formed but a small part of it, as it was merely necessary to substitute an early tiffin for the four o'clock dinner; but in incurring a certain expense, there was no commensurate gain in the solace of a dull and tedious day, to be got through, as usual, without exterior assistance. There is nothing so fatiguing as ennui; at nightfall, it would have been much more agreeable to prepare for bed than to sit upon the *chubootur*, or terrace, in expectation of guests, from whose conversational powers little pleasure could be anticipated, and frequent repetition had diminished the amusement at first derived from the great absurdity of making a formal and state affair of a meeting between persons located in the same wilderness, and whose happiness might have been so much increased by a more rational method of spending their time. At the hour prescribed by a goddess destined to reign supreme amidst the untamed savages, the wolves and hyænas, of an Indian plain, these votaries of fashion began to arrive; carriage after carriage drove up to the door, until the whole council of ten were fairly set down from their respective vehicles; the ladies dressed in ball attire, and the gentlemen uncomfortable in the prospect of being obliged to sit with their feet *under* instead of *on* the table, without their due allowance of cigars. To inordinate self-indulgence at home might be traced the difficulties of getting the station together in a sociable and friendly way; the decencies of life had become irksome to persons who were in the habit of lounging about their houses in deshabille, and this slatternly luxury could only be relinquished for something in the style of those great entertainments, which seemed to them to be alone worthy of any sacrifice

of personal comfort. The dinner of course was dull, the conversation confined to those common-place topics which may be made agreeable in a family party, but which offer lenten entertainment to a formal circle. After a few hours, wasted in vain attempts to amuse people who belong to the most difficult class in the world, a sort of universal joy takes place at the separation; the guests are glad to go, the hosts are glad to see them depart; they have been defrauded of a comfortable sleep; they rejoice that a disagreeable duty has been performed, and that a considerable period will elapse before they shall think themselves called upon to perform it again. The peaceably inclined console themselves with the idea that it is far better to vegetate in this way, than to live in a state of warfare; but there is generally at least one person in the community who thinks otherwise, and who, for the sake of a little variety, contrives to pick a quarrel with his neighbours: no difficult matter where there is a disinclination to conform to the wishes of others. Indeed, it requires no inconsiderable portion of good sense and good temper to avoid giving offence to persons, who expect a great deal and concede nothing; although they may refuse to lend themselves to any scheme proposed by the more active and social spirits, they are highly indignant when are they left out of such amusements as the place may afford. Should any strangers pass through, though they would never think of inviting them to their own houses, they take it much amiss if they should not be asked to meet them at the more hospitable mansions; they have no idea of being made conveniences if sent for when there is nobody else, and to be asked in the evening, when there is a dinner party, is an indignity to which they will not submit. In fact, such is the high tone of society in India, that no consideration of small rooms and limited space would excuse those who, in the attempt to bring a large party together, should ask a certain portion to join it after dinner; it is a thing not to be thought of.

Twenty persons formed the utmost number which could be accommodated at table in the bungalow before mentioned as the grand theatre of the station-dinners at a remote jungle. A regiment passing through, the family were anxious to invite all the strangers as well as the individuals composing their own circle, but it could not be accomplished; not a soul would condescend to come to tea; it was therefore necessary to make a selection: the married people were asked, and the young men were left to their tents. There was no use in giving them an option; they would have been offended by so great a mark of disrespect as the supposition that they could be induced to act in a manner so derogatory to their dignity.

This spirit pervades every part of India; in Calcutta, the seats at a dinner party, vacated by any unforeseen contingence, cannot be filled up; intimate acquaintance, who would readily come in a friendly way at a day's notice, will not submit to stop a gap after invitations to others have been sent out; where the party, not intended to be a large one, has been diminished by disappointments, the evil becomes very serious; upon such occasions, illnesses or deaths assume the character of affronts, for the guests who fulfil their engagements are, in nine cases out of ten, annoyed at having so few persons to meet them, and receive the apologies of the master and mistress of

the house with ill-concealed resentment. The Medes and the Persians appear to have given the laws to Anglo-Indians; no innovation can be tolerated, and young men, who in England would feel honoured by being invited to attend the ladies in the drawing-room, must in India be treated with all the respect and consideration due to age and rank; they are offended by any distinction, and the ensign, if invited at all, must be invited with the same form and ceremony observed towards his colonel.

At the period of the relief, even the jungles participate in the amusements which the cold season produces all over India; they are seldom or never entirely out of the line of march, and the influx of strangers, although only for a couple of days, affords an agreeable variety to those who are happy to avail themselves of the change. Chance travellers pass through occasionally, even at the most hostile period of the year; but in the cold weather, pleasing expectations may be entertained of the arrival of guests, bringing with them the news and fashions of more frequented places. The appearance of a tent is always signified by the servants of a family known to delight in the performance of the duties of hospitality. If double-poled, the inhabitant must be a person of some rank; his name and quality are speedily discovered, and, in nineteen cases out of twenty, this revelation brings with it a tolerably accurate knowledge of the disposition and character. People of India are well known by report throughout the whole of the presidency to which they may be attached, and there are few whose acquaintance is so little desirable as to exclude them from the houses of social individuals condemned to solitude during a considerable period of the year. Where persons of congenial dispositions meet in this manner, the accidental collision leads to valuable friendships. A well-informed well-educated civilian, travelling with two or three chests of books, by way of beguiling time, in a lonely journey, proved to be a prize of the first magnitude; the day was spent in lively discussion; an interchange of volumes took place, and as the residence of the owner of an extensive library was *only* at the distance of three days' march, a prospect was opened of the most cheering kind, since the assistance of a *coolee* could at any time procure a fresh supply of standard works from the well-filled shelves of this accommodating *neighbour*. The inhabitants of the station had been accustomed to send to a miserable circulating library, about a hundred miles off, for the "last new work by the author of Waverley," and were often fain to be content with the refuse of the Minerva press: happy were they, when the unconscious messenger deposited at their feet the lucubrations of some popular writer! The exquisite delight of reading a book really worth reading in an Indian jungle is almost worth a journey to the wilds of Hindoostan, especially if it should arrive upon one of those sultry, oppressive days, in which the hot wind blows from a wrong quarter; when weariness and listleness prevail, and each member of the family, stretched at length upon a sofa, can cherish no hope of entertainment beyond that afforded by a reverie, in which he may transport himself to more genial skies. The dreary monotony of time passed in this manner is sometimes broken in upon by the unexpected arrival of a *dāk* traveller, who makes his appearance without the note of preparation

sounded by blows upon the tent-pins. A palankeen is seen making its way through the dust; the soiled, travel-stained, weary look of the bearers, the baggage, and utensils heaped on the top of the vehicle, announce that it belongs to a wayfarer, and presently it is deposited at the door. The servants in waiting rush in with the intelligence that there is a strange gentleman outside; the master of the house, who is of course sitting without his jacket, makes a hasty toilette, and advances to receive his guest, who enters sometimes more than half-dead, red and roasted, by long exposure to hot air, cramped with lying for so many hours in a palankeen, and so completely covered with dust that it is difficult to determine what has been the original hue and texture of his garment. He is ushered, in the first instance, to the bathing-room, where a plentiful ablution, change of clothes, and a glass of brandy and water, enable him to shake off his fatigue and join the family circle. The transition from a hot jolting conveyance—a moving dungeon—to a spacious and comparatively cool apartment, is the most enjoyable thing in the world; the miseries of the past are forgotten, and the lately subdued and jaded traveller soon becomes sufficiently recovered to impart as much pleasure as he receives. A renewal of the journey in the cool of the evening is anticipated without dread: it is only when the great distance from station to station obliges a European to travel through the heat of the day, that much difficulty and annoyance must be endured.

The natives, Hindoos in particular, choose the most oppressive season for long journeys, which they frequently perform in the hottest hours of the four-and-twenty. Marriage-processions are then to be seen traversing the roads in great abundance, and where a bungalow commands a view of the highway, a good deal of amusement may be derived from the fantastic pomp exhibited upon these occasions. The poorest make a faint attempt at magnificence; but their humble bridals are distinguished only by yellow garments and blaring trumpets; neither noise nor turmeric is wanting, and the eyes are dazzled and the ears split as the revel rout pass along: camels, horses, palankeens, and *rhuts*, more or less ornamented, accompany the march of the wealthy suitor; but it is only in the marriage-retinue of a great man that there is much display of wealth and grandeur. The wedding, or rather the betrothment of a son of a rich noble (for the bridegroom was a child of eight or ten years old), celebrated with all the pomp and splendour which the rank and fortunes of the parties could command, afforded an agreeable spectacle to the dullest of dull cantonments. The natives affect a great deal of state, and make as much show as possible with the means which they possess; accordingly, the line of march was stretched out to its utmost length. A small troop of camels, jingling all over with bells, and richly bedizened with tufts of various colours, led the van; behind them came bullock-carriages, covered with scarlet cloth; then a company of grave personages mounted on tattoos; next two or three open palankeens, canopied with fringed curtains, in one of which the little bridegroom gleamed and glittered like a rich ornament in a velvet casket. After these, a stately elephant appeared, bearing a silver howdah, screened from the sun by an umbrella of all the colours of the rainbow; this was followed by a

disorderly troop of suwars or soldiers, ill-clad and ill-mounted, and trailing clumsy uncouth matchlocks and harquebusses along; more camels, more bullock-carts, more servants, on horseback and on foot, armed and unarmed, some carrying spears and bucklers, and some blowing trumpets; more elephants marching singly, at a great distance from each other; more palankeens, some shut some open, and all decorated with gold and silver, and, to crown all, an old-fashioned English gig, with a non-descript kind of harness and a horse of the alligator species, wherein two men in flowing green robes and white turbans were seated, with strange incongruity, found a place amid a procession in which all else was truly Asiatic. In gazing upon a spectacle of this nature, Europeans are often startled by the apparition of an old coach, which looks as if it had been taken off one of the stands of London, with a native head proudly stuck out of the worm-eaten, rat-eaten, worn-out rusty vehicle, to which neither paint nor varnish has been applied for many a long year. Highly delighted with a *bellatee garree* (European carriage), they never trouble themselves about the manner in which it may be kept; and, as long as it will hang together, however tatterdemallion may be its condition, exhibit it on state occasions with undisguised exultation.

The bringing home of the young bride, after the betrothment had taken place, was rendered more picturesque by the passage through the cantonments being performed at night. The bells of the camels and elephants announced the approach of the cavalcade, and it certainly made a very splendid appearance by the light of innumerable torches. The palankeens glanced along like gorgeous birds, the fluttering of the fringed curtains being alone distinguishable; the camels assumed somewhat of a supernatural appearance, as their nodding plumes, arched necks, and shapeless humps appeared and disappeared in the flickering glare; the elephants looked like moving monuments of black marble, and strange monsters—flying griffins—and chimeras dire—might be dimly shaped out amid the promiscuous multitude of horse and foot, which spread themselves over the broad road, while the wild discord of the music, and the shout and cry always an accompaniment of an Asiatic procession, joined to the partial illumination of flaming torches, gave to the whole an air of mystery and romance, and no fanciful imagination could forbear associating the rajah, despite his attendant in the gig, with some potent magician, summoning good and evil genii to his aid, in protecting or kidnapping the hopeful heir of a neighbouring monarch. In beholding these strange pageants, the wonders of an Arabian tale become realities; we are no longer surprised at the wild phantasies of the authors; they may justly be said to draw from nature, and to present to their readers, if not existing objects, things as they appeared in the chaotic confusion of men and animals crowding together at night. In driving home from late parties, in the upper provinces, Europeans frequently encounter strange groupes of very unearthly character; incantation scenes, which would make the fortune of a manager of a minor theatre, and solitary individuals so withered and so wild in their attire as to be absolutely startling. Three or four demoniac-looking personages, of a

horrid blackness, half-clad in uncouth garments, will suddenly emerge from some ravine, brandishing flaring torches, and making the air ring with dissonant cries, and the clang of still more fearful instruments. They seem as if they were that instant disgorged from the subterranean dominions of some mighty magician, and it is only by an effort of reason that the mind can be divested of the idea that these masqueraders actually belong to the invisible world. The performers are usually Hindoos engaged in religious ceremonies, and they certainly contrive to equal in horror the most frightful descriptions of the writers of fiction. A disguise of this kind is sometimes assumed to cover desperate undertakings, and even bridal processions are made subservient to the designs of robbers.

The treasure, collected by officers employed in the revenue branch of the service, is frequently the object of hostile attempts. It is always conveyed to a place of security under a guard of sepoys, and the officer commanding takes care to encamp in some strong secure place, at a considerable distance from a town or village, and where the approach of a band of marauders may be easily descried. But, on one occasion, the robbers practised a *ruse de guerre*, which proved eminently successful; they clothed themselves in yellow garments, and crowding together, in the promiscuous throngs which are commonly assembled in a nuptial cavalcade, effectually deceived the sentinels, who, looking upon them as the guests of some gay wedding, did not discover their real intentions until they were surrounded, and resistance was rendered hopeless.

The inhabitants of a jungle-station frequently, during the cold weather, betake themselves to canvas, and change the scene a little by forming hunting and shooting parties in the most picturesque spots in the district. The ladies are usually included in these engagements, and when there is any congeniality of disposition, a few days or weeks may be passed very delightfully in the wildest solitudes. Elephants are too expensive animals to be generally maintained by private individuals belonging to the Anglo-Indian community; but as they are indispensable in attacking the highest species of game, they are borrowed for the time from the commissariat, or from rich natives, who are always willing to lend them, or to assist in any sport which may require the aid of those animals, which they delight to train for the field. Though hawks are frequently kept by Europeans stationed in the upper provinces of Hindoostan, they are seldom so numerous or so well taught as those belonging to native gentlemen, Hindoos especially, who, if they should be strict in their religious principles, cannot enjoy the pleasures of the chase, unless their falcons are so admirably broken in as to take the prey alive. Notwithstanding their scruples respecting the destruction of animal life, they do not object to be present at the slaughter of a hecatomb of victims. On one occasion, though no Hindoo could be found to cut the throat of a partridge captured by a hawk, and to whom a libation of blood was to be offered, a Brahmin, acting in the capacity of a chuprassee, readily relinquished his sword to a Moosulman for the purpose. Hawking in India, to those who are not bent upon the extermination of beasts of prey, is one of the most exhilarating things in the world, and the sport is

peculiarly suited to feminine participation. To ladies, hog-hunting is of course quite out of the question, and there are very few whose nerves could stand against the terror and carnage of an expedition against tigers, to say nothing of the fatigue to be encountered in a chase which frequently lasts for hours under a burning sun. Hawking, where there is less excitement, may be relinquished at pleasure, and the pursuit of game leads the party into wildernesses far removed from the dwellings of man. The sylvan denizens of the soil are seen in their native haunts; the majestic nylghau, roused at the approach of intruders, scours across the plain, or crashes through the boughs of a neighbouring thicket; herds of antelopes are seen grazing, and at every step the elephant puts up some beautiful bird or some strange and interesting animal; wolves and bears may be detected stealing off to a more secluded covert, whilst the porcupine utters its shrill cry of alarm, and the monkey gibbers at the passing pageant.

Wild geese afford the best sport; they soar exceedingly high, and frequently bid defiance to the falcon's adventurous wings. Smaller birds, partridges especially, have no chance of escape, and when appearing on the edge of those basin-like valleys, which so frequently diversify the plains of India, their capture is seen to great advantage from the back of an elephant, as the spectator can look down upon the whole scene; and following the flight of the hawk along the steep, where the frightened partridge hurries for shelter, observe the fatal precision of his aim, and see him pounce directly on the victim, which he bears to the falconer in his claw. In some parts of the country, the largest description of the hawk is trained to the chase, and its murderous talons are directed against antelopes and the smaller kinds of deer; it darts at the head of the quarry, blinds and confuses it with its flapping wings, tears it with its beak and claws, and finally succeeds in depriving it of life. This is not, however, a common exhibition, and is seldom witnessed except at the courts of native princes. Hunting with *cheetahs* (leopards) is more commonly practised; but though the manœuvres of the cat-like pursuer are exceedingly curious and interesting, as they develope the nature and habits of the animal, there is nothing noble, generous, or exciting in the sport. The cheetahs, hooded like hawks, are secured by a slight harness to a platform fastened on a bullock-cart; their keeper holds the beasts in his hand, and those who wish to obtain a good view of the chase, take a seat beside the driver. Antelopes accustomed to the sight of bullocks will permit them to make a much nearer approach than any less familiar animal. When the carts have arrived at a prudent distance from the herd, the driver halts, the cheetahs are unloosed, and espying the prey, they drop silently off the vehicle, taking care to choose the contrary side from that on which the deer are feeding. They steal, crouching, along the ground, screening themselves behind every bush, hillock or tuft of grass which may occur in their way, pausing occasionally when there seems to be any danger of a premature alarm; each has singled out his victim, and measuring the distance with an experienced eye, they dart forward with a sudden bound. Two or three springs ensure success or disappointment; the victor alights upon his prey. But if a threatened

antelope should have the good fortune to escape the first attempt, no second effort is made; the cheetah returns growling and in ill-humour to his keeper; he has lost his advantage, and sullenly relinquishes a field which must be won fairly by strength and speed. The poorer class of natives, who take up the occupation of hunters for their own subsistence, or pecuniary emolument, sometimes avail themselves of the services of a bullock in approaching within shot of a herd of antelopes. Theirs is a matter of business, not of excitement, and they have no idea of allowing a chance to the objects of their pursuit. A bullock is carefully trained for the purpose, and when his education is completed, he makes a quiet entrance into the jungles, followed closely by his master, who contrives to screen himself completely behind the animal. The bullock grazes carelessly as he advances, making circuitous and apparently unpremeditated movements; at last he arrives at a convenient distance without having disturbed the unconscious herd, he then stands still, the *shikaree* or hunter fixes his clumsy matchlock along the back of the animal, and still unseen takes unerring aim: down drops the devoted antelope, and away fly the rest of the herd, dispersed and out of sight in an instant. Europeans rarely witness this kind of sport, if such it may be called; but it sometimes falls to the lot of a solitary traveller, who from some elevation obtains an extensive view over a wide plain, to have an opportunity of watching the singular manœuvres employed by the hunter and his uncouth agent. Where the weapons at hand are inefficient for open warfare, stratagems must supply the place of more generous hostility; and even Anglo-Indians are sometimes compelled to adopt native arts, and when the assistance of elephants cannot be procured, they will condescend to lay a bait for a tiger, and sit patiently in a tree until the fierce animal shall repair to his evening repast, and they can shoot him while, in fancied security, he is indulging his appetite; others, disdaining such unwarlike defences, will encounter a tiger singly on horseback. This is of course a very difficult and dangerous enterprize; few steeds, however noble, can be brought to face an enemy of which they entertain an instinctive dread. The vicinity of a tiger is often discovered by the distress and terror exhibited by horses, who even in their stables have been known to fall into fits of trembling and perspiration, occasioned by their secret conviction that their foe is at hand; and when a horse is found sufficiently courageous to encounter so terrible a savage, the most extraordinary activity, coolness, presence of mind, accuracy of eye and strength of arm, are necessary to ensure the victory. The hunter, after putting up the tiger, wheels round him in a circle at full speed, never permitting, in the rapidity of his movements, a single moment for the fatal spring, and when the tiger, bewildered and dazzled, offers an unguarded front, pins him to earth with the thrust of a spear. Such enterprizes must be of rare occurrence, and can only be contemplated by adventurous spirits delighting in the excitement produced by the wild and dangerous sports of India, and anxiously bent upon braving the most fearful terrors of the field.

A long residence in the upper provinces is extremely favourable to pursuits of this nature; during protracted intervals of peace, active minds are driven to difficult and perilous exploits for the employment of their vacant

hours; inured to desperate hazards, should any real emergence call for their services, they face grim-visaged war with stern delight, and though the scene is too distant, and the campaigns too unimportant to Europe, to attract much attention at home, the dangers dared and the deeds which are done by the gallant youth of our Eastern army, are not inferior to the most spirit-stirring enterprizes chronicled in the records of chivalry. Where there are no wild beasts to be encountered, fatigues and hardships of another kind are eagerly sought out. To ride easily and without stopping that hard-trotting beast, an express-camel, becomes an object of ambition. During the Mahratta war, one or two corps of dromedaries were formed; two men, completely armed, were mounted on each animal, but though traversing the country in an incredibly short space of time, these troops were unserviceable, in consequence of the exhaustion of the soldiers, occasioned by the dreadful jolting of their mode of conveyance. Some European officers, however, will ride these camels at their swiftest pace: thus qualifying themselves for the conveyance of orders or despatches, should their services ever be required in that way. Meanwhile, it affords an agreeable diversion to beguile time destined to be spent in almost interminable sands; and should duty or pleasure call them to less remote stations, they astonish the fastidious and refined society there, by bringing to it habits and manners contracted in lonely and sequestered places. A European officer, mounted on a camel, is a strange sight on this side of the central provinces of India, and inevitably procures for him the appellation of *jungle-wallah*. Others exhibit themselves with their hair cut so closely to their sculls, for coolness, as to look exactly as if they had just escaped from a mad-house; some people ask who the gentleman is without a *chopper*, a witticism which can only be understood by those who are versed in the architecture of country-boats and bungalows, of which the thatched roofs are denominated *choppers*.

In the midland stations of Hindoostan, a great deal of amusement may be derived from the varieties of costume and manners displayed by arrivals from Europe and Calcutta, and those from the frontier towards the Himalaya, or the deserts of Nusseerabad. Where two ladies are dancing *vis-à-vis* in the same quadrille, there will be a difference of at least ten yards in the skirts of their gowns, the one expanding in the amplitude prescribed by a London or Parisian *modiste*, the other cramped in the narrow dimensions which obtained at the period of her outfit, some ten years before. A few of the wardrobes of India are actual curiosities, presenting modes and manufactures now unhappily lost to the fashionable world. The writer admits with shame that her attention was once distracted from a sermon, by the contemplation of a most remarkable fabric of cambric muslin, interwoven with a sort of lace-work, the like of which her eyes had never till that hour beheld; at another time the vision of a brown muslin spotted with gold absorbed every faculty and arrested a due reply to the *burra beebee*, who had rescued this antiquated piece of raiment from the depths of some neglected wardrobe, apparently unconscious of the extraordinary sensation it would create. The gentlemen are not a whit behind the ladies: some of them

affect the Asiatic style of dress, and wear long beards; elderly civilians have their clothes made by native dirzees, after the patterns which they brought out with them, and the most eccentric coverings for the head are adopted, hats of straw or of white cotton, and foraging-caps of every description: the newly-arrived dandy gazes with horror and surprise; but his gay apparel soon loses its gloss; he finds it convenient to change his cloth coat for one made of shining China silk; the dresses of the visitors from the jungles are re-modelled, and thus an equilibrium is preserved, and people in remote districts become enlightened on the subject of modern inventions.

SONG OF THE DESERTED.

(*From the Hindoostanee.*)

Obeidah! dear as light above,—
Lord of my heart; my only love!
In vain I call, in vain I rave:
Thou dost but scorn thy frantic slave;
Nor heed'st, alas! though far removed,
Thy favoured once,—thy best-beloved!

My king, my lord! oh, vainly, now,
The pearl of Ormuz decks my brow!
Oh, vainly, now, the diamond's rays
On this forsaken bosom blaze!
Can these relume the radiance flown,
The heart thy loved had deemed her own?
Yet, once again, the gem restore
To her who first the treasure wore!

Though Kashmeer's shawls thy gifts supply,
And Iran's silks of deepening dye,
Or Dhauk's* translucent web, where glows
The blooming blush of Kashgar's rose;
Those costly presents charm no more,
The love that gave them worth is o'er:
Then, cherished, worshipped, as thou art,
Beloved! give me back thy heart.

The baths, the bowers, my loved retreat,
Detain not now my restless feet;
No more the rich pomegranate's dye,
The mango's freshness, charms my eye;
No odours now the spices breathe,
No fragrance haunts the champa-wreath,
Nor can th'attendant train control,
Nor music soothe, my drooping soul.
Bird of my bosom! turn again,
And every hour is rapture then:
Oh! still that cherished heart restore
To her who first the treasure wore.

B. E. P.

* Dacca?

RAM MOHUN ROY.

Betwixt Asiatics and the nations which belong to our system of civilization, there is a line of separation so broadly marked, that they seem superficially, in respect to moral as well as physical properties, almost to be of distinct species. When the Siamese ambassadors visited Paris, in the seventeenth century, La Bruyère tells us,* that the inhabitants of that city were as much surprised that their oriental guests could discourse rationally, and even sensibly, as if they had been monkies endowed with speech and human action: "forgetting," he observes, "that reason is confined to no particular climate, and that correct thinking may be found in all the branches of the great family of man." The surprise of the Parisians would have been more natural and excusable, had its object been a brahmin of Hindustan—a solitary example amongst many millions,—who, by his own proper energy, emancipated himself from the tenacious prejudices of his nation and sect, who deeply embued his mind with European as well as Eastern erudition, and whose intellectual pretensions were not limited to the common qualities of mind which are the property of mankind in the gross, but exalted him to a level with philosophers of the West.

Such was the individual who, after being domiciled amongst us for two years, has recently paid the extreme penalty of his visit to our uncongenial climate, which has unjustly avenged in his person the fate of multitudes of our countrymen who have been sacrificed to an Indian sun, seeing that their temerity was prompted by motives far less benevolent and philanthropical than his.

The sketch we are about to give of the history of this remarkable personage is supplied partly from personal knowledge, partly from memoranda published and unpublished.†

Ram Mohun Roy was descended, as he states, from a long line of brahmins of a high order, who from time immemorial were devoted to the religious duties of their race (that is, they were priests by profession as well as by birth‡), down to his fifth progenitor, who, about one hundred and forty years back, in the reign of Aurungzebe, when the empire began to totter, and the hopes of the Hindus to germinate, "gave up spiritual exercises for worldly pursuits and aggrandizement." He and his immediate descendants attached themselves to the Mogul Courts, acquired titles, were admitted to offices, and underwent the customary vicissitudes of the courtier's life; "sometimes," he says, "rising to honour, and sometimes falling; sometimes rich and sometimes poor." The grandfather of Ram Mohun filled posts of importance at the Court of Moorshedabad, the capital of the Soubah of Bengal, then, probably, the scene of those transactions which ultimately led to the establishment of the British power in India.

* Tome II. ch. 12.

† Of the biographical accounts of Ram Mohun Roy hitherto published, the best and most authentic are the following: a memoir of considerable length, inserted in the *Bristol Gazette* of October 2, by the Rev. Dr. Lant Carpenter; one in the *Athenæum*, October 5, written by Mr. Sandford Arnot (who acted as his private secretary here), which contains a slight autobiographical sketch by the Rajah himself, in a letter to Mr. Arnot; another in the *Court Journal* of the same date, by Mr. Montgomery Martin, who, as well as Mr. Arnot, knew him in India.

‡ It is a vulgar error to suppose that all brahmins are priests.

Experiencing some ill-treatment at court, towards the close of his life, his son, Ram Kanth Roy, took up his residence at Radhanagur, in the district of Burdwan, where he had landed property, the patrimony of the family. There the subject of this memoir was born, about the year 1780. His mother, a woman of rigid orthodoxy, was, he tells us, likewise of a brahmin family of high caste, by profession as well as by birth of the sacerdotal class, to the religious duties of which they have always adhered.

This diversity in the views and pursuits of Ram Mohun Roy's relatives was the cause of his early and careful initiation in Mahomedan as well as Hindoo languages and literature. After receiving the first elements of native education at home, he was, in conformity with the wish of his father and the policy of his paternal relations, sent to Patna, the great school of Mahomedan learning in Bengal, in order that he might acquire the Arabic and Persian languages, a qualification indispensable to all who looked for employment at the courts of the Mahomedan princes. On the other hand, agreeably to the usage of his maternal ancestors, he devoted himself to the study of Sanscrit and the body of Hindoo science contained in that classical tongue, which he pursued not at Benares but at Calcutta,* where he must have come in contact with Europeans, or, at all events, observed their character. All these accidents had, no doubt, a material influence upon his future opinions and conduct.

An understanding like Ram Mohun's, vigorous, active, inquisitive, which gave early indication of a predilection for the science of reasoning,—a characteristic of the Hindu mind in general—could scarcely fail to imbibe from his Moslem tutors at Patna some rational notions of religion, and to be invigorated and disciplined by the writings of Aristotle and Euclid, which he studied in Arabic.

Young as he was, his clear intellect soon discerned the folly of those superstitions, by which the pure dogma of the Hindu creed has been clouded and concealed. His learned relatives were unprovided with answers and arguments satisfactory to a mind trained to the discovery of truth by the process of logical induction and geometrical demonstration; and at an age which we should deem premature for so important a decision, he cast off his allegiance to modern Brahminism, though recommended to him by prudential considerations of vast weight, namely, worldly interest, the certainty of provoking, by a secession, the deadly enmity of his relations, and of infringing the almost sacred obligations he owed to a father. "When about the age of sixteen," he says, "I composed a manuscript, calling in question the validity of the idolatrous system of the Hindus; this, together with my known sentiments on that subject, having produced a coolness between me and my immediate kindred, I proceeded on my travels."

Having rejected the popular creed of his nation, and having yet acquired no insight into the grand truths of the Christian religion, he had a faith to seek and choose. He proceeded into Tibet, where he resided two or three years, investigating the Bauddha creed, the atheistical doctrines of which

* This is doubtful; he once said he had studied at Benares.

could have possessed little attraction for him; and he appears to have been offensively free in his ridicule of the Lama form of Buddhism. He travelled into other parts, chiefly within, but sometimes beyond, the limits of Hindustan, till the age of twenty, when his father consented to recal him home, and restored him to favour: probably through the offices of the female part of his family, of whose soothing kindness, Dr. Carpenter says, he spoke lately, at the distance of forty years, with deep interest, and the sense of which appears to have infused into his demeanour towards the sex, —always refined and delicate,—something which evinced a grateful sentiment.

Hitherto, Ram Mohun had entertained, he tells us, "a feeling of great aversion to the establishment of the British power in India." This feeling, we know, still secretly prevails in most of the families, Hindu and Mahomedan, who have lost the power, wealth, and influence they derived from their connexion with the native courts. Resuming his studies, on his return home, and beginning to associate with Europeans, he acquired (self-taught) a knowledge of our language, made himself acquainted with our laws and government, and giving up his prejudices against the English, began to regard them with favour, "feeling assured that their rule, though a foreign yoke, would lead most speedily and surely to the amelioration of his countrymen."

His father, Ram Kanth Roy, died in the year 1210 of the Bengal era (A.D. 1803), leaving another son (Dr. Carpenter says, two other sons), besides Ram Mohun, named Jugmohun Roy. One account (that of Dr. Carpenter) states, that Ram Kanth divided his property amongst his sons two years before his death; another authority (Mr. Arnot) says that Ram Mohun "was actually disinherited." The latter accords with a document of some value upon this point, namely, the answer of Ram Mohun Roy to a plaint in an action,* instituted against him in the Calcutta Provincial Court, in 1823, by the Raja of Burdwan, Tej Chund, for a balance due from his father on a kistbundy bond, wherein Ram Mohun's defence was, that "so far from inheriting the property of his deceased father, he had, during his life-time, separated himself from him and the rest of the family, in consequence of his altered habits of life and change of opinions;" and that, inheriting no part of his father's property, he was not legally responsible for his father's debts. In his autobiography he says, that, through the influence of his idolatrous relations, "his father was again obliged to withdraw his countenance openly, though his limited pecuniary support was still continued to him." His brother, Jugmohun Roy, died in the year 1811, and as we find Ram Mohun, in 1823, admitting, in defence to the suit, that he possessed "property to a considerable amount in the collectorship of Burdwan," and that he had "putnee talooks of high jumas within the rajah's own zemindaree, as well as in the town of Cal-

* Maharaja Tej Chund v. Ram Mohun Roy and Gobind Purshaud Roy, 16th June 1823: claim, amount of a Kistbundee bond, on account of arrears of land-revenue, with interest, Rupees 15,002; verdict for the defendants. Appealed to Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, which affirmed the sentence, condemning the plaintiff in costs of both courts.

cutta," we may be allowed to infer, that though the sacrifice of his patrimonial rights was tendered at the shrine of truth and conscience, it was not eventually exacted from him.

The state of his pecuniary circumstances, at this time, led *him* to seek official employment under the British government, and he entered (an anonymous writer* states, as a clerk) the office of the late Mr. John Digby, collector of Rungpore, in which he soon rose to the post of *dewan*, or head native superintendent, the highest a native can hold. Here he is said to have realized as much money as enabled him to become a zemindar, with an income of £1,000 a year, which is improbable. A better authority† states, that his object in entering this office was to familiarize himself with the English language and sciences, and that a written agreement was signed by Mr. Digby, stipulating that Ram Mohun should not be kept standing in the presence of the Collector, or receive orders, as a mere Hindu functionary. We are well aware that a strict friendship subsisted between Mr. Digby and Ram Mohun, and that, till the return of the former to Europe, they cultivated Oriental and European literature in conjunction, mutually aiding each other.

Relieved from the restraint which the fear of wounding a father's feelings imposed upon the free avowal of his religious sentiments, he now, at the age of twenty-four, boldly proclaimed his disbelief in Brahminism, and commenced his efforts to reform his national faith. He resided alternately in the zillahs of Ramgurh, Bhogulpore, and Rungpore, till the year 1814, when he took up his permanent residence at Calcutta,‡ keeping a house at Hooghly in his zemindaree.

The modes in which he assailed the errors and superstitions of his countrymen were by oral controversies with the most learned amongst the brahmins, and by written works, which he was enabled to print at the Serampore press. The fruits of his success in colloquial disputations were evanescent; the results were confined to a small circle, and his foiled antagonists§ took every means of cloaking their mortification by misrepresenting them. But by availing himself of the European art of printing, Ram Mohun could set their malice at defiance, and the pure motive of his writings led him to disregard pecuniary sacrifices, and to circulate them amongst his countrymen gratuitously. His first published work was entitled "Against the Idolatry of all Nations," written in Persian, with an Arabic preface, designed, consequently, for the higher classes of Hindus and Musulmans. This was followed by other works, with the same end, in the vernacular languages, which, he says, "raised such a feeling against me, that I was at last deserted by every person, except two or three Scotch friends, to whom, and the nation to which they belong, I always feel grateful." He was publicly accused of "rashness, self-conceit, arrogance, and impiety;" and

* In the *Times*.

† Mr. R. M. Martin.

‡ His house at Calcutta was in the Circular Road, and built in the European style.

§ "The greater part of the brahmins," he says, "as well as of other sects of Hindus, are quite incapable of justifying that idolatry which they practise. When questioned on the subject, in place of adducing reasonable arguments, in support of their conduct, they conceive it fully sufficient to quote their ancestors as positive authority."—*Introduction to the Translation of the Vedant.*

amongst other trials of this nature, he had to endure the bitter reproaches of his mother, who, however, before her death, he recently stated, "expressed great sorrow for what had passed, and declared her firm conviction in the unity of God, and the futility of Hindu superstition."

The study of the English language and literature, and above all association with Europeans, naturally attracted him to the study of our Scriptures; for which purpose he acquired Greek, in order that he might read the New Testament in the original tongue. The light he obtained from this study, diffused over the ancient theological writings of his race, enabled him to recognize their pure original dogma,—"the existence of one God, Maker and Preserver of the Universe." By a sublimizing process, applied by his powers of abstraction and analysis to the Christian and Hindu systems, he brought them into approximation, regarding, with a philosophical eye, the additions to the sublime and simple truth above stated, which both discover in their concrete form, as mere human corruptions. Thus he became a Theist, Monotheist, Unitarian, or Theophilanthropist, according to the fancy of those who endeavoured to class him as a religionist; and even a Christian, so far as a belief in the existence and offices of our Saviour, apart from his divine character, entitles a person to that denomination.

The work by which he made known distinctly his sentiments on this vital point was a "Translation of an Abridgment of the Vedant, or Resolution of all the Veds," which appeared first in an English dress at Calcutta, in 1816. Translations and abridgments had been published by him previously, in Hindustanee and Bengalee, and distributed amongst the natives, as he tells us, free of cost. In the Introduction to this work, he states that his objects, in publishing it, were to convince his countrymen of the true meaning of their sacred books, and thereby enable them to "contemplate, with true devotion, the unity and omnipresence of Nature's God;" and to prove to Europeans that "the superstitious practices, which deform the Hindu religion, have nothing to do with the pure spirit of its dictates."

In viewing the course pursued by this great reformer of his nation, we must not lose sight of the influence which *caste* doubtless exercised over his mind and actions. Considered as a social and political distinction merely, unconnected with theological principles, as, in fact, a mark of high hereditary rank, there is nothing surprising, far less criminal, in his vigilant retention of his caste (its symbol, the *poita*, or distinguishing thread, being found upon his body after death); and when it is recollected that the "loss of caste" entails legal loss of patrimony and utter degradation, amongst Hindus, his scrupulous abstinence from every act that could subject his family to such a penalty was perhaps a measure of sound wisdom, as well as rational prudence. Attempts were made by his enemies to deprive him of his caste, and he was subjected to much expense in the ordeal; but the attempts failed. Those who mixed in social intercourse with Ram Mohun, in England, must have noticed his solicitude on this head, which sometimes imparted an air of constraint to his behaviour in the eyes of those who could not appreciate its source. How far this consideration may have

withheld him from embracing, at the first, with less reservation, the doctrines of Christianity, and always kept him in a middle course, is a question which can be solved only by Him, before whose eye all human hearts are open. It is but justice to Ram Mohun to observe, that his actions were never known to be otherwise than disinterested.

The *Vedant* was followed by a translation into Bengalee of the principal chapters of the *Véds* or *Védas*, with a view, he says, in the introduction, of "explaining to his countrymen the real spirit of the Hindu Scriptures, which is but the declaration of the Unity of God." Portions of the *Yajur Véda*, of the *Atharva Véda*, and the *Sáma Véda*, were afterwards translated by him into English, and published at Calcutta in 1816, 1819, and 1823.

The publication of the translations from the *Yajur Véda*, and a statement in a Calcutta paper, that "this eminently learned and indefatigable reformer" had discovered that the doctrine of the Unity of the Godhead was taught in the *Puránas* and *Tantras*, as well as in the *Védas*, led to a controversy, in 1816, between Ram Mohun and Sankara Sastri, head English master in the College of Fort St. George, who admitted the fact contended for by Ram Mohun, insisting that the latter had no claim to be considered as the "discoverer" of a doctrine known to all. At the same time, he justified the worship of the personified attributes of the Almighty, which he considered to have distinct existence. One of his arguments is not much unlike that employed to defend the Roman Catholic worship of Saints: "If a person be desirous to visit an earthly prince, he ought to be introduced, in the first instance, by his ministers, but not of himself to rush in upon him at once, regardless of offending him. Should a man wish to ascend a flight of stairs, he ought to proceed step by step, and not to leap up several at a time, so as to endanger the wounding of his legs. In like manner, the grace of God ought to be obtained by degrees, through the worship of his attributes."

Ram Mohun, in his reply, disclaims the titles of "reformer" and "discoverer," justly remarking, that he was commonly stigmatised as an "innovator;" and with respect to the Divine Attributes, he shews that the doctrine of their distinct existence is repugnant to the *Védas*, and that the worship of them would lead obviously to dangerous consequences. Soon after, he was called into the field of controversy by an attack upon his hypothesis by a learned brahmin of Calcutta, in a letter printed in Bengalee and English, to which Ram Mohun Roy replied by a "Second Defence of the Monotheistic system of the Vedas," published in the same languages. These assaults served to promote his ends, and to fortify his arguments.

The admiration which the writings of Ram Mohun now began to excite in Europe as well as India (for he and his works were at this time extensively known in France) was not limited to the justness of the reasoning, the soundness of the reflections, and the general good sense which pervaded them; his correct English style was a subject of astonishment to those who knew with what difficulty even a native of foreign Europe acquires a

critical knowledge of its niceties. Upon this point, however, we shall have something to say by and bye.

As his reading enlarged, he was enabled to justify to himself more satisfactorily the conclusions at which he had arrived. He was not driven from the simplicity of his theory, even by the fascinating philosophy of the Greeks and Romans. He attributed the success of the gospel over the doctrines of Plato (says a gentleman who knew him well), and the lasting influence of Christianity, whilst the philosophy of the wisest of the ancients is comparatively a dead letter, to the circumstance of the precepts of Jesus claiming a divine sanction, whilst other systems of morality profess to emanate from man.

In 1820, after having acquired the Hebrew, and matured the fruits of his researches in his own as well as our scriptural books, studying the Old Testament with a Jewish rabbi and the New with Christian divines, he published (anonymously), in English, Sanscrit, and Bengalee, his celebrated work, "the Precepts of Jesus, the Guide to Peace and Happiness," which consists of selections from the Gospels, principally the first three. In this work, all passages which are made the basis of sectarian divisions or of distinctive doctrines, and most of the allusions to miracles, are omitted, the preceptive part being, in his opinion, best adapted "to improve the hearts and minds of men of different persuasions and degrees of understanding." In the preface to this work, he speaks of the gospels in the following terms: "This simple code of religion and morality is so admirably calculated to elevate men's ideas to high and liberal notions of one God, who has equally subjected all living creatures, without distinction of caste, rank, or wealth, to change, disappointment, pain and death, and has equally admitted all to be partakers of the bountiful mercies which he has lavished over nature, and is also so well fitted to regulate the conduct of the human race in the discharge of their various duties to God, to themselves, and to society, that I cannot but hope the best effects from its promulgation in the present form."

This publication brought upon him an attack far more serious than any which his countrymen could offer. In the *Friend of India*, published by the Serampore Missionaries, the Unitarian character of the work was severely animadverted upon, and its compiler was termed "a heathen." Ram Mohun replied, under the signature of "A Friend to Truth," in an Appeal to the Christian Public in defence of his work, wherein he contends that a collection of the precepts only of the Gospel was best adapted to recommend it to the natives of India, two-fifths of whom were Musulmans, believers in one God; and he endeavours to shew the reasonableness of the Unitarian doctrine, and that those of the Trinity and Atonement are not consonant with the Scriptures. This led to a reply from Dr. Marshman, and to a second appeal, in Ram Mohun's own name, which discloses what may be regarded as his confession of faith, which is as follows: "That the Omnipotent God, who is the only proper object of religious veneration, is one and undivided in person; that, in reliance on numerous promises

found in the sacred writings, we ought to entertain every hope of enjoying the blessings of pardon from the merciful Father, through repentance, which is declared the only means of procuring forgiveness for our failures; and that he leads such as worship him in spirit to righteous conduct, and ultimately to salvation, through his guiding influence, which is called the Holy Spirit, given as the consequence of their sincere prayer and supplication." Of our Saviour he speaks as "the Christ of God;" he says he places "implicit confidence in his veracity, candour, and perfection;" he represents him as "a Being in whom dwelt all truth, and who was sent with a divine law to guide mankind by his preaching and example; as receiving from the Father the commission to come into the world for the salvation of mankind; as judging the world by the wisdom of God, and as being empowered to perform wonderful works." He considers his nature as subordinate, and that he received all the power which he manifested from the Father; that he was, however, "superior to the Angels in Heaven, living from the beginning of the world to eternity; and he believes that the Father created all things by him and for him;" and he dwells with great satisfaction on the conclusion to which the Gospel had led him, that the unity existing between the Father and himself is "a subsisting concord of will and design, such as existed among his apostles, and not identity of being."*

Of the force of argument, by which he supported his Unitarian creed, some estimate may be formed from the singular fact, that one of the Baptist Missionaries of Serampore (Mr. Wm. Adam) was actually converted by Ram Mohun, and is now a Unitarian.

The intrinsic sublimity and simplicity of this doctrine of the Unity of the Deity, and the conviction that all the great teachers of mankind, Moses, Menu, Christ, and Mahomet, inculcated no other, recommended it more and more to a mind like his, and increased his zeal to propagate it. He courted opportunities for dispute with Pagans—Hindus and Bauddhas—and with Deists as well as Trinitarian Christians; his pen was not idle, and in the course of a few years he made many converts amongst his own countrymen. One of our authorities,† states, that "the great object of his life was to establish a new sect in his native country, the basis of whose creed was to be the Unity of God. It is certain that, in conjunction with some whom he had brought over to his views (amongst others, that respectable and liberal-minded man, Dwarkanath Tagore), he held meetings, and established a system of worship, which consisted of reading monotheistic writings, music and singing hymns or songs inculcating the Unity of the Deity. The forms resembled those in our Unitarian chapels: first, a hymn; then a prayer, followed by a portion of a monotheistic scripture; then another hymn; after which a sermon or lecture.‡

* The first two appeals were printed at the Serampore press; but the proprietor of that press refused to print the final appeal, whereupon Ram Mohun Roy purchased type, and set up "the Unitarian Press, Dhurmtollah," where he printed his appeal, chiefly with native aid only.

† Mr. Arnot.

‡ The institution which he and his party established, in 1828, at a house in the Chitpoor Road, is named the *Bhurma Subha*. The meetings are held there on Saturday evenings; the service consists in preaching from the *Vedant* (in the vernacular Bengalee), and singing psalms in praise of the One True God. Christians and persons of every persuasion are admitted, and wavering orthodox Hindus (as the idolaters are termed) sometimes visit the meetings, and ask questions of the pundits of the institution. Gifts are sometimes given to the brahmins there. A regular chapel was built in 1829, on ground purchased by some wealthy Hindus, "for the worship and adoration of the eternal, unsearchable, and immutable Being, who is the author and preserver of the universe." See the curious trust-deed, *Asiat. Journ.* N. S. Vol. II. 141.

A part of his plan for correcting the errors of his countrymen, and disseminating the doctrine he had adopted, was the establishment of schools, at his own expense, with the aid of a few liberal and philanthropic individuals. The pupils of Ram Mohun's school at Calcutta are likely to swell the sect of seceders from Brahminism, which now comprehends a considerable number of the rising generation of baboos.

Another auxiliary part of his scheme was availing himself of the periodical press, the efficacy of which, in the propagation of truth, he could well appreciate. He was, at different times, the proprietor or publisher of newspapers in the native languages, one of which, the *Caumoodi* (set up by him in opposition to the Brahminical *Chundrika*), is now edited by his son, Radhaprasad Roy. In 1829, he became, in conjunction with Dwarkanath Tagore and Neel Rutton Holdar, a proprietor of an English newspaper, the *Bengal Herald*, and was obliged, as such, to plead guilty in the Supreme Court of Calcutta to a libel on an attorney.* This paper was soon after discontinued.

His connexion with the periodical press brought him, of course, into communication with the conductors of what was termed the liberal press of Calcutta, then struggling for dangerous power. The candid and ingenuous mind of Ram Mohun Roy did not see, in the attempts of these liberals, a project to lift themselves into notoriety, eminence, and influence, at the expence of order and public security; he deemed them coadjutors with himself in the work of reform he was urging onward. Accordingly, when the ordinance for registering the Calcutta press was issued, in 1823, he joined five other native gentlemen in a memorial (understood to have been from his pen) to the sole acting judge of the Supreme Court, praying him not to register the Regulation.† We are assured he lived to acknowledge the propriety of the measure he then condemned.

One of the great practical abuses against which Ram Mohun Roy early directed his assault, was the practice of suttee. Prior to the death of his father, he openly denounced this barbarous rite, and in 1810 he published, in Bengalee, for general circulation, a little tract, entitled "Conference between an Advocate for, and an Opponent of, the Practice of Burning Widows alive;" and two years after, a second "Conference." The irresistible arguments contained in these little works silently prepared the way for the safe prohibition by government of this disgraceful custom.

It is worthy of remark, however, that Ram Mohun Roy was long averse to the authoritative abolition of suttees. In the Minute of Lord Wm. Bentinck,‡ proposing the regulation for that purpose, after referring to the opinion of Mr. H. H. Wilson, that the attempt to put down the practice

* *As. Journ.* N. S. Vol. I. pp. 106 and 123.

† See the Memorial, *Asiat. Journ.* Vol. XVI. p. 581.

‡ Beng. Crim. Jud. Cons. 4th Dec. 1829.

would inspire extensive dissatisfaction, his Lordship observes: "I must acknowledge that a similar opinion, as to the probable excitation of a deep distrust of our future intentions, was mentioned to me in conversation by that enlightened native, Ram Mohun Roy, a warm advocate for the abolition of suttees, and of all other superstitions and corruptions engrafted on the Hindu religion, which he considers originally to have been a pure deism. It was his opinion that the practice might be suppressed, quietly and unobservedly, by increasing the difficulties, and by the indirect agency of the police. He apprehended that any public enactment would give rise to general apprehension; that the reasoning would be 'while the English were contending for power, they deemed it politic to allow universal toleration, and to respect our religion; but having obtained the supremacy, their first act is a violation of their professions, and the next will probably be, like the Mahomedan conquerors, to force upon us their own religion.'"

When the resolution, however, was taken, and a remonstrance was got up by the anti-abolitionists, Ram Mohun Roy, in spite of threatened privation of caste, and even personal outrage, was one of the deputation who presented an address to Lord William Bentinck, expressive of native gratitude for this "everlasting obligation" conferred on the Hindu community.

To the indefatigable endeavours of Ram Mohun to extinguish this and other deformities of the Brahminical system, must be partly ascribed, amongst other effects, the hostility of the late Rajah of Burdwan, one of his father's intimate friends, a powerful zemindar, distinguished for his bigotry as well as his immense wealth.* Ram Mohun's daughter's son, Gooroodas Mookerjeea, was dewan to Purtab Chunder, only son of the Rajah of Burdwan; the young Rajah died, and Ram Mohun's grandson acted as vakeel on behalf of the ranees, the wives of the deceased, against his father, in vindicating their rights in the courts. Tej Chund, the Rajah of Burdwan, it would appear, attributed this proceeding to the advice of Ram Mohun, on account of the religious differences subsisting between them; and the suit, to which we have already alluded, which was instituted by the Rajah, in 1823, to recover the pretended balance of a bond given by the father of Ram Mohun, is expressly ascribed by the latter to personal resentment.

This enlightened Hindu had entertained for some years a desire to visit Europe. The occupations in which he was engaged, with the view of diffusing his theological opinions, and reclaiming his countrymen from their idolatrous tenets and practices, and more particularly the suit with the Rajah of Burdwan and other proceedings connected with his caste, prevented the fulfilment of this desire. Towards the latter end of the year 1830, however, events conspired to favour his design. His suit was brought to a close in the Provincial Court; he had triumphed over the interested hostility of the idolators; his party was increasing, and included some members of his own family; the suttee practice was abolished, and he was urged to be the bearer of a petition to the British Government at home, intended to counteract the efforts of the supporters of the rite to procure the repeal

* He was the richest subject in British India. He died 16th August 1832.

of the Regulation of 1830, by the King in Council.* Above all, the discussions respecting the future government of India had commenced, and both India and England (whose subject he was) had claims upon that practical knowledge and information regarding the most important points in this question, which none could be so capable of affording as he was. To these powerful considerations was added another.

For a few years past, the court of Delhi has evinced much dissatisfaction at the conduct of the Indian Government, in relation to certain alleged pecuniary claims. The Emperor considered himself entitled to a large increase of allowance, owing to a favourable bargain made by the Company with his Majesty, in respect to lands in the vicinity of Delhi, assigned for the maintenance of the palace, which, under the Company's management, yielded a revenue much larger in amount than the Delhi ministers could realize for their master's treasury. To this surplus, or a portion of it, the Emperor laid claim. The matter had been fully considered at home (by the Board of Control as well as the Court of Directors), and it was determined that the Mogul received all that he agreed to accept, and all that he was entitled to, in law or equity. The necessities of the Emperor, however, determined him to try the experiment of an appeal to the King of England, and in the year 1829, he made overtures to Ram Mohun Roy, proposing that he should proceed to England, as the Mogul's ambassador or envoy, with full powers to manage the negociation, or rather appeal, in the name of the nominal emperor of Hindustan, who conferred upon Ram Mohun the title of "Rajah." The selection evinced great judgment on the part of the Court of Delhi. No individual could have conducted the affair better, and there was no impropriety or informality in conferring the office of ambassador upon a Hindu, the descendant of a family heretofore connected with the Musulman Courts of India. The Supreme Government of India, to which Ram Mohun communicated the fact of his appointment, refused to recognize his character of envoy or his title, (though he has been invariably treated by the Indian authorities with much attention), both being conferred, if not in defiance, at least without consulting the wishes, of the British government. Official documents were applied for; these, we believe, were refused, and some are said to have been procured surreptitiously from the government offices.†

The announcement of his intention of going to Europe by sea (he at first intended to travel overland) excited much speculation amongst his countrymen. Interest, vanity, a desire to be gazed at, even an inclination to taste the supposed luxuries of Europe, were assigned by his enemies as the real motive of a resolution which they could not ascribe to laudable curiosity or disinterested philanthropy. Those Europeans who resided at Calcutta in the months of October and November, 1830, must remember how much the matter was talked of there. On the 15th of the last men-

* See *Asiatic Journal*, vol. V. p. 21.

† See a somewhat ludicrous account (mixed, no doubt, with a good deal of party misrepresentation) of the circumstances attending this embassy, in our Journal for August 1830, Vol. II. N. S. p. 201.

tioned month, Rajah Ram Mohun Roy, with his son, Ram Roy, left his native land, in the *Albion*, bound for Liverpool. He took with him his own servants, in order that there might be no impediment, on the passage or in England, to his conforming to the rules of his caste, which was not violated, he contended, by such a journey. The vessel touched at the Cape (in January), and arrived, on the 8th of April 1831, at Liverpool, where Ram Mohun Roy landed the same day, and set off for London.

His arrival in London, where he was well known by fame, excited much interest. It was a critical period, too, when the nation was wrought into a state of political ecstasy on the subject of the Reform Bill. His official character brought him at once into communication with the ministers, who recognized his embassy and his title, and by this means, as well as by the intrinsic recommendations of his fame and character, he mixed with the highest circles. The Court of Directors of the East-India Company, though they did not recede from their determination, treated him with honour. He was entertained at a dinner, on the 6th July, in the name of the Company, at the City of London tavern. In September he was presented to the King.

It was not long before his advice was sought by the government on topics connected with the future government of his native country. He accordingly drew up those admirable replies to queries on the Revenue and Judicial Systems of India, which evince great observation, reflection, and caution. Our readers have had these valuable papers before them in the pages of this Journal;* and it is to be remarked that though they breathe throughout a wish to ameliorate the condition of the natives of India, they in no particular bear out the vulgar calumnies vented against the system of East-India administration; on the contrary, the writer does ample justice to the good intentions of the government and to the ability of the instruments it employs.

He soon became so well known amongst those who mingled in good society, that, perhaps, no foreigner of rank, who has resided with us for an equal length of time, was ever more so. His inclination, nay his object in coming to Europe, led him into every kind of assemblage, religious, political, literary, social; in Churches, at the Court, at the Senate, in private parties and *conversaziones*; and the amenity of his manners, his pleasing person and engaging demeanour, conciliated the esteem and admiration of every one. All were astonished at the familiarity which he discovered with every topic connected with our political institutions, our manners and our religious opinions; at the English turn of his thoughts and sentiments, as well as of his colloquial style. Amongst the female sex, he was an especial favourite; his fine person, and soft, expressive features, the air of deferential respect with which he treated them, so repugnant to the ideas ordinarily entertained in Europe of Asiatic manners, and the delicate incense of his compliment, perfumed occasionally with the fragrance of Oriental poetry, in which he was well versed, made a strong impression in his favour. Latterly, the circle of his acquaintance became inconveniently

* Vols. VII. p. 220; VIII. pp., 36, 227, and 309.

large, and his domestic retirement was much encroached upon by those who had acquired the privilege of calling themselves his friends.

From these transient and ocasional glimpses of the rajah, however, no just estimate of his character or sentiments could be formed. Conclusions, indeed, but very inaccurate ones, have been drawn from his presence at particular places of religious worship, from hasty opinions expressed by him upon political topics, from answers given to leading questions not well understood, and from remarks extorted by systematic and persevering inquisitions, which his natural temperament and the forms of politeness in the East (where there are modes of conveying a civil negative by an affirmative) prevented him from checking. He was, indeed, by no means deficient in the firmness requisite to deal with an adversary who defied him to the arena of argument, in which his great resources of memory and observation, his vigour and quickness of mind, his logical acuteness, with no small share of wit, commonly brought him off victorious.

He was less willing, while in England, to discuss religious topics than most others. The reason is apparent. His creed was an unpopular one, and a frank declaration of his sentiments on particular points would have shocked Trinitarians. He observed, too, with pain, the fierceness of sectarian zeal in this country, of which, of course, he had had but little experience in India. "One of the first sentiments he expressed to me, on his arrival in the metropolis," says Mr. Aspland,* "was his astonishment to find such bigotry amongst the majority of Christians towards the Unitarians."

In the autumn of last year, he visited France, where he was received with the highest consideration. Literary, as well as political, men, strove to testify their respect for their extraordinary guest. He was introduced to Louis Philippe, with whom he had the honour of dining more than once, and our brahmin spoke in warm terms of the king's condescension and kindness.

In January last, he returned from France, to the hospitable mansion of Messrs. John and Joseph Hare, in Bedford-square (the brothers of Mr. Hare, of Calcutta, the intimate friend of Ram Mohun, and a warm auxiliary in his benevolent designs for ameliorating the moral condition of the Hindus), where he had resided almost since his first arrival in England. He returned, however, in ill health. He had suffered from bilious attacks, to which he was constitutionally subject, and which were aggravated by the climate of Europe, producing a slight affection of the lungs. Mr. Arnot says, that after his return from Paris, "both mind and body seemed losing their tone and vigour." In this state, he went to Bristol, in the early part of September, to spend a few weeks with Miss Castles, at Stapleton-grove, intending to proceed from thence into Devonshire, there to pass the winter. On the 18th September, about ten days after his arrival at Bristol, he was taken ill, not, it was at first supposed, seriously. Next day, however, Mr. Estlin, a friend, having called to see him, found the symptoms were those of fever. Medicine relieved him, but his tongue continued dry and glazed,

* Sermon on the death of Ram Mohun Roy, p. 24.

and his frequent pulse and incessant restlessness indicated serious derangement. On the 21st he was attended by Dr. Prichard, and on the 23d by Dr. Carrick. The head seemed a seat of the disease, though the patient complained chiefly of the stomach.

"His indisposition," says Dr. Carpenter, "experienced but a temporary check from the remedies; severe spasms, with paralysis of the left arm and leg, came on during the 26th, and he fell into a state of stupor in the afternoon of that day, from which he never revived; but breathed his last at twenty-five minutes after two A.M., on the 27th September. His son, Rajah Ram Roy, and two Hindu servants, with several attached friends who had watched over him from the first day of his illness, were with him when he expired. Mr. Hare, under whose roof the rajah had for two years lived, was also with him during the greater part of his illness; and Mr. Hare's niece, who was well acquainted with his habits, and possessed his full confidence and strong regard, attended upon him day and night, with a degree of earnest and affectionate solicitude, well deserving the epithet of filial. He repeatedly acknowledged, during his illness, his sense of the kindness of all around him, and in strong language expressed the confidence he felt in his medical advisers. He conversed very little during his illness, but was observed to be often engaged in prayer. He told his son and those around him that he should not recover."

On an examination of the body, the brain was found to be inflamed, containing some fluid, and covered with a kind of purulent effusion; its membrane also adhered to the skull, the result, probably, of previously existing disease; the thoracic and abdominal viscera were healthy. The case appeared to be one of fever, producing great prostration of the vital powers, and accompanied by inflammation of the brain.

Such was the rapid termination of a life, from the continuance of which so much benefit had been prognosticated to England and to India, in their mutual relations.

Ram Mohun Roy has left in India a wife, from whom he has been separated (on what account we know not) for some years, and two sons: the son who accompanied him to Europe is said * to be an adopted child.

A short time before his death, he had brought his negotiations with the British Government, on behalf of the king of Delhi, to a successful close, by a compromise with the Ministers of the Crown, which will add £30,000 a-year to the stipend of the Mogul, and, of course, make a proportionate reduction in the Indian revenue. The deceased ambassador had a contingent interest in this large addition to the ample allowance of the Mogul pageant, and his heirs, it is said, will gain from it a perpetual income of £3,000 or £4,000 a-year. He intended to return to India next year, *viâ* Turkey, Russia, and Persia.

The person of Ram Mohun Roy was, as we have already observed, a very fine one. He was nearly six feet high; his limbs were robust and well-proportioned, though latterly, either through age or increase of bulk,

* By Mr. Martin.

he appeared rather unwieldy and inactive. His face was beautiful; the features large and manly, the forehead lofty and expanded, the eyes dark and animated, the nose finely curved and of due proportion, the lips full, and the general expression of the countenance that of intelligence and benignity.*

His character is far more difficult to draw; indeed, a true portrait of it could be exhibited only in an honest autobiography. He was undoubtedly a most extraordinary man. The mere circumstance of his being able, by his own unassisted energies, to burst asunder the cerements in which the Hindu intellect had been shrouded for so many centuries, would be sufficient to secure to him a name. But his literary acquisitions in ten different languages—Sanscrit, Arabic, Persian, Bengalee, Hindustanee, Hebrew, Greek, Latin, English, and French—most of which he could write and speak fluently; the acuteness of his understanding, the philosophical precision of his writings, so utterly unlike the loose composition of the best Hindu authors, and the graceful and imposing qualities of his external or superficial character, vindicate the rajah's claim to the title we have given him.

He had infirmities,—who has not?—which, though not obvious to the world, could not be concealed from those who lived in close intercourse with him. It has been said that he wrote English much better than he spoke it. The reason is that what he spoke was really his own; but his writings were generally, to some extent, the composition of others. We are assured, on good authority, that during the period he was in Europe, except for a few months, besides an amanuensis, he had the constant assistance, in drawing up all papers or letters of any importance (his remarks on the revenue and judicial systems of India, on the suttee question, &c.), from an old Indian friend, connected with the press and politics of Bengal; and that he scarcely sent a line out of his hands without his secretary's revision, unless, as often happened, it was actually composed by him beforehand. How much of his reputation, as an elegant writer, may therefore be attributable to others, both here and in India, can only be conjectured. As he was exceedingly ambitious of literary fame, he took care, both in Europe and in India, to obtain the best assistance he could get, both European and native. His works, therefore, do not furnish an absolute criterion of his literary talents, although these were no doubt considerable.

Perhaps we cannot do better than, distrusting our own means of observation and judgment, lay before the reader the following sketch of his character in England, by a gentleman who was in close and intimate communication with him here, and whose impartiality cannot be suspected, though he does not deal in that general strain of panegyric, which either elevates

* The best portrait of him extant is a full-sized one by Briggs. It is a good picture as well as an admirable likeness; but the deceased always felt an accountable aversion to it. Perhaps it did not flatter him sufficiently in respect to complexion, a point on which he was very sensitive. There is also a miniature by Newton, and a bust by Clarke. Dr. Carpenter states that a cast for a bust was taken a few hours after his death.

the man above the standard of humanity, or leaves the outline vague and indistinct.

After observing that much obscurity has been thrown on the history of Ram Mohun Roy by those who wish to give the sanction of his name to their own peculiar opinions and doctrines, he goes on to say:

"Some have said he was a Hindu, others a Christian; some that he was a Unitarian, and others that he was attached to the forms of the Church of England. Some have asserted that he was a republican; others that he was an admirer of a citizen King. His different biographers have thus made his real opinions a riddle; those who knew him better, seem not much disposed to clear up the mystery. The fact is, that in religion it is much easier to say what he was *not* than what he *was*. He did not believe in the doctrines of Hinduism, nor did he respect its practices: at the same time, he carefully avoided any open and flagrant violation of them, which might have shocked the feelings of his countrymen. He did not believe in the Trinity, yet he regularly attended the places of worship where that doctrine is inculcated. He wrote books in support of the unity of God—a doctrine which Christians hold in common with the Hindu Vedantis, the Jews, and Mussulmans. In short, he believed in the Deity, and had a strong sentiment of natural religion, which increased with his years, and, towards the close of his life, was often expressed with all the fervour of genuine piety. He had always cherished, and the longer he lived became more confirmed in, the opinion, that religion is essentially and indispensably necessary to the welfare of mankind. As to the rest, he estimated the different systems of religion existing in the world, not according to his notion of their truth, but of their utility, or, to speak more clearly, according as they were more or less calculated, in his opinion, to promote human happiness and virtue. All speculations, therefore, as to his belief in this or that doctrine or faith, founded on his attendance at this or that place of worship, are evidently futile. His published works on religious subjects hardly furnish a better criterion, because they state not what he believed, but what he considered the sacred books of different persuasions to inculcate: for example, he maintained that the most ancient Hindu works taught pure Theism; and that the Christian Scriptures, both Old and New Testament, taught the leading doctrines of the Unitarians. That he believed these to be the real principles of Christianity may be demonstrated; and that, during part of his life, he considered the diffusion of Christianity in this, which he deemed its purest, form, highly beneficial to mankind, may also be proved. But to shew that he himself was a Unitarian, or a Christian, in any particular form, would require a distinct species of evidence, which his works do not furnish: they assuredly do not contain any declaration to that effect; and viewing him in his true character, that of a religious utilitarian, his support of any particular system cannot be construed into a profession of faith.

"In regard, then, to religious belief, I see no reason to think that the slightest change took place in the Rajah's mind for the last forty or fifty years, that is, since the period when, about sixteen years of age, he began to

doubt Hinduism. With the zeal of a new proselyte, he then rejected all, and is said to have composed a work on the errors of all religions. He next tried to refine the grossest of them to a system of monotheism; on this he afterwards attempted to engraft a kind of unitarianism, which might embrace alike the Hindu and the Christian. As he advanced in age, he became more strongly impressed with the importance of religion to the welfare of society, and the pernicious effects of scepticism. In his younger years, his mind had been deeply struck with the evils of believing too much, and against that he directed all his energies: but, in his latter days, he began to feel that there was as much, if not greater, danger in the tendency to believe too little. He often deplored the existence of a party which had sprung up in Calcutta, composed principally of imprudent young men, some of them possessing talent, who had avowed themselves sceptics in the widest sense of the term. He described it as partly composed of East-Indians, partly of the Hindu youth who, from education, had learnt to reject their own faith without substituting any other. These he thought more debased than the most bigotted Hindu, and their principles the bane of all morality.

"This strong aversion to infidelity was by no means diminished during his visit to England and France; on the contrary, the more he mingled with society in Europe, the more strongly he became persuaded that religious belief is the only sure ground-work of virtue. 'If I were to settle with my family in Europe,' he used to say, 'I would never introduce them to any but religious persons, and from amongst them only would I select my friends; amongst them I find such kindness and friendship, that I feel as if surrounded by my own kindred.'

"He evidently now began to suspect that the Unitarian form of Christianity was too much rationalized (or sophisticated, perhaps I may say) to be suitable to human nature. He remarked in the Unitarians a want of that fervour of zeal and devotion found among other sects, and felt doubts whether a system appealing to reason only was calculated to produce a permanent influence on mankind. He perceived the same defect in the Utilitarian philosophy, and ridiculed the notion that man, a being governed by three powers—reason, imagination, and the passions—could be directed by those who addressed themselves only or chiefly to the first of these powers, overlooking the importance of the two other elements of human nature, which must continue to exert an everlasting influence so long as the world endures.

"A writer in one of the daily papers has said he was in politics a republican. I know of no ground for this opinion; if there be any, it must have reference to an early period of his life. He may have approved of it, in theory, while surrounded by power more or less arbitrary, from the form of government existing in his native country; he may have deemed a republic good in America, but he thought the rule of the citizen King the best adapted for France, and in the same manner heartily rejoiced in the establishment of the throne of King Leopold in Belgium. Though a decided reformer, he was generally a moderate one. For his own country, he did not

propose even an Indian legislative council, like Mr. Rickards; he deemed the English more capable of governing his countrymen well than the natives themselves. A reference of measures of internal policy to a few of the most distinguished individuals in the European and Native community, for their suggestions, previous to such measures being carried into a law, was the utmost he asked in the present state of the Indian public mind. He not only always contended, at least among Europeans, for the necessity of continuing British rule for at least forty or fifty years to come, for the good of the people themselves, but he stood up firmly against the proposals of his more radical friends, for exchanging the East-India Company's rule for a colonial form of government. His argument was, that in all matters connected with the colonies, he had found, from long observation, that the Minister was absolute, and the majority of the House of Commons subservient; there being no body of persons there who had any adequate motive to thwart the Government in regard to distant dependencies of the British crown. The change proposed was, therefore, in his estimation, a change from a limited government, presenting a variety of efficient checks on any abuse of its powers, for an absolute despotism.

"He had been an enthusiastic advocate of the Grey administration, from his arrival in Europe till his departure for France, in the autumn of last year. Whether it was that he imbibed some fresh light from Louis Philippe and his subjects, or that the first Reformed British Parliament disappointed him, or that he had taken some personal disgust at the present ministry (the most probable of the three), he became most bitterly opposed to it. He was in the habit of inveighing against it in the strongest, I may truly say coarsest, terms: a circumstance the more remarkable, as he had hitherto been distinguished by the courtesy of his language and the studied politeness of his expressions. Even when engaged in the warmest controversies, and in repelling personal insults, he would not formerly permit himself to use a strong epithet, or utter any reflection which could be considered in the least illiberal or ungentlemanly. During the last period of his life, his manners were much changed, and the powers of his mind seemed to be decaying. Controversy of any kind, in which he formerly displayed such admirable temper and patience, seemed now to throw his mind off its balance. For reasoning, he substituted invective; and, losing the power of persuasion, attributed bad motives to all who differed in opinion from him.

"Another proof of the decay of his mental powers, at this period, is the small part he took in the question of the Company's charter, which was to fix the destinies of his country for many years to come. From him some great effort might have been expected on such an occasion. But, for any thing he attempted, either publicly or privately, he might as well have been seated all the while, with Hindu quiescence, under a banyan tree on the banks of the Ganges.* He latterly expressed a wish to withdraw himself from politics entirely, finding the discussions into which they led him no longer supportable with any comfort to himself. In short, his intellectual career had drawn evidently to a close, and though the termination of his natural life may be sincerely regretted by his friends, it is perhaps fortunate for his fame that Providence has decreed he should not outlive his mental faculties."

* He thought more of the empty title of Rajah than of the results of the East-India Bill: and if the Company had acknowledged this title, they might have calculated on his open support, as they had his secret wishes in their favour.

In conclusion, we may mention that the signature commonly used by the Rajah was *Ram Mohun*, written in Hindustanee رام موهن; in Bengalee রামমোহন. *Ram* or *Rama* is the name of the celebrated demi-god, the hero of the *Ramáyana*. *Mohun* is one of the names of Krishna.

BRITISH INTERCOURSE WITH CHINA.

Mr. Marjoribanks, late President of the Select Committee in China, by whom the experimental voyage to the north-east coast of that empire was carried into effect, has published a letter on the present state of our intercourse with China, addressed to the President of the Board of Control.*

The letter begins with some remarks upon the illiterate character, and the discreditable conduct of the Company's agents,† at the commencement of our commercial transactions with China, which, with other circumstances, he says, "brought the British name into merited contempt." In later periods, the aggrandizement of the Indian empire has exchanged this feeling for one of deep and distrustful apprehension, the removal of which "will not be done by pursuing a system of wretched subserviency to a corrupt and despotic government; but by acting in strict accordance with those sound principles of national honour which we apply to other nations."

Formerly, he observes, our merchants were not restricted to one port in the empire; in the early periods of our trade, all ports were opened to them, and it was not till 1680 that their exclusive privileges were conceded to the Hong. The Company, whose counteracting resistance probably has prevented our being expelled from Canton, continued to trade with other provinces long after the interdict was issued; "the truth is, that the edicts of the Emperor, fulminated from Pekin, are often issued without any expectation, and sometimes without even a wish, that they should be obeyed." With respect to the Hong, contrary to the evidence of Mr. Plowden,‡ a predecessor of Mr. Marjoribanks, the latter paints them in the worst colours, as guilty of fraud and deception in the very instances where they have credit for liberality and generosity. The Chinese merchants are rarely just, he says, "except when prompted by self-interest." The great object of the Hong is to prevent any infringement of their own monopoly, and they resort to the lowest means of fraud and deception, to impose upon foreigners, and in representing their conduct to the government.

* Letter to the Right Hon. Charles Grant, President of the Board of Coutrol, on the present state of British intercourse with China. By Charles Marjoribanks, Esq. M.P. *London*, 1833. Hatchard.

† To prove their illiterate character, he cites a passage from a letter to the Court, dated in 1660, in which they refer to the *Monument*, erected some ten years later!

‡ "From my acquaintance with them, the Hong are generally considered very liberal merchants, and not liable to the charge of want of faith."—Evidence, 16th August 1831.

Under so corrupt a system as the local administration at Canton, numerous evasions of what is called "*the law*" take place; no foreign merchants, except the Company, within the last ten years, have traded in conformity to Chinese proclamations. This state of things, he contends, "can scarcely be called smuggling;" though Mr. Marjoribanks does not tells us what it ought to be called. He says, "there is not a British, American, or other individual foreign merchant in Canton, however respectable, who does not pay bribes to the officers of customs for the evasion of the government duties: this at once accounts for the circumstance, at which surprise has been expressed in this country, that the Company, who have sold British manufactures at a higher price than individuals, have declared that they sustained a loss, while the private merchant obtained a profit." Then how shamefully Parliament has been imposed upon, in being led to believe that these sales of British manufactures were fair transactions! Mr. Marjoribanks goes on: "This, however much it may be at variance with strict principle, may certainly be employed as an argument against the existence of the exclusive privileges of the Company. We are not called upon to maintain Chinese fiscal regulations. We must take China as we find it. Nor must we too hasitily condemn the conduct, in such transactions, of its subordinate official authorities. Most of the offices of government are put up to sale, and sold to the highest bidder. The salaries are very inadequate, and the possessor of the office naturally looks to remunerate himself by corrupt practices for the sums by which he purchased his appointment."

The policy pursued by the Company being a tacit condemnation of the maxims of Mr. Marjoribanks, he shews that the Company themselves have, in some few instances, acted illegally, and that they "have often refined too much upon these points, and taken to themselves more credit than they deserved."

After exposing the fraud and treachery of the Hong, Mr. M. compliments the outside merchants (whose dealings are more or less illegal); several of them, he says, are "men of good credit and character, and will engage to place cargoes in ships either in the port of Whampoa, at Lintin, or at Macao." He expects that the open trade will happily increase the number and strengthen the power of these merchants against their own Government!

With respect to the illicit opium trade, Mr. Marjoribanks, whilst he admits that the misery and demoralization which this "envenomed poison" creates in China are "almost beyond belief," observes "we console ourselves with the reflection, that if we did not poison the Chinese at this round rate, somebody else would," and seems distinctly, though not in terms, to counsel the encouragement of this trade, which "assists in lowering the estimation of the foreign character in the minds of all intelligent Chinese." He draws a conclusion, not a very fair one under the peculiar circumstances of the case, of the weakness of the Chinese Government, from their inability to put down this illicit trade.

Mr. Marjoribanks then enters into an explanation of the motives which induced him to send the *Lord Amherst* to the principal northern ports of China, which experiment, he says, has shewn that the people are every where most desirous to trade with the English, as well as most of the government officers! He adds, "several ships have since this expedition proceeded to the northern ports, I regret to say principally for the purpose of disposing of opium. They have generally succeeded. They were of course ordered away by official proclamations, which will continue to be issued till they become a dead letter, and the trade is regularly established. You must expect, however, before long to hear of collision with the natives, or seizures of British subjects, and be prepared to deal with them accordingly." This is, of course, rather desirable than otherwise.

His remarks on the embarrassments encountered by trade at Canton and the commercial character of the Chinese, are common-place topics. From their pursuit of foreign trade, in defiance of the strictest prohibitions, Mr. Marjoribanks draws another argument against the efficacy of Chinese laws.

He then proceeds to consider how our relations with China might be best improved. Our embassies have accomplished little; the Chinese look upon an ambassador not as a negociator, but merely as a tribute-bearer from an inferior prince to their sovereign. No decided results were obtained by Lord Macartney's embassy, and *still less* was accomplished by Lord Amherst's; though, in his evidence before the parliamentary committee, Mr. Marjoribanks declares that "the improvement in our condition in China has arisen from the very favourable impression made upon the Chinese Government and the people generally by the last embassy!" The last embassy, he now says, was badly managed in respect to the *kŏ-tow*, or prostration-ceremony; a point which was not decided upon beforehand, but was left to Lord Amherst, who vacillated, and at one time made up his mind to perform the *kŏ-tow*, had not Sir George Staunton, confirmed in his opinion by the members of the factory who accompanied the embassy, declared against it. The details of the embassy's appearance at and dismission from the Court, convey no high opinion of the virture or even decorum of the imperial ministers. Mr. Marjoribanks considers that the results of this embassy affords "a striking lesson for our guidance of the intolerable presumption and wretched imbecility of the Chinese government."

As state-embassies, therefore, can accomplish nothing, Mr. Marjoribanks thinks "it must be admitted that we have a right to require from China, at least, just and equitable treatment and protection to the persons and property of British subjects. Let commissioners be sent," he says, "accompanied by a part of the naval squadron in India; for, to command the slightest attention or respect in China, you must appear with an appropriate force; let your requisitions be such as you are justified in making, and be prepared to insist upon them if refused. This may be readily done by occupying, should you be compelled to it, one of the numerous islands in the Canton river, and, if necessary, seizing the forts which command its entrance.

They have no force, either military or naval, to oppose to you, that is not contemptible. Under such circumstances, I feel satisfied your demands would be granted in a very brief period."

Mr. Marjoribanks says, that the changes which have been now made, in appointing King's instead of Company's representatives to Canton, will, as far as the Chinese government are concerned, be regarded by them with assumed indifference. They will be insulted, he says, by placards on the very walls of their houses. "This state of things cannot long continue. Even if the government at home be disposed to submit to it, its subjects in China will not." Mr. Marjoribanks evidently thinks they ought not. "The Chinese government is incapable of appreciating a policy founded on principles of moderation and justice; and, adopting their own mode of reasoning, they ascribe to fear upon your part what has its origin in a very different motive. You must, in short, satisfy the Chinese government that you possess a giant's strength; that you are aware of its excellence, but have no inclination to exercise it in a tyrannous disposition." The best of all embassies to the Chinese and the subordinate ultra-gangetic nations, he says, "are occasional visits of our ships of war, whose officers can readily explain the object of our merchants, and, when necessary, be prepared to defend them against violence and outrage. Lord Nelson well and sagaciously observed, that a British admiral was the best of all ambassadors, for he settled in a few hours what it took more accomplished diplomatists weeks and months to effect. The diplomacy which he recommended will alone prove successful in China and the countries which surround it." He concludes: "do not send our national flag annually to China to be openly insulted by any contemptible minion of its weak and arrogant government. Assume an attitude that you do not blush to own. Such a course of policy must eventually, though perhaps it can only gradually, lead to a greatly increased demand for the productions of English industry. But you will accomplish a nobler and far more important end; and an amicable intercourse once established with the highly interesting but still uncivilized and unenlightened nations of Eastern Asia, must become the means of communicating to many millions of the human race at present involved in comparative ignorance and barbarism, the light of knowledge, and the blessings of religion."

Mr. Marjoribanks, therefore, is an advocate of what is termed "strenuous measures;" he has not demonstrated the justice of coercing the Chinese government to throw open its ports to our merchants against its inclination; he has not shewn that a measure, which would be resented by France or Russia as an act of unheard-of arrogance and insolence, is *just* towards China; but he has endeavoured to shew, that it might be *safely* attempted on account of the *weakness* of its government, and that the attempt would be compatible with national honour. He cannot conceive (p. 4) why we have not acted towards China "on principles which we apply to our intercourse with other nations;" yet he deprecates (p. 50) our attempting "to force indiscriminately into application those principles which regulate our commercial transactions with other countries!" There is something like inconsistency in this.

A still greater inconsistency appears to us to exist between the contents of this letter, and Mr. Marjoribanks's evidence before the Select Committee of the House of Commons, in February 1830.* We might not be able (and we shall not undertake the invidious task) to point out specific instances of very palpable incongruity, but the difference in spirit and tendency is apparent. Change of circumstances, and additional reflection, may undoubtedly alter a person's mind; but we would presume strongly to recommend to public men always to give frank and explicit *reasons* for any change they may see fit to make in their recorded opinions.

Miscellanies, Original and Select.

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

Society of Natural History of the Mauritius.—At the meeting of this society on the 24th November last, M. E. Liénard read a description of a rare species of *muræna*, and M. Liénard, sen., of a silvery *holocantho* from Batavia.

The secretary (M. J. Desjardins) read two papers communicated by M. Lislet Geoffroy; one entitled "*Notice sur le Voyage de M. de Crémont au Volcan de Bourbon en* 1772," containing some interesting details of an excursion to the volcano: the paper is accompanied by a plan and view of the volcano. The other paper is a very detailed account, in a letter from M. Bory de St. Vincent, dated 8th November 1801, and addressed to the secretary, of his visit to the volcano.

M. J. Desjardins read an abridged description of the *œdicnemus nesogallicus*, the plover which inhabits the Mauritius.

VARIETIES.

Fragments of Bones in India.—Dr. Malcolmson has sent to the Asiatic Society of Calcutta the following description of some bones found in a cave near Hydrabad. "Some interesting facts occurred to me, the other morning, in a ride to a large mass of granite rock near this, which is rent into fissures of great depth, forming dens inhabited by hyænas and chitas, extending through the bottom of a little hill to unknown depths. Having entered one of the rents, I was struck with the masses of fallen rock on each side being covered with stalagmite formed from the water running down from the sides of the rent forty feet above, and still more by observing that the sides of the narrow passage bore a fine polish, which my companion immediately exclaimed must be caused by the animals passing out of a cave at the end of the fissure he had been examining. I had the same thing in view, and was at the time observing how far it could be caused by the water. In tracing the same appearance in other places, it was only observed where the animals would necessarily pass, and when the stones projected by a sharp point into the path, the angles only were polished. The den was low, and numerous bones lay scattered in the outer parts, into which I crawled: the foot-marks of the animals were distinct and fresh. Most of the bones were much broken, and the dung of the hyæna

* See Digest of this Evidedce, vol. I. p. 240, and Vol. II. p. 50.

near the place were full of large pieces of ribs, unbroken tarsal bones, &c. During the search I was astonished at the vast numbers of rats' heads and bones found in the place in little heaps, evidently out of reach of the hyænas, and often on the top of insulated blocks; these were below the fissures open at the top, and the dung of hawks readily suggested that they were dropped by these birds, which was confirmed by a large feather of one found with the bones. Some of the bones were surrounded with the fur of the animal, and had been only recently voided; and what was remarkable, the upper and lower jaw were not separated, but the flesh beautifully cleaned away by the digestive process; the other bones were entire, although disunited. In the larger skulls, the back part had been broken, and in one only crushed. In a few minutes I removed a plateful of skulls and other bones, amongst which are three species of *mus*, squirrel, *sorex*, bats, and birds. Had the rock been of lime and stone, fossil animal remains would have been found. The curious confirmation of Buckland's supposition, regarding the polished blocks in the caves, appears to me very interesting, as his views stood much in need of illustration from the habits of living species."

CRITICAL NOTICES.

Fisher's Drawing-Room Scrap-Book, 1834, *with Poetical Illustrations, &c.* By L. E. L. 4to. London, 1833.

We perceive with pleasure the increasing interest taken by the reading public in works relating to a country which, until very lately, has only been associated in the mind with Cashmere shawls, tigers, and China josses. The exquisite scenery of that gorgeous land, where palaces, more magnificent than the imagination of colder climes could conceive, washed by crystal rivers and shaded by mournful cypresses, were raised above the crumbling reliques of the mighty dead, was almost wholly unknown; and the interest, if such it may be called, excited by the history of the Moghul conquests, died away with the taste for the Aurungzebes of the drama; while the very name of a Hindoo conjured up disagreeable images of a mythology too monstrous and unnatural to excite any thing but disgust. It is only lately that the beauties of Southey's *Curse of Kehama* have been appreciated, its orientalisms recognized, and its lovely pictures of sylvan life separated from the cumbrous and revolting fabric of a hideous superstition. But a new field has been opened; a spirit of inquiry is abroad, and in the volume before us we have been delighted to see the splendid remains of Hindoostan illustrated by a pen which seems to have been dipped in the golden glory surrounding that bright and sunny land. As Miss Landon has become more intimately acquainted with the spirit-stirring records of Indian history, the chivalric character of its heroes, the tenderness and devotion of its females, its arts and arms, its music and its poesy, her enthusiasm has burst forth; her imagination revels amid flowers and founts; she transports herself to the paradise of the fire-fly and the lotus, and she sings of the bright waters of the Ganges as though her lyre had been attuned under the luxuriant shade of its peepuls and palmyras. The sweet sad tone of pensive feeling, inspired by "the fallen temple and the lonely tomb," has been exchanged for a bolder strain; she peoples the ruins of Delhi with the picturesque armies of the East, and enters into the secluded bowers of the zenana, diversifying her descriptions of happy love and successful war with the desolation of Rajast'han and the sacrifice of the "fatal beauty," the flower of one of its fairest provinces.

Miss Landon will not, we trust, abandon a soil in which, as she truly says, she has found such "rich material for narrative," and which her brilliant imagination, kindling as she gazes upon the broad rivers, palmy groves, and mosque-crowned hills of Eastern scenery, so eminently qualifies her to describe. Who that, amidst the marble palaces and magnificent gardens of the Jumna, has looked upon the soft enchantment of an

Indian night, but will find every remembrance, every feeling, recalled in the following faithful and lively sketch:

"'Tis night, but such delicious time
Would seem like day in northern clime.
A pure and holy element,
Where light and shade, together blent,
Are like the mind's high atmosphere
When hope is calm and heaven is near.
The moon is young—her crescent brow
Wears its ethereal beauty now,
Unconscious of the crime and care,
Which even her brief reign must know,
Till she will pine to be so fair,
With such a weary world below.
A tremulous and silvery beam
Melts over palace, garden, stream;
Each flower, beneath that tranquil ray,
Wears other beauty than by day,
All pale, as if with love, they lose
Their rich variety of hues.
But, ah! that languid loveliness
Hath magic to the noon unknown;
A deep and pensive tenderness,
The heart at once feels as its own.
How fragrant at these dewy hours
The white Magnolia lifts its urn,
The very Araby of flowers,
Wherein all precious odours burn!
And when the wind disperses these,
The faint scent of the Lemon trees
Mingles with that rich sigh which dwells
Within the Baubool's golden bells.
The dark green Peepul's glossy leaves,
Like mirrors, each a ray receives,
While luminous the moonlight falls
O'er pearl kiosk and marble walls,
Those graceful palaces, that stand
Most like the work of Peri-land;
And rippling to the lovely shore,
The river, tremulous with light,
On its small waves, is covered o'er
With the sweet offerings of the night.
Heaps of that scented grass, whose bands
Have all been wove by pious hands;
Or wreaths, where, fragrantly combined,
Red and white lotus-flowers are twined,
And on the deep blue waters float
Many a coco-nut's small boat,
Holding within the lamp, which bears
The maiden's dearest hopes and prayers,
Watched far as ever eye can see,—
A vain but tender augury!
Alas! this world is not his home,
And still love trusts that signs will come
From his own native world of bliss,
To guide him through the shades of this.

Dreams, omens,—he delights in these,
For love is linked with fantasies."

Who could fail to recognize, in the sweet picture below, the fairy islands of that lake of pearl, which spreads its calm, bright waters in the vale of Oodipore ?*

"Some small, just a nest for the heron, that springs
From the long grass, and flashes the light from its wings;
Some bearing one palm-tree, the stately and fair,
Alone like a column aloft in the air;
While others have shrubs and sweet plants, that extend
Their boughs to the stream o'er whose mirror they bend.
The Lily, that queen-like uprears to the sun
The loveliest face that his light is upon,
While beside stands the Cypress, which darkens the wave
With a foliage meant only to shadow the grave.
But the isle in the midst is the fairest of all,
Where ran the carved trellis around the light hall,
Where the green creeper's starry wreaths, scented and bright,
Wooed the small purple doves 'mid their shelter to light;
There the proud Oleander with white tufts was hung,
And the fragile Clematis its silver show'rs flung,
And the Nutmeg's soft pink was near lost in the pride
Of the Pomegranate's blossom that blushed at its side.
There the butterfly flitted around on the leaves,
From which every wing its own colour receives;
There the scarlet-finch past, like a light on the wind,
And the hues of the bayas like sun-beams combined;
Till the dazzled eye sought from such splendours to rove,
And rested at last on the soft lilac dove,
Whose song seemed a dirge, that at evening should be
Poured forth from the height of the sad Cypress tree."

Here is the sacred river, wearing its noonday aspect, when the winds are hushed, and no cloud obscures the bright effulgence of the fervid sun:

"All is so calm—the sunny air
Has not a current nor a shade;
The vivid green the rice-fields wear
Seems of one moveless emerald made;
The Ganges' quiet waves are rolled
In one broad sheet of molten gold;
And in the tufted brakes beside,
The water-fowls and herons hide;
And the still earth might almost seem
The strange creation of a dream.
Actual,—breathless,—dead, yet bright—
Unblest with life, yet mocked with light.
It mocks our nature's fate and power,
When we look forth in such an hour,
And that repose in nature see,
The fond desire of every heart:
But, oh! thou inner world to thee
What th' outward world can ne'er impart."

Out of the thirty-six engravings which adorn the *Drawing-Room Scrap Book* for this year, twenty-one are devoted to Indian subjects; we may, therefore, be excused for giving our exclusive attention to the poems illustrative of scenes and places with which we are familiar.

* See the exquisite plate in Colonel Tod's *Annals of Rajasthan*, vol. I, p. 211.

We regret that time and space will not permit us to do equal justice to the miscellaneous portion of the contents of this truly elegant volume; we can only enumerate "The Wishing Gate," "The Reply of the Fountain," and "The Visionary," amongst our most especial favourites.

Flowers of the East; with an Introductory Sketch of Oriental Poetry and Music. By Ebenezer Pocock. London, 1833. Hamilton and Co.

This is one of those works, the appearance of which we are always glad to hail. Until the "reading public" be a little familiarized with the merits of Oriental poetry, any attempt to eradicate the popular false impressions respecting it will be vain. When the efforts of a few translators of taste shall have given an impulse to public opinion, and Oriental poetry shall become "the mode," we shall expect to hear expressions of surprise at its beauties having been so long neglected.

Mr. Pocock's little work will, we think, make its way. Its pretensions are modest; it is free from that heavy philological pedantry which is apt to overlay such works, and its author is evidently one who has a true relish for the delicacies of Persian authors.

The work consists of a short, neatly written "Sketch of the Poetry and Music of the East;" translations from the *Pund Nameh* of Saadi; a poetical fragment entitled "the Khanjgaruh," or Minstrel (properly *Khanya-garah* خنیاگرہ), and some fugitive pieces.

Mr. Pocock's versification is generally good, though it would bear a little more of the *limæ labor*. We subjoin, as a specimen, a translation from Rakeeb:

"Each instant how sweet, in the circle of joy,
When truth and affection shall glow in the glass;
Oh, ne'er can such bliss the fleet moments employ,
As beams o'er the heart, when their pure pledges pass!

"Strike, strike a new chord, fairest minstrel divine,
As the cup-bearer gracefully fills up the bowl.
How blest is the union of music and wine;
How blest the full rapture they shed o'er the soul!

"Yet, ah! tender flowret of beauty and love,
Deem not that thy loveliness ever shall bloom,
Like the verdure of spring-tide, that vesteth yon grove;
To charm, and then fade, is thy pitiless doom.

"How long shalt thou, fairest, by absence be veil'd,
Whilst the tears of affection unceasingly flow?
Oh, when shall the heav'ns, which these sighs have assailed,
Compassion thy minstrel, his anguish and woe!"

The book is in general very correctly printed: صعادت for سعادت, in p. 90, is probably an error of the press.

A Treatise on the Arts, Manufactures, Manners, and Institutions of the Greeks and Romans. In Two Vols. Vol. I. Being Vol. XLVII. of Dr. Lardner's *Cabinet Cyclopædia*. London, 1833. Longman and Co. Taylor.

This is a very elaborate and able compendium of classical antiquities. The present portion is devoted to "the arts, especially the ordinary ones, of life;" but it comprehends the fine arts,—architecture, sculpture, and painting. The details of the trades, manufactures, industrious arts, and domestic economy of the ancient Greeks and Romans, are highly curious. The illustrative cuts are numerous and carefully executed. Altogether, the classical student will find in this volume, in a small compass, all he would require for a full and familiar explanation of the authors he reads.

The other volume is to be exclusively devoted to laws, literature, philosophy, religion, manners, and customs.

A Report of the Method and Results of the Treatment for the Malignant Cholera, by small and frequently repeated Doses of Calomel; with an Inquiry into the Nature and Origin of the Complaint, &c. By Joseph Ayre, M.D., &c. London, 1833. Longman and Co.

An Enquiry into the Disease called Cholera Morbus, shewing its Nature, and suggesting the Means of Cure. London, 1833. Gardiner.

Numerous publications still appear on the subject of the fatal disease which, during the last fifteen years, has devastated most parts of the world. Many of these works indicate shrewdness and ability in the writers, yet they all show the incompetency of medical science to grapple with the invader. Each, indeed, advocates some theory of the disease, and some formula of treatment, without, we fear, much advancing our knowledge of its nature and remote causes, or of the best mode of arresting it.

Dr. Ayre, who had abundant opportunities of witnessing the effects of the disease at Sunderland and other places where it raged with violence, in the work before us, considers that it consists, essentially, in an interruption, and, in its malignant form, in a sudden and entire cessation, of the secretion of the liver, producing, of course, a long series of consequent pathological conditions; the remote cause being a morbid irritation set up in the stomach and bowels by a certain *malaria*, assisted by unwholesome *ingesta*, and a peculiar state of the atmosphere. The complaint being, therefore, primarily one of disordered function, he had recourse to its obvious remedy, calomel, which he administered exclusively, to a large amount, in small and frequently repeated doses. The success of this treatment is shewn in the great number of cases he has recorded, and in his declaration that "if there be cases of so malignant a type as to resist the medicine, although commenced early after the development of the collapse, I have only to remark, that *no such cases have come under my notice*; yet I have had a great many, in the most profound relapse, and of surpassing malignancy, which recovered." He demonstrates that the proximate cause of the disease is not a change in the blood, and he is no believer in its infectious or contagious character.

The author of the anonymous pamphlet, which is an acute and scientific analysis of the disease, lays down the following ingenious and plausible theory. The remote cause of the cholera morbus (which, contrary to the opinion of Dr. Ayre, he considers "a new malady"), he shews arises from the coagulation of the blood, which separates it into its two component parts, *crassamentum* and *serum*. From the moment this separation begins till it is complete, circulation and respiration decline; and heat being no longer generated, function and secretion cease, and cramps inevitably follow. The system seeks to get rid of the separated lifeless serum; it passes through the lacteals and absorbents into the stomach and bowels, occasioning vomiting and purging; and the stomach, from its high sensibility, and there being no blood to stimulate the brain, acquires an irritability which causes all the fluid contents of the vascular system to be congested around it. The mode of treatment he recommends, therefore, is an abstinence from purgatives, as they would sink the system still lower; strong stimulants and antispasmodics at the commencement; but if the vomiting has begun, internal medicines, he says, can do no good; nature alone can befriend the patient by adding new *serum* to the *crassamentum*. Against calomel, in this disease, even in the smallest doses, he inveighs bitterly, as absolutely destructive of life!

Surely this discrepancy must convince us of the mortifying truth, that, on this subject, "all our knowledge is,—we nothing know."

The Cook and Housewife's Manual: a practical System of Modern Domestic Cookery and Family Management. By Mistress Margaret Dods, of the Cleikum Inn, St. Ronan's. Fifth Edition, revised and enlarged. Edinburgh, 1833. Oliver and Boyd. London. Simpkin and Marshall.

Meg Dod's cookery manual must be by this time so well known, that we at first hesitated about the necessity of noticing the appearance of a fifth edition. As some of our friends from the land of the sun, however, may possibly be ignorant of this excellent appendage to their culinary establishment, we acquaint them that their cooks will find all they want in it, and that it is served up with a pleasant seasoning of Scottish humour, which is exceedingly good curry to the insipid didactic portion of such a work.

Lives of the most eminent Foreign Statesmen. By Eyre Evans Crowe. Vol. I. Being Vol. XLVI. of Dr. Lardner's *Cabinet Cyclopædia*. London, 1833. Longman and Co. Taylor.

The lives contained in this volume are those of the Cardinal d'Amboise, the celebrated minister of Louis XII.; Cardinal Ximenes, the virtual king of Spain, a more resolute but less amiable minister than his contemporary, the preceding; Leo the Tenth; Cardinal Granvelle and Maurice of Saxony, who, from the connection of their names and acts in history,—though one was the enemy, the other the hero of the Reformation,—are commemorated in the same biographical memoir; Barneveldt, the father and the martyr of Dutch freedom; the illustrious Sully; the Duke of Lerma, the feeble minister of the weak Philip III. of Spain, well known to the readers of *Gil Blas;* the Duke of Ossuno, the Spanish ambassador at Venice, and agent in the singular conspiracy which forms the subject of Otway's tragedy, and Lorenzo de' Medici. The masses of history comprised in the biographies of these personages are treated by Mr. Crowe with skill and ability, the materials being evidently derived from the fountain-head.

Friendship's Offering, and Winter's Wreath; a Christmas and New Year's Present, for 1834. Smith, Elder, and Co.

With its usual portion of miscellaneous literary compositions, and of very superior engravings, we hope the *Friendship's Offering* for this season will experience its usual success. Of the former, we may venture to select Mr. Ritchie's tale of "My First Love;" the "Pet Village," which is evidently a sketch from reality; and "Ill got, ill gone," by Mr. Banim, as amongst the best of the prose pieces; in the poetry there is less inequality. The plates are all good, especially "The Devotee," the "Albanian," and "The Gondola." This year's volume is not better than the last, but it is decidedly as good.

The Comic Offering, or Ladies' Melange of Literary Mirth for 1834. Edited by Louisa Henrietta Sheridan. Smith, Elder, and Co.

Miss Sheridan should have more mercy upon us. The year comes round too quickly for such a work as this. Our sides have not yet quite recovered the shaking they have endured in going leisurely through her last year's volume. Man, it is true, is "a laughing animal;" but too much laughter, like too much kindness, may kill us. Moreover, a critic is a certain modification of the species; gravity is his essential attribute, a disorder of which may affect his natural as well as his official functions.

We honestly confess that we have been unable to get through this book, a complaint we often make, though from a different cause. We take it in small doses, like liqueurs. What a treasure would such a book as this be in a dawk-palanquin in India!

The British Catholic Colonial Quarterly Intelligencer. No. I. London, 1833. Keating and Brown.

The object of this new periodical work, which appears, from the specimen before us, to be in the hands of persons of talent, judgment, and moderation, is thus announced: "It is principally during a transition from slavery to *Christianity* or to *anarchy* in our West-Indian colonies—from a commercial to a political existence in the scale of nations in the East-Indies—that the editors wish to submit to the consideration of the Roman Catholics of Great Britain the immense importance of the Roman Catholics in the Colonies having every facility of instruction in the principles of the Declaration of 1826; and they have every reason to believe that the British Government at home is not indifferent to their having such instruction, and will be satisfied of their claim to protection as long as it is satisfied that they are steady to those principles."

A work of this kind, conducted as it is apparent this will be conducted, deserves the support of Roman Catholics throughout the empire. There are many of this faith

to positive mischief. If they had no money to give, let them give opinions, and send with one petition a lakh or two lakhs of signatures. A subscription here must be very trifling, and at least twenty lakhs would be necessary. The receipt of letters at the post-office was three lakhs, and if the monopoly were vested in a company, it would far exceed that amount. Then propose to the merchants of England, and they might come forward.

Mr. Turton, though he did not anticipate the same results with other supporters of the resolution, opposed both amendments. He had a decided confidence in the virtue of pounds, shillings, and pence, and until it could be shewn that the scheme would not entail a loss, he felt certain that they would never have the support of the government at home. They would say, you have a government of your own, and we should have to go back to the Court of Directors, who might refuse to listen to our account, and we might then come back to our subscription.

Sir E. Ryan thought that the benefit to be derived by eighty millions of persons, should not for a moment be placed in comparison with questions of minor import. If they looked at the state of the Isthmus of Suez, they would find that it was necessary to adopt measures and precautions that could only be adopted by government. He repeated that the question was a national one, and that, even if the necessary funds could be raised, it could not be carried on without the co-operation of the British and Indian Governments.

Sir E. Ryan's extra-amendment was then put, and carried by a majority.

The meeting (which polled seventy-five persons) is stated to have been one of the most numerous and highly respectable ever assembled in Calcutta, and to have included men of high standing in the civil service, several of the leading barristers, military officers, some of the principal merchants, several rich natives, and a general mixture of the society, among whom there were few who went from mere curiosity.

The Calcutta community, which is excited to the utmost on this subject, appear to have been disappointed at the result of the meeting, there having been a strong disposition, at the Presidency and in the Mofussil, to push the Bombay project without waiting for aid from government. The *Calcutta Courier*, which at first considered the arguments in favour of an appeal to the ruling authorities as quite irresistible, and argued that the ministers of the crown, "who are now really the rulers of India," would not refuse or delay compliance with the application, subsequently qualified this opinion; stating that the proceedings at the meeting, far from suppressing the zeal of the advocates of an immediate subscription, had irritated their impatience; that it was now sufficiently manifest, that the resolution not to support the exertions of the Bombay community, did not speak the sense of the community in Calcutta; that the show of hands, by which it was passed, was small; that it was but a sort of negative majority, while the real majority of those who were present gave no vote at all upon the question; and that "the expediency of giving or discouraging support to the Bombay subscription rests upon the degree of probability that a sufficient sum may be raised to carry the object of *that* subscription into effect."

The subscriptions on the 29th June amounted to 40,135 rupees: amongst the subscribers are Lord Wm. Bentinck, 2,000, the Bishop of Calcutta, 1,000, Sir J. Franks, 1,000, Sir E. Ryan, 1,000, Sir C. T. Metcalfe, 1,000, and several natives. In the letter enclosing his subscription, Sir E. Ryan observes: "I have done all I can to expose what I consider still to be a delusion—but I have a right to risk my own money upon any chance, though not, with my views, to induce others to subscribe. Sincerely and most heartily do I hope to find I am mistaken in all my notions."

The writer, to whom we have before alluded, under the signature of "Indophilus," treats the resolutions of the meeting and the arguments used there, with great contempt. He observes:—"The depositories of the influence and the greatest portion of the wealth of the country, it is our duty to set the example of making a personal sacrifice to secure for her the invaluable boon of a rapid communication with the mother country. As the stipendiaries of the state and the contributors of the smallest proportion of its burdens, we are bound in gratitude to take this opportunity of rendering her some return for the extraordinary privileges conferred upon us. But, say the breeches-pocket-men, the waiters upon the generosity of the Court of Directors, 'Charity begins at home!' To be sure it does: and have we English not a peculiar personal interest in the establishment of a steam-communication? The natives of the country are not directly concerned at all. The only benefit they can derive is indirectly, from the improved system of government which is likely to result from the measure: but how different is it with us! Many of us have the whole or a portion of our families in England. All of us have relations there. We are all deeply interested in the events which are passing in Europe. We have all of us a direct personal interest in the establishment of a speedy conveyance of our letters, or ourselves or families. Shame upon the Mahratta Ditch majority, who desire to pay nothing and enjoy all. The adage of 'charity begins at home,' has never been carried to such a monstrous extent as this any where except in India." He inveighs against future public meetings, in the existing state of the society, which, he says, are ruled by the lawyers. "The majority, at the late meeting, gave the sense of the lawyers and the *horse-leeches* of Calcutta." He observes: "as the monopoly of the Company was succeeded by the mercantile oligarchy of the agency houses, so the latter has been replaced by the agents or partners of London and Liverpool houses, who trade upon their own capital, and consequently draw the whole profits of it themselves, instead of having to give the better share to the services. As might be supposed, they are all thriving, flourishing men. Their star is evidently on the ascendant. They are all in the highest spirits, and more than one of them are already gone home with fortunes." He recommends that a subscription book be sent round to every station in India, and that every man contribute according to his means. "There are 74 native infantry regiments and 23 of cavalry, artillery, and engineers, with an average of sixteen officers present in each. Ten King's regiments with an average of thirty officers, and about 350 medical officers present on this establishment, making a total of 2,202 officers. Supposing, therefore, they were to give on an average only twenty-five rupees each, it would be 55,056 rupees. There are 450 civilians present on this establishment, whose subscriptions will certainly not amount to less than 100 rupees each, which will be 45,000 rupees more; and besides this, we have the whole of the European mercantile community, and all the natives throughout the country."

On the 23d June, a meeting of the subscribers to the "New Bengal Steam Fund" took place at the Town Hall, to consider the measures proper to be adopted for furthering the object of the subscription; the bishop in the chair.

The right rev. chairman avowed himself an enthusiast in the cause, and recommended the election of a committee.

Mr. McFarlane proposed a list of persons to compose a committee, comprehending all classes, scientific, mercantile, civil, and military men, gentlemen of influence, natives, and an East-Indian, (Ma. Kyd) so that the public might have an efficient working committee, such as only need issue their plan to secure general confidence.

After some changes and additions of names, the following resolutions were agreed to:

"That this meeting will support with unabated zeal the measures adopted at the general meeting of the inhabitants of Calcutta, held on the 14th instant, for the purpose of petitioning the public authorities connected with the government of India for the establishment of a steam communication with England, and will adopt all other measures calculated to obtain that end.

"That a subscription be raised in furtherance of the above purpose, and that the following gentlemen be appointed a committee, to be denominated 'the Committee of the New Bengal Fund.'

Mr. D. McFarlan,	Mr. J. Willis,
Captain Forbes,	Mr. C. J. Middleton
Dwarkanauth Tagore,	Mr. T. E. M. Turton,
Mr. W. H. Macnaghten,	Mr. James Kyd,
Muthoornauth Mullick,	Captain Steel,
Mr. James Prinsep,	Mr. Cockerell
Mr. C. B. Greenlaw,	and
Mr. B. Harding,	Mr. R. S. Thomson

"That the Union Bank be the treasurers, and that whenever the amount of the subscriptions on hand shall be 1,500 rupees, 1,000 of that sum shall be invested in Company's paper, so that no sum exceeding rupees 500 be ever allowed to remain permanently in the treasurer's hands.

"That the committee be instructed to realize the amounts already subscribed as speedily as possible, and to use their utmost endeavours to procure additional subscriptions; and that no sum or sums paid into this fund be considered as part of the Bombay joint stock, or of any other joint stock fund.

"That the committee immediately apply themselves to the consideration of the means by which the communication now interrupted by the laying up of the *Hugh Lindsay* may be, first, most certainly, and secondly, most speedily re-opened; and they be authorised for that purpose to seek the aid of the Supreme Government, and endeavour to obtain the aid of the East-India committees formed at home, add that they report to a general meeting of the subscribers when they shall have come to some definite conclusion.

"That, in furtherance of the foregoing resolutions, the committee make every enquiry in their power into the feasibility of the plan proposed at Bombay, entering into immediate communication with the committee at that place, as well as with those which may be formed at Madras, Ceylon, or elsewhere in India.

"That, at the general meetings referred to in the fifth resolution, if it shall appear to the majority of the subscribers and proxies present in number and amount, that there is a fair and reasonable prospect of the plan proposed by the committee being successful, it shall be competent for such majority to direct the whole or any portion of the funds subscribed to be paid in aid of that plan, and that the decision of such majority shall be binding on each individual subscriber.

"That a period of not less than six weeks shall elapse between the publication of the committee's report in the public papers of this presidency and the calling of the general meeting of subscribers to take it into consideration, and that subscribers resident beyond the precincts of the town of Calcutta be entitled to vote by proxy or by letter, should they desire it; otherwise the sense of the majority of *viva voce* and written votes to decide the matter.

"That the committee be authorised to disburse such small sums as may be found necessary for stationery, copyists, and printing.

"That the committee may be added to at any public meeting of subscribers, but not by the committee themselves: and that it shall be imperative on them to call a meeting of subscribers once in every six months or oftener, if they think fit, for the purpose of submitting to them a report of their proceedings, and a statement of their accounts."

The bishop, in returning thanks for the usual concluding vote, urged zeal and perseverance, and the encouragement of small subscriptions, which from their number were generally more effective than

is supposed to be present, in the centre of a luminous sphere of immeasurable extent and inconceivable splendour. From him the three qualities, crude matter, individuality, and the elements, proceed; also Náráyana or the four-armed Vishnu, in his ordinary garb and decorations, and Sankara, smeared with ashes, and armed with a trident. Náráyana, or Vishnu, comes from the right, and Siva from the left side of the primeval Krishna, and Brahmá springs from his navel: all the gods and goddesses in like manner proceed from his person, and each upon his or her birth utters a short prayer or hymn in honour of him.

After the several deities are produced from various parts of Krishna's person, he retires into the Rásamandala, a chamber or stage for the performance of a kind of dance, to which the followers of this divinity attach much importance, although it seems to be no more than a kind of dramatic representation of Krishna's dancing and sporting with the Gopis. There, Rádhá, his favourite mistress, proceeds from his heart; from the pores of her skin spring three hundred millions of Gopis, or nymphs of Vrindávan; and an equal number of Gopas, the swains of the preceding, originate from the pores of Krishna's skin; the herds they are to attend owe their existence to the same inexhaustible source. The Rása and Rádhá, and the origin of the kine, and their keepers, male or female, are amongst the chief characteristic peculiarities of the *Brahmá Vaivertta Purána.*

After Krishna's thus evolving the different orders of subordinate deities, the work proceeds to describe the devotion of Siva towards his creator, and takes this opportunity of expatiating upon the different degrees of *bakhti*, or faith, and the various kinds of *mukti*, or salvation.

The work of creation is then resumed by Brahmá, who begets by his wife Sávitri a various and odd progeny, as the science of logic, the modes of music, days, years, and ages, religious rites, diseases, time, and death. He has also an independent offspring of his own; as Viswakermá, from his navel; the sage Sánanda, and his three brothers, from his heart; the eleven Rúdras from his forehead, and sundry sages from his ears, mouth, &c.

The legends that follow relating to the daughters of Dharma, and their marriages with various patriarchs, from whom terrestrial objects proceeded, are told in the usual strain. In describing the origin of the mixed classes of mankind, this work contains a peculiar legend, which makes a certain number of them the issue of the divine architect Viswakermá by Ghritáchí, a nymph of heaven. The chapter often occurs as a separate treatise under the title of *Játi Nirnaya*, and is considered as an authority of some weight with respect to the descent of the mixed tribes, although of a purely legendary character.

The succeeding sections contain some legends of little importance, until the 16th, which is occupied with a short, but curious list of medical writers and writings. The first work on medical science, entitled the *A'yur Véda*, was, like the other *Védas*, the work of Brahmá, but he gave it to Súrya, the sun, who, like the Phœbus of the Greeks, is the fountain of medical knowledge amongst the Hindus. He had sixteen scholars, to each of whom a *Sanhitá* or compendium is ascribed: none of the works attributed to them are now to be procured.

The chapters that next follow relate a legendary story of the wife of a Gandherva named Málavatí, the efficacy of various mantras, the story of Náreda, the sage, and rules for the performance of daily purificatory and religious rites. The 28th and 29th chapters, the last of the book, are occupied with the description of Krishna, of his peculiar heaven or Goloka, of the holy

Rishi Náráyana, and of his residence. The style and purport of the whole are peculiar to this *Purána*. Goloka is said to be situated about 500 millions of Yojanas above the Lokas of Siva and Vishnu. It is a sphere of light, tenanted by Gopas, Gopis, and cows; the only human persons admissible to its delights are pure Vaishnavas, the faithful votaries of Krishna. It appears, however, that the author of this *Purána*, who in all probability is the inventor of Goloka, had no very precise notions of his own work, as he calls it in one place square, and in another round; and whilst he is content in one passage to give it the moderate diameter of thirty millions of yojanas, he extends its circumference in another to a thousand millions.

The next section of this *Purána*, is also of a peculiar character. It relates to Prakriti, the passive agent in creation, personified matter, or the goddess nature. The *Puránas*, in general, follow in regard to their cosmogony the Sánkhya school of philosophy, in which Prakriti is thus described: Prakriti, or Múla Prakriti, is the root or plastic origin of all, termed *Pradhána*, the chief one, the universal material cause. It is eternal matter, undiscrete, undistinguishable as destitute of parts, inferrible from its effects, being productive, but no production.

According to the same system, the soul is termed *Purush* or *Pumán*, which means man or male; but the Sánkhya doctrine is two-fold, one atheistical, the other theistical. The former defines the soul to be neither produced nor productive, not operating upon matter, but independent and co-existent; the latter identifies soul with Iswara, or God, who is infinite and eternal, and who rules over the world: and it is to this latter system that the *Puránas* appertain, only in this Iswara they recognise the peculiar object of their devotion, whichever of the Hindú triad that may be, or even as in the work before us, superadding a fourth in Krishna, who is every where else regarded but as a manifestation of Vishnu, and in a remarkable passage of the *Mahábhárat* is said to be no more than an Avatár of a hair plucked from the head of that divinity.

In the true spirit of mythology, which is fully as much poetical as religious, the figure of prosopopeia is carried by the Hindus to its utmost verge; and we need not wonder therefore to find spirit and matter converted by the Pauránic bards into male and female personifications, with the attributes adapted to either sex, or derived from the original source of either representation. Prakriti is consequently held to be not only the productive agent in the creation of the world, but she is regarded as Máyá, the goddess of delusion, the suggester of that mistaken estimate of human existence, which is referable to the gross perceptions of our elementary construction. With this character the Pauránics have combined another, and confounding the instrument with the action, matter with the impulse by which it was animated, they have chosen to consider Prakriti also as the embodied manifestation of the divine will, as the act of creation, or the inherent power of creating, co-existing with the supreme. This seems to be the ruling idea in the *Brahmá Vaivertta*, in which the meaning of the word *Prakriti*, and the origin of this agent in creation, are thus explained:—

"The prefix *Pra* means 'pre-eminent,' *Kriti* means 'creating;' that goddess who was pre-eminent in creation is termed *Prakriti*: again, *Pra* means 'best,' or is equivalent to the term *Satwa*, the quality of purity, *Kri* implies 'middling,' the quality of passion, and *Ti* means 'worse' or that of ignorance. She who is invested with all power is identifiable with the three properties, and is the prin-

cipal in creation, and is therefore termed *Prakriti*. *Pra* also signifies 'first' or foremost, and *Kriti* 'creation;' she who was the beginning of creation, is called *Prakriti*. The supreme spirit in the act of creation became by Yoga two-fold, the right side was male, the left was *Prakriti*. She is of one form with *Brahme*. She is *Mayá*, eternal and imperishable. Such as the spirit, such is the inherent energy (the Sákti), as the faculty of burning is inherent in fire."

The idea of personifying the divine agency, being once conceived, was extended by an obvious analogy to similar cases, and the persons of the Hindú triad, being equally susceptible of active energies, their energies were embodied as their respective Prakritis, Saktis, or goddesses. From them the like accompaniment was conferred upon the whole pantheon, and finally upon man; women being regarded as portions of the primeval Prakriti. The whole being evidently a clumsy attempt to graft the distinction of the sexes, as prevailing in earth, hell, and heaven, upon a metaphysical theory of the origin of the universe.

The primeval Prakriti, according to our authority, which now becomes wholly mythological, resolved herself, by command of Krishna, into five primitive portions. These were Durgá, the Sakti of Mahádeva; Lakshmi, the Sakti of Vishnu; Saraswatí, the goddess of language; Sávitri, the mother of the *Védas*; and Radhá, the favourite of Krishna.

In the same manner as the primary creator of the world multiples his appearances, and without losing any of his individual substance, occupies by various emanations from it different frames, so the radical Prakriti exists in different shapes and in various proportions, distinguished as *Ansas*, portions; *Kalás*, divisions; and *Kalansas* and *Ansánsas*, or subdivisions; or portions of portions. Thus Gangá, Tulasi, Manasá, Shasht'hí, and Kálí, are Ansarúpas, or forms having a portion of the original Prakriti; Swáhá, Swadhá, Dakshiná, Swasti, a host of virtues and vices, excellencies and defects, and all the wives of the inferior deities, are Kalárúpas, forms constituted of a minor division of Prakriti; whilst all the female race are animated by her minuter portions, or subdivisions, and they are virtuous or vicious, according as the quality of goodness, passion, or ignorance, derived from their great original, predominates in the portion of which they are respectively constituted. Women who go astray, therefore, have by this system a better excuse than the stars.

The compiler of this *Purána* is very little scrupulous as to the consistency of his narrative, and assigns to the principal goddesses other origins than that which he gives in the beginning of the *Brahmá Khanda*, or in the first chapter of this section. Thus Saraswatí, who came out from the mouth of Krishna in the former, and in the latter is said to be one of the five subdivisions of Prakriti, is now described as proceeding from the tongue of Rádhá; and Lakhsmí, who in one place is also a portion of Prakriti, and in another issues from the mind of Krishna, is described in this part of the work as one of two goddesses into which the first Saraswatí was divided; the two being Saraswatí proper, and Kamalá or Lakshmí. These incoherencies are quite characteristic of this *Purána*, which, from first to last, is full of contradictory repetitions, as if the writer was determined to make a large book out of a few ideas, the precise nature of which he forgot as fast as he committed them to paper.

After this account of the origin of the principal female forms, the third chapter contains a more particular description of the sphere of Krishna or Goloka. It then repeats an account of the creation of the world, through the agency of Brahmá; and the following chapters of the section are devoted to legendary stories of the principal Prakritis, or Saraswatí, Gangá, Tulasi,

Sávitri, Lakshmi, Swáhá, Swadhá, Dakshiná, Shasht'hí, Mangalá, Chandí, Manasá, Surabhi, Rádhiká, and Durgá. In the course of these narratives, various others are introduced, illustrative of the characters of gods, saints, heroes, and heroines, all tending to show the fervour with which they worshipped Krishna. Accounts of Goloka, a description of hell, and an explanation of the chronological system of the *Puránas*, are interwoven; besides other subjects of a peculiar and legendary nature, conveying little information or amusement.

The third section of the *Brahmá Vaivertta Purána* is the *Ganes'a K'handa*, giving an account of the birth and actions of that deity, in a series of legends, which are not of frequent occurrence, and are in a great degree, if not altogether, peculiar to the work.

Párvati, after her marriage with Siva, being without a child, and being desirous to obtain one, is desired by her husband to perform the *Punyaka Vrata*. This is the worship of Vishnu, to be begun on the thirteenth day of the bright fortnight of Mágha, and continued for a year, on every day of which flowers, fruits, cates, vessels, gems, gold, &c. are to be presented, and a thousand bráhmans fed, and the performer of the rite is to observe most carefully a life of outward and inward purity, and to fix his mind on Hari or Vishnu. Párvati, having, with the aid of Sanatkumára, as directing priest, accomplished the ceremony on the banks of the Ganges, returns after some interval, in which she sees Krishna, first as a body of light, and afterwards as an old bráhmana, come to her dwelling. The reward of her religious zeal being delayed, she is plunged in grief, when a viewless voice tells her to go to her apartment, where she will find a son, who is the lord of Goloka, or Krishna, that deity having assumed the semblance of her son, in recompense of her devotions.

In compliment to this occasion, all the gods came to congratulate Siva and Párvati, and were severally admitted to see the infant: amidst the splendid cohort was Sani, the planet Saturn; who, although anxious to pay his homage to the child, kept his eyes stedfastly fixed on the ground. Párvati asking him the cause of this, he told her, that being immersed in meditation upon Vishnu, he had disregarded the caresses of his wife, and in resentment of his neglect, she had denounced upon him the curse that whomever he gazed upon he should destroy: to obviate the evil consequences of this imprecation he avoided looking any one in the face. Párvati having heard his story paid no regard to it, but considering that what must be, must be, gave him permission to look at her son. Sani, calling Dherma to witness his having leave, took a peep at Ganésa, on which the child's head was severed from the body, and flew away to the heaven of Krishna, where it reunited with the substance of him of whom it was part. Durgá, taking the headless trunk in her arms, cast herself, weeping, on the ground, and the gods thought it decent to imitate her example, all except Vishnu, who mounted Garura, and flew off to the river Pushpabhadra', where, finding an elephant asleep, he took off his head, and flying back with it, clapped it on the body of Ganésa; hence the body of that deity is crowned with its present uncouth capital. On the restoration of Ganésa to life, valuable gifts were made to the gods and bráhmans, by the parents, and by Párvati's father, the personified Himálaya. The unfortunate Sani was again anathematised, and in consequence of the curse of Párvati, has limped ever since.

These legends, and others of minor importance, with the various prayers and addresses of the deities, occupy the first thirteen chapters. The next five give an account of the birth of Kartikeya. In the 19th and 21st chapters, the

reason why Ganésa's head was lopped off is given. Siva, offended with Aditya, the sun, slew him, and although he restored him to life, incurred the wrath of the sage Ka'syapa, who doomed his (Siva's) son to lose his head. The elephant was Indra's elephant, and was decapitated because Indra threw over his neck the garland of flowers which the sage Durvásas gave him, and the disrespect of which, with the consequent degradation of Indra, is noticed in various *Puránas*, although in all other respects with different results. Indra was no loser of an elephant by his decapitation, as Vishnu, moved by the prayers of his mate, gave him another head in place of that which he took away. The humiliation of Indra, and his recovery of Lakshmí, or glory, are the subjects of the next five chapters, and the remaining half of this section is occupied with the story of Ganésa's losing one of his tusks. It was broken off by Parasuráma, and the occurrence therefore involves his history, and that of his ancestor Bhrigu, the possession of the all-bestowing cow by Jámadagni, the attempt to carry her off by the king Kártaviryárjuna; the conflict that ensued, and the death of the sage; Parasuráma's avenging his father's loss by slaying Kártaviryárjuna; his combats with the kings who came to the aid of that prince; and the destruction of the military race.

After this last exploit, Parasuráma, who was a favourite disciple of Siva, went to Kailása to visit his master; on arriving at the inner apartments, his entrance was opposed by Ganésa, as his father was asleep. Parasuráma nevertheless urged his way, and after a long and absurd dialogue, in which devotion to Krishna is most abruptly and diffusely introduced, the parties came to blows. Ganésa had at first the advantage, seizing Parasuráma in his trunk, and giving him a twirl that left him sick and senseless; on recovering, Ráma threw his axe at Ganésa, who recognizing it as his father's weapon (Siva having given it to Parasuráma), received it with all humility upon one of his tusks, which it immediately severed, and hence Ganésa has but one tusk, and is known by the names *Ekadanta* and *Ekadantashtra* (the single-tusked). Párvati was highly incensed with Parasuráma, and was about to curse him, when Krishna, of whom he was the worshipper, appeared as a boy, and appeased her indignation. This part of the work ends with a recapitulation of the names of Ganésa, his quarrel with Tulasi, in consequence of an imprecation from whom it was that he lost one of his tusks; Parasuráma's adoration of him, and retiring to lead an ascetic life.

The last section, the *Krishna Janma K'handa*, is very voluminous, containing one hundred and thirty-two chapters. It gives an account of Krishna's birth and adventures, as narrated by Nárayana to Naréda.

The narrative is introduced by a panegyric of the individual, who is a real Vaishnava, or thoroughly devoted to Krishna; and who consequently becomes endowed with all knowledge and virtue, acquires superhuman faculties on earth, is elevated to the region of Krishna after death, and liberates himself, and seven generations above and below him, from the penalty of regeneration. All crimes avoid him, or are consumed in his purity, like moths in a lamp; and any one meeting him on the road is thereby cleansed of the sins he may have contracted for seven preceding lives; no course of religious practices or devout penances is necessary to the attainment of such miraculous excellence, and the love of Hari or Krishna is the only condition required. He who has received the initiatory mantra, who repeats the name of that divinity constantly, who transfers to him every worldly desire and possession, whose thoughts ever dwell upon him in prosperity or distress, and the hair of whose body stands erect with rapture on his simply hearing any of the appellations of

Krishna articulated, has fulfilled every obligation, and merits the designation of a Vaishnava.

According to this *Purána*, and this only, the original cause of Krishna's incarnation was his love of Rádhá. The Rádhá of the Goloka had been compelled to assume a mortal body, by the imprecation of a Gopa of that region, Sridama, the minister of his master's pleasures, and the object of Rádhá's anger. Him she condemned in a fit of jealous indignation to become the Asura Sankháchúra, and he in retaliation sentenced her to become a nymph of Vrindávan. To console her in this condition, Krishna also came down to this world, as her lover; at the same time, however, granting the prayers of Brahmá and the gods, who solicited his appearance to relieve the earth from the burthen of the iniquities under which she laboured, the legitimate purpose of every descent or Avatára. In order to provide Krishna and Rádhá with suitable associates, all the gods and goddesses also assumed their respective characters as Gopas and Gopis, or members of the family of Yadu, and the heroes of the *Mahábhárat*. Vasudeva, the father of Krishna, was an incarnation of Kasyapa, and Dévaki, his mother, of Aditi. Nanda was an incarnation of one of the Vasus, and Yasodá of his spouse Dhará. Durgá was incarnate as the daughter of the bear Jámbaván. Jambavaiti, one of Krishna's brides, and Lakshmí, multiplied herself into the sixteen thousand princesses, whom Krishna enumerated amongst his wives.

The story of Vasudeva and Dévaki, and the birth of Krishna, are narrated in the usual manner, which gives occasion to directions for the celebration of the *Janmáshthami*, or festival in commemoration of the birth-day of Krishna, on the eighth lunation of the month Srávan, and the *Purána* authorises its observance agreeably to the practice of the Sáktas, which allows it to be independent of the moon's entering into the asterism Rohiní, although, should the position of the moon and the lunation occur together, the festival is the more holy, and is termed *Jayantí*, or 'triumphant.' The festival is on no account to commence on that day in which a part of the seventh lunation may occur. The variety of doctrine and observance on this head is explained in the *Asiatic Researches* (vol. xvi. page 92, note). To omit the observance altogether is a crime not to be expiated, and is equal in atrocity to the murder of a hundred brahmans.

The infant exploits of Krishna are next related, and require no particular comment. Garga, the Muni, points out Rádhá, the daughter of Vrishabhánu, as an eligible bride for the youth, and acquaints Nanda, Krishna's foster-father, of the secret of her divinity, in which he thus expounds her name:—"The letter *r* preserves persons from sin, the vowel *a* obviates regeneration, *d'h* shortens the period of mortal existence, and the second long vowel sunders all worldly bonds." The marriage was accordingly celebrated with great rejoicing, and the distribution of viands in large quantities, and the donation of immense treasures. The incompatibility of such profusion with the condition of Nanda, the cowherd, is of no consideration to the author of this work, although it has saved the author of the *Bha'gavat*, the original of the greater part of the story, from any such gross extravagancies.

The hero of the festivities steals the curds, in the next chapter, for which he is tied to a tree, and gets a whipping from his foster-mother Yasodá. After she leaves him, the tree falls, and from it emerges Nalakuvera, the son of Kuvera, condemned to this metamorphosis for indecent behaviour in the presence of Devala* Muni.

* One place has Galava.

A long chapter is next occupied with the praises of Rádhá by Krishna and Brahmá, which inculcate her supremacy over all other divinities, male or female, and her being inseparable from and one with Krishna. The sports of the juvenile god are then related, and his destruction of the demons Vaka, Kesi, and Pralamba; the construction of palaces at Gokula, for all its inhabitants, by Viswakermá, the divine architect, of whose architectural exploits the village of Gokula now offers no vestiges. This part of the work comprises the history of Vrishabhánu, and his wife Kalávati, the parents of Rádhá, and who were rewarded by her birth, for the virtues of their former existence, as Suchandra, a king of the family of Menu, and Kalávati, a will-born daughter of the Pitris or progenitors of mankind. This story includes a dissertation upon the virtues of women.

Several chapters follow, partly describing the actions of Krishna, and partly expatiating upon his excellencies and those of Rádhá.

A legend of Sáhasika, the son of the son of Bali, follows, who was turned into an ass, by the curse of Durvásas, for having disturbed the meditation of that sage in the prosecution of his amours with Tilottamá, a nymph of heaven. On the penitence of the couple, Durvásas announced to them, that the ass should be destroyed by the discus of Krishna, in consequence of which, the spirit of Sáhasika should received final emancipation, and that Tilottamá should be born the daughter of Bánásura, in which capacity she should become the bride of Aniruddha, the grandson of Krishna.

The marriage of Durvásas with Kadáli, the daughter of Aurva Muni, is the next legend; in this, the violent temper of his wife excites the sage's wrath, and he reduces her to ashes. Repenting subsequently of his anger, and soothed by the appearance of Brahmá, he changes the remains of his wife into a plantain tree. The same sage is the subject of another legend of great celebrity amongst the Vaishnavas, as illustrating Krishna's superiority over Siva. Durvásas, a votary of that deity, being offended with Ambaríska, a devout worshipper of Vishnu, attempted to destroy him, but was repelled, and narrowly escaped destruction himself by the *chakra*, or discus, of Vishnu, which came to the assistance of the king. The merits of fasting on the eleventh day of the fortnight are the subject of the next chapter, and they are followed by an explanation of the eight names of Durgá, which again is relieved by a story of Krishna carrying away and hiding the clothes of the nymphs of Gokula whilst they were bathing in the Jumna. He gives up his booty upon being prayed to by Rádhá, in the usual strain, eulogising his divine supremacy and identification with all things known or unknown. Several legends of minor importance follow, to the 32d chapter, when that, and the two following, are occupied with the advances made by Mohini, a heavenly nymph, to Brahmá, and his insensibility, in resentment of which she curses him, that he shall not receive any adoration from mankind; the effects of which malediction are said to be evinced in the neglect which Brahmá experienced from the professors of the Hindú faith.

The attention of the work is next directed, through a series of chapters, to the legends of the Saiva faith, or Brahmá's discomfiture by Siva, the asceticism of the latter, his marriage with Sati, the daughter of Daksha, her burning herself, and Siva's second marriage with Párvati, the daughter of Himálaya. Stories of Vrishaspati, Indra, Vahni, Durvásas, and Dhanwantari then follow. All these legends are supposed to be narrated by Krishna to Rádhá, for her entertainment; and their general purport is to shew that the personages to whom they refer are immeasurably inferior to Krishna and his votaries.

Some cases are then recorded of the humiliation of the leading personages of the Hindú pantheon, in consequence of their incurring the displeasure of Krishna or some of his followers. Víshnu, whilst boasting himself the god of all, was swallowed by Krishna in the form of a Bhairava, all but his head, and was restored to his form on recovering his senses. Brahmá, whilst making a similar vaunt, was surprised to behold multitudes of Brahmás and Brahmándas, or creations distinct from himself and his works; and Siva was condemned to pay the penalty of his pride by his marriage with Sati, and distraction for her loss, which were the delusions of Krishna.

The 62d chapter contains a summary account of Rámachandra, and the next ten proceed with an account of the transactions that immediately preceded Krishna's departure from Vrinda'van for Mathurá, whither he was attracted, with his supposed father Nanda, by a special invitation from Kansá, his uncle, with a view to his destruction, at a sacrifice offered to Siva. The result of this visit is the death of Kansá, as described in other *Puránas*; but there is no detail of the previous wrestling, which occurs in the *Bhágavat*. On taking final leave of his foster-father Nanda, Krishna favours him with a code of regulations for his moral and religious conduct: he is not to look at a single star, nor the setting sun or moon; not to keep company with the wicked, nor to injure or insult Bráhmans, cows, and Vaishnavas; not to delay payment of the due fees to the priest who officiates at a ceremony; not to eat flesh or fish; not to vilify Siva, Durgá, or Ganapati; and on no account to omit every possible demonstration of his love for Hari. These injunctions extend to a great length, and are all of as little importance as the above. There are some curious denunciations, however, against acts which are lawful in the institutes of Menu; and no distinction is here made between a Bráhman who follows the profession of arms and one who marries a woman of the Súdra caste. There is also a singular leaning shown to the Saiva faith, and the man, who forms a single Siva-linga of clay, is said to reside in heaven for one hundred kalpas. The following scale is given of Krishna's affections: "Of all tribes the Bráhman is most esteemed by me, Lakshmí is still more beloved than a Bráhman, Rádhá is dearer to me than Lakshmí, a faithful worshipper is dearer than Rádhá, and Sankara is the best beloved of all." The instructions to Nanda comprise also a dissertation upon dreams, upon knowledge of the divine nature, and on the duties of the different castes and orders of the Hindús, on the duties of women, and the expiation of offences. This division of the work extends from the seventy-fifth to the eighty-fifth chapter.

A legend of the birth of Vrindá, the daughter of Kedára, next follows: from her, Vrindávan, or as usually termed Bindrában, derives its appellation, she being identified with Rádhá in her birth at that place. This chapter is followed by several others of a very miscellaneous character, in which Brahmá, Siva, and the Munis eulogise Krishna's power. The next sections are occupied with the mission of Uddhava from Krishna to Gokula, to bear intelligence of the latter to his parents and his mistresses; and we have then a short detail of the usual Pauranik chronology. Uddhava returns to Krishna, and we have then a narrative of Krishna's being invested with the thread of his tribe; he then prosecutes his studies under Sandipani Muni, and at their close relinquishes the garb of a cowherd for the robes of a king, presenting to his guru four lacs of diamonds, an equal number of other sorts of gems, five lacs of pearls, a necklace worn by Durgá, dresses worth all the treasures of the world, and ten crores of suvarnás, or certain measures of gold: — puerile exaggerations, which,

although not unknown to the other *Puránas*, are most lavishly multiplied in the work under review.

Although assuming a royal character, this work describes Krishna as resigning the supremacy to Ugraséna, and directing Dwáraká to be built for him by the divine architect Viswaséna—a wide departure from the account every where else given of the circumstances under which Dwáraká became the capital of Krishna. He having been driven from Mathurá by Jarásandha, the father-in-law of Kansa, whom Krishna had deposed and slain, Krishna and his tribe, on their expulsion from Mathurá, fled to the west coast of the peninsula, and there founded a new city. No notice whatever is taken of these revolutions in this work, although they are told at some length in the *Mahábhárat, Vishnu Purána,* and *Bhágavat*. In a subsequent chapter, indeed, this *Purána* refers to the same events, although it does not particularise them; and Rukmi, the brother of Rukminí, reproaches Krishna with having fled to Dwáraká through fear of Jarásandha.

Krishna's marriage with Rukmini is next narrated, but he does not carry her off, as in other authorities. Her brother opposes his entrance into the city, but is defeated by Baladeva, and then Krishna enters, and is duly married to the princess in her father's presence. Every where else, he runs away with her before the marriage, and Baladeva checks the pursuit.

In the next chapters, a conversation between Rádhá and Yasodá expounds the purport of eleven names of Krishna, and these are succeeded by an account of the birth of Rukminí's son Pradyumna, his being carried off by a demon, and his recovery, the birth of other sons of Krishna, and marriage of the sage Durvásas to a daughter of Ugraséna. Krishna's share in the war of the *Mahábhárat* is very briefly despatched, except a long hymn to him by Sisupála, whom he slew. The intrigue of Aniruddha, Krishna's grandson, with Ushá, the daughter of Vána, is narrated at some length, in the usual style, and the unsuccessful contest waged by that prince against Krishna is protracted by the episodical insertion of a variety of stale legends to a disproportionate extent; these stories are related alternately by Aniruddha and Vána, as they stand prepared to engage in single combat for the purpose of proclaiming the respective might of Krishna and Siva, Vána being devoted to the worship of the latter divinity. Siva, however, after vainly attempting to dissuade him from the conflict, is obliged to witness his votary's defeat, with that of Skanda and Bhadrakali, who had gone to his succour; and Vána, becoming sensible of Krishna's supremacy, consents to his daughter's union with Aniruddha.

The next chapters relate to the origin of the Bindusára Tirtha, from the tears of Krishna; the reason why it is sinful to look at the moon on the fourth day of Bhádra, and Satrajit's obtaining that gem, whose presence in a country insures its fertility. The adoration of Ganésa by Rádhá, in the presence of the assembled deities, is the subject of the 122d and 123d chapters, and, as acknowledged in the text, is one rarely treated of in other *Puránas*. Ganésa, not to be outdone, eulogises Rádhá in his turn, and is followed by Brahmá and Ananta. The worship of Ganésa by Rádhá marked the termination of the curse which had sentenced her to a mortal existence; and she was then restored to her celestial nature, in which Durgá is made to declare that there is no difference between Rádhá and herself, and whoever speaks in a depreciating manner of either, is equally punished in hell.

Krishna, having also offered worship to Ganésa, returns to Dwáraká, and resumes his lessons to Nanda and his family; he also prophesies the depravity of the world in the succeeding or Kali age, in which men will abstain from

venerating Sálagrám stones and Tulasi plants, and attach themselves assiduously to the service of Mlechhas, barbarians, and outcasts, who, it is said also, shall become the rulers of the country:—expressions indicative of the prevalence of the Mohammedan authority, when the *Purána* was compiled.

Rádhá after this returns to Goloka, with all the Gopas and Gopís of divine origin, Krishna creating others to supply their place at Vrindávan. The circumstances of Krishna's death, by a wound from a hunter, the destruction of his tribe, and the submersion of Dwáraká by the sea, are next alluded to, in so brief and obscure a manner that, without a previous knowledge of what is intended, the notice would be quite unintelligible; and these events are lost sight of amidst the much more detailed addresses of the gods and goddesses, the ocean, the rivers, and particularly the Ganges, in which the sufferings of the earth, in consequence of Krishna's departure, are most pathetically lamented. After Krishna's death, the form that proceeded from his person went to the Sweta Dwípa, where it became two: one-half was Náráyana, the lord of Vaikuntha; the other was Krishna, the deity of Goloka, the supreme indescribable source of all, who ascended to his original seat, and was reunited to Rádhá.

The *Purána* properly closes here, at the end of the 128th chapter; but Náreda, who has been its auditor, now hears from the narrator Náráyana, that he, Náreda, was in his former life a Gandharva, the husband of fifty wives, one of whom is reborn as well as himself, and by the boon of Siva is to be once more his bride. Náreda submits rather reluctantly, and shortly after his marriage with the daughter of Srinjaya, who is declared to be one with Máyá, run away from his wife to perform penance, through which he is united with Hari.

A supplementary chapter, the 130th, follows, in which Súta, the ordinary narrator or recapitulator of the *Puránas*, relates two legends, explaining the birth of fire from Brahmá, and of gold from fire. Chapter 131 is a short index to the *Puránas*. The last chapter, 132, enumerates the different *Puránas* and *Upapuránas*, the five works called *Pancharátra*, and the five *Sanhitás*, or compendia of the Vaishnava faith. It is also remarkable for its definition of the *Mahábhárat* and the *Rámáyana*; the former of which it terms a *Itihása*, or history, and the latter a *Kávya*, or poem: the work terminates with a eulogium on itself; the attentively hearing of one quarter of a verse of which is equal in merit to the gift of the heaven of Krishna.

The preceding sketch of the contents and character of this work will probably have furnished sufficient evidence of its modern origin. It is clearly subsequent to the great body of Hindú literature, not only by the enumeration just noticed, but by reference to the several philosophical systems, the Terka, Vaisheshika, Sánkhya, Pátanjala, Memánsa, and Vedánta, which occurs in a preceding passage. Its being the latest of the *Puránas* is also apparent from its own avowal of its being intended to clear up the discrepancies observable in those works, and by the frequent assertion that the legends it gives, particularly those respecting Ganésa, are not to be met with in the other *Puránas*. That it was compiled subsequent to the Mohammedan invasion, is very probable, from the allusions it contains to the supremacy of Mlechha rulers; and the particular branch of the Hindú system which it advocates, renders it likely to have emanated from a sect which there is reason to imagine originated, about four centuries ago, with Vallabháchárya and the Gosains of Gokula.*

* From the *Journal of the Asiatic Society*.

MR. ROYLE ON THE NATURAL HISTORY OF THE HIMALAYA.*

A FEW years since, the botany of British India was almost unknown, except so far as it can be said to have been illustrated by the costly but unscientific publications of the Dutch. But with the prosperity of the East-India Company advanced the labours and discoveries of the botanists in its service. The "Plants of the Coast of Coromandel" of the late Dr. Roxburgh threw much light upon the vegetation of continental India; the laborious researches of Dr. Hamilton contributed a mass of materials relating to Nipal and the northern provinces to a few English botanists, and finally the additions made by many others, especially by Dr. Wallich, from time to time, by permission of the Court of Directors, continued to shew how inexhaustible are the vegetable riches of India. At length, the immense distributions of dried specimens made by the last-mentioned botanist, and the splendid work which may be said to have given rise to them, so much increased our knowledge of the vegetation of all parts of the British dominions in India, that the Flora of our eastern possessions is probably now as well known as that of any other part of the world out of Europe.

But while the illustration of the plants of India has thus been advancing with rapid strides, no attempt, unfortunately, has been made to shew, in a connected manner, the relation which the different forms of vegetation bear to climate and soil, or how far the laws which are found to govern the development of plants in other parts of the world are confirmed or the contrary by what occurs in Asia. Neither have we to this moment any clear explanation of the limits of the different zones of vegetation, which characterize the numerous well-defined districts that intervene between the peaks of the Himalaya and the jungles of Ceylon.

Connected as this subject is with such interesting and highly important considerations as the probability of introducing with advantage the valuable plants of other countries into India, or of transferring thence, either to the mother country or to our dispersed colonies, what is peculiar to her soil,—to say nothing of the necessity of filling up so material a chasm in science as must exist so long as the physical geography of India remained behind that of other tropical countries,—such a work as that now before us is of infinite value and importance. It must be a gratification to scientific men to find that the undertaking has fallen into such able hands as those of Mr. Royle, whose accurate and comprehensive knowledge of this department of science he has sufficiently demonstrated by his contributions to it whilst in India, but who has accumulated a vast abundance of rich materials. A skilful naturalist, a good geologist, and a careful and scientific meteorological observer, obliged by his medical duties to pay close attention to the phenomena attendant upon diversities of climate, and placed officially at the head of a great botanical establishment, in the heart of one of the most interesting districts of the north of India,—with Cashmere, as it were,

* Illustrations of the Botany and other branches of Natural History of the Himalayan Mountains, and of the Flora of Cashmere. By JOHN FORBES ROYLE, F.L.S., &c., of the Honourable East-India Company's Medical Establishment. Part I. 4to. Parbury, Allen and Co.

on the right hand and Tibet on his left, the snowy pinnacles of the Himalaya at his back, and before him the boundless plains and rivers of India,—it is scarcely possible to conceive that a person could command circumstances more favourable or a position better adapted for his purpose.

The plan of Mr. Royle's great work is fourfold; first, to shew the geological structure of such districts as he had personal means of examining; secondly, to illustrate the atmospheric phenomena which prevail in the various climates of northern India, and to shew how far these are capable of explaining apparent exceptions to the general laws of botanical geography; thirdly, to point out what plants and animals are most characteristic of the plains, the lower hills, the mountain-vallies, and the most elevated ridges of the Indian Alps, contrasting them with what occurs in other countries, in similar latitudes; and lastly, to describe such of the more remarkable new or useful plants as he had the good fortune to discover: it is to the latter part of the work that the coloured plates by which it is accompanied principally relate.

For the views taken by Mr. Royle of such of these topics as he has touched upon in this his first number, we must refer to the work itself. The following extracts will illustrate his style and manner of treating his subject.

Mr. Royle remarks that, "to shew the effects of protection and culture, *Xanthochymus dulcis* may be adduced as a remarkable instance. This tree, which is found only in the southern parts of India, and which would not live in the more exposed climate of Saharunpore, exists as a large tree in the garden of the king of Delhi; but here, surrounded by the numerous buildings within the lofty palace-wall, in the midst of almost a forest of trees, with perpetual irrigation from a branch of the canal which flows through the garden, an artificial climate is produced, which enables a plant so sensitive of cold as one of the *Guttiferæ*, to flourish in the open air at Delhi, where it is highly prized, and reported to have milk thrown over its roots, as well as its fruit protected from plunder by a guard of soldiers."

Speaking of the singular nature of the climate of some of the more elevated parts of Kunawur, we are told that, at the commencement of winter in those regions, the sun's rays dart with such fierceness through the rarified air, as to produce a feeling of scorching in the midst of almost unbearable cold. "At Rangreek, elevated 12,500 feet, the thermometer fell to 6° during the night, and rose at 11 in the forenoon only to 20°; and yet the greatest inconvenience was experienced, as well from the dazzling reflection from the snow as from the great power of the sun's rays, the latter made more sensible by the sharp chill of the air, which was never heated beyond 25°. Towards evening, a sudden gust of piercingly cold wind destroyed several of their followers; the breath of the travellers congealed upon their beards and their clothes grew stiff on their backs." And yet in such a climate as this are not only fields of beans and of other pulse, but poplar trees measuring twelve feet in girth, and orchards of apricots: a most singular fact, if compared with the kind of vegetation found at a similar ele-

vation in the New World. Birch trees at 14,000 feet, orchards of apricots beyond 10,000 feet, and large poplars at 13,500 feet, must give the mountains of India a singularly rich appearance, when compared with those of America; for Humboldt states that on Chimborazo, $2\frac{1}{2}°$ south of the line, even grasses disappear at 13,325 feet of elevation; while on Popocayan, 19° 20′ N. lat., oaks do not reach much above 10,000 feet, and even the hardy alder bush is lost between 11,000 and 12,000 feet.

Such are some of the facts Mr. Royle notices; and we might fill our pages with similar extracts, for the work is a rich mine of information relating to every branch of inquiry to which the sciences it embraces are susceptible of being applied. The plates are executed by the same artists as were engaged in Dr. Wallich's extensive work, and are fully equal to them in execution.

We heartily concur in the sentiment expressed in the *Journal of the Asiatic Society*, announcing the approaching publication of this work: "we trust that it will meet with a full portion of the public patronage, without which it would be ruinous to attempt the publication."

TRANSLATION FROM HAFIZ.

GHUZUL IN ب

مبدمد صبح گل

See, the dawn is up,
Bright with roseate veil;
Fill the morning-cup,
Fill, its beams to hail.

O'er the tulip's cheek
Pearly dew-drops roll;
Pass the wine-cup, quick,
Comrades of my soul!

Lo, a gale divine
Breathes o'er every flower;
Drink the purest wine,
Pure as nature's hour.

In the bower, the rose
Spreads her emerald throne;
Give me wine, that flows
Bright as ruby-stone.

Hold they still the feast?
Night is waxing late;
Open for each guest,
Keeper of the gate!

Can the banquet's power
Coming day retard?
Strange, at such an hour,
Thus thy door is barred!

Drink without delay,
Thou that dream'st of love;
Thou of wisdom's way
Offer prayer above.

Or from Peri-glow
Of thy loved-one's lip,
Thou, like Hafiz, go,
Nectared kisses sip.

ROMANCES FROM REAL LIFE.

No. II.—The Voyage.

Amongst the new arrivals in Calcutta of May 182—, the two Misses Osbaldistone shone conspicuous. No beauties, for a long period, had produced so great a sensation, or were so universally the objects of admiration. A more than usual proportion of buggies were seen coursing along the broad and narrow avenues of Chowringhee, occupied by diligent and industrious youths, who pursued their daily vocation in carrying news from house to house, in spite of the thermometer, which rose to 120° in the shade. Few ladies could pay morning-visits in such a season; consequently, but for the philanthropic exertions of the male population, the fair portion of the community would have remained in lamentable ignorance of divers very interesting particulars relative to the beautiful sisters. From one observant lounger they learned that the lace upon Miss Osbaldistone's pocket-handkerchief was much finer than any that could be obtained from Madame La Place; and from another, that Miss Lillian's slippers were of Chinese satin, a fact which lowered her in the estimation of the reporter, who entertained a sovereign contempt for Asiatic manufactures. In the persons, air, and manners of the new arrivals, it seemed difficult to find a fault; Mr. Broderip, the most fastidious of critics, who had seen nothing to admire since the departure of the beautiful Mrs. Grandison, who had been a belle in the reign of Lady Hastings, was in raptures. So much sweetness, so much fashion, such elegance, grace and majesty had never been united before. Even Colonel Tilt could object to nothing except the brilliant bloom of their roses. He was a worshipper of pale beauties; the slightest tint on the cheek savoured too much of health and vulgarity to please an adorer of marble and alabaster. He had quitted England in disgust at the rosy-faced damsels and cherry-cheeked children who greeted him upon the highways he traversed from Falmouth to London. He shipped himself off to the Continent, where people were paler, and returned to India before his furlough was out, to regale his eyes with the sickly blondes of the Bengal presidency. Some thought Miss Osbaldistone rather insipid, and Miss Lillian rather reserved. I secretly subscribed to the opinion entertained of the elder sister, who, as far as I could judge from the very slight acquaintance I could boast with a lady surrounded by so many admirers, confined herself entirely to common places in the few remarks she condescended to utter. Lillian appeared to be much more intellectual; her countenance beamed with expression, and the reserve or timidity, complained of by those who knew her more intimately, seemed to me to be caused by a depression of spirits, for which I was at no loss to account.

Old Osbaldistone, the papa, had, during a long career in India, justly earned the title of *Buhadoor*, a *soubriquet* bestowed upon him by the luckless subalterns, who had been thrown upon his hospitality, and whom it was his pleasure to treat like the dust under his feet. With very few of those mental qualifications, so essential in a civilian aspiring to situations of high trust, by dint of luck, a certain portion of worldly wisdom, and the discernment of the government, who had given him appointments which, though lucrative, did not require first-rate talents, he had advanced to a high place on the list of senior merchants, without disgracing himself farther than by a suspicion that he was not altogether inaccessible to bribery. His bitterest enemies, and he had made many, could not bring forward the slightest proof to support their inuen-

does; nevertheless the opinion daily gained ground, that the lac upon lac, lodged in the hands of Messrs. Thistlethwaite, McKiddervally, and Co. had not been entirely accumulated by legitimate means. The young ladies, his daughters, who had been sent to England for their education at a very early age, were the offspring of his first marriage. The lady, unhappily compelled to link her fate with a man who tyrannized brutally over the meek and the helpless, died in the course of a few years, it is said, of a broken heart.

He next united himself to a person of a more congenial spirit. My unpractised pen can scarcely do justice to the extraordinary disagreeabilities of Mrs. Osbaldistone the second. Proud of her European descent, she was nevertheless anxiously desirous to conceal the obscurity of her origin. Who and what her parents were never could be satisfactorily ascertained, though the belief that her father had arrived in India in the capacity of a private soldier was fully borne out by the humble education, which it was very evident had been bestowed upon his daughter. After the decease of this almost nameless personage,—for, in order to baffle inquiry, the lady adopted the corruptions of the natives, and called herself Miss Seeldon,—the mother married again, and was fortunate in obtaining a Portuguese shopkeeper for a husband. In the domicile of her step-father, Miss Seeldon acquired more Hindoostanee than English, and while perfectly ignorant of European habits, refinements, and ideas, imbibed a thorough contempt for the native and half-caste population, with whom she had associated from her earliest infancy. Her marriage with a conductor of ordnance paved the way to a greater elevation; the poor man did not live very long, and at some up-country station the disconsolate widow attracted the notice of a captain of infantry, whose devotion to all sorts of fiery liquids gave his juniors in the regiment a well-grounded hope of promotion. Weeds were exchanged for bridal robes ere the first gloss of the sable garments had faded. Mrs. Cradock, with prudent forethought, laid her mourning robes carefully aside in tin (for nothing spoils so soon as black in India), and when Capt. Cradock, unable to await a fresh supply of brandy from Cawnpore, betook himself to the deleterious spirits of the country, and was in consequence carried to the grave "to the sincere regret of his brother officers," the weeping widow was enabled to assume the "outward trappings and the suits of woe," without the aid of *box-wallahs* or *dirzees*. As the relict of Captain Cradock, she was entitled to mix in the best society, and she did not fail to exert her privilege. A return to the land of her birth, at this period of her existence, never entered her thoughts; she had left it too early to retain the slightest recollection of its green fields and cool breezes, and she had no connexions in England to do her credit. India was a country of fairer promise, and accordingly there she determined to remain until the secret wish of every ambitious female heart—a wish that she had never dared encourage before—that of becoming the wife of a civilian of rank, had been accomplished.

Every body in India is known by report, and Mrs. Cradock, fully acquainted with the temper, disposition, and peculiarities of Mr. Osbaldistone, determined upon assailing the proudest and most pompous man in the Company's territories. The project seemed a bold one; the spirit which could resolve to attempt it was not to be foiled by any ordinary rebuff, and, accordingly, the lady armed herself with powers of endurance, trusting that patience, perseverance, and unremitting assiduity would at length carry her point.

The first step in this as in many other achievements formed the grand difficulty. Mr. Osbaldistone never spoke to nor looked at any female of inferior rank. At one party, Mrs. Cradock had been wrecked in consequence of the

buhadoor's resolute refusal to hand her down to dinner; a mortification of no slight nature, since, in consequence of the death of her late husband, and the freshness of the recollection of the Conductor, the position which she held in a circle, where she was rather tolerated than welcomed, seemed somewhat doubtful. The insult was never forgotten nor forgiven, but it did not damp the lady's purpose; she contrived to be domesticated in the same house in which Mr. Osbaldistone was expected on a visit, and as, fortunately for her designs, he was a great epicure, by the manufacture of sundry savoury stews, and jams, and jellies, which he acknowledged to be superior to those imported from Hoffman, she compelled him to treat her with civility. Nothing expands the heart so much as good eating. Mr. Osbaldistone's rugged countenance assumed a bland aspect as he luxuriated over the generous fare prepared for him by the dainty hands of Mrs. Cradock. The lady had no tie to any particular spot; wheresoever the person whom she desired to take in the toils transported himself, she managed to follow. By quiet and constant attentions, she rendered herself essential to his comfort, and though frequently driven to the brink of despair by the hints she received that she was losing time, she prevailed at last, and, to the astonishment of all who knew them, and in the teeth of every prediction, the acquaintance of both parties were invited to the wedding.

There was nothing surprising in the ascendance which Mrs. Osbaldistone acquired over her husband; she secured her empire by slow but certain degrees, and by shewing at proper opportunities that her temper was of too diabolical a nature to be roused with impunity, she rendered herself an object of wholesome fear. Cowed by his wife, and submissive to her slightest behests, he was more tyrannical and insolent than ever where he dared to shew his authority; and having been made thoroughly acquainted with the meanness, cowardice, and cruelty of his disposition, I imputed the downcast eye and pensive silence of the beautiful Lillian to the terror with which her father had inspired her. Mrs. Osbaldistone, a Gorgon in appearance, who, not at all of opinion that there was any farther necessity to disguise the natural bias of her mind, now that she had gained the grand end and aim of her long practised dissimulation, shewed herself in her true character, and justified the reports of those who asserted that the luckless Conductor had died of a broken heart.

To Mr. and Mrs. Osbaldistone I was an object of peculiar dislike; to the former I had never paid homage when in command of a small fortress in Bundelkund, where he figured off as a sort of political agent, affecting as much state as Scindiah himself. A friend of poor Cradock, in an unguarded moment, I had made him acquainted with some anecdotes of the Conductor's widow, which I foolishly hoped would have prevented him from contracting a marriage promising so much discomfort and so little respectability; but he was too strongly infatuated to heed the warning, and so indiscreet as to express his regret (upon the first quarrel which took place after the wedding) that he had not been guided by my advice. Of course, I had no chance of a gracious reception from either, when they came down to Calcutta to meet the Misses Osbaldistone, who had been placed under the protection of a friend returning to India. The party were established at the house of Mr. Sutton, the head partner of the firm which retained the name of Thistletwhaite, McKiddervally, and Co., at Garden Reach. I happened to be in great favour, in consequence of having lately, by the assistance of my relenting uncle, taken myself out of the debtor side of their books; and therefore, notwithstanding the frowning visage of the papa, and the vinegar aspect of mama, I paid daily morning visits at the mansion,

and was frequently invited to dinner. How I escaped falling in love with Lillian I cannot tell, for she interested me exceedingly, and there would have been nothing more gratifying to me than to have gained her in despite of the malicious step-mother; but, perhaps in consequence of the absence of all encouragement, I remained at a respectful distance, and contented myself with speculating upon the probabilities of her forming a love match.

Mr. Broderip, after an unusually short period of courtship, made a formal offer of his hand to Miss Osbaldistone, and was accepted without scruple or repugnance. Great was the outcry raised upon the occasion by the disappointed youth of Calcutta. On the first evening on which, according to established custom, the betrothed bride was seen seated by the happy lover's side in a new barouche launched for the purpose, the effect was tremendous. The whole of the assembled equestrians galloped hither and thither, communicating the fatal intelligence to each other; none endured the sight in silence, but, on the first glimpse burst out into a paroxysm, and flew off open-mouthed to spread the news. The doom had been pronounced; the affair settled; there was no longer any hope, and straightway the slighted party began to vent their malice upon the bridegroom-elect. Verging upon forty, he was of course called old by his juvenile rivals, writers still in college, ensigns in reality, and ensigns in perspective. As Broderip looked round exultingly at the spectators, or, leaning over the shoulder of his fair companion, whispered tender nothings in her ear, she enduring the scene with an air of languid indifference, the murmurs of the envious crowd burst forth. All, with one accord, employed themselves in pulling the favoured rival to pieces. A new edition of every scandalous tale against him was got up with emendations and improvements. The shocking affair with Mrs. Grandison dwelled upon every body's lips; a darker whisper circulated of the abduction of a native girl, and the murder of her brother; then there were stories of pilots' wives and pilots' daughters in abundance; in short, if entire credit could be given to these ebullitions of virtuous indignation, Don Giovanni himself must yield the palm of wickedness to Mr. Broderip. Some of the willow-wearing admirers gave themselves up to despair, feeding their anguish with fond enumerations of the charms, graces, and excellencies of the lovely creature lost to them for ever; the fair victim barbarously sacrificed on the altar of the grim deity of wealth! Others, perchance wiser, discovered blemishes where all had lately been perfection, consoling themselves with the newly-acquired conviction that Miss Osbaldistone was nothing more than a pretty affected automaton, such as the joint efforts of the toy-maker and the milliner might produce in the present advanced state of mechanical art. They had long been wearied with the eternal smile which rewarded every effort to please, and asserted as a fact that she would not take the trouble to distinguish a member of council from the statue of his grandfather, placed in the hall of his house: both were pale figures in white, and she curtseyed gracefully to the marble effigy, and swam by without noticing his perplexed and discomfited descendant. The carriage which conveyed the more attractive Lillian along the crowded strand drew greater multitudes than ever; she became the object of universal idolatry, and no one who gazed upon her intellectual countenance could for a moment imagine that the calm listlessness, with which she received the florid gallantries offered on all sides, proceeded from insensibility.

Although it was not the gay season at Calcutta, the arrival of the Misses Osbaldistone had given a new impulse to society; there were *bhurra khanas* at the mansions of rich officials of the old school, and before the decision in

favour of Mr. Broderip had been made public, the bachelorhood of the presidency had agreed to give a ball. Money had been subscribed, and invitations sent; there was no retracting, and though it would afford a hated rival the triumph of exhibiting his success, the case was without remedy. The assembly took place at the Town-Hall, and of course all the beauty, rank, fashion, &c. were present. It was no doubt a delightful evening to Mr. Broderip; for, when he was not dancing with his fair *fiancée*, he was promenading with her round the room, or sitting by her side upon a sofa. He talked incessantly; she made no reply, but moved with infinite grace. It would take a long time to exhaust the stream of the lovers' small-talk; it had however its limits, and those who were best acquainted with him amused themselves by anticipating his surprise when he found that he had married a woman who was silent, not because she liked to listen to him, but because she had nothing to say. The few who could dance, walk, and talk with Lillian were happy. I did not make one of the fortunate number, but contented myself with a place in the back-ground, in one of those side aisles, which would render an Indian ball-room so easily convertible into a church.

While employing myself in idle speculations upon the gay groupes assembled near me, I was particularly struck with a young man, in a cavalry uniform, who leaned in a melancholy attitude against a pillar. Wherever Lillian moved, the eyes of the pensive officer followed. I could not perceive that she was aware of the silent homage of this timid admirer, but still more depressed than ever, the brilliant and novel scene had scarcely power to arouse her to animation. The miseries which she endured at home were of too keen a nature to be banished by lively strains or glittering sights. Mrs. Osbaldistone's good humour had been ebbing fast for some time; the cordial and inveterate dislike which she entertained towards Lillian was too thinly veiled not to be apparent to every observant eye, but the mean spite and the coarse vulgarity of her step-mother were not so painful to an affectionate heart, as the low estimate which it was compelled to make of a parent, whom the poor girl had hoped to love and reverence with all the warmth of a generous nature. My own sympathy for an elegant and amiable young woman, taken from the companions of her youth, and awakened from the dreams which she indulged of the happiness awaiting her in her restoration to a father's arms, rendered the visible devotion of the young officer more interesting than it would otherwise have been. Looking more intently at him, his name occurred to my mind; I recollected that he had been a passenger in the ship which had brought the Osbaldistones out, and the state of his feelings was instantly accounted for.

It is not usually the custom, in Bengal, for persons giving an entertainment to pay the slightest attention to the numerous guests undistinguished by any particular title to their courtesy who may be included in their invitations. Lieutenant Percival, who belonged to a King's regiment, and who, never having been in India before, was totally unacquainted with our modes and manners, enjoyed the full benefit of the neglect which we bestow upon strangers. He was allowed to pursue his contemplations uninterruptedly, until, suddenly seized with a desire to do the honours of the ball-room to a person who seemed to be overlooked and unnoticed by the rest of my colleagues, I approached, and commenced a conversation by making a few observations on the pale beauties swimming round in the promenade. If he felt annoyed at my breaking in upon his reverie, he was too well-bred to evince it, and we were soon upon terms approaching to the confidential. He made little secret of his admiration of the younger Miss Osbaldistone, with whom, strange to say, in consequence

of the vigilance of her duenna, and her own timidity, he had never exchanged a single word. He had heard her, however, converse with those with whom she was allowed to speak, and had been charmed with the sentiments which she expressed, and the unaffected grace of her manner. It was evident that he was far gone in the tender passion, and as, though I am very likely to follow the example of my worthy uncle, and cling to a state of celibacy, I am a great advocate for love and marriage, my new acquaintance arose in my estimation by the manly avowal of his feelings towards the fair Lillian.

He applied to me for information concerning the numerous danglers who, sanctioned by the reigning powers, did their best to make themselves agreeable to the young lady. The redoubtable Colonel Tilt made one of the groupe, which was principally composed of men of rank in the service, who, upon the strength of their appointments, were privileged to gather round the new arrivals, and who, when their admiration reached to the point of matrimony, like Mr. Broderip, lost no time in securing the fair one's hand. Lillian was not as yet the undisputed prize of any of her adorers, but as the beautiful flush, which had suffused her cheek upon her first landing, was subsiding very fast, there seemed to be every chance that she would be honoured with a proposal from Colonel Tilt, who, next to her father, enjoyed the reputation of being the most odious person in the presidency.

Mrs. Sutton, who had always been very confidential in her communications to me, had put me into possession of the whole of the domestic policy of the Osbaldistones. It remains to be mentioned that the present Mrs. Osbaldistone was the happy mother of two daughters, one by her first husband, and one by her last and more illustrious marriage; the eldest had been sent to England for education immediately after she had secured the appropriation of the funds derived from a large income, and the youngest was now of an age in which the change to a colder climate was desirable. Maternal affection formed the only redeeming point in Mrs. Osbaldistone's character; she could not bear the idea of a separation from her children, and every thought was now bent upon a return to Europe, a theatre in which she hoped to perform the part of an Indian princess. Mr. Osbaldistone acquiesced; he aspired to a place in the Direction, and had become disgusted with India in consequence of being kept out of the Council; for, perfectly unaware of his own deficiencies, he looked upon himself as an ill-used man in being denied a share in the local government. The marriage of the two elder daughters was essential to the accomplishment of the plan; for though Lillian could be left with the Broderips, yet as they talked of visiting England in a year or two, should she not be disposed of in the interim, she might be returned upon their hands. Mrs. Osbaldistone knew enough of England, by report, to be aware that young ladies require something more than beauty for their portion, and she determined that her own offspring should be the heiresses of her husband's wealth, to the entire exclusion of her step-daughters, who must make prudent matches to secure a provision for their widowhood. There seemed to be no hope of escape for poor Lillian, should Colonel Tilt make her an offer, and I considered myself bound by all the obligations of chivalry to give Percival an opportunity of pleading his cause, and thus afford the lovely victim the option of flying into the arms of a more deserving person.

Chance favoured my design; the announcement of supper came rather unexpectedly; Colonel Tilt, who had been dancing with Lillian, left her for an instant to the care of Mr. Broderip, who, the moment that he saw a move towards the staircase, was in an agony to be the escort of his beloved; he,

therefore, readily made over his fair charge to my care, and immediately introducing her to Percival, whom she recognized with a gracious smile, we flanked her on each side, and prudently delaying our descent, established ourselves in an obscure corner beyond view of the great people who had congregated at the upper tables. Fortunately for Lillian, one of her partners came to claim her at the breaking up of the supper, consequently, upon her return to the ball-room, she appeared in proper company, and was not suspected of having sat for an hour, at least, listening to the conversation of a King's and a Company's subaltern. Percival made the most of his time, and I was certain that his intelligent companion would contrast his powers of pleasing, with the heavy, dull, common-places, she was accustomed to hear from the clique drawn together by her father.

Privileged to make his bow, and careful not to approach when Lillian was under the surveillance of Argus eyes, Percival lost no opportunity of improving the acquaintance so happily began. But the time of his departure from Calcutta was at hand; Mr. Broderip's marriage with the elder Miss Osbaldistone had taken place, and as I, having succeeded to a staff-appointment at a period in which there happened to be no charmer with whom I wished to share it, was going by water to Cawnpore, the Osbaldistones, the Broderips, and ourselves, for by this time we had become chums, would be all upon the river together. We could derive no very high degree of consolation from this circumstance, as neither boasted much intimacy with Broderip, the only person who could have assisted our views. Our humble budgerow would probably never come within hail of the splended flotilla, which consisted of three pinnaces, Colonel Tilt's included (for he too had contrived to be ordered up the country), and a whole fleet of baggage-boats, cook-boats, and bauleeahs.

"Fair laughed the morn and soft the zephyr blew," when, taking our departure from Barrackpore, our clumsy craft, after the usual vociferations from its navigators, spread its somewhat ragged sails, and launching into the centre of the stream, stemmed the current gallantly. Favourable winds continued to accelerate our progress, until we arrived at Berhampore, and at this station we fell in with the Osbaldistone party, who had been prevailed upon to stay to a ball given by the resident to the Nizam and his court. We also received invitations to the *fête*, and gladly availed ourselves of the offered chance of snatching a few words with the fair queen of our affections.

Again we were peculiarly favoured by fortune. The Indians are a nation delighting in squibs and crackers, which, to do them justice, they manufacture in a very superior style. Amongst the entertainments provided for the evening, were a series of splendid fire-works, which, to shew to greater advantage, were to be let off from the river. The guests were requested to adjourn to a broad terrace overhanging the Ganges, which at this period had flooded all the low country, for the purpose of viewing the spectacle; but to gain the favourable position, it was necessary to cross the compound, in which, according to custom, the servants and equipages of the party were assembled. With the disdain of precautionary measures peculiar to India, not the slightest pains had been taken to secure the horses; consequently, on the first explosion which took place, close to the house, by way of signal that all was ready, every four-footed creature was in motion. The buggies charged against the chariots; here a pair of flying steeds sprang over a wall, with a lumbering barouche at their heels; there a britska raced against a palankeen-carriage, and all the saddle-horses were fighting with each other. Colonel Tilt, who had secured the arm of Lillian, at this eventful moment, while escorting his trembling

companion through a confused crowd, in which it was as dangerous to recede as to advance, espied his finest charger in the thickest of the *mêlée*. All thought of the lady vanished from his mind; he rushed to the scene of action, leaving Lillian to a more devoted cavalier. Percival, who had succeeded in catching his horse, when he saw the lady of his love deserted, let go the reins; the emancipated animal made a spring forward, which knocked down Col. Tilt, and his master, caring nothing what became of either, hastened to Lillian, who, half-dead with terror, gladly escaped from the uproar under the able guidance of a strong and active protector.

They pushed their way to the terrace, and unconsciously strolled into a garden at some distance, where, by the gleaming light of the stars, amid flowers weeping fragrance, and glowing in constellations of coloured gems, the lover told his gentle story. Lillian sighed, yet listened, and while pleading duty, and refusing hope, yielded the sweet assurance that she was not indifferent to the wishes of one with whose character she had long been acquainted. Percival, enraptured, dreaded to alarm his timid mistress with the proposal of an elopement, and though most unwilling to lose so favourable an opportunity, constrained himself to be silent, and conducted her to the house.

Agitated by the declaration which she had just received, Lillian was discovered by her step-mother in a state of perturbation, which seemed very natural after her adventure amongst the wild horses. Colonel Tilt, who had escaped with a few bruises, could not give a very satisfactory or coherent account of the lady whom he had undertaken to protect. His mind was greatly relieved when he heard that she was safe, and, it was supposed, that with the assistance of the servants, she had found her way into the house. In the confusion, nobody could give any other version of the affair, and as Lillian did not furnish any particulars, the interposition of Percival remained a secret.

On the following day, we all set sail together, but did not long remain in company; our budgerow lagged behind the better-manned and better-rigged pinnaces. In another day, the wind lulled, and we made slow progress by tracking; the gay vessels which had preceded us were out of sight; though, in the evening, we climbed the highest eminence in our neighbourhood, we could not discern the objects of our search, and were compelled to console ourselves with the hope that the long line of fires, which cast their ruddy lights upon the water, marking the bends and turns of the river, proceeded from the various messes cooked by the multitude engaged in the service of the Osbaldistones and their party. Again a favourable wind sprang up, which bore us merrily along to Pattergottle. Here, by the aid of our glasses, when mooring at sunset, we thought we saw a pinnace sticking on a sand-bank at a very considerable distance a-head. Percival felt assured that the bark contained Lillian, and anxiously longed for the morrow, which would enable us to overtake it and offer our assistance. The morrow came, with a still stronger wind; we passed the spot where we had seen the pinnace aground, but it had got off by the rising of the river. It now began to blow very hard, but as the gale was in our favour, we were delighted with the progress which we made, and did not think of danger until the evening. At night, we were fortunate in obtaining the shelter of a snug creek, in which, should the wind increase we might weather out the storm in safety. The pinnace, which was at a great distance, but within sight, seemed not to be so favourably situated, and we cast many an anxious look towards her; for, by certain indications in the sky, I was of opinion that there was a chance of a sudden change of wind, in which event

the pinnace would be placed in imminent danger. A friend, whose budgerow had joined company in the course of the day, concurred with me in thinking that we might expect one of those terrible transitions, which so few vessels, moored in exposed places, can withstand. There was no possibility of reaching the pinnace and warning those within it of their peril; we could only hope that they were aware of it themselves, and that they would remain on shore rather than trust to cordage in the hurricane which might be apprehended. The night grew fearfully dark; anxiety kept us waking, and on the alert; about eleven o'clock, as I had feared, the wind veered round in an instant. The Ganges, which had been waving and swelling awfully for some time, rose into mountains of pitchy blackness; down rolled the dark tumultuous billows, lashed on to madness by the raging winds; the horrid roar of the tempest drowned all other sounds; we heard not the shrieks and cries of men and animals struggling vainly with the torrent. Our eyes, sharpened by anxiety, penetrated into the thick gloom before us; we all at the same time perceived the cumbrous wreck of some large vessel rush down the stream, and simultaneously uttered a cry of horror. Percival alone, however, perceived that its progress had been arrested, and that, surrounded by the whirling waters, it remained stationary in the centre of the river. "It is Lillian's bark," he exclaimed, "and she may still be saved." We were now determined to seek the wreck, though at the sacrifice of our own lives. A vivid flash of lightning for an instant illumined the scene, and we saw, or thought we saw, a human being clinging to the fragments of the vessel. We had stripped off our upper garments, and were in the water in an instant. Percival, who was an excellent swimmer, reached the vessel first. I struggled with all my might against the weltering waves, and, though often baffled, at length gained the object of my exertions. A few wretched creatures were huddled on the top of the wreck, which, fortunately, still kept above water. To these I could give words of comfort, for the vessel was evidently fast in the sand, and as soon as day dawned a boat would be put off to their assistance. A woman, who was much exhausted, I seized by the garments, and conveyed to the shore; she was a native attendant, and though there was little time for thought or reflection, the conviction that she belonged to a European party weighed heavily on my mind. Upon reaching land, lights in the cabin of the budgerow assured me that my friends had returned. I gave up the ayah to the care of the natives, who had gathered round the spot, and hastening on board I saw Percival bending over a female form stretched in a deathlike attitude upon the couch, her long dark hair dishevelled, her eyes closed, and her lovely face as white as marble. "It is Lillian," I cried, "and she is dead!" "She lives; she has spoken!" returned Percival; "but, look again; it is not Lillian, it is the widow of poor Broderip." The native women belonging to our people had wrapped the lady in dry garments; they were now bringing bottles of hot water to apply to her feet, and we hoped that a little warm wine would restore suspended circulation. Broderip lay a corpse in the next room. How sorrowfully did we gaze upon the lifeless body of the man, who, while in existence, we had regarded with the coldest indifference! What would we now have given to hear those frothy nothings, from which we used to turn with feelings bordering upon contempt. His tragic fate seemed to have elevated his character, and, for the moment, no man could have been more sincerely mourned.

But the living demanded our attention: the ayah, whom I had saved, was a Portuguese woman who spoke English, and as soon as she was sufficiently

recovered, we sent her to watch by Mrs. Broderip, who was fully acquainted with the extent of her misfortune. She shewed stronger feeling than we had given her the credit of possessing, but there was more of horror than grief in the lamentations which she uttered. Her mind at length became so distracted, and her anxiety to quit the scene of the late frightful calamity so intense, that we deemed it best to soothe her by compliance with her wishes. She would not hear of joining her father; all her desire seemed to be to leave a country in which she had experienced her first sad lesson of adversity. Our friend offered his budgerow and his escort, and at day-break she went away, under the guardianship of a kind-hearted person, who would take care to speed her passage to the nearest European station, where she would find what she most wanted, medical attendance and the solace of female society. The task of interring poor Broderip was left to Percival and myself. We had a grave dug in one of the most picturesque wildernesses of Rajmhal, and remained long enough on the spot to see the commencement of the solid stone monument, which we had determined to raise over his remains. We could gain no intelligence of the pinnaces belonging to Colonel Tilt, and Mr. Osbaldistone; they had probably been in less exposed situations, and had weathered the storm. Our melancholy toil accomplished, we again set sail, still favoured by the wind, but with spirits infinitely depressed; it was impossible to withdraw our thoughts from the late harrowing scene, and though this had not been the only lesson we had experienced in the fearful vicissitudes of Indian life, the circumstances of poor Broderip's case rendered the fatal termination of his gay career more awful to us than any preceding catastrophe of the kind.

At Boglipore, we heard that the Osbaldistones had been on shore on the night of the *tufaun*, at a party given by the collector, and that they had quitted the station without having heard of the accident which had befallen Broderip, who had talked of staying a day or two at the house of an indigo-planter, to whom he was related. We ourselves were not destined to reach Monghyr. When we were within a day's sail of that once-celebrated fortress, while taking our usual evening-walk along the river's bank, we saw a Portuguese woman come out of a hut, who surveyed us with marks of more curiosity and interest than is usually displayed by native females of her class towards Europeans. My attention being attracted by her manner, I looked earnestly in her face, and immediately recognized a sister of the ayah whom I had rescued from the wreck, and whom I had often seen in attendance at Mr. Sutton's. I went up immediately and spoke to her. She enquired with an air of great anxiety where the Broderips were: when I told her of the destruction of their pinnace, and the death of its master, she uttered a cry of horror, and rushed into the hut. We followed, and Percival found himself in the presence of Lillian. Astonishment almost deprived us of utterance, but it was necessary to collect our faculties, for Miss Osbaldistone had been thrown into such a dreadful state of agitation by our appearance, that it required all our powers of soothing to restore her to any degree of composure. It was some time before she could tell her story; but we gathered at length that the dreadful persecutions which she had undergone upon Colonel Tilt's account, and the cruel treatment which she had received from Mrs. Osbaldistone had driven her to desperation. At Monghyr, she had been locked up in her cabin and left on board the pinnace, as a punishment for refusing to listen to the addresses of a man whom she hated. She had some reason to fear that Colonel Tilt would take advantage of her unprotected situation to annoy her still farther, and by the advice of the ayah she had determined to fly to her sister.

This woman supplied her with a native dress as a disguise, procured a boat into which they entered from the cabin-window, and dropping down the river arrived before morning at the place of their destination, where Lillian hoped to remain concealed until the pinnace of the Broderips should come up. The intelligence which we brought overwhelmed her with despair; she saw the consequence of her rash step in all its horrors. A return to her parents was not to be thought of; many days must elapse before she could join her sister, who by this time might have reached Calcutta, and, in the fearful dilemma in which she found herself, there was little difficulty in persuading her that her only alternative was to become the wife of Percival.

This resolution once taken, there was little difficulty in putting it into execution. The Danish settlement of Serampore is the Gretna Green of Bengal; there, without the formalities of banns or license, happy couples flying from the tyrannous exertion of authority, which heads of families are enabled to practise in India,—though, to their credit be it spoken, few instances of its abuse are upon record,—may enter the holy pale of matrimony. Lillian had not apprehended such a result of her flight; yet, as it was impossible for us to place her under female protection for many days, and as, however unwilling she might be to contract a marriage without her father's knowledge or consent, she had not nerve enough to encounter the scandal which her flight to Calcutta under the guidance of single gentlemen would occasion, she chose the least evil of the two. We relinquished the budgerow for her accommodation, and established ourselves in one of the baggage-boats, turning the prows towards Calcutta. The current carried us rapidly down the river, and by the hire of extra boatmen, and the promise of *buxies*,—a seldom-failing stimulant,—we proceeded day and night, moonlight, the lover's friend, aiding our progress. Upon arriving at Serampore, the wedding was celebrated privately, and without ostentation, according to the rites of the Danish church. Percival and his fair bride proceeded immediately afterwards to Calcutta, where, by the advice of some of their friends, the banns were published in the cathedral. Lillian joined her sister, who had already taken her passage for England, leaving her pecuniary affairs to be settled after her departure. The widow and the bride, of course, furnished inexhaustible themes of conversation for the drawing-rooms of Chowringhee; nothing else was talked of; and a thousand reports were daily circulated of the intentions of Mr. Osbaldistone, who was returning with all speed to the presidency. Some said that he was going to prosecute Percival in the Supreme Court; others that he had determined to call him out. News from England, arriving at the same time with the enraged father, materially altered the position of affairs. Letters informed Percival that he had succeeded to a baronetcy and a large fortune, while the return of protested bills, to an enormous amount, to the house of Thistlethwaite and McKillervally, caused a stoppage of payments. Their affairs were thrown into the Insolvent Court, and Colonel Tilt as well as Mr. Osbaldistone being amongst the number who had trusted all their savings to the firm, that redoubtable officer sunk a hundred per cent. in the estimation of all his acquaintance. Mrs. Osbaldistone was obliged to relinquish her long cherished hope of making a figure in England. The instinctive deference which she paid to rank rendered her very obsequious to Lady Percival, whom, however, upon that very account, she hated with a bitterer spirit than ever; but it was her interest to conciliate for the sake of her daughters, Lillian having offered to take charge of the youngest, who was consigned to her truly sisterly care.

Sir Francis and Lady Percival took their departure from India in the same

ship with Mrs. Broderip, who disappointed a second time the host of admirers, who again flattered themselves with the hope of success. She had seen enough of India; and, greatly to the mortification of her step-mother, displayed a spirit of independence which had never been dreamed of before, refusing to remain to bolster up the sinking consequence of Mrs. Osbaldistone, who was so crest-fallen on her return to the upper provinces, as to condescend to ask me to join her party; but I begged to be excused. I saw the last of my dear friends the Percivals, and then travelled *dák* to the place of my destination, wondering whether it would ever again fall to my destiny to be an active agent in an Anglo-Indian love-tale.

ARABIAN HISTORY.*

THIS work commences with an introduction, containing a rapid survey of Arabian history and literature, which is followed by a more minute investigation, judiciously condensed from the various authorities within the writer's reach. The first point of particular attention is "a Description of Arabia." This, however, is little more than an epitome of the labours of Niebuhr and others, and nothing in it fixes itself on our notice, except the circumstance of Mr. Crichton disputing the descent of the Arabs from Yarab, a son of Joktan, on the ground, that no such a personage is recorded in the genealogical table in Genesis (ch. x.). But Yarab is as probably a corruption of Yarah or Jarah, mentioned by Moses, as Kahhtan is of Joktan or Yoktan: a fact which he himself admits in the following chapter, and which few philologists have been inclined to controvert. Considerable praise is due to the critical and historical remarks with which he has embellished his inquiries into the origin of this primitive and singular people, and to the tact with which he has managed his multifarious and often contradictory materials. He notices, but does not determine, the question, whether Sinai and Horeb were two separate mountains, or merely two elevations of the same ridge. On both sides, various arguments have been adduced, and he feels inclined to dispute the latter position—in our opinion, on insufficient grounds—because the circumstances predicated of Sinai, in Exodus, are attributed to Horeb in Deuteronomy and Malachi: an apparent discrepancy instantly reconciled by identity of place. The modern names, *Jebel Musa* and *Jebel Katerin*, evidently yield no authority, except that, as Josephus records Sinai to have been the highest in the whole region, it would seem to fix the locality of the Θεοφανεια on Jebel Katerin, because it has the greatest altitude. The author is himself inclined to prefer the claims of this peak.

In these earlier parts of the history, we cannot reasonably expect much that is novel; for the ground to be explored is dry and broken by long intervening chasms; nor is any sure light afforded to guide the investigator on his way. The whole must, consequently and necessarily, be a repetition of subjects already discussed; a summary of antecedent labours. The chief

* History of Arabia, Ancient and Modern, in the *Edinburgh Cabinet Library*, by ANDREW CRICHTON. 2 Vols. Edinburgh, 1833. Oliver and Boyd.

merit of a subsequent author will, therefore, consist in his mode of compilation, which we concede to the writer of these volumes. But we must, at the same time, regret his manner of expressing Oriental names and words, although sanctioned elsewhere, because it by no means accurately represents the power of the original characters, and is often incorrect as to the vowels and rules of euphony.

He has been indefatigable in his details of the primitive inhabitants and ancient kings of Arabia, gleaning on every side the matter as yet commonly known to Europeans, and frequently separating, with singular acumen, the probable truth from the more generally received fable. More materials might doubtless have been obtained from the untranslated works of Macrizi, and writers who incidentally treat of this nation, as well as from the many geographical volumes, which remain as sealed books; but we are aware of the difficulty with which copies are procured. Mr. Crichton remarks: "that they (the Arabs) had made very considerable progress in agriculture is certain; but of the theory and practice of their husbandry we must be content to remain in ignorance." But the great work of Ibn El Awam, which has been translated into Spanish and very ably annotated, is entirely devoted to this subject.

We agree with him, "that the Arabs were the first navigators of their own seas and first carriers of Oriental produce;" and are inclined to adopt the opinion of Michaelis, that, at an early period, they undertook considerable voyages, and were, perhaps, prior to the Phœnicians themselves in the art of navigation. That they were acquainted with India we may assume from their situation; and we think, that the arguments by which the author supports his hypothesis, that they knew it before the time of Moses, are satisfactory. "From their geographical position, they became the natural centre of all the traffic between India, Africa, and Europe. On the western shore of the Red Sea, the chief marts were Arsinoë, Myos Hormus (which D'Anville places in 27° N. lat.), Berenice, Ptolemaïs Theron, and Adulis. On the Arabian coast, the harbours most frequented were Ælana or Ezion-Gaber, Leuké Komé, Moosa, more than 1,000 miles down the Gulph, and Ocelis on the Strait of Diræ (Bab'el Mandeb). Aden was the ancient centre of traffic between India and the Red Sea. Kané, Sahar (the Sanchalites of the Greeks), and Moscha (Muscat) were noted for native exports, especially incense and aloes. Gherra was the most celebrated mart on the Persian Gulph." From hence he proceeds to notice their land-traffic, by caravans, which conveyed their imports to distant countries (on which subject Von Heeren has descanted with uncommon erudition), and from both collectively draws just and irrefragable conclusions, as to the early power and importance of this adventurous people.

In his remarks on their domestic manners and customs, he has been equally successful, although they might have been considerably enlarged. Their vices and their virtues, their cruelty and their hospitality, are respectively brought into strong relief. Nor are their metaphors forgotten:—we accompany them on their expeditions or quietly join them with their herds and

flocks; we watch them in their feudal strifes or their nobler traits of heroism; we hear the eloquence of Koss and laud the munificence of Hatim Tai; we are familiarized with the antelope-eyed beauty of the desert, the wonder-working Antar, the poet-inspiring Ocadh, and all that can rouse the energies of an Arab's soul.

Mr. Crichton has enumerated their superstitions, divinations, and idols, chiefly indeed from Sale's preface to the *Korán*. But the two following chapters, on the life of Mohammed and the *Korán*, are (as we might naturally expect) a mere recapitulation of what has been said by preceding writers. He has ably sketched the history of the successors of Mohammed, the invasion of Syria, the deeds of Khalid Ibn el Walid, the siege and surrender of Damascus, the battle of Yermak, the siege of Jerusalem, and the total subjugation of Syria and Palestine. But in his detail of the invasion of Persia he has been less fortunate, or less careful, having omitted many facts which every Persian *Tarikh* has carefully commemorated. From hence he proceeds to the invasion of Egypt, the capture of Alexandria, and other places, until this extraordinary passage occurs, which we presume to be an error of the pen:—"*The death of Othman, and the political feuds that distracted the reign of his successor*, suspended the progress of the western conquests of the Arabs for nearly twenty years. A spirit of discontent had begun to prevail generally throughout his dominions, and this was aggravated by a continued system of favoritism on the one hand, and of ill-judged security on the other. The malcontents in the different provinces held correspondence on their mutual grievances and the means of redress. *To appease their fury, Othman owned, from the pulpit of the mosque, the faults of his administration.*" This is certainly very much like a dead man speaking. The passage is strangely expressed, although the author's meaning is obvious. Hence he proceeds, through the misfortunes of the house of Ali, till the expulsion of the Ommiades by the Abbasides. This is followed by an account of the conquest of Africa and Spain, the surrender of Samarcand and invasion of India. The history of the Abbasides, or Caliphs of Bagdad, of the Caliphs of Africa, Egypt, and Spain, the literature of the Arabs, the civil history and government of Arabia, an account of the Hejaz or holy land of the Moslems, and of the Mohammedan pilgrimage, the history of the Wahabis, the social state of the Arabs, and the natural history of Arabia, complete this work.

Upon the whole, the work is well-written, but the sources are evidently translations, as the manner of expressing Oriental names fully assures us; Abu'lfeda, Elmakin, Sale, Pococke, Maracci, Rasmussen, Schultens, &c., with the authors of the Universal History, appear to be the principal authorities. That there is scarcely an Oriental name written as it is enunciated in its proper tongue, our duty obliges us to confess; but this defect (we believe) we have rightly ascribed to the use of translations: in fact, any one knowing the Arabic well would hardly have hazarded some of the observations on that language, which the first volume contains, nor, in several instances, have introduced Hebrew for Arabic words: as "*cohen*" for

kāhin, &c. A fuller history of the Arabs might doubtless have been compiled from untranslated codices, but these (as we have remarked) cannot easily be procured, unless in the great public libraries: yet, with respect to the actions of Khaled Ibn el Walid, Freytag's translation of the history of Aleppo would have afforded more ample particulars.

We have thus honestly stated the points which we account defects in the work without partiality or acrimony; but, on the other hand, we award the fullest praise to the diligence and to the style of the writer, nor have we the least hesitation in recommending this as the best epitome of Arabian history yet published.

Yet, perchance, we may hail the day, when the whole glory of Arabian literature shall be made known to Europeans; when the Moorish records, dispersed from Spain during the last war, shall be translated, and all the mouldering documents, now lying useless on the shelves of our public libraries, shall, on the rise of some new Mæcænas, be forced to contribute their testimony to the splendour, the heroism, the hospitable virtues, and vivid character of this magnanimous people. Than the language of this ancient nation, there is none more noble, more comprehensive, or even more definite, if its rules be observed:—the Sanscrit is more polished, but we much doubt, if the prejudice in respect to its abstruseness were removed, whether a rational judge would not decide in favour of the Arabic. Compared to it, the Hebrew is jejune, the Syriac coarse, and the Æthiopic a mere jargon: and its importance is so evident, that no Hebraist can understand the canonical books without its aid. How necessary is it then, that the various records of this mind-illuminated nation should be investigated and applied to our already acquired information; that their proverbs and metaphors should be studied on the faith of their *scholia*, and historically retraced; that even their ordinary idiom, compared with the biblical, should be used to explain ancient manners, ancient customs, and ancient modes of colloquy! Yet, as if every man's hand were still against these children of Ishmael, their works are read and translated, but thrown aside, and hapless he who would apply to a bookseller to patronize the translation of their most valuable histories,—even of the newly found Arabic work of Tabri! In these circumstances stands Arabian literature in Europe.

And so long as it remains thus,—till the Arabian originals are, in the first instance, brought within the reach of translators, and till, in the second place, good translators can be incited by the hope of some kind of recompense to render them into English,—we must expect that histories of Arabia will be mere *refacimentos*, more or less skilful, of our present meagre stock of materials.

HYMN TO CONTENT.

Art thou poore, yet hast thou golden slumbers?
Oh, sweet Content!

The Pleasant Comedie of Patient Grissil. 1603.

Oh, sweet Content, where dost thou dwell?
In the still monastic cell,
Where the student, far from strife,
Dreameth o'er the Book of Life,
While the antique leaves unfold
The radiant paradise of gold?
Alas, not oft thy footstep bright
Shineth in the cloister's night.

Or dost thou, charmer, rather love
The dwelling of the turtle dove,
Where the green nest of the bird
By no spoiler's hand is stirr'd;
And the chequer'd sun doth lie
Upon the warm grass silently—
Save when the even winds awaken,
And the slumbering boughs are shaken.

Perchance, beside the cottage-hearth,
Thou sittest with thy sister, Mirth,
Singing softly, all the while,
With a voice that doth beguile
The weary bosom of its pain;
As the balmy summer-rain
Doth the wither'd flower renew
With its honey dew.

Or through the woodlands thou dost roam,
Making each bloomy knoll a home,
While the fair meadow-flowers spread
A perfumed pillow for thy head.
Among the garden's verdant trees,
Where the pleasant hum of bees,
Summer noontide's sweetest strain,
Breatheth slumber o'er the brain,
Thou can'st sit and weave together
Sweet thoughts for the wintry weather.

But grief and mourning often wait,
Dear spirit, at the cottage gate;
And many a pining heart doth weep,
And many a fearful step doth creep
Within the peasant's humble room,
In the silent hour of gloom.

Tell me, where thou wilt abide;
I long to find thee by my side,
O fair Content; I know that thou
Dwellest with no careful brow,
And in no rich kingly tower
Buildest up thy lowly bower.
Come then, Content, and live with me,
And I will be a child to thee,
Following, where thy hand doth lead,
To woodland streams or dewy mead.
I have no friend, nor sister, brother—
Be thou, sweet, the orphan's mother!

THE INDIGO-PLANTERS.

AN ALMOST TRUE TALE.

In India, as every body knows, the day does not sink to rest through the soft gradations of twilight, but an almost sudden darkness falls, like a curtain, over its glories. Rachael Hyssop and her sister Lucy, the daughters of an indigo-planter in one of the Bengal districts, had been sitting, for some time before sun-set, in a small bungalow on the banks of the river, which formed on one side the boundary of the lawn or compound belonging to the mansion in which they resided. It was what in England might be called a summer-house, though perhaps of too rude and primitive a construction to deserve the title. Its chief recommendation was its coolness: the zephyr that wantoned amidst the luxuriant tresses of the maidens having, as it flew over the Ganges, dipped its wings in the refreshing waters.

Rachael and Lucy led somewhat of a monotonous existence, and their chit-chat in this retired spot was one of their principal enjoyments. Hither, therefore, they were wont to carry their work, or some grave book,—for the *index expurgatorius* of Brother Tubby proscribed all light and even elegant reading;—and hither, if Rachael perchance was detained by household cares, Lucy sometimes flew to a stolen interview with Charles Sutherland. It is not pleasant to divulge secrets; but the truth must be spoken.

Brother Tubby was a *soi-disant* missionary. He had, by combined luck and dexterity, got conveyed to India without license and without sanction from or connexion with any society in England, and by appearing literally "all things to all men,"—drinking brandy with some, pandering to others, and preaching to pious persons what he did not himself either practise or believe,—be became useful to many and therefore unmolested; consequently, he found the luxuries of the Mofussil (to which he prudently confined himself) a delightful exchange for bread and water and the tread-mill, which he narrowly escaped in England.

"Indeed, Lucy," said Rachael, at one of these sisterly conferences, "you are unreasonably prejudiced against that good man,"—for Tubby had been the subject of their conversation, which had gradually risen to the tone of debate—"I am sick of his name," rejoined Lucy, and an angry shade came over her fine dark eyes, as she spoke. "Is he not," continued Rachael, "devoting his youth, or at least the vigour of his years (the missionary was at least forty) to the conversion of the heathen, and bringing back the lost sheep to their fold?" "Bringing back sheep to a fold from which they never strayed," retorted Lucy, "seems to me, Rachael, little better than nonsense." "Oh, Lucy! foolish perverse girl," said the other; "oh that you could take delight, as I do, in his scriptural discourse—those sweet words of comfort—" "Which he misapplies and profanes," interrupted her sister, with an asperity little akin to her feelings, which were kindly and charitable to all. "For my part, I am shocked to hear those sacred words prostituted to every light and trivial occasion, and made a distasteful jargon by his mode of applying them." "Poor lost girl!" murmured Rachael to herself, and unwillingly dropping the conversation, Lucy being not only the better logician, but having a vein of quiet satire at her command, which sometimes hit off a caricature of the missionary with so hideous yet so faithful a resemblance, as sometimes to extort a smile from the prim, screwed lips of Rachael herself.

The Hyssops had resided at Rohanpoor for some time. Saul had conferred a decent education on his daughters whilst they were in England, but the early

loss of their mother had rendered it desultory and *imperfect*. Of the two brothers, Jacob and Christopher, the former only resided with him. Christopher was the strangest creature on earth. It would put common language out of joint to describe his almost giant stature, his enormous stride, and hideous visage. The natives, at first, particularly the women and children, were half inclined to hide themselves, when this Cyclop walked forth. Their terrors vanished by degrees, for his features, at least as much as could be seen of them from beneath a profusion of hair and a dense brushwood of beard, were rather prepossessing. They betokened, it is true, something of misanthropy, but it was that sort which inclines a man to shun rather than hate his species; and even this, he manifested only to his own countrymen: the natives he loved and sought. So uncouth a creature, it may be supposed, had some rough criticisms to endure in a confined society of English, where there was an unusual scarcity of topics. Accordingly, not a single point of his person or dress escaped. Even his horse came in for a share of their satire; and it must be owned, that he had so little in common with that noble quadruped, as to look like a composite out of the odds and ends of the animal creation. But when Christopher bestrode him, it was for all the world like Ariosto's magician mounted on his hyppogriff. He resided in a hovel, the architect of which, never dreaming of its being tenanted by so huge a being, had so curtailed its dimensions, that if, on awaking in the morning, Christopher indulged in a hearty stretch, his legs projected considerably beyond the door, which was seldom or never closed.

In the same village, but at the opposite ends, as if to mark their moral contrarieties, dwelt the two missionaries, Tubby and Eustace; the latter a Catholic priest, but, unlike his fellow-labourers in the vineyard, cultured with various learning, sacred and profane. Tubby, on the other hand, was gifted with a memory unusually retentive of scripture-reading, but his diction was diffuse and entangled. What he wanted, however, in clearness, he made up in vehemence of expression. He was for taking the Hindoo mind by storm, affrightening it into surrender, like a beleagured fortress;—discoursing to them, in a rude sort of Bengallee, of endless torments, the worm that never dies, a small handful of the elect, born, nursed, dandled to predestined happiness; the rest, as stubble, to be cast into the fire; with other doctrines equally comfortable and alluring. Padré Eustace went to work differently; he admonished more than he denounced, and he denounced only violations of the moral law, not imperfections of faith or errors of doctrine. His presence was consoling and his ministry useful. Tubby hated the Hindoos, and had unfortunately influence enough over the narrow sectarian feelings of the indigo-dealers, to infuse the bigotry of his own sentiments into theirs. Into the heart of Lucy, he could inspire nothing of the kind. It was a soil unkindly to the bad passions.

There are mystic sympathies that draw coarse minds to each other, and in the family of Saul Hyssop, Tubby was a frequent inmate. Nay, he had ventured to cast an eye of affection on Lucy, who cordially despised him. It had been better for poor Rachael had she despised him too. She was a fanatic, and fanaticism is a troubled passion, that has an affinity to love. Padré Eustace visited them rarely; but Christopher was his sworn friend. Indeed, the Padré was the only European he could endure. Matters stood thus at Rohanpoor in August 18—.

The capital of the Hyssops was limited, but they had recourse to expedients of doubtful morality towards the ryots, whom, on every occasion, they laboured to circumvent. In these acts, strange as it may seem, they often found at the presidency that candid interpretation, or qualified censure, which is equivalent to protection. Tubby was in habits of confidential correspondence with one of the secretaries, who was suspected, and with some reason, of not being free from a sectarian tinge; so that, when complaints were sent up to Government against the indigo-planters, it sometimes happened that Tubby was himself the referee, as being on the spot and from character and calling an unexceptionable witness.

About this time, a treaty had been going on between Saul and Jacob, and one Rutaub Doogal, a cultivator of the Kaysht caste, for the lease of some lands, of which Rutaub was in actual possession of the fee-simple, or what is nearly equivalent, of the zemindary rights. The sum, however, they offered being much below Rutaub's valuation, he refused to complete the assignment.

The two brothers had many anxious consultations as to the means of getting over the difficulty, and at these conferences Tubby was present. It was the vaunt of this man, that he had made numerous converts among the Hindoos. He had perhaps found proselytes amongst a class, to whom, belonging to no caste and doomed to the lowest offices of life, any change was desirable; but they were converts that did as little honour to their new faith, as to that they had abandoned. One of these Christianized Hindoos, a pariah and an outcast, cunning and mercenary, making his Christianity, such as it was, a cloke for sensual indulgences, the two Hyssops found possessed a conscience which, after a few appliances of brandy, was sufficiently pliant for their purposes. Rutaub still remaining obstinate, it was resolved in their conclave to affix upon him some act, which, by the loose practice of the zillah courts (an anomalous jumble of Mahomedan rules with English notions), might be held equivalent to an actual assignment. Under the pretext of paying Rutaub the 5,000 rupees he demanded, the Christianized pariah placed a bag, to all outward appearance containing coin to that amount, under the arm of a peon, carefully impressing on the man's mind, that he was conveying the sum which the Hyssops had agreed to pay Rutaub. This, indeed, was but a slight circumstance, but it was thought that it would come strongly in aid of other evidence. In pursuance of this virtuous scheme, the pariah took the bag from the peon, whom he dismissed, and entered Rutaub's dwelling with the bag in his hand. But not a pice was paid to Rutaub. The two Hyssops, however, instituted a process in the zillah court, for a specific performance of a pretended agreement to grant them the lease, alleging a payment of the consideration-money; and, though at that time there was an arrear of many hundred causes, contrived, to the surprize of every body, to obtain almost an instant hearing—and what was still more extraordinary, though Rutaub's vakeel nearly burst his lungs, while he insisted on the conclusive fact of the non-existence of a deed of assignment, the Hyssops contended with success that the defect was supplied by extrinsic evidence, the pariah swearing on the Gospel that he had actually paid Rutaub the money, and the peon bringing some faint confirmation to his deposition, by the fact of having carried a bag containing that weight, as he verily believed, in sicca rupees. The pariah swore, farther, that he put the assignment into Rutaub's hand, which he carefully read over, and having deposited the rupees, which he had previously counted in his desk, was proceeding to execute the deed, having actually taken a pen for that purpose, when he was suddenly seized with a fit of sneezing, and deeming it a bad omen, requested till the next day to make his *septa-pa-*

rayan (seven prayers)—and from that time, under various pretexts, refused or evaded its execution.

Such was the feeble presumption, on which a decree passed for the Hyssops, who took instant possession of a large paddy-tract, to irrigate which Rutaub had expended considerable sums, destroying many flourishing crops, and, amidst the triumphant exultations of Tubby, pulling down a temple dedicated to a goddess of no inferior rank in Hindoo mythology: an inexpiable profanation in the eyes of the natives. The ejected party said nothing, but was not the less bent on retribution. Now and then, indeed, he expressed his discontent, likening British justice to a ravenous beast, that springs from the ambush of what it calls law, on the weak and defenceless. In a short time, there was a hurrying to and fro among the caste;—peons despatched through the different provinces, in which that caste was most numerous;—a sullen brooding over the wrong sustained by one of their body, and it was remarked that Rutaub himself, though urged by several Europeans to appeal against the decision to the Sudder Adawlut, obstinately rejected the advice.

Disturbances, and even popular risings, are not rare in the indigo-districts, and, on such occasions, so completely transformed is the passive character of those creatures of endurance, that they rush into acts of outrage. In this instance, it was a kind of subterraneous combustion, collecting its might in secrecy and silence. The two Hyssops were deeply tinctured with the hate so often indulged by the vulgar classes of Europeans against the Hindoo race, and these, the merest pieces of humanity, took it into their heads that beings of the noblest proportions and stamped in their mien with the blazonry of nature's aristocracy, were created their inferiors, and fit only to hew their wood and carry their water. In their fancied security, the Hyssops laughed at Christopher, who augured but too truly of the indications he had observed; whilst Tubby infused into them renewed doses of that spiritual pride, which blinds us to consequences. Ignorant, that in the rites of the Ummaul, or goddess whose temple they had pulled down, the prolific agencies of the universe were allegorized, the Calvinistic missionary proclaimed, from his pulpit and in field-sermons, a savage triumph over the demolition of the heathen altar. But though the building itself was little more than a rude heap of stones stuccoed with chunam, its demolition rankled deeply in the minds of the natives, and accelerated their schemes of revenge. Lucy, indeed, spared not her sarcasm and satire upon brother Tubby; yet the more did he seek opportunities of inflicting on her his wearisome preachments, and sometimes in a style of discourse strangely intermingling the phraseology of earthly passion and spiritual rapture.

As for Padré Eustace, skilled not only in the vernacular idiom of the Hindoos, but the hidden language in which they dissemble their thoughts, he deemed it befitting his pastoral character to warn the Hyssops of what might be expected from their resentment,—giving them pretty strong hints of their covert but inexpiable sense of wrong, when their religious prejudices were insulted. "Remember," said he,—but he spoke in vain—"that in our father's house are many mansions, and that whilst we are waiting that fulness of time, when all shall be gathered into one tribe, we are permitted to use no means of conversion but those of reason and persuasion."

In the meanwhile, the Hyssops had erected, at a great outlay, their indigo-works on the lands, of which they had so unjustly obtained possession. Poor Lucy, if she ventured to breathe her repugnance to Tubby's triumph over the demolished shrine, was compelled to endure a series of vulgar insinuations,

that outraged her delicacy. Rachael had become, by degrees,—such was the havoc of fanaticism in a bosom naturally gentle,—dead to sisterly affections. But Eustace and Christopher knew that a plan was in agitation for the forcible ousting of the Hyssops, and endeavoured, ineffectually indeed, to impart to them their apprehensions of the approaching feast of the *Dusrah*, which would bring large assemblages of the robust and numerous caste of the Kaysht to Rohanpoor and its vicinity. But their systematic contempt of the natives, as a feeble and timid race, blinded them to the danger. A body of sepoys, and half a dozen armed peons from the magistrate or collector of the district, would easily, they imagined, quell any tumult.

It was to find a short respite from the incessant cant of Tubby, that Lucy, one afternoon, leaving her sister to the uninterrupted solace of the preacher's society, was glad to betake herself to the bungalow, to enjoy the refreshing coolness of the gale that played along the rippling waves of the Ganges; and—what was still more refreshing than the breeze—a few minutes' converse with Charles Sutherland, whose horse had of late instinctively found his way to the same place at the same hour. Such interviews it would be unfair to call assignations: nor were they purely accidental meetings. The young persons had long known and liked each other, till liking was improved into love. Sutherland was the registrar of the zillah court, and there will, therefore, be the less difficulty in guessing through whose good offices it was, that the Hyssop cause was heard out of its rotation, at a time when so many hundred less favoured suitors were cooling their heels, month after month, in the sickly expectation of a hearing. Lucy remained, for some time, in that listening anxiety, which is at once so tormenting and so delightful to lovers. At length, the well-known clatter of his horse's hoofs became more and more distinct, but at a much quicker pace than usual. "Lucy," said Sutherland hastily,—dismounting and leaving the steed to his own discretion, till the syce came up puffing and blowing to take charge of him,—"Lucy, dear angel, mischief is brewing. But be not alarmed; not a hair of those black tresses shall be hurt. A large body of the Kayshts have been gathering to avenge the loss of Rutaub's cause, and Tubby's insolent treatment of them. It were well if that canting hypocrite were disposed of. The pulling down the temple has goaded them to madness. But my life shall be devoted to the preservation of yours," he continued, as the poor girl, half dead with affright, leaned upon his bosom. "I must ride off with all possible speed to the officer commanding the station for military aid, should it be required, and send off, in the mean time, a body of the collector's peons to put down the disturbance. Be comforted, Lucy"—and sealing the exhortation with the warmest kiss which affection could imprint upon her lips, he leaped on his horse and disappeared in a moment.

The rapid night-fall of India affords young ladies no time for those tender meditations, which harmonize so well with the soft twilight of a summer evening in England. Darkness, indeed, descended more rapidly than usual, enveloping the whole horizon in its dunnest mantle, while the unwonted chafing of the mighty river with its shores, boded all the fury of the expected monsoon. Anxious to return, Lucy had moved but a few paces from the spot, to which the fearful intelligence had rivetted her for some minutes, when a hateful form stood phantom-like before her. The sight curdled the life-blood in her veins, and had it been the fiend who personifies all evil, she would not have more gladly exorcised him. "Lucy," said Tubby, before she had recovered from her surprise and terror, "this is no time for coyness. I have long yearned after you with eyes of affection, even as Boaz looked upon Ruth. Why do you

shun me? I propose to you honourable wedlock. You are like unto a beauteous plant, and should not wither away in barrenness, but throw out goodly branches as the rose tree of Sharon." A pressure of the hand, not unlike the gripe of a bear, accompanied this effusion of nonsense, and an effort to force her towards a bamboo settee, at once alarmed and incensed the poor girl, who, innocent and unsuspecting us she was, could not avoid putting a fearful interpretation upon his intentions. With a degree, however, of corporeal strength, which is never wanting to the aid of virtue in the hour of its need, she struggled from his grasp. The execrable Tartuffe, however, dragged her along, her strength beginning to desert her, but still enabling her to scream loudly for help. "There is no help for a perverse child of wrath," he went on, twining round her with a satyr-like embrace that nearly stifled her cries.

But help was nigh, and it came in the uncouth but thrice-welcome shape of Christopher, who felled the brutal assailant to the ground with a blow that rendered it doubtful whether Scripture or common sense would suffer any more distortions from his eloquence. Probably, not calculating his enormous strength, Christopher had dealt a blow that would have better suited an ox, for during Lucy's broken explanation, life seemed to have left him. "Eh, what's all this—Lucy—Tubby! Here, lean on my arm," he exclaimed, as he proceeded slowly home with her. "Saul," said he, as he entered the house, "here's a pretty kettle of fish—so much for preaching. Your daughter is safe, thanks be to heaven—and the ruffian Tubby lies sprawling in the bungalow." Lucy, in faltering accents, explained the matter as well as she could. Strange as it may seem, every apprehension about Lucy was absorbed in the fears of all for the fate of the missionary, and they rushed forward to his aid. "For shame, brother," said Christopher, in a voice that would have split a rock," do you tender your daughter's honour at no higher value, that you should give a moment's thought to that vile impostor?" Saul made no reply. As for Rachael, it were want of charity to attribute her unsisterly conduct to any other cause than the morbid fanaticism, which had for awhile closed the avenues of her heart to every other sentiment. The party hastened to the bungalow, expecting to find Tubby in his last agony.

At that instant, sounds reached their ears, of which at first they did not comprehend the import. There was a splashing of oars in the river, and a multitude of voices constrained to a lower key than that in which the natives usually converse. But the mystery was soon explained; for, in a few seconds and just as they had got within a few paces of the bungalow, the whole of that combustible structure was in flames. Rachael uttered a scream of terror. "He will be burned to death," she cried; "help, uncle Christopher! help the dear man, if he is still living!" "Help," returned he, with the utmost coolness; "see, he can help himself!" for Tubby was roused from his stupor when he heard the crackling of the flames, and was now running towards the house with a rabble of natives at his heels. "Make haste and fasten your doors," said Christopher; "I will see what I can do with them." So saying, he opposed his giant-form to Tubby's pursuers, whose numbers were every minute increasing.

The parley with the robust leaders of the affray was held in Bengalee, and it was animated on both sides. They urged the wrongs done to the whole caste, whose maxim, handed down from father to son, was not to pause longer under an injury than sufficed for its atonement. "The Sahib logan (English gentlemen) gave bad law to good men, andgood law to bad men." All those who appeared as spokesmen on the occasion, expressed their regard for Christopher. But there was a deep-rooted determination in their speech and countenances which did not escape Christopher. "There will be hot work of it," he said to himself. "Padré Eustace and I must do what we can to allay the storm which my brothers and this missionary have conjured up."

The crowd grew every moment denser around the dwelling of the Hyssops. To those who saw it from the veranda, it was as a wavy sea of white turbans. Christopher in vain essayed to divert them from their purpose, and elbowing his way with a kind of forty-horse power, disappeared, to the great alarm of Lucy and the rest of the party, who felt a sense of protection in his muscular frame and powerful arm when he was present. To their great satisfaction, he soon returned, with Eustace hooked on his arm. The night was dark, but its darkness was fearfully relieved by massalgees, whose torches flung a fiercer glare on the revengeful features of the chief performers in this singular drama. Nor was there any lack of music, of noise at least that would have roused the dead, from trumpets six feet long, dholes, gongs, and other astounding instruments of an Hindoo concert. Father Eustace implored them to desist. "My children," said he, "if these people have done you wrong, their law, which is just and equitable, will give you redress. Make your complaints to the gentlemen at Calcutta."

"No, no," they cried;" the wild elephant has trodden down our paddy, and you ask us to call in the tiger." The torches glared fiercely, and were suddenly extinguished. But an intenser blaze burst across the horizon. It proceeded from the indigo-factories and warehouses of the Hyssops, which were about a mile distant. Baffled and dejected, Eustace and Christopher returned to the affrighted family. Brother Tubby was seated at the table half-stupified before a bottle of brandy. "They will kill him," exclaimed Rachael. "Save him, save him, dear uncle!" "We will do our best," said the benevolent Eustace, and whispering to Christopher that his best chance of safety was to cross the river in one of the budgerows moored at the end of the compound, the latter took the preacher up in his hands, and throwing him over his shoulders, ran with him as a tiger carries an antelope, threw him into a boat, and having loosened its moorings, left him to the mercy of the tide, which was running nearly eight miles an hour, without so much as a pair of oars to keep his frail vessel in the middle of the stream. Christopher thought this the only chance of his escaping undiscovered, and returned to aid the padre in appeasing the tumult.

But the natives were intent on revenge—that wild justice, which is alone permitted to those to whom formal justice is denied. Christopher found the dwelling in flames. Not a moment was to be lost to save the inmates. Unmindful of the new and more imminent danger, Rachael inquired what had become of the good man?—"Gone to supper," replied Christopher, "with half a dozen alligators, who don't stand on much ceremony for an invitation." She sunk down with terror. Lucy, endued with a firmness more suited to the exigency, roused her sister from her stupefaction, whilst her uncle and the padré forced the Hyssops to the compound, to give them a chance of escaping by water. But, suspecting their design, a party had intercepted their flight, and were unceremoniously hauling them along, when Christopher rushed forward to their release. As the sea opens a trough to the bark that cleaves its billows, the crowd opened to his bulky frame; and as soon as he had extricated his brothers from the rabble, he urged them to immediate flight, whilst the kind padré conducted Rachael and Lucy towards his own humble dwelling. But at this instant a horseman at full speed advanced. It was Charles Suther-

land, followed by half a dozen sowars under a European officer. The tumult was appeased as if by magic. The ring-leaders fled through a country too intricate for pursuit, and in less than ten minutes, during which the dwelling-house and the indigo works were burnt to the ground, night resumed her silence. When every thing was quiet, Sutherland returned to the spot where he had left Lucy and Rachael under the protection of their uncle and Eustace, and taking them under his arm, "they shall find an asylum at my house," he he said. A buggy was at hand. There was no time for maidenly coyness on the part of Lucy, and the resolving and re-resolving usual on such occasions. The journey was neither long nor eventful; the horse did not stumble, nor the vehicle break down, and they were soon at the young registrar's residence. There, after they had partaken of some refreshment, Lieutenant Colonel N—— entered the hall with a prayer-book in his hand. Charles led Lucy, blushing, of course, like the morn. "Who gives the lady away?" cried the colonel. "I," returned the zillah judge of the district. The colonel opened the book at the wrong place, and had proceeded a little way in the baptism-service, before he found out his mistake. "Rather premature," he quietly observed, as he rectified the error, and proceeded to unite Charles Sutherland and Lucy Hyssop in holy wedlock.

The two Hyssops found their way to Calcutta, where they endeavoured to make out a case to entitle them to indemnity. But they deceived themselves, and were ordered to England. By a series of miraculous escapes from alligators and tigers, Brother Tubby drifted down to a military station, where he would willingly have resumed his preachments. But his zeal was so little under the restraint of common sense, that it was thought inexpedient to permit his remaining in the vicinity of a regiment of sepoys, who are strongly disposed to view with alarm and jealousy the efforts of the missionaries. His real character was at length discovered; and when it appeared that he had usurped functions for which he was not qualified, and had obtruded himself into a class to which he had never belonged, and upon whose unimpeachable moral reputation he was bringing disgrace, he was sent home to follow the fortunes of his patrons. The Sudder Adawlut reversed the decree of the Zillah Court; and Rutaub was again placed in possession of his lands. Christopher and the padré, humble in their wants, and desiring nothing beyond the simple comforts they shared with the natives, lived and died amongst them.

EAST AND WEST-INDIA SUGARS.

BY R. MONTGOMERY MARTIN.*

THE attention of the British and more particularly of the East-India public being now anxiously directed to the question of admitting East-India sugars to the British markets at a fairer rate of duty than is now levied, and the Court of Proprietors of East-India stock being about to petition Parliament on the subject, a brief view of the actual position which the sugars of the British colonies now occupy in the home markets, may be desired.

The duty on British plantation sugar was first levied in England in 1661 at 1s. 6d. per cwt., in 1699 at 3s., in 1703 at 3s. 4d., in 1747 at 4s. 10d., in 1759 at 6s. 4d., in 1779 at 6s. 8d., in 1781 at 11s. 8d., in 1782 at

* We have made a few corrections in this paper, and have subjoined a few notes, in order that a *fair* view of the subject may be given, which, of course, must be the object of the writer.—EDITOR.

12s. 3d., in 1787 at 12s. 4d., and in 1791 at 15s. The duty on East-India sugar, previous to 1787, was £35. 19s. per cent. on the value.

In 1787, the duty on British plantation sugar was 12s. 4d. per cwt., and on East-India £37. 16s. 3d. per cent. *ad valorem;* the consequence was that but 77,355 tons of sugar were retained for home consumption, while ten years before the consumption had been 81,000 tons.*

In 1791, the duty on British plantation sugar was raised to 15s. per cwt., and 2s. 8d. per cwt. was added to the previous *ad valorem* duty on East-India sugar. The consumption accordingly decreased: in 1790 it was 76,811 tons; in 1791 it fell to 70,160 tons, in 1792 to 68,000 tons.† The financiers of the day, however, would not take warning, and in 1797 the duty on British plantation was raised to 17s. 6d. per cwt., and 5s. 2d. per cwt. was levied on East-India sugar, in addition to the *ad valorem* duty of £37. 16s. 3d. per cent.: the result was a further reduction of consumption, which in 1797 amounted to only 63,000 tons.‡

The tax went on almost yearly augmenting, until in 1805 it was £1. 7s. per cwt. on West-India sugar, and £1. 9s. 8d. on East-India, in addition to £1. 7s. per cent. *ad valorem.* The consumption, it is true, increased in spite of the rapid augmentation of the tax, owing to extended production keeping down the price, and in consequence of the increased consumption of tea and coffee. The progressive and discriminating rates of duty levied on the two sugars in the English markets, up to 1833, will be best seen by the following table:—

Rates of Duty on West and East-India Sugars in England.

Periods.	West-India Sugar, per Cwt.	East-India Sugar, per Cwt.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
In 1803	1 4 0	1 6 4
— 1804	1 6 6	1 9 1
From 1805 to 1809	1 7 0	1 9 8
In 1810	1 8 6	1 11 6
From 1811 to 1812	1 7 0	1 10 0
—— 1813 to 1815	1 10 0	1 13 0
—— 1816 to 1817	1 7 0	1 18 0
—— 1818	1 10 0	2 0 0
—— 1819 to 1830	1 7 0	1 17 0
—— 1831 to 1833	1 4 0	1 12 0
Average Duty	1 7 1	1 12 8

In addition, there was an *ad valorem* duty on East-India sugar, which from—

1787 to 1797 was ..... £37 16 3 per cent.
1798 to 1802 was ..... 42 16 3 ditto.
1803 to 1813 varied from 1 7 0 to £1. ditto.

The result of this policy may be readily foreseen; not only did the importations of East-India sugar diminish, but the total consumption of the coun-

* But in the year 1788, the quantity was 80,784 tons.—EDITOR.

† But the next year, the consumption rose to 93,854 tons, higher than that of 1790, before the alteration of duty.—EDITOR.

‡ But the next year, when the duty on West-India sugars was augmented to 19s. 4d. per cwt., and that on East-India to £40. 16s. 3d. per cent., the consumption increased to 73,900 tons, and the following year (1799) when additions were made to *both* duties, the consumption reached to 139,000 tons, more than double that of 1797.—EDITOR.

try rapidly fell off. The quantity of sugar consumed in the United Kingdom for twenty years, was*—

From 1804 to 1813 ..... Cwts. 29,898,516
1814 to 1823 27,078,857

Decrease ..... Cwts. 2,819,659

Thus with an augmented population—in a time of peace—a great reduction in the cost of production, freight, &c., there was in ten years a diminution in the consumption of sugar to the extent of upwards of 300,000,000 lbs. weight!

Even in Great Britain alone, independent of Ireland, the result has been most disastrous to the commerce of the country and the health of the people: the consumption was, per head, in

1801	1811	1821	1831
440 oz.	429 oz.	333 oz.	393 oz.

Decrease on the two latter periods 143 oz.

Had it not been for the reduction of the duty in 1830, the decrease would have been much more than in now stands at.

The consumption of sugar in the United Kingdom for the

Year 1810 was ..... Cwts. 3,769,565
1832 3,655,000

Decrease ..... Cwts. 114,565

The consumption of the distilleries is included, it is true, in the year 1810, and we cannot accurately ascertain the amount;† but admitting the distilleries to have consumed a large quantity, we find that in 1808 (not a year including distillery sugars) the consumption of Great Britain was Cwts. 2,842,813, while so late as 1825, it was no more than Cwts. 2,655,959.‡ Nor has the revenue derived by the state been more fortunate than the commerce of the country; for sixteen years, the duty derived from the sugar in Great Britain was,—

From 1807 to 1814 ..... £27,723,224
1815 to 1822 26,648,473

Decrease ..... £1,074,751§

The rate of tax, levied on British plantation sugar during these comparative periods, was not materially different. But it must not be denied, that another legislative enactment, besides the amount of duty levied, has materially contributed to check the trade of the nation, the comforts of the people, and the revenue of the state, and that is the monopoly of the home-market given to the West-India colonies, where the manufacture of sugar in the old islands is yearly decreasing, the cultivation of the cane being an

* The sugar used in the distilleries, during the years 1809-10-11-12-13 and 14, are included in these years.

† Probably 1,000,000 cwts.—Ed. ‡ But in 1826, it was 3,255,075.—Ed.

§ This *decrease* may be converted into an *increase* by adopting a comparison of other years,—*E. gr.*:
From 1809 to 1816 ..... £26,518,609
1817 to 1824 28,770,241

Increase £2,251,432

Editor.

exhausting crop, which requires either a virgin soil for its prolific growth, or a constant state of expensive manuring, which at last utterly impoverishes the over-stimulated earth. In Jamaica and the old British West-India Islands, there is no virgin soil, and the cost of manuring, in order to produce the cane, is very great: an estate in Jamaica, which will produce 200 hogsheads of sugar, requires for the production of manure 500 acres of Guinea grass, (the cost of establishing which is £12. per acre, or £6,000), and 200 head of cattle, valued at £5,000. As may be expected, the quantity of sugar which we receive from Jamaica is progressively decreasing.

Sugar Imported from Jamaica.

In 1817, 1818 and 1819 ..... Cwts. 4,984,925
1829, 1830 and 1831 4,161,633

Exhibiting a *decrease* on three years of upwards of 800,000 cwts., and this notwithstanding a reduction of the duty levied in England.

St. Vincent, ceded to Great Britain in 1763, containing 84,286 acres of a rich mould of black clay and sand, exceedingly fertile, and with twenty-two rivers capable of turning sugar-mills, produced of sugar—

In 1802 ..... lbs. 28,978,462
1830 27,913,927

Being a *decrease* of 1,064,535 lbs. The only consecutive returns of the island before me, are from 1802 to 1820, and the quantity produced in any of those years was greater than in 1830. This was not owing to decrease of population, for the number of slaves were—

In 1802 ..... No. 17,484
1830 23,848

Notwithstanding, indeed, some new sugar plantations were obtained at the close of the war, (Demerara and Berbice, for instance), the quantity of sugar imported from the British West-Indies into England, scarcely underwent any increase, while the price was kept up to the greatest height by the merchant and planter, on account of the monopoly possessed of the home-market; even with the aid of so much fresh and fertile land, the supply has considerably diminished, while the manufacture of all other countries has increased, as will be seen by the following table.

Sugar produced in different Countries in 1814 *and in* 1830.

Sugar Countries.	1814.	1830.	Increase.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
British West-India Islands	190,000	185,000	none
Mauritius	6,000	30,000	24,000
British East-India Possessions	20,000	25,000	5,000
French Colonies	60,000	95,000	35,000
Dutch and Danish Colonies	35,000	30,000	none
Cuba	50,000	90,000	40,000
Brazils	30,000	70,000	40,000
America	10,000	38,000	28,000
Beet-root Sugar	none	6,000	6,000
Total Comparisons ..... Tons	401,000	569,000	178,000

Here we observe a remarkable decrease in the old colonies of England, Holland, and Denmark, while the very reverse has taken place in every part of the globe where sugar is produced; even in the small island of Mauritius, with an area of 1,000 square miles and a population of 104,000, the increase has been 24,000 tons in one year compared with another: the result of lowering the duty in England on Mauritius sugar has been exceedingly remarkable; the reduction commenced in 1825, and the following increased importations into Great Britain alone, have since taken place:

In ...	1825	1827	1829	1830*	1831	1832
Tons	4,630	10,220	14,580	24,266	25,804	26,361

That is, an increase of nearly 22,000 tons in little more than five years!

The following table of importations into Great Britain will yet more clearly shew the decrease in the West-Indies.

Importation of Sugar into Great Britain.

Whence Imported.	1828.	1829.	1830.	1831.	Increase on two Latter Years.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
British Plantation, West-Indies	203,403	195,230	184,222	190,790	none†
Mauritius	18,570	14,580	24,266	25,100	16,238
Bengal	6,635	8,700	10,680	7,870	3,215
Siam, Java, &c.	1,175	1,600	4,000	3,870	5,095
Cuba	1,900	5,300	6 060	6.610	5,470
Brazil	4,940	4,680	4,760	20,960	16,100
West-India Molasses, (bastards)	25,254	19,403	12,191	16,306	none
Total and Comparisons	261,877	249,493	246,179	271,506	46,118

Thus, it will be seen, that the decrease on West-India sugar, and on the "bastards" made from their molasses, was

In 1829 as compared with 1828 ..... Tons 14,024
In 1830 compared with 1829 18,220

Making a Total of ..... Tons 32,244

In fact, in 1817, the quantity of sugar imported into Great Britain from the West-India islands was greater than it has been in any year since; thus the nation had not only to pay a monopoly price, but they were also stinted in supply to an enormous extent,‡ while sugar grown in our East-India possessions, where we have forced on the natives our steam-wrought manufactures almost duty free, has been virtually excluded from the British markets: Bengal *white* sugar having a duty of 118 per cent. charged on it,—ditto *middling*, 128 per cent., and ditto *low and brown*, 152 per cent!

* Cook's (the Mincing Lane broker's) tract states the Mauritius sugar of this year at 23,740 tons. The discrepancy, indeed, in various returns relative to sugar is very great.

† *Decrease* on two latter years 23,621, and on bastards 16,160 tons.

‡ From 1826 to 1833, the fall in price (exclusive of the duty) of Jamaica brown sugar was 26 per cent., while in Bengal common sugars, during the same period, it was 33 per cent.

Justly, indeed, do the Hindoos complain, in the petition presented to Parliament in June 1832, by Mr. Cutlar Fergusson (a petition that might as well have never been sent from Bengal, for the attention it has received), that—

"Every encouragement is held out to the exportation from England to India, of the growth and produce of foreign as well as English industry, while *many thousands of the natives*, who a short time ago derived a livelihood from the growth of cotton and the manufacture of cotton goods, *are without bread*, in consequence of the facilities afforded to the produce of America and to the manufacturing industry of England; but *sugar*, to the production of which the lands of the petitioners might be turned, is loaded with such heavy duties in England, as *effectually to shut the market against the industry of the East-Indians, when turned to this particular commodity.*"

It is earnestly to be hoped that the prayer of this petition will now be attended to; every village in India has its patch of sugar-cane, and it wants only the opening of the English markets to benefit to an incalculable extent Great Britain as well as Hindostan, for the continued and progressive impoverishment of the latter is a serious detriment to the former.

The quantity of sugar consumed in the United Kingdom, averaged so high as 4,000,000 cwts., would for a population of 24,000,000 (leaving aside 1,000,000 for young infants, many of whom, however, also consume sugar) give only 18 lbs. a year, or 5 oz. a week, for each individual; now, it is well known, that a child of one year old would consume more than 5 oz. a week; that the workhouse-allowance is 34 lbs. a year, and the lowest domestic servant, 1 lb. a week or 52 lbs. a year. We might, therefore, fairly conclude that, if the duties on all our colonial sugars were reduced and placed on a level, the consumption and revenue would be thus increased:—

	Consumption.	Revenue.
West-India Plantation Sugar ..... Cwts.	4,000,000	
Tax at £1. (now £1. 4s.) per cwt.		£4,000,000
Mauritius Sugar	500,000	
Tax at £1. (now £1. 4s.) per cwt.		500,000
East-India Possessions Sugar	2,000,000	
Tax at £1. (now £1. 12s.) per cwt.		2,000,000
Foreign Sugar	500,000	
Tax at £2. (now £3. 3s.) per cwt.		1,000,000
Totals ..... Cwts.	7,000,000	£7,500,000

Here we observe that, even at the moderate rate of consumption of 32 lbs. a year, or only 9 oz. per week, of sugar for each individual, the revenue would be augmented by £2,500,000, and the commerce, health, and comfort of the empire wonderfully increased.

There can even be no doubt, that if the duty were reduced to 12s. on West-India and to 16s. on East-India sugars, similar favourable results would ensue; for a few years (say two or three) the revenue would suffer, but a reduction and equalization to 20s. would instantly increase the revenue, while a prospect of eventual further diminution would prepare the way for greater national benefits. Unless justice be done to the produce of British India, the late failures (amounting to £15,000,000) will be only the commencement of further ruin; but let it be remembered, that England taxes

British India upwards of £20,000,000 a year, while the whole of the taxes levied in the West-Indies are little more than *half a million*, and in the former country we have a population of 100,000,000 British subjects, ready to purchase our goods to an illimitable extent, if we will receive their produce in return. If we would expect to derive advantage from the possession of Hindostan, it must not be by squeezing the uttermost farthing from her in the way of tribute; a perseverance in our past policy of *one-sided free-trade* will render the *separation* of the two countries mutually advantageous.

TRANSLATION FROM HAFIZ.

GHUZUL IN م

حجاب چهرهٔ جان

The radiant veil, my spirit wears,
The body's grosser shades control;
Then welcome be the hour, that bears
From earthly gloom my glorious soul.

But drooping, dark, and lorn, it lies,
Pent like some winged warbler here,
And pines, as bird of Paradise,
To soar to yon unclouded sphere.

For dimly shines life's present state,
And dim the past's receding scene,
While all I know, I know too late:—
How vain for me that past hath been!

Why trace I not, on ample wing,
Yon Empyrean's pure profound?
Why fixed to earth and languishing,
Within a frame terrestrial bound?

Must the proud thought, that would aspire
To scan the Blest One's bright abode,
Bound to this world its high desire,
Content to bear a mortal load?

Or, should my heart, through every vein,
The musk-bag's dark effusion wear,
What wonder?—Since earth's trackless plain
With Khotan's deer I too must share!

Nay, trust not thou these vestments gay,
This idle flaunt of outward show,
While, as the taper wastes away,
Life's smouldering wrecks consume below.

Shine and dispel this sullen dream
From Hafiz' eyes, my secret soul!
Shine in thy light; and none shall deem
His breast disdains thy pure control.

THE CHALIAH CASTE IN CEYLON.

Both the written and traditional accounts of the origin and ancient state of the Chaliahs are blended with incredible fables. The accounts they possess of their modern condition and employment are sufficiently probable. They assert that their progenitors came from the peninsula of India, at the request of a king of Kandy, and that, for a long period, they followed the profession of embroidering cloth, and practised the various arts connected with the manufacture of gold and silver thread. This pursuit becoming unprofitable, they resorted for a livelihood to the weaving of plain cloth.

Our information respecting the administration of public affairs by the Kandyan government was, until lately, both scanty and inexact. One part of its policy, and one of much importance, is well ascertained: the division of the people into castes. Neither the written records nor the traditions of the indigenous inhabitants of Ceylon have the most distant allusion to a different state of society.

The revenue of the king of Kandy, from time immemorial, may be arranged under three heads: 1st, revenue paid in kind and delivered into his storehouses; 2d, personal services; and 3d, a small money-revenue, collected from individuals who purchased situations under his government.

The Portuguese, on their acquiring some of the maritime provinces of Ceylon, appear to have continued the policy which had been practised by the Kandyan government, of dividing the people into castes with peculiar duties and privileges. They seem likewise to have continued, in a great degree, the manner of collecting the revenue practised under the native government. In the allotment of the peculiar services of the different castes, the Portuguese taxed the Chaliahs with the collection and preparation of cinnamon. The chief portion of this caste appears to have resided, at that time, in the provinces acquired by the Portuguese. In consequence, it is said, of the profitableness of the cinnamon trade, the department for collecting cinnamon was styled *muhu-buddu*, from the Singhalese words *muhu*, 'great,' and *buddu*, 'revenue.' The people employed in the preparation of cinnamon were known by the appellation of *muhu-buddu attu*, 'persons of the *muhu buddu*,' more frequently pronounced *maha-badde*. From the allusions made to the state of the Chaliahs under the Portuguese colonial government, in the *Dutch records*, it would appear that these people were then subjected to a rigorous servitude, approaching to slavery, and that they endured the most oppressive exactions.

The Chaliahs are attached to the soil, and, like the villeins of feudal times, have been transferred, without a mitigation of their bondage, to every succeeding conqueror. The overthrow of the Portuguese in Ceylon, and the possession of the maritime provinces by the *Dutch*, produced a change of masters, but no alleviation of the rigours of servitude under which the Chaliahs laboured.

The early Dutch policy, with regard to the Chaliahs and the collection of cinnamon, is but imperfectly known. Official documents relating to the caste and the collection of cinnamon, framed while the Dutch ruled in Ceylon, supply, however, some information of importance on the subject. The following statements are furnished from papers of undoubted authority; they however follow no regular series; many of them are isolated and unconnected, but from the specimens exhibited, some idea may be formed of the spirit of the Dutch government, and a tolerably exact inference may be drawn of the oppressed condition of the Chaliahs.

In a code of instructions, addressed to the superintendent of the cinnamon department, by the colonial government, bearing date 27th April 1707, a brief exposition of this branch of the public revenue is given. This document is found in Valentyn's great work upon Ceylon and some parts of India. We are informed, by this code of instructions, that the cutting and preparing of the cinnamon was imposed upon the Chaliah caste as a tribute or tax. The code states that the caste was divided into four classes or subdivisions, each having different duties to perform.

The first class furnished all the head-men, or overseers; some of the men of this class were employed as messengers, and in picking, sorting, and baling cinnamon. The number of this class, at that time, was 583. The second class, or *Lascoryns*, were likewise employed as messengers, letter-carriers, &c.; they were sometimes called upon to perform a kind of military duty. This class amounted to 495 men. The third class were coolies, or labourers; their duty was to carry loads, and to perform any heavy labour directed by their superiors. This class reckoned 305 men. The men of the fourth class are the cinnamon-peelers; they amounted to 1,365. This class was considered inferior in rank to the preceding three classes. The impost levied upon it was much heavier than that exacted from the others. The sense the Chaliahs entertained of the oppression they suffered, with the means they adopted to elude the heavy exactions, may be inferred from the tenor of the directions issued to the superintendent of the cinnamon department. He was ordered to keep an exact register of all the males of the Chaliah caste, but particularly of this subdivision; he was warned to be extremely cautious how he performed this part of his duty; he was informed that, should he exempt any individual from the duties belonging to the caste, whether from favour or bribery, &c., he would be answerable for his conduct to his superiors, and incur the severest responsibility. Collusion, or any fraudulent compact of the superintendent with the people of this caste, was rigorously forbidden. The superintendent was directed to adopt the most rigid precautions to prevent the children of this class from being introduced into the families of the other classes of Chaliahs and fostered by them, for such means of partial emancipation seem to have been frequently attempted.

To increase the number of the Chaliah caste, it was ordered that their offspring, whether male or female, by individuals of any of the other castes, were to be treated as Chaliahs, and liable to the servitude imposed upon the caste. The children joined that class of the caste to whom the Chaliah parent belonged. A similar measure was adopted to increase the number of the fourth class, or peelers. By a government-regulation, it was commanded that the offspring of Chaliahs, if the parents were of different classes, should be comprehended in the class of the parent who occupied the lower rank. This rule was permitted only when the progeny was legitimate. The illegitimate children of all classes of Chaliahs belonged to the peeling-class.

The first and third classes of the Chaliahs paid an annual poll-tax, in money, independently of the personal service imposed upon them. Individuals of the first class began paying this tax at eleven years of age; the amount was three pice (about 3d.) annually, which sum was increased to forty-eight pice. The tax was reduced gradually, according to the age and infirmities of individuals, until it reached three pice, which every male of the class was obliged to advance, however old he might be. The males of the third class commenced paying three pice about eleven years of age; this impost was annually increased until it reached thirty pice; it was then reduced by degrees and according to

circumstances to three pice. The second and fourth classes did not pay this tax.

The males of the peelers, or fourth class, were registered in their twelfth or thirteenth year, and the task of preparing one pingo (56 lbs.) of cinnamon was imposed upon them. In some instances, a pingo was reckoned 65 lbs. This task increased one pingo annually, until a peeler produced eleven pingos. The cinnamon produced in this manner was denominated *angebadde*,* and the labours of the peelers in collecting it seems to have been considered in the light of a poll-tax.

When the *angebadde* became inadequate to complete the quantity required for the markets in Europe, America, &c., the peelers were each, in addition to the *angebadde*, taxed with the annual preparation of from one to eight pingos, according to their age and strength. The cinnamon thus collected was called *gelt caneel* (money-cinnamon). For each pingo of *gelt caneel* the peeler was paid six pice (6d.). The native headmen were held responsible for producing the gross amount of the taxation, both *angebadde* and *gelt caneel*. When a peeler failed to produce the exacted quantity, he was obliged to pay four fanams (about 1s. 4d.) for each pingo wanting, whether the deficiency was in the *angebadde* or *gelt caneel*. Repeated or great defalcation of the task imposed upon the peelers was prevented by punishing defaulters at the will of the superintendent. Flogging, confinement in chains, and hard labour, were the penalties directed to be inflicted upon defaulters. The same punishment was ordered to be inflicted upon deserters when seized. Coarse or badly-prepared cinnamon was thrown into heaps, and used for the distillation of oil. No credit was given to the peelers, in the books of the department, for this quality of cinnamon; they were obliged to deliver their task in cinnamon of a good quality and well-prepared.

Each peeler was allowed from government four parahs, or about 180 lbs., of rice annually. To prepare the amount of the task assigned to each peeler, it required his uninterrupted labour from six to nine months annually. In the early part of the eighteenth century, the Dutch divided the period for cutting cinnamon, in each year, into a little and a great harvest. This division was abandoned, and subsequently there was only one harvest.

Such is a brief abstract of the code of instructions, by which the superintendent of the cinnamon-department was to be guided. The oppressive and vexatious nature of the services imposed upon the peelers has not, perhaps, been equalled under the most arbitrary government. To render the Chaliahs sufficiently subservient, the Dutch degraded them to the utmost. They were crushed by a system of disabilities, so as effectually to check improvement in mind and fortune. Neither property nor talents could emancipate a Chaliah from the thraldom imposed upon him. The enormous tribute which was exacted required the unremitting labour of about two-thirds of the year.

Notwithstanding the abject state of these people, and the sense of self-debasement that long-continued oppression, hereditary prepossessions, and habits had induced, they on more than one occasion evinced an ardent desire to emancipate themselves from the severe exactions of their tyrants.

In 1716, they quitted the maritime provinces, and emigrated into the interior of the island. The colonial government, with the aid of the king of Kandy, succeeded in obliging the Chaliahs to return to their native villages.

In 1723, the peelers declined complying with the orders of government to

* Valentyn informs us that, under the Kandyan government, *angebadde* were the poll-taxes which the lower castes paid to the king: each individual of these castes was liable to this imposition, from the age of sixteen to sixty.

proceed to the woods and prepare cinnamon as usual, assigning as reasons the degraded state of the caste and the number of exclusions and disabilities they laboured under; they stated that personal security and personal liberty had lately been more infringed than ever; that the task or tribute demanded of them was beyond their power to perform; that the general and frequent cutting of the cinnamon shoots and trees, for a number of years, had greatly reduced the quantity of cinnamon in the jungles; that in consequence of the scarcity of cinnamon trees, and particularly of shoots fit for cutting, they had extreme difficulty in procuring good cinnamon; that to complete the task imposed upon them for one year would require the incessant labour of from twelve to thirteen months, and that the quantity they were ordered to furnish caused them to live in the woods "like wild beasts, without being able to visit their families, or to contribute to the support of their wives and children;" they earnestly begged permission to proceed to the interior of the island, that they might state their grievances to the king of Kandy; and they stated that, should this request be refused, they anxiously solicited to be allowed to withdraw from the island of Ceylon.

I have seen no document recording the issue of this remonstrance; but it may be presumed that the Dutch made some apparent concessions: the colonial government, on many occasions, dexterously managed the weakness and ignorance of this people to its own advantage, while the poor Chaliahs were deceived into a belief that their rulers had sacrificed something to their liberties, and that their burdens had been lightened.

From about this time, it became customary to permit the peelers to appear annually before the government, immediately after the termination of the cinnamon-harvest. The Dutch claimed great credit for permitting this annual assemblage; ostensibly it seemed to evince a readiness to hear public complaint, to which the people had not been accustomed, and the avowed motive of this measure was to afford them an opportunity of laying their grievances before the governor, who promised redress. In practice, this annual assemblage does not appear to have tended to lessen their burdens or to ameliorate their situation. The apparent condescension of the government flattered the self-esteem of the Chaliahs, and pleased their vanity,—passions found in all ranks, in all states of civilization, and in all degrees of slavery;—but it had no permanent effect, in this instance, in bettering their condition.

To excite them to greater exertions, rather than to conciliate their goodwill, the government occasionally, at these general assemblages, bestowed a present of a small piece of cloth to individuals who had prepared a large quantity of cinnamon. The present varied in quantity, according to the successful industry of individuals; in general, it consisted of about six yards of coarse cotton cloth, and was valued at 2½ Ceylon florins, about 2*s.* 7*d.*

The burdens and exactions, which continued to be inflicted upon the defence-less peelers, produced, in 1735, indubitable evidence that they felt their wrongs. A large body of them left the maritime districts and retired to two villages situated in the Seven Corles, a province then belonging to the Kandyan government. They declined acceding to any proposal made to them by the Dutch for their return. A long-continued series of oppression seems to have inspired them with the resolution of despair. They declared that nothing but an order from the king of Kandy would make them return to their villages; they refused even to meet the Dutch commissioner appointed to hear their complaints. Their reply to the messages from the colonial government was couched in very strong language. They stated that they would not return to

the maritime provinces "even though the government should destroy their property, burn their wives and children, and present them with the ashes."

On the defection of the peelers, the government addressed the king of Kandy, in a supplicating memorial, informing him of the revolt of the peelers, and of their having taken shelter in his dominions. They prayed the Kandyan monarch to command the refugees to return to their allegiance and comply with their accustomed exactions; they solicited his Majesty that, in the event of the peelers failing to obey his orders to evacuate the Kandyan territory, he would, in consequence of the friendship existing between the two governments, direct the refractory peelers to be seized and sent bound to the limits of the maritime provinces, where they should be received by the agents of government.

This supplicatory document was presented to the king of Kandy by native messengers, to whom his majesty verbally replied by stating that he was well aware of the existence of the circumstances set forth in the memorial. He likewise informed the messengers, that he had already directed the peelers, who had taken refuge in his territory, to return to the coast, and that he would repeat his commands should it be found necessary.

The Dutch degraded themselves by this step, without effecting any thing. The peelers did not return to the coast; and their progeny now form an isolated colony, in the place they first occupied, encircled by people of other castes.

In the same year, the peelers, who remained in the maritime provinces, refused to commence the collection and preparation of cinnamon. They complained that the tax levied upon them was enormous, and that, in consequence of the scarcity of cinnamon trees, they were unable to collect the quantity the government exacted. They stated that they found extreme difficulty in collecting even that portion of the burden imposed upon them, which was denominated *angebadde*, and begged that the amount of the exactions under other denominations might be reduced. The peelers, at the same time, stated their disgust at the conduct of the superintendent of the *mahabadde* and his interpreter, and entreated that they might be both removed from the situations they held in the cinnamon-department. They closed their representation by declaring, in the most peremptory and explicit terms, that, unless the government conceded these essential points, they would not resume their former servitude.

Arbitrary governments seldom concede but from impotence; their concessions are usually the effects of fear, not the consequence of any thing generous in principle. The Dutch, fearing a more extensive defection, acceded, in some degree, to the prayers of their memorial. But as the fraudulent depend chiefly upon fraud to promote their ends, the Dutch, under the pretext that a number of the peelers were in arrears with their tribute, increased the weight of the pingo of *angebadde* from 55 lbs. to 65 lbs., and required the usual number of pingos to be delivered. To conciliate the favour of the peelers, the superintendent and his interpreter were both removed from their situations, and for the purpose of gaining the obedience of the peelers, they were permitted to nominate a person to succeed as superintendent of the department.

By subsequent regulations, it appears that, among the measures that were taken to wring from the peelers an increased quantity of cinnamon, one was, to offer a premium, consisting of a few cubits of coarse cotton cloth, which was to be given to those who produced a certain quantity above the amount of their tax or annual task. Other regulations, calculated to operate through the

passion of fear, were promulgated. Those peelers, who delivered not more than one-half of their task of *angebadde*, and refused to acknowledge their culpability, were ordered to be confined in irons for three months. Complete defaulters were to be put into irons for six months for the first offence; for the second offence, they were ordered to be confined in chains for life.

It would appear that, as early as 1736, the Dutch had arranged the cinnamon-peelers, according to their ages, into eleven classes. I have seen a copy of a document that was laid before the governor and council, during that year, in which the strength of the different classes is stated, and the number of pingos each individual was to deliver. Below is an extract from this paper. The last two columns I have added, having deduced them by calculation from the data found in the statement:—

Number of Peelers, classed according to the amount of their task of Angebadde or Ages.	Annual amount of the tax of each Peeler, in pingos.	Quantity in lbs. to be collected by individuals.	Total Amount.
		lbs.	lbs.
1st Class, No. 372	11	610	226,920
2d 201	10	560	112,560
3d 179	9	504	90,306
4th 170	8	448	76,160
5th 187	7	392	73,304
6th 159	6	336	53,424
7th 163	5	280	45,640
8th 164	4	224	36,736
9th 130	3	168	21,840
10th 160	2	112	17,920
11th 545	1	56	30,520
2,430			785,330

Or about 9,078 bales, at 86½ Dutch pounds per bale.

The Dutch establishment for collecting cinnamon was at all times very complicated, but perhaps it was more intricate than ever immediately previous to the period when the British landed on Ceylon. The following statement comprehends a brief summary of their regulations, as far as I have been able to collect them.

The establishment was under the direction of a civil servant, who was always an European. The chief of the cinnamon-department, or *Captain Cancll*, as he was more familiarly named, used to make five circuits annually through the cinnamon district. During each circuit, he had particular duties to perform. These perambulations were made with much pomp and noise. Independently of an immense number of attendants, he was preceded by persons bearing silk flags, and accompanied by a band of music, consisting of one horn-blower, one hautboy, and five tom-toms. His followers were all supplied with food at the expense of the people of the district through which he travelled. He was supplied with fowls, fruit, &c. for his table, while the coolies and other classes of followers were furnished with ready-dressed victuals. Subordinate to him were a great number of native head-men. His pay was small, but he had many ways of obtaining money, and generally made a fortune while he held the situation. One way, by which he procured large sums, was the sale of appointments. His chief income was an allowance upon the amount of cinnamon collected; so that, to oppress the Chaliahs promoted his own interest as well as that of the government.

The peelers were classed into ten subdivisions, arranged according to their ages and strength. They seem to have advanced one class every year, from the time they commenced to cut cinnamon until they reached the tenth class. The first, or boy-class, was taxed to deliver annually and without pay 65 lbs. The cinnamon cut by this class became a perquisite of the superintendent; that is to say, he was entitled to charge government for preparing it, although the peelers received nothing. The second class were obliged to deliver two pingos of *badde*, or tax-cinnamon, and three of *milte*, or money-cinnamon. The pingo of money-cinnamon weighed 55 lbs. The annual pay of individuals of the second, third, and fourth classes was eight parahs of Bengal or twelve of Batavia rice, three larins and sixteen cubits of coarse cotton cloth. The cloth was given at the end of the peeling season, and it was denominated a present.

The tax-cinnamon increased annually, until it reached eleven pingos. Upon reaching this quantity, the tribute decreased one pingo annually until the number was reduced to five. At this rate it was kept as long as possible. When, in consequence of the infirmities of old age, the peeler was unable to deliver five pingos, he was then taxed one pingo annually, but for this quantity he received no remuneration, and this tax he was obliged to pay until the day of his death. From the second year the peelers began to prepare cinnamon, they were annually taxed to deliver three pingos of *mitte* or money-cinnamon. From the fourth year of cutting, the quantity of rice advanced, as pay to the peelers was increased, from eight to twelve parahs. When a peeler failed to deliver more than five pingos of *badde* and three of money-cinnamon, he received no cloth. When the delivery of cinnamon was large, the present of cloth was sometimes increased to thirty-six cubits, to which, under particular circumstances, was occasionally added about sixteen pounds weight of salt, and a bottle of arrack.

By a document delivered to the governor and council, it appears that, in the year 1766, the superintendent of the cinnamon-department, Mr. De Graaf, estimated the number of Chaliahs who had taken refuge in the Kandyan country at upwards 1,000. This affords a striking proof that the tyranny of a people calling themselves civilized, and under the forms of law, may be infinitely more oppressive than that of a despot, who is a stranger to the refinement of civilization, and who acknowledges no rule but his own arbitrary will.

Such are the desultory and unconnected details I have been able to collect respecting the Chaliahs. It has been necessary to mention a number of apparently trifling circumstances, in order to show the degree of oppression under which they suffered while the Dutch held the maritime provinces of Ceylon, and to exhibit how low they could descend in their exactions.

The Dutch evidently considered the Chaliahs' labour as their own property. To preserve the subserviency of this people, they degraded and debased them, not only in the opinion of the other castes, but even in their own. The conduct of the Dutch told them that they were born to prepare cinnamon, and the poor people seemed to believe it. The Dutch perpetuated the thraldom of caste, which, although not founded on law, but custom, is infinitely more rigorous than the severest exaction of any rule that has obtained the name of law.

When, in consequence of the weight of the task imposed upon them, and the scarcity of cinnamon trees, the peelers were unable to produce the required tribute, they were accused of indolence and negligence; when they humbly represented their incapacity to deliver the whole amount, they were stigmatized as insolent, turbulent, and contumacious.

Possessed of sovereign and uncontrolled authority over the maritime pro-

vinces, having it thus in their power to benefit and emancipate the inhabitants, the Dutch sacrificed the protecting character and influence of the sovereign to the low arts of petty shopkeepers. As sovereigns, they were arrogant, cruel, and despotic; as merchants, mean, oppressive, and avaricious. In their mixed character, they overlooked the recognized maxims of duty and justice, and made right give way to expediency. The extent to which they invaded the natural and acknowledged rights of the subject is clearly evinced by their conduct to the Chaliahs.

In regard to the present state of this caste, and the general economy of the *maha-badde*, information is more easily obtained, of which the following is a brief statement.

The cinnamon-department, or the establishment for cultivating and preparing cinnamon, is under the direction of a civil servant, who is styled the Superintendent of Cinnamon-Plantations. By the natives, this department is called the *maha-badde*. The entire Chaliah caste is under the control of the superintendent. A few families of some of the other tribes of inhabitants are employed along with the Chaliahs, and form part of the *maha-badde*.

The residence of the Chaliahs is confined to that part of the coast of the island which produces good cinnamon, or from Negombo to Matura. This district is divided into six subdivisions. Over the Chaliahs who reside in each subdivision, there is a moodeliar, or head-man, appointed. His duty is to circulate the orders of the superintendent among the people, and to furnish the requisite number of men, agreeably to the directions of the head of the department. For each man he furnishes, he is allowed one pice per day during the time he is employed. Obsequiousness, as well as self-interest, impel him to perform his duty rigidly, and to discountenance every application that may be made to be exempted from the impost. Should a Chaliah decline the authority of the moodeliar, or neglect to obey his orders with promptitude, the individual is forthwith brought before the superintendent, who is authorized to punish him with a certain number of lashes. A similar punishment awaits any individual who absconds and is afterwards taken.

Each of the subordinate classes has a peculiar duty to perform. The first class, or *Punuwidukarus*, furnish head-men to superintend the labours of the people employed in the department; the remaining number of the class are employed either in carrying messages to and from the superintendent, or in cultivating the plantations. The second class, *Hewapunnus* or *Hewatallis*, cultivate the plantations of cinnamon, and watch, at the passes that lead to them, to prevent the cutting of cinnamon-shoots by passengers, &c., and to prevent the ingress of cattle. Inferior superintendents are sometimes chosen from this class. The third class, *Ooliyukarus*, is not numerous. Individuals of this class are chiefly employed in carrying the baggage and palankins of the superintendent and native head-men.

The labours of a part of these three classes are required during the whole year; each district furnishes the required quota, which is generally relieved monthly. The people belonging to the other caste, who are employed in the *maha-badde*, are arranged with these three classes, so far as their services are concerned. Individuals of these three classes are generally employed by the superintendent about three months annually. Until the commencement of the cultivation of cinnamon, the services of the first, second, and third classes of Chaliahs were but seldom required, and to this circumstance may be ascribed the cause why they are comparatively so little noticed by the Dutch in their regulations regarding the cinnamon-department.

The fourth class are *Koorundu-karus*, or cinnamon-peelers. The people of this class are solely employed in cutting, peeling, and preparing the cinnamon. Early in the month of April, the moodeliar of the district makes a circuit through the villages under his superintendence, and enrols all the individuals of this class who are fit for labour. He enters on his list those individuals who may have attained the age of sixteen years, and erases from his register those who have reached sixty years of age, or who from infirmities have become unfit to undergo the requisite fatigue of collecting and peeling cinnamon. About the same time, the superintendent appoints a day when the whole class is to rendezvous at Colombo, to which place they are brought by head-men from the respective districts. Each peeler must be provided, at his own expense, with a *kette*, or bill-hook, to cut the cinnamon-shoots, a *ko-kette*, to slit open and take off the bark, and a *kuroondu-kette*, to scrape off the cuticle and smooth the cinnamon. Boys under the age of sixteen years have, within these few years, been employed in preparing cinnamon along with the men. On reaching Colombo, which they generally do early in the month of May, the peelers are formed into divisions by the superintendent, and sent to the different peeling stations. The peeling season commonly lasts from April till November or December.

Before the subjugation of the interior of the island, the peelers were chiefly employed either in the plantations or in the jungles of the maritime provinces. Previously to this event, they made occasional inroads into the king's provinces, and cut by stealth considerable quantities of cinnamon; these incursions were, however, in general attended with danger, as the king always repressed such inroads. The range of the peelers became more extensive in 1815, when the British power prevailed in the centre of the island. Each company of peelers brings the product of its labours, at stated periods, to a depôt appointed by the superintendent. The period is generally monthly, but it is sometimes varied, according to circumstances. The superintendent or some of his native assistants attend at the place of delivery. The cinnamon produced by each individual is inspected, weighed, and the quantity entered in a book in a column opposite the individual's name. Should the cinnamon be found to be coarse, or taken from too young shoots, if the tubes be stuffed with sand, the cuticle not carefully removed, or any other adulteration or imperfection be discovered, the peeler incurs the risk of being punished by the infliction of a certain number of stripes upon his bare back with a cat-o'nine-tails. The extent of the punishment is determined by the superintendent, and the lashes are generally inflicted in his presence. By a proclamation of the Dutch colonial government, it appears that the punishment denounced against peelers who introduced thick and coarse bark into the centre of tubes of good cinnamon, with a fraudulent intent, was whipping, branding, amputating both ears, and confinement in chains. In some aggravated cases, the persons offending were ordered to be banished to the Cape of Good Hope, for a period of twenty-five years.

The average quantity produced monthly by each peeler is about 45 lbs. Boys under sixteen years of age prepare about 20 lbs. Peelers failing to produce monthly above the quantity of 30 lbs., and who cannot adduce satisfactory proofs of an adequate cause (as sickness, &c.) for the deficiency, are in the first instance reprimanded, and should similar defalcations again occur, they are liable to corporal punishment, and the practice obtains in the cinnamon department to fine or flog for such a delinquency.

The monthly wages of the people employed in the *maha-badde* department

are: cash, Rix Dollars 5, equal each to 1s. 9d. when the exchange is at par; rice, one parah, or about 45 lbs.; and one seer, or about 1¾ lb., of salt. Boys receive each the above allowance of rice and salt, and in money Rix Dollars 3. 1f. 2p.

By a census, taken in the year 1814, of the male population between ten and sixty years of age, belonging to the *maha-badde*, it appears that the number at that time stood as under:—

Chaliahs:	Punuwidukarus	1,543
	Hewarallis	8,260
	Ooliyukarus	1,772
	Koorundu Karus	3,538
Persons belonging to other castes		1,077
		11,190

The Honourable Mr. North, afterwards Lord Guildford, on his assumption of the government of Ceylon, found that a great part of the lands were held "by tenure of service," which he, to the credit of his feelings and sound policy, abrogated by a proclamation bearing date 3d Sept. 1801. This proclamation states that "whereas we have seen by experience the absolute necessity of abolishing tenure by service and substituting a less *oppressive* and *irregular* mode of contributing to the service of the state," and proceeds to enact that "all obligation to service on tenure of lands, throughout these settlements, shall cease, and persons of whatever caste and condition shall, from the 1st May 1802, continue subject to serve only on the especial orders of ourself and our successors, governors of Ceylon only, according to their respective castes and on the receipt of adequate pay for such services." In another proclamation, it was enacted that the natives "shall be free from all obligation of service, except on the particular order of ourself or our successors, in which they will receive pay for the service at the rate of labour in the chief town of the district where they perform it." Such is the *magna charta* of the liberty of the subject in Ceylon. What is the practice? With regard to the Chaliahs, this charter is a mere nullity. Mr. North, in his proclamation, declares that tenure by service is an "oppressive and irregular mode of contributing to the service of the state;" yet this "oppressive and irregular mode" of taxation was never, in as far as regards the Chaliahs, practically repealed; the old harassing mode of exaction was continued, and it now exists, unameliorated in the slightest degree.

I have said that the Chaliahs did not participate in the advantages promised by Mr. North's proclamation. They are still liable to all the disabilities and exclusions, under which they laboured while the Dutch power was dominant. This servitude is still hereditary and perpetual; they are still liable to be torn from their families, sent to a great distance from their homes, and compelled to labour at an employment in many cases both extremely unwholesome and irksome. The impost is still that of a capitation-tax; the exaction is made by an enumeration of heads, and has no reference to the possession of land. The officers of government are authorised "to seize, take, arrest, send, and employ, in the service of government," persons bound by their castes and other customs of these settlements, in the same manner as was practised during the sway of the Dutch. No enfranchisements have taken place, and no hopes of emancipation are held out to this class of the inhabitants. The Chaliahs are amenable to the laws, but the law does not protect their liberties, when the interest of government is concerned. They continue to be forced most unwillingly from

their homes, sent to whatever part of the island their strength and skill may be most profitably exerted; subjected to a discipline infinitely more strict, summary, and arbitrary, than even martial law; and all this without any alleged right but custom, or any assigned necessity but the pecuniary advantages derived from their labours. In so far as unhappiness is excited in the minds of a class of people by degrading and debasing them, or, what is nearly the same thing, by emancipating another class of subjects politically in the same situation, the Chaliahs are in a worse state than before the promulgation of Mr. North's proclamation.

Without acknowledging the natural right of the Chaliahs to an equal degree of political freedom with the other castes, or holding out a hope of a liberation from the thraldom they now labour under, we have, by consulting in some degree their comforts, endeavoured to render them more efficient for our immediate purposes, and less reluctant instruments of our desire of gain. Their monthly pay has lately been increased from three to five rix dollars. This sum is, however, considerably below "the rate of labour in the chief town of the district where they are employed," and much less than the pay and other advantages given to native troops. A native pioneer, who voluntarily engages to serve government for a limited number of years, who receives a bounty and an annual suit of clothing, who cannot be punished for crimes but by a court-martial, who is entitled to pay and regular medical attendance during sickness, who by the prescriptive law of usage has a claim upon government for a pension during life, should he be lamed in the service, or should his constitution be exhausted, receives a regular pay of eight rix dollars per month. Comparison is necessary to form a due estimate of the limited degree of remuneration the Chaliahs receive for their compulsory labour.

Those peelers, who happen to have a small portion of land, cultivate it to great disadvantage, in consequence of being so much employed in the service of government. In general, they let it out to some other person for cultivation, and receive as a remuneration one-fourth, one-third, or one-half of the produce, according to the nature of the ground and other circumstances.

Notwithstanding the sovereign influence of long-established habit, in reconciling mankind to yield to the invasions of the powerful, and however assiduously means have been taken to impress the Chaliahs with a sense of their political degradation, many of them feel their chains, and murmurs of discontent, though not loud, are sufficiently distinct to be heard. Independently of the self-debasement caused by long-continued and hopeless servitude, the mean condition of the people, and their unresisting temper, powerfully operate to prevent a loud expression of their feelings. The history of the world tells us that the artificial division of mankind into different castes and hereditary classes, with the unnatural depression and exclusion of the lower orders, never could have been established without much resistance and great oppression; and a state of society of this kind cannot be maintained without a participation of the same arbitrary measures which established such a system of oppression.

Like the other inhabitants of India, the Chaliahs are gentle, passive, and servilely submissive to their superiors. The natives of all warm climates are much less conscious of their own dignity, have less of the spirit of independence, and submit to wear the yoke of servitude with infinitely less reluctance, than the inhabitants of temperate regions. But is it politic or expedient to proscribe a whole class of people, however submissive they may be to the dictates of arbitrary control? Or is it necessary to punish the evasion of an

impost with a punishment seldom inflicted in civilized countries but for the greatest crimes? An objection may likewise be made to referring the infliction of that punishment to the arbitrary opinion of an individual, who may be not only interested in the affair, but irritated when he commands the application of the lash. Oppressed as the Chaliahs are, many of them entertain some desire for information, and endeavour to give their children a certain degree of education. In 1814, there were 2,000 peelers employed, and of that number, Mr. Maitland, the superintendent of cinnamon plantations, ascertained that 420 could read and write.

As a tax, the constrained collection and forced deliveries of cinnamon by the Chaliahs is injurious, and attended by much inconvenience. It is in direct opposition to two acknowledged principles with regard to taxation: first, that taxes ought to fall as equally as possible on every member of society, in proportion to his means of contribution. This principle is in practice completely reversed. The wealthy, and those who enjoy a comparatively elevated rank, pay less to the state than the Chaliahs. Secondly, that the contribution to the state ought to be fixed, and not left to the arbitrary mandate of collecting-officers of whatever degree. The uncontrolled will of a superintendent may very materially increase the amount of the impost, or, what is the same thing, command a larger monthly delivery of cinnamon, and extend the time of collection. The temptations to evade this impost form a very important objection to the policy of such a plan of taxation. Regarding the sum paid monthly to the Chaliahs while they are employed, instead of being below the wages paid to ordinary labourers, it ought to be higher. Wages are in general (and ought always to be) modified by the nature of employment. Unwholesome, disagreeable, and involuntary employments should be well-paid. In countries where the subject is free, any of these circumstances tend to raise wages above the ordinary level. The unhealthiness and fatiguing nature of the employment of the Chaliahs is frequently very great, and the disagreeableness of their task may be imagined by the compulsory and odious manner in which they are forced to execute it. The advantages derived to the state, by compelling the Chaliahs to prepare and deliver a certain quantity of cinnamon, without granting even that remuneration which is usually allowed for voluntary labour, is the paramount cause of continuing this oppressive impost. A mask is, however, endeavoured to be thrown over this undoubted truth. By some it is stated that they are accustomed to this degree of servitude, and that they readily submit to their condition. True, the caste has been habituated to oppression; but is this one of those circumstances that long custom or habit legalizes? They submit, but in no other manner than the weak do to the powerful.

An author, who has lately published an account of Guiana, observes, that the negroes, who are numerous, must be kept in awe by severity of discipline. He endeavours to justify this practice by alleging that it lessens the unhappiness of the slaves: "impossibility of attainment," says he, "never fails to annihilate the desire of enlargement, and rigid treatment, suppressing every hope of liberty, makes them peaceably submit to slavery."

Collecting cinnamon is no state-emergency, that requires a general sacrifice from every member of the society to rectify. Labour is the only commodity of the poorer classes of society, and common honesty forbids the forcible abstraction of any man's property, far less the sole prop of the poor. It is likewise hinted, that if we were to emancipate the Chaliahs, the other castes, who call themselves superior (or who in other words are less oppressed), would

consider the measure an innovation, in fact an infringement of the privileges of their order. Can it be reckoned a dangerous innovation to cease to oppress? Are we to enter into a compact with one portion of society to crush another by precluding them from the benefits arising from their industry? It is true that in Ceylon, as in every other country where slavery, or a great inequality of freedom, exists, those who are free are remarkably jealous and proud of their freedom. Too often unaccustomed to consider freedom a common blessing, to which all ranks and conditions of men have a natural claim, they deem it an enjoyment connected with rank and privilege, and of course consider those, who have neither rank nor privilege, to have no right to freedom, not even to that degree of it which enables a man to reap a due reward for his labour. These native aristocrats value their rank and dignity in society by the degree of debasement to which the excluded class is reduced; the very envy of the degraded class is a source of pleasure to them; their self-importance is flattered and their vanity inflated by every demonstration of a sense of their assumed superiority.

A late publication regarding Ceylon contains the following passage with respect to the Chaliahs: "The importance of their present employment under government has rendered them ambitious and vain; they are of a turbulent disposition, and it is difficult to rule them. Prone to insult the castes which are superior to them, they have long aimed at attaining the privileges of the Vellales. The lands of the Chaliahs are almost free from contribution to government, and they have privileges not enjoyed by other subjects in the colony."*

This account is incorrect, evidently arising from imperfect information. "Ambitious and vain" are terms very inapplicable to the state and disposition of these unfortunate people. That they are not of a turbulent disposition, or difficult to rule, is a fact known to every one who has the slightest acquaintance with them, or who knows how the *maha-badde* department is conducted. "Prone to insult," &c.: how can a people, depressed as the Chaliahs now are, insult any caste? If to wish to escape the oppressive exertion of power be construed into a desire to attain the same degree of civil liberty as the Vellales, is there any thing reprehensible in such a design? and is it the author's wish that the Vellales should enjoy a monopoly of personal liberty in Ceylon? In regard to the impost levied by government upon the lands of the Chaliahs, the author's assertion is unfounded. Since Mr. North's proclamation of 1801, the Chaliahs pay the same contribution to government from their crops that is exacted from the other possessors of land. The privileges peculiar to the Chaliahs are neither more nor less than the following: they are allowed to cross, without payment, the ferries of some of the large rivers, provided they have but a light load; secondly, their *dhonies* are free from anchorage-dues. During the time they are not employed in peeling cinnamon, associations of a few individuals are formed, who sometimes freight small craft and carry on a little trade in salt, arrack, &c., which they export from one part of the coast to the other. The immunity from these imposts is hardly worth the acceptance of the Chaliahs; certainly not worth mentioning as a privilege of any consequence.

Oppressive laws, administered by a humane administrator, lose much of their severity; they may even acquire a character of benevolence. The *maha-badde* is, at present, under the superintendence of James Maitland, Esq., an office for which he is peculiarly well-qualified. He is intimately acquainted

* Bertolacci on the Revenue, &c. of Ceylon.

with the manners and customs of the Chaliahs, and having acquired a knowledge of the Singhalese language, he is able to hear the complaints of the people without the intervention of those frequently corrupt sources of information, head-men and interpreters. Humane, liberal, and affable, he is easy of access to the lowest individual of the caste, by which means he greatly suppresses, if he does not completely extinguish, the most cruel of all oppressions (particularly in Indian establishments), the tyranny of inferior officers. By establishing a plan of rewarding individuals, whose industry and conduct render them good examples to others, he has now rarely occasion to resort to *corporal punishment*. He never punishes a person until due care has been taken to investigate all the circumstances of the case, and to hear the defence of the accused. By a patient and uninterrupted attention to the welfare of the people under his charge, and by his many other amiable qualities, he has gained the respect and esteem of the whole caste, who yield infinitely more prompt obedience to an expression of his wishes than they ever did when the lash of terror was unintermittingly suspended over their heads. It was under his auspices that the monthly pay was increased, and he has been able also to obtain for them some other trifling marks of attention from government.

Colombo, 1819.

KOORUNDU.

This paper, as the reader observes, was written some years ago; but we find, on reference to the report of Col. Colebrooke, *one* of the Commissioners of Inquiry in Ceylon, dated 31st January 1832, that "the duty of collecting the cinnamon and the labour of cultivating the gardens, and of cutting and peeling the cinnamon, are still *compulsorily* performed by a class of people (Chaliahs), who are annually assembled from the districts in which they reside, and as they are taken for several months from their homes, and from other profitable occupations, and are subject to much exposure in the forests, where they contract fevers, the service is still obnoxious to them, and often fatal: desertions are accordingly very frequent." The report further states, that the number of male Chaliahs registered in the districts of Colombo and Galle (whose children are liable to the same service) is 16,489; that in addition to the Chaliahs, other labourers are sometimes employed, and that the average number annually employed is 20,000!

The present governor of Ceylon, Sir R. Wilmot Horton, enjoys the enviable distinction of having proclaimed the real abolition of this hateful system. An order of the King in Council was published in the *Ceylon Gazette*, of the 29th September 1832, abolishing the system of forced labour, which has prevailed in the island from time immemorial.—EDITOR.

SHEA'S TRANSLATION OF MIRKHOND.*

IT is a matter of no small surprise that, in this inquisitive age, so little should still be known by the reading public of Oriental histories and traditions. Motives are certainly not wanting, when we consider the intimate connection, commercial and political, especially in the last three centuries, between the natives of the East and the West. The difficulties, to those who had never visited the Oriental regions, of obtaining any clear ideas on the subject, have been, till within these few years, almost insuperable. Languages were to be studied with trifling aid, and allusions were to be understood, which could be only known by familiar acquaintance with the modes of acting and thinking of the people themselves. These difficulties, however, are happily disappearing. Dictionaries, grammars, and well-selected passages from the best authors, edited by scholars of profound skill and judgment, are constantly issuing from the press, so that the student finds ample means of mastering the peculiarities of Oriental diction. But to those, whose pursuits and tastes do not lead them to the acquisition of languages, and whose desires are limited to a philosophical acquaintance with the Oriental mind, such knowledge is still very difficult of attainment.

Whatever merits may justly be claimed by the East-India Company for their patronage of those who have contributed to smooth the road to the knowledge of the Oriental languages, they have not, perhaps, availed themselves of the ample means within their reach of spreading, by the aid of translations from native writers, a more general knowledge of Oriental literature, morals, and science. A liberal expenditure in the diffusion of such knowledge would not have been reckoned amongst the least of the benefits their administration of the government of that extraordinary empire has conferred upon India. If, however, they have been wanting in this respect, the subject has not been overlooked in this country. The translations that have appeared within the last three years, under the auspices of the Oriental Translation Fund, may be hailed as the commencement of a new era in the diffusion of Oriental knowledge; and as entitling that institution to the best thanks of those, who are impressed with a sense of the importance of studying man under all his various influences and aspects.

The work before us is a translation of an interesting portion of Mirkhond's history of the East, the *Rauzat-us-Safa*, or 'Garden of Pleasure.' Mirkhond, the author, flourished in the thirteenth century. His history commences with traditions, long current in the East, of various orders of beings and of events many ages prior to the creation of man. The Jins, Peris, Divs and Afrits, their various gradations of impiety towards Allah, and its consequences to themselves; the machinations of Eblis, and his impious arrogance in refusing to offer adoration to Adam, together with the leading events in the lives of Adam and the succeeding patriarchs (the latter por-

* History of the Early Kings of Persia, from Kaiomars, the first of the Peshdadian Dynasty, to the Conquest of Iran by Alexander the Great. Translated from the original Persian of Mirkhond, entitled the *Rauzat-us-Safa*, with Notes and Illustrations, by DAVID SHEA, of the Oriental Department in the Hon. East-India Company's College, Herts. London, printed for the Oriental Translation Fund. Murray. Parbury, Allen and Co. 1832. pp. 441. 8vo.

tion founded principally on Rabbinical traditions, but strangely connected with references to Mecca and Mohammed), all pass in review before the reader, with a devout gravity and simple credulity, which amply prove that the fetters of an absurd superstition were not less firmly rivetted on the human mind in the East than in the West, at the same period. Many of these ideas, however, variously combined and modified in their transmission through the minds of men inhabiting the different regions interposed between our own and that of their birth, have furnished us with some of the most beautiful images that embellish our poetry.

The translator, with a confidence founded, not merely on a thorough knowledge of the idiom of his author, but on a profound acquaintance, derived from long and laborious study, with the metaphysics of his mind, has not hesitated to attempt that most difficult (as is well known to Persian scholars) of all the parts of a Persian composition, the preface—and in this particular instance, a preface utterly unintelligible, except through the most persevering acuteness of investigation. The first portion of this intricate specimen of Persian metaphysics had been accomplished by the Baron de Sacy, with that ability which has distinguished this profound Orientalist among the scholars of Europe: but Mr. Shea, with a praiseworthy resolution and perseverance, has waded through the whole, and has presented to the English reader, with remarkable fidelity, a highly curious picture of Persian devoutness, hyperbole and adulation, conjoined with Persian ideas of historical composition.

The part of the work selected for translation begins with Kaiomars, a kind of mythical personage, about whom, according to Mirkhond, Persian historians are not agreed, some affirming him to be Adam, others Unúm, others the son of Japhet, and others again Canaan. Amidst all these contradictory opinions, the author has too much veneration for a matter so sacred, to decide. Kaiomars, after inventing numerous useful instruments, and after many strange conflicts with Afrits and demon-hearted men,—one of the former of whom had slain his beloved son Siámuk,—and "when nearly a thousand years of his life had passed, during forty of which the human race were subject to his sway, being thoroughly convinced of the great sagacity and bravery of Houshung, he adorned his fortunate brows with the imperial diadem, and went into voluntary seclusion and retirement until the destined hour of fate arrived."

Houshung, "whom some maintain to be Mahaleel," proved an excellent monarch; his work on philosophy, and his moral maxims, some of which are extracted from the *Tarikh-Maajem* by the "amber-scented" pen of our author, were not lost on his son and successor Tehmuras. This prince, styled *Div-band*, or the 'Demon-binder,' performed a vast service to the human race, when he put a period to the annoyances of those frightful beings, who till then had been allowed to vex the earth with their presence. In this reign "arose so great a famine, that the kidnies of the people melted like water," and

> "Their only food was to view the two round disks of Heaven;
> "The sun by day, the lucid moon by night."

But the prince, mindful of the politico-moral philosophy of his father, ordered "that persons of substance should be content with their evening repast, and distribute that of the morning to the necessitous." Tehmuras, at length, having established his government in the affections, as he thought, of the people, consigned the administration to the "prudent conduct, and enlightened soul" of his vizier, and embraced the solitary life of a recluse. He is, however, soon recalled by a rebellion of some of his ungrateful subjects. He marches against them with an army "countless as the sands of the desert, and surpassing the extent of numbers, accompanied by three hundred elephants, demons in aspect, mountains in bulk." This (as might be expected) "overpowers the inmost hearts of the vile rebels with terror and dismay," and accordingly, to mitigate the wrath of their sovereign, they despatch to him "smooth-tongued ambassadors, who, by the magic of their eloquence, could undo the knot of unrelenting fierceness in the soul, and by their subtle devices could allure the bird of compliance, from the atmosphere of abhorrence, within the reach of the shaft." The king, however, is not gull enough to be so allured, and his army, "like fowls feeding eagerly on grain, pounced with resistless talons on the multitudes of the enemy." But the king has some suspicion of misgovernment, for he determines, after his victory, to visit the provinces of his empire, "that we may learn," he says, "the condition of the oppressed, who are prevented by tyranny from coming into our presence." He dies, after many mighty achievements, not the least of which is the having slain 1,480 demons. This, as we are afterwards told, is by some interpreted to mean "victory over all violent passions and sensual propensities, and the extirpation of vicious habits."

To Tehmuras succeeds Jemsheed. The era of this prince forms an important epoch in Persian history, the invasion of the Arabs. This event is obscurely figured out in the extravagant legends respecting their chief Zohák. The virtues of Jemsheed and his splendid qualities were insufficient to save himself or his country from the disastrous irruptions of these barbarians. The distribution of the nation into four castes, as well as various improvements in the art of governing, is ascribed to Jemsheed. The violence and oppression of Zohák, at length, produce an insurrection of the Persians under Gávah, the blacksmith, beneath whose banner (his leathern apron, which proved equally fortunate on another occasion), the Persians routed their conquerors and again became independent. Gávah, with a forbearance and moderation rarely attendant on such success, rejects the crown himself, and places it on the head of a descendant of Jemsheed, Feridoon.

The reign of this prince is disturbed by the jealousies of his sons, two of whom conspire to assassinate the third and favourite of his father, Iraj. These, in the succeeding reign of Menucheher, pay the penalty of their treachery with the destruction of their army and the loss of their lives. It is in this reign that Zál the son of Sám, "the bulwark of the kingdom, and the prop of the state," gives birth to the hero Rustam Dastán. Under Nauzer occurred the formidable invasion of Irán by the northern tribes of Scythians or Turks, led on by their king Afrásiáb. Shortly after the fatal battle in Dehestán, in which the Persians were completely routed, Nauzer and many

of his nobles were taken prisoners and put to death. Afrásiáb and his wild hordes long continued their destructive exactions, which, together with the resistance made by the Persians, laid waste the land, and at length produced a famine, which compelled the Turks to retreat northward. Kaikobad (Dejoces) is elected to fill the vacant throne, and it is under his auspices and those of his successors, down to Behmen, that Rustam performs his wondrous prodigies of valour, which form so conspicuous a subject in the legends of the country, and are given at considerable length in this work.

The period that succeeds, including the reigns of Kaikaoos, Kaikhosrau, Lohorasp, Gushtasp, Behmen, Humai, Dárá, and Dárá the Less, we have not space to notice. They are, however, the more interesting, from their conformity with Greek histories, which is sufficiently marked to establish the identity of the facts narrated by both. The reign of Alexander exhibits perhaps a still greater conformity with the well-known events of that era: the attempt to connect his birth with the Persian royal family is highly curious, and illustrative of that spirit of nationality, which is probably universal.

A very adequate idea of the general style of Persian historical composition may be gained by a perusal of the translation before us. As far as our comparison has gone, and that has not been inconsiderable, it is a faithful reflex of the original; the epithets and phraseology are accurately preserved, a circumstance which must render it of inestimable value to the student of the language,* while, at the same time, the English reader will find that the new dress has been so skilfully accommodated to the subject, as to furnish forth an object of graceful though somewhat startling novelty.

But we cannot dismiss the work without a few remarks on the original, one of the most esteemed historical works among the Persians, and therefore characterizing, to a certain extent, the intellectual qualities of the nation. Accuracy in the details of events is frequently wanting; important facts are often passed over with slight notice, and trifling puerilities are dwelt upon with the utmost gravity; the slightest effort of rational criticism is rarely attempted; contradictory opinions are often given, without any endeavour at reconciliation or selection; dates are utterly disregarded, and it would be nearly impossible to assign the period of any event, were it not for our means of comparison with other sources. Religious feeling peeps out on every occasion, and heroes of ancient times and of polytheistic creeds are made to propound modern Mohammedan doctrines. For example: Alexander ordered "the people to acknowledge the unity of the supreme God, and forbade the worship of statues and idols." And again: "whoever assigns equals to God, let the warriors eradicate the depravity of that person's nature, with the blows of the sabre, and the blood-shedding poniard." Further: he "committed to the flames the records of the magi, laid their temples waste, and by such means destroyed all vestige of that *accursed faith*."

The leading object of these histories seems to be rather the delivery of moral precepts than a narrative of facts; the speeches are mostly a string of moral aphorisms. Many of these are simple truisms, and in general most

* It is much to be regretted that the Translation Committee has not been at the expense of publishing, with the translation, a good collated copy of the original; it would have been of unspeakable service to the young Orientalist.

injuriously overlaid with metaphor of the most exaggerated quality, which, however, are highly characteristic of the condition of the people under a despotic monarchy. The good kings exhort their successors to justice, forbearance, and mercy, and to take care to conciliate the army by liberality, and to be moderate in their impositions on the rayots. Magnanimous sentiments often appear: Feridoon wrote—"Our sway extends to overt acts, but not to alleged intentions; our dominion applies to public morals, not to the supposed secret purposes of the mind." The people are admonished to be obedient, and to make their contributions without evasion or deceit. The crime of rebellion, under whatever circumstances, is reprobated in the most unqualified terms. Kaikobad's letter to the governor of Mazenderan, whose people had withdrawn "their heads from the collar of obedience and submission," strikingly marks the awful difference between the rulers and the ruled. "The people, in some measure, resemble sheep and oxen; as their energies are confined to the obtaining of food and laying up things of indispensable necessity, and their ambition settled on acquiring profit or pleasure."—"The decision of the holy law declares, 'the king is the shadow of God on earth.'"

The notes are useful and interesting; the learned translator might have increased their number with advantage to the work. He should also have filled up the wide and gloomy chasm in Persian history between the death of Alexander the Great and the time of Ardeshir Babagan, A.D. 226. A condensed memoir on this head, like that on the age of Zoroaster, would have been very acceptable.

To conclude: whoever wishes to form an estimate of Persian civilization should read this work.

RAM MOHUN ROY.

Dr. Lant Carpenter, of Bristol, has just published* the discourse which he delivered on the occasion of the death of the late Rajah Ram Mohun Roy, containing some striking reflections upon his character, and a copious appendix of biographical and illustrative memoranda, from various sources, forming a "Review of the Labours, Opinions, and Character" of the deceased Rajah, which cannot fail to be read with deep interest. Dr. Carpenter has not, indeed, made very considerable additions to what is already before the public; but he has placed some points in a new and forcible light, and the eloquence, the ability and the temper, displayed in the work, are in excellent harmony with the character of the deceased.

Whilst he finds no fault with the general tenour of our Memoir of his departed friend, Dr. Carpenter dissents from the remarks in the concluding portion of it. We shall merely, in reply, repeat that the person by whom they were furnished we knew had been in close and intimate communication with the Rajah in England, as well as in India, and that we cannot suspect him of being partial merely because he is not encomiastic.

* A Review of the Labours, Opinions and Character of Rajah Rammohun Roy; in a Discourse, on occasion of his death, delivered in Lewin's Mead Chapel, Bristol; a series of Illustrative Extracts from his writings; and a Biographical Memoir: to which is subjoined an examination of some deregatory tatements in the *Asiatic Journal*. By Lant Carpenter, LL.D. London, 1833. Hunter.

To the Editor.

Sir: Your article on the late Raja Ram Mohun Roy, in your last Number, has drawn forth some remarks in a pamphlet by the Rev. Dr. Lant Carpenter, of Bristol, which I deem it due to myself to notice; and as your Journal has been the occasion of them, I hope you will permit me to answer them through that channel.

An introductory editorial note, to a sketch of the deceased I gave in the *Athenæum*, stated that it was furnished by me, who had acted as his secretary from the time of his arrival in Europe as envoy from the King of Delhi. This is the only occasion on which I may be considered as accessory to my name having been mentioned in a public manner in connection with that distinguished individual, though I was intimately connected with all his political and literary labours from that period till within some months of his death; and, moreover, in that sketch I did not say one word about any assistance I had rendered him, though it is known that a great portion of my time during these two years was devoted to that object. Such reserve on my part might, I humbly think, have spared me the perusal of any laborious argument to prove that I could have assisted him only as an amanuensis. This position of the pamphlet is summed up in the following words: "It is his (the author's informant's) full conviction that, from the day of the Rajah's arrival in this country, he stood in no need of any assistance, except that of a mere *mechanical* hand to write."

If this were the case, his selection of my hand for that purpose would have been a heavier imputation on his intellect than any thing I have yet met with; first, because that hand, always bad, was so spoilt, above a dozen years ago, by the practice of writing a daily newspaper in India, that I require an amanuensis myself; secondly, because he had always the assistance of one or two amanuenses, who could write much better than it was ever my good fortune to do in my life. For this reason, I recommended them to him; having experienced their merits, I knew they could more readily decipher my manuscript writings for him.

In my sketch, I bore ample testimony to his literary attainments, stating his acquaintance, more or less, with ten languages. His fame can, therefore, hardly be supposed to be affected by the reputation of his knowing a single one of these more or less perfectly. In my opinion, his powers of English composition must fairly be classed among the least considerable of his literary merits.* He must have known himself what help he needed in this way better than those whose posthumous admiration would attribute to him every human perfection. It is, therefore, enough for me to say that *he thought* he required the aid of a secretary, and therefore in that capacity I acted accordingly. I drew for him, from his instructions and the materials he furnished, the papers enumerated in the accompanying document, which is authenticated by all the evidence of which the case admits †

1st. His various printed statements, official and private correspondence with the Government and persons here regarding the case of the King of Delhi, spreading over a period of nearly two years.

* He spoke and wrote Bengali with classic elegance; and Persian with equal fluency; in Hindustani, as a matter of course, he conversed with the utmost ease, as well as in English. He has often told me that he acquired the latter by conversation rather than any course of reading or study; and while carried along by the stream of discourse, he spoke with force and clearness, even eloquence. But if restrained by the presence in which he was, he often fell into hesitation and obscurity, to which, from the absence of an animating impulse, he had a tendency in writing.

† We have perused the document referred to, entitled "Statement of the Services rendered to Rajah Rammohun Roy by Mr. Arnot," which appears fully to confirm what is above stated.—Editor.

2d. His queries and replies on the revenue and judicial systems and condition of the people of India; the queries on the former two subjects being drawn by me, under his sanction, from the other evidence laid before Parliament, and the materials of a few on the third head were furnished by the late Mr. Hyde Villiers.

3d. His papers on the suttee question, on the salt monopoly, on the appointment of native magistrates, on the operation and influence of the Supreme Court at Calcutta, some of those on the resumption of lakharaj lands, &c.

4th. I assisted him in keeping up an extensive correspondence with persons of rank, talent, and learning, of all classes and parties, who courted the acquaintance of the celebrated Indian brahmin. This correspondence, in two years, nearly filled a large folio volume, though a copy of part only was kept, and the letters probably exceeded in number all he had ever written in the course of his life, at least in English.

I claim no merit whatever for this; I did no more than, I suppose, every other secretary does; that is, ascertains from his principal what he wishes to say or prove on any given subject, receives a rough outline, and works it out in his own way, making as many points, and giving as much force of diction, as he can. Is it expected or usual that an ambassador or envoy should be his own secretary? Is the fame of Prince Talleyrand injured by acknowledging some one in that capacity? That the same want should be felt by an Indian brahmin, of nearly sixty years of age, who perhaps hardly commenced the study of English until he was thirty, which thence shared his attention in common with three other languages he was in the habit of speaking and writing daily; whose ideas were thence more closely associated with Oriental than European modes of expression,—seems not at all surprising.

I beg here to quote some extracts from the accompanying document, explaining the nature of my labours in behalf of the Rajah.

"It must have been quite impossible for a foreigner, however able and learned, to get through such a mass of business, besides paying visits and attending parties almost every day in the week, as was the case for a long period, without the aid of the pen of a practised writer. The mode in which it was accomplished was as follows: the Rajah explained to Mr. Arnot, as they conversed, walking backwards and forwards in his drawing-room, his idea of any given subject. Mr. A. then sat down and wrote a paragraph, or a page or two, or, if it were a letter, wrote it off at once; then, having read this over and conversed further, he would write a page or two more. Thus the book on the revenue and judicial systems, &c. was written in a few weeks, chiefly while the Rajah lived in Regent's Park; a thing extraordinary considering his usually slow and scrupulously careful habits of composition. The letters were sometimes draughted by Mr. Arnot, and then copied by the Rajah's own hand at his leisure; and sometimes, for the sake of greater despatch, he wrote them at once under Mr. Arnot's instructions as to the language and expressions to be used.*

In addition to this, I think I may safely appeal to the internal evidence of the productions themselves. At least, notwithstanding the mystery in which we involved them, his intimate friends, who knew his abilities best, have often hinted to me that there was something in the texture of these compositions that shewed either the warp or the woof to be European. That this was the general notion, is also confirmed to me by the remarks once made in a debate at the India House, on the probable authorship of his appeal to the Supreme Court of Calcutta against the new law for the press in Bengal,

* All long papers were, of course, copied by an amanuensis; also letters and notes to persons to whom it was not deemed necessary to shew so much deference, or who were supposed to be unacquainted with his handwriting.

passed in 1823; or his memorial, on the same subject, to the King, I forget which.* All mystery on the subject is now useless. On these occasions, also, I acted in the same manner, as his secretary. Others may, if they please, call it amanuensis. I do no injury to his fame in stating these things; on the contrary, I protect it: as the effect of concealment was, that many attributed his productions to more important persons. This I have been told by men of all parties, first by a particular friend of the deceased, and a great opponent of the East-India Company; afterwards a gentleman in the highest office but one, connected with India, told me that he believed his evidence or remarks on the affairs of India to be the joint production of the leading Indian reformers in this country. My assurance to the contrary I evidently saw to be unavailing, as I offered no explanation of the mode in which they were drawn up. I could equally explain the history of the writings of RAM DOSS, an imaginary personage, mentioned by Dr. Carpenter, and SHIVA PRUSAD SURMA, of which all the former and part of the latter passed through my hands. But as I am one of the few in England from whom the Rajah never disguised his opinions, I do not deem it proper to incur the responsibility of asserting that, which others, not knowing the truth, would resolutely and conscientiously deny. All I shall say is, that his piety was, I believe, sincere, and his religious principles, I think, highly philosophical and benevolent, though not at all corresponding with those of any sect of Christians, except in the doctrine of the unity of God.

With every respect to the persons in Bristol mentioned by Dr. Carpenter, I do not think any of them were long enough and sufficiently intimate with the Rajah to render their sentiments regarding his opinions of sufficient weight to be poised in the scale against those who have known him for many years. It is but justice to you and your correspondent to say, that the view of him you have given is, on the whole, one of the most correct I have seen; though, of course, I cannot concur in all parts of it. Your remark, that the conductors of the public press in Bengal were actuated (partly at least) by a desire of self-aggrandizement, cannot easily be refuted; because it applies generally to *all* professions, or rather to *all mankind*.† I am not aware of any dangerous designs they had, or of any danger that existed, or that the Rajah ever changed his mind on the subject of a legally regulated freedom of the press moderately exercised, as suggested in his memorial to the King.

I remain, Sir, &c.

2, South Crescent, Bedford Square,
Nov. 21, 1833.

SANDFORD ARNOT.

P.S. The profession of faith, which seems to have been obtained from the Rajah in his latter days, while at Bristol, residing with and surrounded by Unitarians, is a conclusive proof of the state of his mind at that period, such profession being much at variance with the opinions he had always firmly maintained so many years, while his mind was in its full vigour.

S. A.

* By the *Asiat. Journ.* for 1824, vol. xviii, p. 264, 298, &c., I find it referred to the former.

† "At the expense of order and public security?"—EDITOR.

Miscellanies, Original and Select.

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

Asiatic Society of Calcutta.—At the meeting of the 9th January, the officers for the ensuing year were balloted for, and the accounts of the past year were submitted, which exhibited a balance in the Society's favour of Rs. 11,397, which, being in the hands of Mackintosh and Co., was unfortunately involved in the failure of that firm. The sums due by the society amounted to Rs. 5,559. A legacy of £2,000 left by the late Mr. C. K. Bruce, was invested in the government loan.

Two antique coins from Ceylon, forwarded by Sir R. W. Horton for examination, were the subject of a note by the secretary.

These coins belong to the class described by Mr. Wilson, in the 17th vol. of the *As. Res.* (pl. v. fig. 109 to 113), which are stated, like these, to have been found by Col. Mackenzie at Dipaldinna. They evidently belong to a Hindu dynasty; the letters on the inscription are distinctly Hindi; the word *sri* is on all of them.

No. 1 is a gold coin, exhibiting, as the device, a male figure, seated in the Indian manner, with *dhoti*; left-hand raised and face looking to the left; on the side, in Nagari characters, "*Sri Lankeswar;*" reverse, a rude standing figure, with a flowing robe; right hand extended over two emblems; left hand supporting a crown or globe; beneath, a scroll. No. 2 is a copper coin, very similar, but ruder.

At the meeting of the 27th March, on the secretary (Mr. J. Prinsep) announcing that materials were ready for another volume of the *Researches*, the native secretary (Ram Comul Sen), after observing that the printing of the *Researches* entailed a loss on the society of about Rs. 6,500 a volume, proposed "that, in future, the matter for publication should be transmitted to Europe, where a printer may be found to print it on his own account, Mr. Wilson kindly correcting the press."

After some discussion, a committee was appointed to consider the best mode of publication.

Extracts of a letter from Lieut. Burnes, presenting eleven of the coins collected by himself on his recent visit to Manikyala were read.

Two or three of these coins are in excellent preservation, with very decypherable Greek inscriptions, and are thus proved to be of Bactrian fabrication: they bear the several devices of the equestrian figure, the man in the tunic, the elephant, &c., and agree in other respects with the coins described in Mr. Wilson's paper in the last vol. of the *Researches*. Others are of a pure Hindi character.

A paper was read on the marriage rites and usages of the Jâts of Bharatpûr, by J. S. Lushington, Esq.

The marriage of Balwant Sinh, the present Raja of Bharatpûr, to the daughter of the Bechore Raja, in May 1832, afforded the author an excellent opportunity of witnessing the numerous ceremonies punctiliously observed in its solemnization at Deeg. Mr. Lushington describes the betrothal—the *tika* or marriage-present—the settlement of a fortunate day by the pandits, and the consequent transmission of the *lagan patri*, or bride's horoscope, to the bridegroom, which is considered to close the marriage. Connubial feasts and concerts are then given in the parents' houses. The youth is anointed with jasmine oil, and makes pooja and offerings to the family potter's wheel, to Sîtla

the goddess of the small-pox, and to the *gohra* or place in which the filth of the palace is deposited: this is said to typify the increase of progeny, as the heap of rubbish continually augments! The ceremony of the *bhat* succeeds, in which rice and other presents, of horses, elephants, &c., are given to the parohits, the Ranî and Rajâ and their attendants, by the brothers and other male relations. Deputations from foreign courts succeed. The *Barât* or marriage procession starts from the temple of the bridegroom's *mahant* or head priest (he had not a family gúrú), and is attended with much splendour. Upon its arrival at the bride's house, the ceremonies of *tárau* and *hom* take place. The former consists in striking the image of a bird with a sheathed sword;—the latter, the burnt-offering and adoration of water, are described as the most interesting parts of the performance—they are followed by the *Kanyadán* or giving away of the bride—the *Pradakshana*, the *Aghuna*, and the marriage hymns.

The bride is then carried home, when feasting and curious games, resembling "snapdragon and bran-cake," amuse the young couple.

After three days' residence with her lord, the bride returns to her parents for three or five years, when she is brought away with the ceremony of *gona* or *gaman*—but this may be dispensed with by the performance of *phir-pattah*, or changing the stools of the bride and bridegroom when the *hom* is celebrated.

CRITICAL NOTICES.

The Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal. Edited by James Prinsep, Esq., F.R.S., Secretary of the Physical Class, Asiatic Society. Vol. I. January to December 1832. Calcutta, 1832. Thacker and Co.

Under the modest title of *Gleanings in Science*, Capt. James D. Herbert, late deputy surveyor-general of Bengal (now astronomer to the King of Oude), commenced and carried on for three years a scientific journal, containing some valuable extracts of papers read before the Asiatic Society of Bengal. Last year, the Society passed a resolution that the work should be permitted to assume the name of "*Journal of the Asiatic Society*," and to continue it as long as the publication remained under the charge of one of the secretaries of the Society, thereby adding to the inherent respectability of the work a character of authenticity.

Under the charge of Mr. Prinsep, its present able editor, the *Journal* may justly take rank amongst the first scientic journals published at home. It consists not merely of papers read before the Asiatic Society, but of miscellaneous scientific intelligence, Oriental and European, reports of proceedings of Societies, &c. As to the value of the former (the papers read before the Society), it is sufficient to say that they include some of the analyses of the *Puránas*, by Professor Wilson, and some of the results of M. Csoma de Körös' labours on the literature of Tibet. The miscellaneous scientific matter is skilfully and judiciously selected.

The Rise, Progress, and Present State of Van Diemen's Land; with Advice to Emigrants, &c. By Henry Walter Parker, of Gray's Inn, Barrister at Law. London, 1833. Cross.

This is a very useful little compilation of facts contained in a variety of publications and contributed by private hands, arranged under appropriate heads, forming, in fact, a *complete* modern account of Van Diemen's Land. The chapters are brief; there is no ambitious display of materials, no parade of scientific knowledge; the style is, indeed, less accurate than we should have expected; but the unassuming character of the work does not detract from its intrinsic utility. All the necessary topics are touched upon, though many of them slightly and superficially.

"It may be thought by some," Mr. Parker observes, "that, never having been there, it is impossible [for me] to give correct information upon the present state of the

colony; to which I reply, I have received my information from the most authentic and respectable sources, from some who have been there, and others who are now there; that I have rejected all which appeared to be tainted by party-feeling."

We have noticed only one point on which Mr. Parker appears to us to have been deceived. He has devoted a few pages to the aborigines, and his object is to show that their hostility arose from a certain innate love of cruelty and barbarity, thereby to justify the severe measures adopted against them. He observes, "had not their sanguinary disposition been fairly ascertained in the early days of the settlement, it might have been thought that their hostility was excited by feelings of revenge for the injuries they endured; but that cannot be said, for they displayed their cruel and treacherous disposition long before the convicts took to the bush and perpetrated the horrible crimes which stain the pages of the early history of the colony." He cites a passage from the report of the Colonial Committee formed, in 1830, to inquire into the origin of the hostility displayed by the natives, which seems to impute to them causeless treachery and unprovoked atrocities; and he observes that the government invariably acted in the most humane and forbearing manner, but to no purpose, "their wanton and savage spirit prevailed."

We have endeavoured on a former occasion* to do justice to these unhappy children of nature, who have been made victims to the cupidity of the invaders of their soil, and we shall briefly, but satisfactorily, show that Mr. Parker's allegations are not borne out by evidence, taking our proofs from the authorities he had before him, namely, the Colonial Report and the Letters of Mr. Prinsep.

"It would, indeed, appear," says the Committee, in their report of 19th March 1830, "that there prevailed, at this period (the first settlement of the colony), too general a forgetfulness of those rights of ordinary compassion to which, as human beings, and as the original occupants of the soil, these defenceless and ignorant people were justly entitled. They were sacrificed, in many instances, to momentary caprice or anger, as if the life of a savage had been unworthy of the slightest consideration; and they sustained the most unjustifiable treatment in defending themselves against outrages, which it is not to be expected that any race of men should submit to without resistance, or endure without imbibing a spirit of hatred and revenge. The Committee allude to those attacks which it has come to their knowledge were then frequently made, by lawless and desperate characters, for the purpose of carrying off the native women and children: attempts which, if resisted, the aggressors did not scruple to accomplish with circumstances of dreadful and unnecessary barbarity." This is the language of a Committee on the spot, in the very report quoted by Mr. Parker.

This gentleman tells us that "the sanguinary disposition of the natives was fairly ascertained in the early days of the settlement," when they attacked the settlers and murdered them "without having received any provocation." What says Mr. Prinsep, in a letter which is quoted by Mr. Parker? "During the first years of the settlement, these poor naked creatures lived *in great harmony* with us, came without fear into the white man's house, and soon felt the value of a blanket and other little trifles. In course of time, however, these articles become naturally so coveted by them, that they commenced thieving; this was resisted, and one or two imprudent timid stock-keepers fired, and killed some of the natives. Deadly hatred was in consequence avowed against the whites." This means no provocation!

Mr. Parker asserts that the outrageous attack upon the natives by Lieut. Moore, at the first settlement, in 1804, which destroyed about fifty of them, was in consequence of their "unprovoked" attack upon a settler. This is inconsistent with Mr. Prinsep's statement, and with the still more authentic official testimony of Colonel Arthur, the lieut.-governor: "On my succeeding to the government," he says† "I found the quarrel of the natives with the Europeans, occasioned by an unfortunate step of the officer in command of the garrison, on the first forming of the settlement, was daily aggravated by every kind of injury committed against the defenceless natives by the stock-keepers and sealers, with whom it was a *constant practice to fire upon them whenever they*

* Vol. iv. p. 120. † Despatch to Lord Goderich, 10th January 1828.

pproached, and to deprive them of their women whenever the opportunity offered. I annot divest myself of the consideration that *all aggression originated with the white nhabitants*, and that therefore much ought to be endured in return, before the blacks ire treated as an open and accredited enemy by the government." Again, in another des- patch:*—"It is a subject most painful under every consideration; *we are undoubtedly the first aggressors*, and the desperate characters amongst the prisoner-population, who have from time to time absconded into the woods, have no doubt committed the great- est outrages upon the natives; and these ignorant beings, incapable of discrimination, are now filled with enmity and revenge against the whole body of white inhabitants."

These are but a few of the testimonies we could adduce to the same effect: surely Mr. Parker cannot be ignorant of them. His own account of the recent conciliation of the natives by Mr. Robinson, affords, moreover, an unanswerable reply to his ungenerous estimate of the natural character of these poor creatures. We should be sorry to think that Mr. Parker has sacrificed historical fidelity to a desire to propitiate the colonists.

Christian Prospects in India.—A Sermon preached in the South Parish Church of Aber- deen, on Sunday, 18th August 1833. By JAMES BRYCE, D.D., Senior Minister of St. Andrew's Church, Calcutta, and Chaplain in the service of the Hon. East-India Company. In aid of the General Assembly's Mission in India. Edinburgh, 1833. Blackwood. Aberdeen, Brown.

DR. BRYCE,—having shewn, in a pure though unambitious and subdued style of elo- quence, the intrinsic worthlessness of mere worldly objects, and the inestimable value of those which concern the soul;—having pointed out the fatal consequences of the course pursuing by some of "the master-spirits of the age," who are "labouring to substitute the machinery of Knowledge for that of Faith;"—transports the attention of his hearers to British India, and to the actual condition and spiritual wants of its in- teresting people.

"If," he observes, "in the field that has been more recently cultivated by the Pro- testant missionary, the sight is cheered by something like the whiteness of incipient har- vest, it must be confessed that the hopes that once beamed upon the Christian world from this quarter have not been realized. The preaching of the gospel by the way-side, and the translations of the Scriptures into the various languages of the East, are upon record to tell of the zeal and the unwearied diligence of the missionary of modern times; but, alas! even this zeal and unwearied diligence have not been able to conquer the difficulties and the discouragements they have had to encounter. And it cannot be denied, that many of the good and pious of the Christian world, grieved and disappointed at the result of all these labours, are, at this moment, looking to them with a daily diminishing hope that they are the means destined to bring the heathen nations of India to the knowledge and the light of Christianity." Dr. Bryce speaks thus not to depress but to stimulate and properly direct the energies of his hearers. "Experience," he continues, "has taught us to avoid the errors into which others have fallen; and it has opened to us the most rational hopes of success in chan- nels to which but slender attention has hitherto been directed. The education of youth, in moral and physical science, has been in active operation for nearly twenty years; and experiment has confirmed what reasoning suggested, that this education would prepare the way for instruction in the higher and more sublime science, that teaches the value of the human soul and its eternal interests."

He adverts in his text to facts which he has witnessed, showing the "commencement of a work, from which even already the happiest effects are flowing;" and in a note he mentions more particularly the beneficial fruits produced by the lectures of the Assem- bly's missionary at Calcutta, the Rev. A. Duff, in the minds of some of the rising generation of Hindu youth in that city, who avow the wildest atheistical principles. We subjoin the following passage, though long, because it touches upon a subject which is worthy of deep attention, and will probably draw an accession of public patronage to the institution:—

"But I am afraid, that, on the point of native education in India, there prevail not

* To Mr. Secretary Huskisson, dated 17th April 1828.

a few mistakes among people in this country, which it is of importance to rectify. This education is generally spoken of as paving the way for the knowledge and the reception of Christian truth; and hence a notion appears to be taken up, that from these semi- naries every thing like direct instruction in this truth is sedulously excluded. It is ima- gined, that a sort of compromise is made between the Christian teacher and the parents of the pagan pupil intrusted to his tuition, that instruction in the ordinary arts and sciences shall be received by the one, provided that the instilling of religious doctrines is not attempted by the other. Such is not, at least, the principle on which the Assem- bly's Institution rests. It is avowedly a school of Christian as well as general instruc- tion; and when it became the duty of the individual who now addresses you, some time ago, to assist at the first public examination of the Institution, the most gratifying proofs were afforded, in the presence of a large assemblage of native hearers of rank and respectability, that many of the pupils had advanced no inconsiderable way in the rudiments of Christian Knowledge, properly so called. It is, no doubt, true, that there are other seminaries of native education, from which, on the policy of not alarm- ing the natives, every thing like direct instruction in religious truth is avowedly ex- cluded. But it is a fact not so generally known, but to which I would beg your par- ticular attention, that after nearly twenty years' experience of this system, native pupils are now kept back from institutions conducted on this exclusive plan, and that for no other reason than because no instruction whatever in a religious belief is afforded by them. The knowledge which has been conveyed to the native mind, through the in- strumentality of these institutions, has, as might have been anticipated, satisfied the acute and ingenuous youth of the utter folly and absurdity of the popular superstition of their fathers; but, unfortunately, it has left them, in too many instances, open to the arguments of an atheistical philosophy. Many of the parents have become alarmed, and are at this moment engaged in attempting among themselves the establishment of institutions, in which instruction in European arts and sciences may be afforded, while religious instruction is not overlooked. Bigoted as the Hindoos are to the faith of their forefathers, it is nevertheless true, that many of them would consign the education of their children to the General Assembly's Institution in preference to other seminaries, that feel, I doubt not, an equal interest in their progress in mere human learning, just because in this institution religious instruction, even in a faith opposed to their own, is afforded."

Lives of the British Admirals, with an Introductory View of the Naval History of Eng- land. By ROBERT SOUTHEY, LL.D. Vol. II. Being Vol. XLVIII. of Dr. Lard- ner's *Cabinet Cyclopædia*. London, 1833. Longman and Co. Taylor.

THE second volume of Dr. Southey's delightful work completes the "Introductory View of the Naval History of England," which is brought down to the end of Queen Mary's reign. After this period, our naval operations took a wider range; the indi- vidual agents as well as their actions become more important; and the history, from this period, is appropriately continued in a series of the lives of our great naval com- manders, beginning with that of Charles, second Lord Howard of Effingham, and first Earl of Nottingham, the commander of the British fleet in the action with the Spanish Armada. His biography fills the remainder of the volume; it is full of in- terest, particularly that portion devoted to the Armada.

Dr. Southey has appended an extract from a Latin poem by an Italian Jesuit, on the Armada, wherein he attributes its failure to the elements alone, making no mention of the English fleet; but he vents his malice against Elizabeth in the following description of that princess:—

> Monstrum horrendum, eadem vir, fœmina, nobile scortum,
> Et virgo et conjux; divina, humana sacerdos,
> Et regina, suis vertique regique volebat
> Sub manibus: Stygiis meritò damnata Chymæra!

The Gardener's Dictionary. By PHILIP MILLER, F.R.S. In Four Vols. Ninth Edi- tion. London, 1833. Henderson.

THIS is a new and improved edition of this useful work, publishing in numbers. We observe that another improved edition is announced by Messrs. Orr and Smith.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

Mrs. Davids (the mother of the late Arthur Lumley Davids,* author of the Turkish Grammar), is selecting from an immense mass of MSS., left behind him, many for the press.

A work will appear in the course of the month, entitled "The Baboo, or Life in India," conveying an accurate insight into the manners and modes of life among the higher and middle ranks of society in the East.

Lieutenant Jervis has just completed a Narrative of his recent Journey to the Falls of the Cavery, combined with an Historical and Descriptive Account of the Neilgherry Hills.

Capt. N. Willard, in the service of the Nawab of Banda, is about to publish, at Calcutta, a Treatise on the Music of Hindoostan, comprising a detail of the Ancient Theory and Modern Practice, pointing out the similarity of the music of Egypt and Greece to that of India; the varieties of song and the character of each, with a brief account of the principal musicians.

The Annual Biography and Obituary for 1834 will contain memoirs of Sir John Malcolm, Ram Mohun Roy, Sir Geo. Dallas, Mrs. Hannah Moore, &c.

* It is due to the Sultan of Turkey, as well as to the late Mr. Davids, to state that his highness has recently sent to his widowed mother (through Mr. Mandeville, our minister of legation at Constantinople), in return for a copy of the Grammar, a splendid diamond ring, with a letter from the Reis Effendi, requesting that Mrs. Davids would accept the ring as a slight proof how highly he appreciated the remarkable talents of her very promising son.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LONDON.

Memoir of the Life of Reginald Heber, Bishop of Calcutta. By the Rev. George Bonner. 12mo. 3s. 6d.

Memoir of John Adam, late Missionary at Calcutta. 12mo. 6s.

Letter to the Right Hon. Charles Grant, President of the Board of Control, on the Present State of British Intercourse with China. By C. Marjoribanks, Esq., M.P., late President of the Select Committee in China. 8vo. 2s.

Sketches of Turkey in 1831 and 1832. By an American. 8vo. 16s.

The Khan's Tale, a Tale of the Caravanserl. By J. B. Fraser, Esq., 12mo. 6s. (Written for the "Library of Romance.")

Aurungzebe; or a Tale of Alraschid. 3 Vols. post 8vo. £1. 7s.

Memoirs of the Rev. Joseph D. Jœnicke, a fellow labourer of Schwartz, at Tanjore; interspersed with many Original Letters and Notices of Schwartz. 12mo. 3s. 6d.

New South Wales Calendar, and General Post Office Directory, with large Plan of Sydney, for 1833. 8vo. 10s.

Notes on the Present State and Prospects of New South Wales; with an Historical, Statistical, and Topographical Account of Manilla and Singapore. By Alick Osborne, Surgeon R.N. Royal 18mo. 3s.

Imported from India.

The Tolesf Shereef, or Indian Materia Medica; translated from the Original, by George Playfair, Esq., superintending surgeon, Bengal service. 8vo. 6s. (Calcutta 1833.)

Transactions of the Medical and Physical Society of Calcutta. Vol. VI. 8vo. 15s. (Calcutta, 1833.)

A Dictionary of the Maratha Language, compiled by Jugunnauth Shastree, Kramuvunt, Bal Shastree Ghugwe, Gungadhur Shastree Phurke, and others, Pundits in the service of the Bombay Native Education Society. 4to. £4. 4s. (Lithographed, Bombay 1829.)

The Seir-ool-Mutakhereen, in Persian. Vol I. 4to. £4. 14s. 6d. (Calcutta.)

GERMANY.

Lexicon Arabico-Latinum. Fretagii, G. W. Tomi II. sec. 2. (Halle). 4to.

Malati-Madhavæ, Fabulæ Bhavabutis, actus primus. C. Lassen. (Bonn). 8vo.

Chrestomathia Shahnamiana, in usum prælectionum, edidit, annotationibus et glossario instruxit, J. A. Vullers. (Bonn). 8vo.

Comparative Grammar of the Sanscrit, Zend and Greek languages, Latin, Lithuanian and German. By F. Bopp. (Berlin). 4to.

FRANCE.

Dictionnaire Francais — Tamoul et Tamoul-Français. Par M. Blin. 1 vol. (Paris). oblong.

Mithriaca, ou les Mithriaques. Par M. de Hammer. (Paris and Caen). 8vo. 15 fr.

NORWAY.

Calila und Dimna, der Philosophen Bidpay. Von G. A. Holmboe. (Christiana). 8vo.

CALCUTTA.

Johnson's Rasselas, with a Bengalee translation, by Rajah Kalee Krisna Bahadur. 4 rs.

Cursory Notes on the Isle of France. By E. Stirling, Esq.

A Guide to Agents and Indigo-Planters, for drawing up and checking the annual estimates, and adjusting accounts for Indigo Factories, throughout the Bengal provinces, By D. W. Speed. 2 rs.

ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

Calcutta.

LAW.

Supreme Court, *February* 18.

The first sessions of oyer and terminer for 1833 were opened this day, when Sir *E. Ryan* charged the grand jury. In the course of his speech, he adverted to the new system of police, which commenced in March 1831, and which he considered to have been brought into a more efficient state than it ever was before, chiefly owing to the separation of the judicial and executive duties. Crime was not only more readily detected but more effectually prevented. He likewise noticed the great activity of the native officers of the police. The learned judge stated the following as the results of returns furnished to Government, as to the effects of the old and new systems of police:

	1830.	1831.	1832.
Number of offences	2,330	1,304	1,329*
Persons apprehended ..	3,556	1,956	2,023
—— convicted.....	625	675	718
Property stolen .. Rs.	1,36,383	1,23,714	62,981
—— recovered	4,854	33,828†	6,793

The learned judge then called the attention of the jury to the Act (lately arrived) regulating the future appointment of justices of the peace and jurors in India, and which provided that any person resident in any part of the country, not the subject of a foreign state, was eligible to be appointed to act as a magistrate in Calcutta, Madras, or Bombay. Prior to the passing of this act, he observed, no person could act as a magistrate in these presidencies unless he were a British subject, or in the Hon. East-India Company's service; but now it was left open to Government, if it thought proper, to appoint any person not a subject of any foreign state, and this act had done away with an invidious distinction, which had never met with his approbation. The mode of appointment was the same as that provided for under the 33d Geo. III. excepting that Government were left at liberty to prescribe such form of oath as it deemed most appropriate and binding on the natives. This was an act of great importance in all its bearings, as it was the first time that judicial power had been given to natives over British subjects. He rejoiced exceedingly that the British Government had done away with all distinctions between its European and native subjects, and was satisfied, from the experience he had already had, and from his communications with natives, that there were persons fully competent to act as magistrates. Some might suppose that a great knowledge of the law was required to render a person eligible to fill the office of a magistrate; but he thought otherwise. He had attended very much to the proceedings of the quarter sessions at home, and had observed that the best magistrates were those who had been chiefly guided by common sense, and who had not mixed up their duties with the technicalities and difficulties of the law. He saw no reason, with the intelligence of some of the natives who had a considerable knowledge of the English language, why they should not be competent to perform those duties. Should natives be appointed, they would have the benefit of the assistance of the present able magistrates of the police, and from the advantage of an accurate knowledge of the languages, customs, and manners of their fellow natives, they would be able with more certainty to come to just conclusions in the cases brought to their notice. He fully concurred in the necessity of advancing natives to offices of responsibility. The next part of the act related to serving on juries. Prior to May 1826, none were eligible to serve as jurymen but British subjects; but the act then passed extended the privilege to all not subjects of foreign states; the grand jury was however only to be composed of Christians, and the same rule was applicable to petit juries when Christians had to be tried. When he first addressed a grand jury in that court, he expressed his great regret that natives were not eligible to sit on grand juries, feeling, from a strong sense of their capacity, that it was treating them at least with neglect. Fortunately, they had not now to lament the existence of such a restriction, for by the late act, he was happy to say, it was removed, and they were now eligible to serve on grand juries, as well as on petit juries where Christians had to be tried. He rejoiced that these distinctions had been removed; and, though it might be argued that it would be dealing hardly with Christians to try them before native jurors, it might be said with equal justice, in reply, that it was equally hard for natives to be tried by Christian jurors. The Legislature had expressed itself in a similar manner; and, as it was now the law of the land, he trusted that the Government would give directions to the Clerk of the Crown to carry the intentions of the Legislature into effect. He had always thought that in civil actions the parties should have the option of calling for a jury; but that was not yet the law of the land.

* The number known to the police.

† Owing in a great measure to the recovering of a considerable property stolen from Loll Tagore.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS COURT, *March* 1.

In the Matter of James Young and Others.—Mr. *Clarke* said, that on the 16th ult. an order had been obtained for the attendance of certain witnesses for examination on matters connected with this estate and with the Laudable Societies. He would examine Mr. N. Alexander.

Mr. N. Alexander deposed that, prior to his departure for China, Alexander and Co. were indebted to the 12th (*qu.* 6th or 12th Supplementary) Laudable in a considerable amount, and that he, on behalf of the firm, entered into an arrangement with the directors to give security for the debt. This arrangement included the assignment of a certain number of shares as a security for the amount then due to the Society, also certain promissory notes, to enable the directors to pay the premiums in case of necessity. It was stated, in a conference with Mr. Cullen, who was acting as trustee for the other directors, that they were to be answerable for the payment of the premiums. After this, the deponent became ill and proceeded to China, leaving an arrangement he was then engaged in regarding the other Laudable to be perfected by his partner.

Mr. J. C. Sutherland deposed, that he completed the arrangement commenced by the above witness, and assigned over to the directors certain shares in the other Society, and the balance of the promissory notes mentioned by Mr. Alexander, the amount of which was greater than the sum due to the Twelfth Laudable. The impression on deponent's mind was, that he was perfecting the agreement commenced by his partner, and that if Alexander and Co. could not continue to pay the premiums, they would of course be kept up by the directors. The shares alone would have been very little security, though some of them, being on old lives, were valuable; therefore he gave the promissory note as an additional security.

Counsel made no motion in this matter.

Mr. *Clarke*, on behalf of Messrs. Hurry and Burkinyoung, presented a statement, as ordered by the court on the 16th ult., containing the amount of sums expected to be realized during the next three years, and the probable amount of the expenses of the establishment during the same period.

The statement set forth that, exclusive of assignees' remunerations, partners' salaries, &c., the expenses of the establishment, for the present year, would be Sa. Rs. 66,000, to which was to be added the partners' salaries, if employed, for the first year, Mr. N. Alexander, at Sa. Rs. 800, and Mr. Young and Mr. Ballard, Sa. Rs. 400 each, *per mensem*, making the total amount of the expenses for the first year Sa. Rs. 85,200. The second year the expenses would be reduced to Sa. Rs. 48,000, and, continuing Mr. N. Alexander's salary, would amount to Sa. Rs. 57,600. In the third year a further reduction would take place, the expenses being estimated at Sa. Rs. 36,000, which, with the partner's salary, would amount to Sa. Rs. 45,600, making a total of expenses, for the three first years, of Sa. Rs. 188,400; that, considering the state of commerce in this country and the difficulty of disposing of property, they did not expect to realize above 80 lakhs of rupees, from which were to be deducted 40 lakhs, required to pay certain mortgages; thus, leaving 40 lakhs for a dividend, on which the commission of five per cent. would be two lakhs, and deducting the expenses of the establishment, as before stated, at Sa. Rs. 188,400, there would remain as a remuneration for the assignees' three years' labour Sa. Rs. 11,600; that, from causes before stated, it was probable that the amount realized would only be 60 lakhs, in which case the commission would amount to one lakh of rupees only, and would not cover the expenses of the establishment, leaving quite out of consideration all remuneration to the assignees.

Sir *Edward Ryan* said, that the statement did not contain all the information the court required; when this matter was brought before him on the 16th ult. he had desired the assignees to furnish him with a statement, such as had been read, but, including the amount of salaries the assignees would be willing to take; until the court was furnished with that information, it was impossible for him to form a just conclusion.

The assignees would leave their remuneration entirely to the court.

Mr. Henry Smith hoped the court would give him an opportunity to show that the assignees' estimate was excessively high.

Sir *Edward Ryan* said, if the assignees furnished him with the required information, he would come to some determination on the 23d inst.; in the meanwhile, he wished the creditors to make further inquiries, and evince a proper interest regarding the future management of the estate.

A petition was presented by Mr. Dove, complaining of the conduct of the assignees in not accepting an offer of five lakhs of rupees, which he considered the full value, for a large indigo concern in Tirhoot (Moran and Hill's), in preference to incurring risk in supporting the factories at the expense of the general estate. An objection being taken, that Mr. Dove had not sworn that he was a creditor, and this point not being admitted by the assignees, he was directed to amend his affidavit. The assignees stated their willingness to explain to him out of court the circumstances of the case; but Mr. Dove declared his intention to present an amended petition on the next court day, when the commissioner said it should be taken into consideration.

This being the first day of the second term in the Supreme Court, Mr. Justice Franks and Mr. Justice Ryan took their seats on the bench at eleven o'clock, and the court rose at half after eleven. There was not a cause set down on either the equity or common law boards!

MISCELLANEOUS.

OPERATIONS IN THE JUNGLE MEHALS.

A regiment of native infantry is, we learn, about to proceed to Cuttack from Barrackpore, probably by steam-vessels, to replace the corps now in that province, which is to be employed in the interior in prosecution of the operations now carrying on in the jungle mehauls.—*India Gaz. Mar. 5.*

THUGS.

A letter from Hyderabad, of the 28th February, mentions the arrest of a string of 177 Thugs, who had been brought into the city, and were to be tried on the 2d March.

ACCIDENT AT THE TAJ, AGRA.

We regret to announce a melancholy and fatal accident, which must, we are well aware, cast a deep gloom upon our society at Agra. Yesterday evening, a party, amongst whom was Dr. Duncan, the superintendent of the college, accompanied by his lady, were visiting the Taj. Mrs. Duncan, having incautiously sat down on the parapet of the marble chubootra, which forms the base of the principal building, unfortunately lost her balance, and falling headlong, a distance of twenty feet, on the stone pavement beneath, life was instantly extinguished.—*Mofussul Ukhbar, Feb.* 24.

MEDICAL RETIRING FUND.

At a meeting of the temporary Committee of Management of the Bengal Medical Retiring Fund, held on the 23d February, Mr. Surgeon Corbyn in the chair, a memorial to the Court of Directors was agreed to, on behalf of the medical service, of which the following are the principal passages:

"Duly impressed with the desire which your Hon. Court has evinced, on all occasions to render the condition of your servants in India as favourable in all respects as possible, we beg most respectfully to call the attention of your Hon. Court to the benefits granted to the Madras Medical Fund, in respect to the donation you generously allow to it, to the fair, if not higher rate of interest for money it receives, and to the favourable rate of exchange for remittances to England; and we humbly solicit that the same liberal patronage may also be extended to us.

"It must be obvious to your Hon. Court that under present circumstances we, your medical servants, can no longer hope to realize those expectations which we formerly indulged, of being able to retire at the expiration of even a long period of service, with a competence which prudence may deem sufficient, and as members of a liberal profession we have a right to expect, unless your Hon. Court come forward to our aid and support. We could point out how fallacious our attempts would be to save from our present pay and allowances more than might be considered sufficient for our present support in that degree of ease and comfort to which many years of service in this country surely entitle us. The pensions granted to us by your Court we conceive to be inadequate to the purpose; but to avoid prolixity, and the occupation of your valuable time, we shall proceed to notice briefly the origin, progress, and objects of the Retiring Fund.

"In April last, the establishment of the Fund was first proposed. Meetings of committees of medical officers, in the different divisions of the army, took place by permission, and a central one, to which all reports of proceedings were directed to be made, was fixed at Agra. In consequence of the favourable manner with which the proposal was generally, we may say almost universally, received by the service at large, a scheme of a Fund was drawn up by the central committee at Agra, and in its present state, imperfect as it is, it has been submitted to the Bengal medical service for adoption and support. The labours of that committee having terminated, the whole of the future steps for effecting its objects have devolved on a committee at the presidency, of which we are the members. We have only now commenced our duties, but judging from the numbers who have already come forward as subscribers to the Fund, and to the sentiments which generally prevail in its favour, we have no hesitation in declaring our belief, that in due time the unanimous assent of the department will be given to it.

"The objects of the Fund are the acceleration of promotion, and the provisions of annuities to subscribers on their retirement from the service. It provides for six annuities of £300 each per annum, or their equivalents as bonuses, calculating the value of the annuity according to the table in use in the Civil Fund; they are to be granted annually to the seniors of the department in succession, who, on accepting the annuity, are required to pay into the Fund half the value of the annuity, reckoning as payment the amount of previous subscriptions, calculated at compound interest for the term subscribed.

"The monthly subscriptions for the first year, for the different grades, are as follows:—

Members of the Medical Board .. Sa. Rs.	120
Superintending surgeons	80
Surgeons.....	28
180 Senior assistant surgeons	16
60 Succeeding ditto ditto.....	10
Remaining ditto ditto	6

"For subsequent years they are fixed never to exceed the following sums for each grade:—

Members of the Medical Board .. Sa. Rs.	240
Superintending surgeons	160
Surgeons.....	56
180 Senior assistant surgeons	32
60 Succeeding ditto ditto.....	20
Remainder of ditto ditto	12

"We beg your Hon. Court will be graciously pleased to direct that it may be made a condition, in future, with all assistant surgeons entering your service, that they subscribe to the proposed Fund."

Upon the memorial being transmitted to the Military Department, Col. Casement, the secretary, communicated to the committee an extract of a letter from the Court of Directors, dated 5th September 1832, to Bombay, in which it is stated:—

"We are of opinion, that the object of accelerating the retirement of medical servants by means of annuities would be best provided for by incorporating that service with the military, in the institution of the Fund for the latter, sanctioned in our despatch to the Government of Bengal, dated 6th March 1832, copy of which accompanied our despatch to you, dated the 28th of that month, and if this arrangement can be accomplished we shall not object to a proportionate increase in the number of annuities remittable through our treasury.

"We are aware that at Madras, annuities for medical officers are provided for distinctly from the military, in consequence of there being a separate fund embracing, for medical servants and their families, various compassionate objects, similar to what are provided for military officers and their families by the Military Fund; but at your presidency and in Bengal the Military Fund embraces both services, and we think the Retiring Fund should do the same."

The committee thereupon resolved,

"That an additional paragraph be added to the memorial read, respectfully stating the injustice and hardships the medical service have already suffered from being united with the strictly military branch of the Military Fund, and that we would rather not be incorporated with it in the institution of a Retiring Fund."

THE RANA OF MEWAR.

His highness the rana of Oodeypoor is about to proceed on a pilgrimage to Gya, accompanied by Capt. Clarkson, of the 42d N.I., who has been appointed by the Governor General to attend him. A circular order has been issued by Government to shew particular attention to his highness at every station he may pass through, and to salute him with nineteen guns on his arrival and departure.—*Cal Cour. Mar.* 6.

THE MYSORE PRINCES.

It seems that the Mysore princes have hitherto been in the habit of making their complaints *by letter* to the magistrate of the district in which they reside. Mr. Barlow, the present magistrate, has ordered them to make them by petition *on stamped paper*, or else their complaints would not be listened to; this they have refused to do, as derogatory to their dignity, and continued to lodge their plaints as usual, by letter. Mr. Barlow, after repeated remonstrances on the subject, confined the other day a jemadar of prince Soobhan Shah (who presented a letter from the prince to the magistrate instead of a petition on stamp paper as directed), and an order was issued to have the man corporally punished before the prince's residence. The prince, on being informed thereof, waited on Major Caldwell, the superintendent of the Mysore princes, who thereupon called on Mr. Barlow at the court-house at Allypoor, and after remonstrating with him on the impropriety of his conduct, told him that the Mysore princes were not amenable to the magistrate for their acts, but through the superintendent to Government only, and he instantly proceeded to the spot where the jemadar was confined, and, having released him, conveyed him to the residence of the prince. The matter, we believe, regarding the right of the princes to lodge complaints by letter instead of by petition on stamped paper, is referred to the decision of Government. — *Bengal Hurkaru.*

DISCOVERY OF THE SILHET COAL MINES.

Mr. James Stark discovered, early in 1815, some coal-mines on the lower hills of Silhet, and worked them sufficiently deep to send down samples to the Government, through Mr. Dacosta. By directions from Mr. A. Trotter, then secretary in the public department, about fifty maunds were sent to the foundery in Fort William, the same quantity to the gun-carriage yard at Cossipore, and an equal quantity was tried in the mint, as also twenty-five maunds at Mr. Jessop's. The reports on these samples proving favourable, Mr. Stark submitted proposals for supplying Government with coals, at 1 rupee 8 annas per maund, to any extent required, of the quality of the samples sent, and even superior; these being declined, he next obtained the indulgence of Government to import into Calcutta, duty free, for five years. The first 1,000 maunds having arrived in Calcutta, and remaining on hand unsold, he abandoned the mines. —*Journal Asiatic Soc. for January.*

THE FREE-SCHOOL.

The affairs of the Free School, and the case of Mr. Sutherland the purveyor (which seems to have been a source of much contention at the presidency, from the multitude of angry letters which have appeared in the journals), have at length been submitted to the mediation and arbitration of the bishop, who undertook the delicate and invidious office of investigating the disputes in the management of this important charitable foundation, and on the 4th March gave his award, it being understood by the parties that it was to be final. The award was as follows:—

"That the office of purveyor should be abolished.

"That, although there is nothing in the evidence which appears to attach dishonest intentions to the purveyor and assistant secretary, yet the interests of the institution, under present circumstances, render his separation from it indispensable.

"That, in order to make an opening for a new arrangement, and for no other reason, the present governors and secretary should resign.

"His lordship resigns the office of patron assigned in the annual reports to the Bishop of Calcutta.

"He recommends that, in addition to the patronage suggested by the committee, or to any other scheme that may be preferred, four governors should be elected by the subscribers, and two be nominated by the Governor General in Council, who should hereafter, together with the select vestry, constitute the new government of the Free School; which would thus consist of the select vestry, the *ex-officio* governors, as at present, and of six additional governors, four chosen by the subscribers, and two named by the Supreme Government. Of the four elected governors, three at least should be laymen.

"Further, that the permanent funds of the Free School be placed in the hands of the Governor General in Council, to be invested in Government securities — the governors of the Free School receiving the interest and appropriating it according to the fundamental rules of the institution."

The bishop adds: "Oblivion of the past will be essential to the working of the new system: all allusions to be dropped—all insinuations avoided—all ideas of triumph gained by one party, or defeat sustained by another—all attempts at explanation and vindication. I recommend absolute silence as to persons and things past —and the beginning anew, as if nothing whatever had occurred; in order that time may assuage excited feelings, and that Christianity may bear some of its most beneficial fruits, the sacrifice of individual feelings and passions, on a great emergency, to the common good. Without this amnesty the Free School cannot be aided by the present award—it is, in my opinion, ruined. The clergy will, I am sure, take the lead in this heartfelt reconciliation, and will abstain from whatever may awaken painful recollections.

"That I may yet further promote this harmony of feeling, I think it right to avow, that in the above award no reflection is cast, nor intended to be cast, on any individual character whatever—no one's motives are impugned. All that is proposed is, to let a want of vigilant management in the Free School, arising from a defective system of administration, be followed by its legitimate consequence, a total change in the system which occasioned it.

"It is proper for me to add, that the above award meets with the approbation of the Right Honourable the Governor General, of Sir Edward Ryan, and of J. Pearson, Esq., my assessors."

Some dissentients from this award immediately appeared, but the general voice seems against them. The *India Gazette* says, "We know that it was considered by some of his lordship's warmest friends that an invidious task had been imposed upon him, which it would be difficult to discharge without in some measure compromising his public character, and unnecessarily making him a party to an irritating controversy. We have great pleasure in expressing our opinion and expectation, however, that his lordship's sentiments will have the effect of conciliating public opinion, of saving a valuable charity from serious injury, and of uniting opposite parties in prosecuting the important object of its improvement."

Mr. Sutherland, we believe, is an East-Indian.

STATE OF THE POLICE.

One or two recent cases of capital felony that have come before the public give an insight into the state and efficiency of the Calcutta police. There can be little doubt that, since the late remodelling of the establishment, a great deal of personal zeal, and hearty good-will to give to it every possible effectiveness, may be truly ascribed to the magistrates themselves. Still, it can be as little denied that its structure is highly imperfect, and very partially calculated for the protection of life and property, insomuch that we may fairly question whether it would, in its present condition, afford any security, were the character of native delinquency to be invested with that boldness and ferocity which crime possesses in almost every other country, and which, if we are not

greatly mistaken in our conclusions from passing events, it is fast acquiring in this. There are two cases to which we would now advert, both of guilt of the deepest atrocity, but aggravated by circumstances that not only add infinitely to their turpitude but create reasons for serious apprehension, when we consider the impunity in one instance and unsatisfactory disclosure in the other, with which they have passed. It is not easy to conceive a more alarming crime than the murder of the late Mr. Berry, committed in the openest manner, with every proof that the means of it was poison, administered with such daring indifference to concealment, as shewed a frightful confidence in the culprit of the impunity which at last has attended the act. We pronounce not the smallest doubt that the police department exerted all its means to second the exertions for detecting the criminal; nay, there is evidence no activity was wanting on their part; but we may look with diffidence or despair at those means of protection, when, notwithstanding their utmost efforts, we have the mortification to know that this flagrant and palpable villainy escaped in triumph. A similar imperfection is certainly apparent in the last atrocious instance of murder committed by the miscreant Mahommed Shuffie on his unfortunate master. Having discovered strong proof of the guilt of the criminal as principal or accessary, and secured his conviction, the officers of justice seem satisfied that all its demands are met and the whole of their duty discharged. The slightest attention, however, to the particulars of the case will shew that the wretched culprit against whom sentence has passed could not be the sole agent in the crime, and indeed the perusal of the evidence might lead to a suspicion that he was the guilty accessary rather than the principal; nor does any fact sufficiently impugn his statement that he was witness of the murder, and joined in the concealment and participation of the booty. In this instance, a bleeding body was carried down the stairs of a thickly-tenanted house, and from thence a distance of more than fifty yards, without noise or disturbance, and without leaving a trace in its passage to its place of concealment; an exploit so impossible to a single person, that in our mind it furnishes the fullest proof of the co-operation of several, all of whom a zealous police should search for, and an effective one would inevitably find, for the deed was done in the midst of the population of a bazar, and the particulars of it lie concealed, it is probable, chiefly from the wretched policy of the natives, who will not assist in the discovery of malefactors from the erroneous and selfish motives, of fear or laziness. Till such transgressions as these are traced to their sources by the direct agency of the police, it is worse than absurd to be satisfied with the constitution of that establishment, or to blink the fact, that every proof it gives on such occasions of its incapacity, is the strongest possible incitement to the increase of crime.—*India Gaz. Mar.* 4.

ATTEMPT AT BRIBERY.

We have received from the judge and magistrate of Allyghur a letter, addressed to him by a Mr. Thomas Pigou, of which the subjoined is a copy, the original remaining in our hands for the inspection of the curious:—

"Dear Sir:—I observe by the directory that the appointment of principal sudder ameen is vacant at your station. I therefore take the liberty of addressing you these few lines, as a candidate for the same, and am willing, in consideration of your gift, to make you a present of Sa. Rs. 3,000, which circumstance I most solemnly declare and promise to keep a secret. I understand the Persian, Hindoostannee, and Bengallee languages, and, on the receipt of your answer to this, I shall be most happy to forward readily the money to you in notes, by dawk, or pay it into the hands of any person you may depute to receive the same.

"I remain, dear Sir, yours obediently,
"Howrah, "THOMAS PIGOU."
7th Feb. 1833."

Such a compound of baseness and stupidity might at first have been supposed the production of some half-witted wretch, who thought in this way to hoax the gentleman to whom he wrote; but there is too much reason to believe that the writer was perfectly serious in addressing this insulting offer to the judge and magistrate of Allyghur, and calculated with some confidence on the attainment of his object by this corrupt means. There is, we understand, a Mr. Thomas Pigou, who formerly lived, and who probably still lives, at Howrah, and it belongs to that person to appear, and either acknowledge his own infamy, or disprove that he is the writer of the letter to which his name is affixed. Unless he successfully adopts this latter course, he is branded for life, and will be spurned with contempt from the society of the honest and virtuous.—*India Gaz. Mar.* 9.

OLD FIVE PER CENT. LOAN.

The following notice, dated 1st March, appears in the *Calcutta Gazette*:—

"Notice is hereby given, that the 4th class of the promissory notes of this Government, bearing date the 31st of March 1823, and standing on the general register of the registered debt of this presidency, *viz.* from No. 1441 to 2240 inclusive, amounting to Sa. Rs. 1,50,00,000, will be discharged on the 15th June next, on which day the interest thereon will cease.

"It is further notified, that for the accommodation of the proprietors of Government promissory notes now advertised for payment, who, not being resident in India, may not have furnished powers to their agents and attornies to receive the principal amount so to be paid and to grant discharge for the same on their behalf, the Right Hon. the Governor General in Council has authorized the accountant general to allow the conditional transfer of such notes to the 4 per Cent. Loan opened on the 7th June 1831, leaving it optional with the proprietors to confirm the transfer or to require payment in cash, when they shall be informed thereof; provided, however, that no notice disallowing a transfer will be received after one year from the date fixed for payment of the note."

PUBLIC ROOMS AT AGRA.

We are much gratified to find that a proposition for erecting a suite of public rooms is in circulation through the station. The expense is to be defrayed by shares, and, commencing as the list does with the munificent subscription of the colonel commandant, we have no doubt that a sum will be raised sufficient for every necessary expense.

As it is proposed to hold a public meeting shortly to determine upon the details of the plan, we trust that, among the other subjects which will be brought forward, that of forming a public library will meet with the approval of our society. The residents of Mhow have set the Bengal presidency an example well deserving of being followed, and it would be gratifying if our station gave the impulse in doing so in Upper India. The lighter literature of the day can no doubt be commanded by all the residents of an up-country station: the range of selection however, in most book-clubs, is very narrow, while the purchase of standard works and books of reference entails a serious expense, and is very inconvenient to the members of a community so migratory as ours. Besides this, to procure the more costly publications connected with India and the fine arts, exceeds the means of any individual. By the establishment of a library, such works as Tod's *Rajast'han*, Wallich's *Plantæ Asiaticæ Rariores*, the publications of the Oriental Translation branch of the Asiatic Society, &c. would thus be placed within the reach of every member of our society, at the cost of a small monthly subscription.

Should the plan be followed up at other large stations, the subscription by each of one copy, even to works of the class referred to, would afford no inconsiderable encouragement to a most neglected branch of literature and the fine arts.—*Mofussil Ukhbar, Feb.* 17.

DR. GERARD.

Dr. Gerard writes from Meshid, on the 30th October, that he was returning to India *via* Herat, Candahar, and Cabul, and that, if not arrested by the snow, he expected to winter at Cabul, and to reach Peshawur in all the present month. His health, we regret to hear, was then still suffering from attacks of fever. Dr. Gerard seems to entertain a good opinion of the Turkomans, and an equal disgust for the Persians. The affairs of Kherapoor are represented to be in the greatest confusion. The Turkomans and the king of Herat are opposed to Abbas Mirza, whose presence in that part of Persia is believed to have created a union among certain tribes, not very friendly before, but not hitherto in declared hostility to Persia.—*Cal. Cour. Feb.* 23.

THE REV. MR. WOLFF.

This reverend and eccentric gentleman still engages public attention at this presidency, where he intended to arrive on the 19th March, and to preach in the Town-hall. He seems to conciliate public and private esteem wherever he goes. A letter from the Mofussil says, "if you picture to yourself a form to match his sentiments, you will be disappointed; for his figure is short and sturdy, and he takes no pains to set it off by dress. Indeed, considering how apt we English are to estimate strangers by their exterior, it is to be regretted that friend Wolff is not a little more particular about his *personnel*; for his slovenly appearance, added to his great eccentricity of manner, may give an unfavourable impression of his character to those who have not opportunities of knowing him. Those who seek his acquaintance, are soon able to look through the rough casket to the jewel of an honest heart that is enshrined in it. In his English discourses, Mr. Wolff labours under ignorance of idioms and select expressions, and finds difficulty in well embodying and connecting the thoughts that crowd upon him; yet it is always a pleasure to hear him, for often, when struggling with the words of a big sentence, he throws out a few thrillingly beautiful expressions that give light to the rest, and at times it is quite wonderful how he rises with the grandeur of his theme, and finds an uninterrupted flow of fine language. It is to be regretted that, in his lectures, he condescends to mix good jokes with loftier subjects; for, as his accent and style make his stories irresistibly comic, and he changes from grave to gay in an instant, the feelings of his audience are often painfully brought down from the

sublime to the ridiculous; and some, who might otherwise have been much edified, are only amused. I hope that he will confine himself more to the serious touches, that he can so well draw from the recollection of his wanderings, to illustrate the great truth he contends for; and judging by the benefit we have reaped from his conversation, we may hope he will be made the means of doing much good wherever he goes. You will be delighted with his company in private society, for he is full of varied and most interesting anecdote. He appears to the greatest advantage in the pulpit, for, understanding the Hebrew meanings of words in Scripture, he throws new light upon passages that are familiar to us; but chiefly he preaches truth *from* the heart, and therefore generally *to* the heart."

AFFAIRS OF OUDE.

We imagine there is scarcely any state in India with which the British Government has interfered to the same exent as it has done with Oude, nor could any interference have been much more fruitless, as far as the people of that state are concerned. We have indeed generally looked to men rather than measures, and given ourselves very little trouble about the improvement of institutions or the modes of their administration. British officers and troops have been employed to collect revenue claims, without any inquiry being made as to their justice; particular ministers have been supported by modes of interference that are altogether inconsistent with any notion of the state being an independent one; our government has been placed in the relation of a debtor to the Oude government, and we have shut our eyes to the oppressions which have driven its subjects into rebellion, and then lent our military force to reduce them to obedience. Need it be added, that such a state of things cannot possibly be suffered to continue?

The reigning sovereign is just the person that such an education as he has received might be expected to form. Brought up in a haram, and totally unacquainted with the business of life, he was suddenly raised to the throne. Whether from accident, or from a greater degree of wisdom than we should be inclined to give him credit for, he called to his councils a discarded minister of doubtful honesty indeed, but of unquestionable abilities. Under his vigorous administration, the Oude territory acquired a degree of prosperity to which it had long been a stranger. The burthens of the people were lightened, the police was organized, courts of justice were established, and greater security both for person and property prevailed throughout the country. The extended views of such a minister were however little likely to conciliate the affections of his imbecile and voluptuous master, or to protect him against the intrigues of the inmates of the seraglio and the relations of his sovereign, whose enmity he had incurred by his bold and sweeping retrenchments. On some frivolous pretext he was dismissed from power, and the prince has taken the reins of government into his own hands. The natural consequences have ensued; rebellions are perpetually occurring, a small portion only of the revenue is collected, and the whole country is in a state of anarchy and confusion. This is comparatively of little importance to the prince as long as he is supported by British power against foreign aggression or domestic disturbances. But, will the aid of British power be afforded to the continuance of such a system? We think we may say, it will not—it cannot. We repeat that the question is surrounded with difficulties, but surely when the affairs of Oude have come to such a pass that the lawless anarchy of that state may endanger the peace of neighbouring territories, we have a right to interfere.—*John Bull, Feb.* 27.

THE SERAMPORE MISSIONARIES.

The Serampore missionaries have forwarded to England an appeal on behalf of their valuable mission, in which they state that, by the assistance they received on their former appeal, in 1830, the large balance against the mission was wiped off, and they have since been enabled, without difficulty, to carry on their operations even on a greater scale than before. Their funds are now, however, *completely exhausted*; they are indebted to a friend for a loan to enable them to meet their engagements, and if supplies from England are long delayed, they know not how they are to go on at all. The causes of their present condition are thus explained:—

"When we received the liberal contributions which followed the publication of our former appeal, the mission had already contracted a debt, which it required no small portion of them to pay. Our expenditure has, in the mean time, increased; whereas our local resources were but just beginning to improve a little, when a crisis of mercantile calamity occurred in Calcutta, which has involved us, and a large proportion of the European community in India, in the greatest difficulty. In the House of Messrs. Alexander and Co. were deposited the funds raised by subscription for the support of the Jessore schools, which amounted to about 7,000 rupees; in the house of Messrs. Mackintosh and Co. were deposited the fund left by our late brother Fernandez, for the permanent support of the Dinagepore mission, which amounted to nearly 16,000 rupees; and a fund which was left in their hands to accumulate until

adequate to the support of an English seminary at Delhi, and which amounted to about 8,000 rupees. Some dividend will be received on account of these sums, but, for the present use of the mission, they are entirely lost; and as they produced eight per cent. interest, and the Jessore and Dinagepore funds at least were in actual use, the loss is considerable. Messrs. Mackintosh and Co. likewise acted as bankers for the mission, and their failure has, on this account, been a great injury to us; for when our funds at any time were exhausted, they have kindly allowed us to draw for the wants of the stations until fresh supplies were received; but now we are deprived of any such resource, and had not our friend Mr. Garrett obtained credit for us, at the Bank of Bengal, for nearly 9,000 rupees, we cannot imagine how we should have been able to furnish the salaries of our brethren which were then due. Since the appeal of 1830, the mission has been increased by four principal and three subordinate stations, and by seven European and East-Indian and eight native brethren engaged in the propagation of the Gospel.

"We have no prospect but that, at the time when this appeal reaches England, we shall be again deeply in debt, and labouring under embarrassing difficulties. We, therefore, have a double petition to present to our Christian friends; first, that they would again extricate us from our embarrassments by their renewed liberality; and, secondly, that they would exert themselves to promote, by the formation of local associations, some regular supplies of funds, on which we might calculate with a degree of confidence. Our wants from them are not great, for they do not much exceed £2,000 annually; and when the seventeen missionary stations, with their ten subordinate ones, spreading over such an extent of country, and containing forty-seven missionary brethren of various nations, can have their wants supplied by such a sum annually from the friends of missions at home, we know not how missionary operations to that extent can be conducted with greater economy."

The missionaries sent from Serampore are prepared for their labours at a moderate expense; they are generally content with a style of living which persons brought up in Europe could not endure without loss of health, and every member of the mission is taught, not only that it is lawful, but desirable, for him to secure the means of his own support, by any employment which does not obstruct his usefulness.

INLAND COMMERCE OF INDIA.

The *Meerut Observer* states that the attention of the Bengal Government has been lately directed to several points intimately affecting the inland commerce of India; and so much has been already accomplished, that there is every reason to hope that the two magnificent rivers of our own territories may, ere long, in reality be the main channels of the trade of these provinces. The Jumna, in its course between the great trading town of Juggadree and the station of Kurnaul, runs through the territories of several of the nominally independent, but actually protected Sikh chiefs, whose right to levy duties on all merchandize passing through their respective territories has been distinctly admitted and recognized by the British Government. Although this part of the river, or rather from Raj-Ghaut to Delhi, has been pronounced by a most experienced engineer officer (Major Colvin) to be navigable for loaded boats of 1,000 maunds, yet such has been the short-sighted rapacity of the independent chiefs referred to, that, with the exception of timber (which is too bulky for land-carriage and is floated down the river in considerable quantities, and for the duties levied on which a compromise was made with the Sikh chiefs in 1814, and compensation is still regularly paid to them), no merchandize ever passes up or down this fine stream. The only exceptions were a speculation of Dr. Rutherford's, and one on the part of the native merchants of Juggadree; but both were deterred from repeating the experiment. And although numerous boats are built at Raj-Ghaut, and the river flows under the walls of Juggadree, and in a direct line to the marts of the lower provinces, yet the merchants find it more for their advantage to send their merchandize by an expensive land-carriage, 283 miles, to Futtehghur, where they are embarked on the Ganges, and carried down to the same point!*

The evil is not less in passing through the territories and the jagheer of the Begum Sumroo, *i.e.* the pergunnahs to the north and south of Delhi. In passing through the whole of this tract, from Muttra to Raj-Ghaut, boats have been hitherto exposed to be hourly brought to by a round from a party of matchlock-men, stationed here and there by each proprietor, in order to command the river; their exactions had no other limit than their own discretion, and the result has been that the navigation of this part of the river has been virtually closed. Without specifying the scale of nominal duties authorized at the begum's

* A statement compiled from the books of a merchant at Juggadree, on two speculations, of equal value, sent from Juggadree to Kurnaul, gives the following results; expense incurred on transporting 356 maunds of merchandize, *by water*, from Juggadree to Dehli, 501 Rs. 10 As. 6 P.; ditto by land, 329 Rs. 1 A. 6 P.: land-carriage cheaper than water, 172 Rs. 9 As.

chokees, and the amount *actually* levied, it is sufficient to state the consequences of the system on the import and export trade of Delhi; in the former, goods brought up by water from Calcutta are, at Muttra, shifted into hackeries, and carried by land to Delhi: the additional expense entailed by this process may be easily calculated. Its effect on the export trade has been still more injurious, all the bulky articles of export having hitherto been conveyed by land carriage to Agra or Furruckabad, where they are shipped for the lower provinces.

Under the arrangement now effected with the Begum Sumroo, the cotton, which is produced in such large quantities in the Dehli territory; the ghee, which is the staple of Hurrianah; Sambur salt, and all other articles of export, will be shipped at once at Kurnaul, Dehli, or other places, for Mirzapore, Benares, or the lower provinces. The Begum has agreed to accept the sum of about Rs. 4,400 per annum, in lieu of all duties; and the Sikh chiefs have, in like manner, accepted the offer of compensation which has been made to them; so that these obstacles may now be considered as altogether removed.

CONFLICT BETWEEN A TIGER AND AN ALLIGATOR.

Messrs. Gogerly and Lacroix, missionaries of the London Society, in their course through the Sunderbunds, in January, witnessed a desperate conflict between a tiger and an alligator, the tyrants of those dreary marshes, which they thus describe:

"About eleven o'clock in the forenoon we cast anchor in the Barchurra Nuddee, with an extensive forest on both sides; when, at about a hundred yards from us, an alligator came up out of the river, to enjoy his noontide sleep in the rays of the sun. After remaining there about half an hour, and being apparently in a sound sleep, we observed an immense tiger emerging from the jungle, and bending his steps toward the place where the alligator lay. In size, the tiger exceeded the largest we had ever seen; and his broad round face, when turned towards us, striped with white, his fierce eyes, with the amazing apparent strength of his limbs, made the stoutest heart on board tremble at the thought of encountering such a dreadful foe. With the most cautious pace imaginable, the tiger approached the alligator: his raised foot remained some seconds before he replaced it on the ground; and so he proceeded till he came within the power of his leap, when, exerting all his strength, and bounding from the earth, he descended immediately upon the alligator's back, and seized it by its throat. The monster of the deep, roused from its slumber, opened its tremendous jaws, and slashed its terrific tail; and, while the conflict lasted, each seemed to exert its utmost strength. The tiger, however, had the advantage, for he had grasped the alligator in a part of the neck which entirely prevented him from turning his head sufficiently round to seize his antagonist; and though many severe blows were inflicted on the body of the tiger by its saw-like tail, the noble beast of the forest, when the battle was concluded, shook his brawny sides, and seemed unconscious of any pain. Having overcome the alligator, he dragged it a little farther on the shore, and sat over it exactly in the attitude of a cat sitting over a captive mouse; he then took the creature in his mouth, and gently walked off with it into the jungles. About ten minutes afterward we saw the tiger emerge from the forest; and after gazing at us for a few minutes, and perhaps imagining that we were almost too far from the shore to allow him to add us to the number of his trophies of victory and blood, he slowly pursued his course in a different direction to where he had left his prey, and we saw him no more. In less than an hour afterward, the alligator, who had been stunned but not killed, crept out of the jungle, and though evidently much injured, yet with some difficulty reached the river. He however was too much lacerated to remain long in the water, and soon came again to land; but took the precaution of exposing but a part of his body, and keeping his face toward the shore: he continued but a very short time, and again launched into the deep, repeating his visits to the beach almost every quarter of an hour whilst we remained. The sight was certainly dreadfully magnificent, and one we believe which is very seldom witnessed."

GUNGA NARAIN AND THE CHOOARS.

The *India Gazette* communicates the following particulars from camp, respecting the death of the Chooar leader, and the state of affairs in the insurgent districts:—

"Those parties which were out for three or four days, were the principal, though not immediate cause of our settling this and getting Gunga. Finding that their hills were not quite such safe places as they had previously imagined, they left them and deserted Gunga. He joined a party of the Singboom people, with whom he made an attack on a Singboom chief, who was unfavourable to the insurrection. In this affray it was he lost his life. He made a pretty good fight, for he killed one man and cut down another. His bow broke as he was pulling it; his antagonist immediately rushed in upon and cut him down. I had rather that we had killed him; it is Rs. 5,000 out of the Company's strong box. The old woman, whose *political* capacity you seem to think but meanly of, was very useful to us, but unfortunately in one of her excursions for information she fell into the hands of Gunga, who put her to death.

"Several of the insurgent chiefs are still abroad, but attended only by their respective families. Attempts are still being made to lay hold of Jirpaniah and one or two others, but I think it is of little consequence whether they are caught or not, as they have had too severe a lesson lately as to our mode of punishing offenders ever to trouble the country again. The greater part of the Burraboom is settled, and no small praise is due to the Commissioners for the way they have brought to a conclusion the whole of a difficult and teazing affair. More work seems to be in contemplation for the troops, but it is not yet known what."

THE INDIA JUSTICES' AND JURIES' BILL.

This bill is the subject of a very long and elaborate hostile article in the *Meerut Observer* of February 14th. The writer observes, "professing as we do the liberal principles of the Benthamite school, we readily admit our bias to advocate any measure which tends to the happiness of the greatest number; but at the same time, as dispassionate observers of passing events and the spirit of the times, we must confess that, as the liberal school is now the dominant party at home, it behoves us to view with considerate attention the passing of a bill which, although considered by superficial writers as a mere nothing, appears to us to involve a principle subversive of European ascendancy in this country."

He then animadverts upon Mr. C. Grant, the originator of the measure, in no very laudatory terms, and supposes him to have been mystified by Ram Mohun Roy. He investigates the constitution of the English trial by jury, which he considers "incompatible with the state of society in India," and that "it cannot be established there without infringing the very code of laws whereby it has its being." He endeavours to show that the arguments of Mr. Grant, whom he terms "an utterly inexperienced legislator and a mere political visionary," are shallow and inconclusive.

"A juryman, he observes, should (as his first qualification) possess a proper regard for the sacred nature of his oath, be a perfectly independent man, giving his unbiassed opinion without thought of fear or favour, and look on the person on whom he sits in judgment as his equal in rights and privileges, without the vestige of a sentiment of individual enmity. Now natives of Hindoostan, from high to low, have no idea of the sacred nature of an oath; nor do they consider it in the light we do, as the most binding of all contracts. They are proverbially the least independent of any race pretending to a just conception of the rights of man, and in all their acts, words, and actions, betray a truckling and crying subserviency to the powers that be, and an unlimited acquiescence to the infallibility of the opinion happening to be held by the strongest; they are also utterly unable to look on Englishmen as either their equals in rights and privileges, or in feelings, habits, thoughts, or sympathies; and, moreover, cannot be supposed to consider them (their conquerors and oppressors) without something of a feeling approaching to enmity. Now, such being the case, *we* say that natives of this country must unlearn all this before they can be safely entrusted with the office of jurors under the unmodified English jury law, There are yet other considerations arising out of this view of the question.—Would the establishment of the English jury law with native jurors, secure or endanger the liberty of the subject? Our opinion is that with the natives as they now are, *slaves*, and the Government as it now is, *despotic*, this measure would endanger instead of securing the unbiassed course of justice." He concludes:—"That we shall, in process of time, be ejected from this country, there is little doubt: let us not be prematurely busied in teaching its inhabitants to lord it over us. When, in the fulness of time, the revolution shall take place, let us trust that European energy, intelligence, and civilization may have done their work toward increasing the sum of happiness in India, and raising the people of this land to a higher rank in the scale of moral and intellectual beings. Should the change occur (owing to the infatuation of the ruling powers) while the great majority shall be still as they are now, the consequences, both to ourselves and the unhappy inhabitants of this country, will be that our "last state will be worse than our first." No measure is, we conceive, more calculated to hurry the catastrophe, than the favourite idea acted on in this instance by Mr. Grant, the superiority, namely, of theory *v.* practice, self-sufficiency *v.* experience, law cut and dry *v.* the provisional decisions of a local government. It is not often that we have occasion to speak favourably of the political measures of the Court of Directors, or to use harsh language towards that enlightened ex-Brahmin, Ram Mohun Roy; in the present instance, however, we have good reason to break our usual rule in either case. Nothing can be more praiseworthy than the sound sense and cautious policy displayed by the Court, in their earnest recommendation for allowing the use of the free discretion of the local Government in regard to Mr. Grant's jury bill; nor can any thing, we think, be more impolitic than the arguments evi-

dently supplied by the Hindoo patriot, who has sacrificed truth and honesty in order to pander to his passion for theory, and assured Mr. Grant that all India regretted the non-appearance of native grand jurors, while he must have known that such a statement was hardly true when predicated of even the enlightened population of the single city of Calcutta."

The act meets with opponents at Calcutta and Madras.

Madras.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL'S VISIT.

The Governor General has abandoned his intention of visiting this Presidency.

DISTRESS IN THE SUPREME COURT.

The first term ended on Friday last. The dearth of business is as sadly complained of as the dearth of grain. There were about twenty cases entered for trial, only six of which were defended. Members of the law must find these hard times, and what is more than all, there is no very great probability of their being bettered. The natives begin to discover the madness of litigation, and this, coupled with the scarcity of money, presents no alluring prospects to the members of the profession. —*Mad. Gaz. Feb.* 24.

POLICE.

We are informed of an extraordinary proceeding at the Police Office on Friday, from which it is difficult to infer whether the magistrate intended to administer law, or to try an experiment on the fears of youth. A young man employed as a clerk in one of the mercantile houses, conceiving his services not sufficiently remunerated, applied for his discharge. This was refused, and he addressed the firm that he would attend no longer. Complaint, it would appear, was made against him, and he received a letter from the clerk of the police requiring his attendance. He very properly paid no attention to this letter, and was served with a *second summons*. He appeared; but instead of his case being investigated before the bench, he was called into a room, where the superintendent read to him what he considered the law applicable to his case, and talked of lashes, imprisonment, hard labour, and irons, if he did not serve for thirty days after his notice!!! Now we believe the police regulations extend in this particular only to "menial domestics or other servants employed in or about houses, out-houses, stables, coach-houses, grounds, or gardens," &c.—but we never before heard that the article applied to clerks or persons not *intra mœnia*. The superintendent may endeavour to intimidate; but we hope to be excused for reminding him that there is such a thing as a *habeas corpus* to be had on application to the Supreme Court, and that the same tribunal has as much power to award damages for illegal acts, as to punish for provoking libels. *Ibid.*

CONDUCT OF THE NATIVE TROOPS IN THE NANNING CAMPAIGN.

The following extracts of a letter written by order of his Exc Lieut. Gen. the Hon. Sir R. W. O'Callaghan, K.C.B., to the Rt. Hon. the Governor in Council, with copy of a report of an affair which took place during the Nanning campaign, record an attachment to their officers, and a spirited and persevering devotion to the service, on the part of the Madras sepoys, which must raise their character higher than it has even yet stood. We are assured by those who observed the conduct of these men during the trying campaign, that zeal, intelligence, fortitude, and endurance distinguished all ranks; that the volunteering of all grades in the force, of all branches of the service, *even to the sick in hospital*, when danger was apprehended or the enemy was to be attacked, could alone be traced to the attachment of the sepoys to their officers; and the devotion with which they embarked for the straits, and which attended their career to its consummation, by planting the British flag on the heights of Taboh (the residence of the panghooloo), and depositing the re-captured ordnance in battery at Malacca. In short, this war, though on a small scale and of subordinate character, has displayed the zeal, attachment, and military qualities of the Madras sepoys in a not less conspicuous light than the skill and courage of their European officers.

Extracts of a Letter from the Commander-in-chief to the Governor in Council.

Par. 2. "The service on which the troops at Malacca have been employed was of a nature peculiarly harassing and perplexing; yet, under a vicissitude of severe and extensive sickness, and circumstances of great fatigue and difficulty, not a murmur escaped them, nor was a punishment or court-martial once called for during the period of active hostility."

Par. 4. "Adverting to the particular instances of devotion to his officers exemplified by Private Meer Emaum Alli,* No. 47 of the rifle company, 5th regt. N.I., as reported in the accompanying letter, his Excellency recommends he may be promoted to the rank of havildar from the 12th of April last, for his admirable conduct on that day, in protecting Ensign Wright after he fell very severely wounded, and several of his comrades, who lay either killed or wounded around him, when within twenty yards of a breastwork occupied by the enemy."

* This gallant fellow (who has been promoted to the rank of a havildar) has had a gold medal presented to him by Lieut. Colonel Herbert and the officers of the 5th regt. M.N.I. See his heroic act, noticed in our vol. x. p. 27.

Par. 5. "The Commander-in-chief has further directed me to transmit, for the information of the Right Hon. the Governor in Council, two letters from Captains Hibgame and Wyllie, of the 29th regt. N.I., bringing to notice the gallant conduct of certain individuals of that corps during the recent insurrection at Malacca.

"Havildar Peer Homed's* brave defence of his post appears to the Commander-in-chief to be particularly deserving of notice. This non-commissioned officer commanded a small party of one naigue and twelve privates, left to protect the supplies of Captain Wyllie's detachment lodged in the government bungalow at Soongaputtye. He was attacked on all sides by a party of about 300 Malays, and after a severe contest, in which the naigue and four privates were severely wounded, he compelled the enemy to retreat with loss. The same non-commissioned officer is reported to have distinguished himself in subsequent affairs. The Commander-in-chief, therefore, recommends that havildar Peer Homed be promoted to the rank of subadar."

Letter from Ens. Thomson to Major Farquharson.

To Major P. Farquharson, 3. O. in charge of 5th regt. N.I.

Sir: In consequence of your letter dated this day, I have to perform a most pleasing part of my duty, in giving a statement of the conduct of those men with whom I had the good fortune to serve on the 17th of April.†

All the men who were killed on that day behaved in the most gallant and cool manner possible; among them I have particularly to notice Havildar Mootish and Lance Naigue Venketta Kistnamah: of the others present I have also to add, that Havildar Venkettachillum remained with me after he had received one severe wound, and until he was again struck and his shoulder nearly blown to pieces. Havildars Apparee and Cassim Cawn also merit the praise (and if I may be allowed to add, the reward) of their superiors. When the whole of the party was on the ground, either killed or wounded, Laul Cawn, jemadar, of the grenadiers, came up, and, on receiving my order, dashed at the stockade with only eight men, in the most gallant and I may say daring manner possible, but was obliged to retire, being himself wounded, and six out of his eight men added to the casualties. I will conclude this letter by stating, that on my fall (which was the first), Lance Naigue Venketta Kistnamah rushed past and covered my body, but was almost instantly shot through the forehead; his place was immediately taken by two havildars, Mootiah and Cassim Cawn, one of whom was killed, and the other (Cassim Cawn) severely wounded; immediately after this I came to my senses, and was appalled at the sight of all my men CLOSE AROUND ME, either killed or disabled.

(Signed) J. THOMSON,
Ensign, 5th regt. N.I.

Camp, near Malacca, 23 Aug. 1832.

* This admirable defence was made in July 1831, on the first expedition into Nanning, under command of Captain Wyllie. This native officer has been raised to the rank of subadar.

† See *Asiat. Journ.*, vol. ix. p. 132; vol. x. p. 27.

ANONYMOUS LETTERS.

Government, we understand, have lately received an anonymous letter, pointing out various existing abuses. This communication, contrary we believe to all precedent, and diametrically opposed to the convenient policy of other administrations, has attracted the serious attention of authorities; it has been forwarded to a public functionary, with directions that he should furnish copies to the individuals mentioned in it, whose answers are to be submitted for the consideration of Government.—*Mad. Gaz. March* 10.

THE AFFAIR AT CUDDAPAH.

The slow hand of justice has at last overtaken the ruffians concerned in the Cuddapah affair. Several of the murderers of the unfortunate gentleman (Mr. Macdonald) who fell a sacrifice to fanatic fury, have, we understand, been arrested, tried, and convicted. Those who were proved to have been implicated in the bloody massacre were of course sentenced to death, and will shortly undergo the well deserved but severe penalty of the law. Serious disturbances, we hear, are expected on the occasion of their execution. The 39d Regt. N. I. has been ordered to march to Cuddapah to quell any tumult that may arise, and will be reinforced by detachments from other quarters if necessary.—*Madras Gaz. March* 24.

DISTRESS OF THE NATIVES.

The *Madras Gazette* of March 30th gives a lamentable picture of the continued distress of the natives, owing to the dearth of grain. The sights of wretchedness in the native streets are agonizing in the extreme. Numbers receive assistance from the Monegar Choultry, but there are yet hundreds who are either unable to procure

sustenance at that institution, and who are consequently wholly dependant upon the liberality of the native population, and, to their honour be it mentioned, the Hindoos, with very few exceptions, afford them every relief which their own circumstances enable them to offer, being themselves, in many cases, extremely inconvenienced by the dearth of grain. "But," it is added, "we are informed of scenes in the public streets, which reflect eternal disgrace upon the inhabitants. About three or four persons, we understand, were seen, a few days ago, actually expiring from hunger by the side of a road in town. A crowd had collected round them—but their struggles—their last agonies—their dying convulsions, appeared only to afford matter for the astonishment of the spectators, or to excite the unavailing sympathy of their fellows in distress."

METEOR.

On the evening of the 18th inst. at 5*h*. 27*m*. mean time, a meteor of great brilliancy and magnitude made its appearance towards the N. E., in the constellation *Cor Caroli*, from whence, pursuing a northwesterly direction for about 30°, through the constellation *Hercules*, it disappeared at an altitude of 35°. The time it remained visible did not exceed two or three seconds. Listening attentively, at about 6½ minutes after the disappearance, a report was distinctly heard, which very evidently proceeded from the bursting of the meteor; the distance resulting from this interval is in round numbers about eighty-one miles.

Madras Observatory, 20th March 1833. } T. G. TAYLOR, H.C.'s astronomer.

Bombay.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT, *February* 15.

Saunders v. *Gwinam*.—This was an action brought by Capt. Saunders against Madame Gwinam, the French milliner, for the recovery of Rs. 180, paid for a pair of stays and certain artificial flowers, which were returned, after a detention of fourteen days, on the ground of their not fitting the plaintiff's lady, for whom they had been ordered.

Mr. *Roper*, for the plaintiff, in an eloquent speech, dilated upon the importance of all articles of dress fitting precisely, more especially a part so necessary to the comfort, grace, and beauty of the person as a lady's corset. Were all dresses to be made from one pattern, argued the learned counsel, it would leave no difference between the immortal Stultz, and the vilest fashioner of humanity. Society would have, without any regard to the diverse proportions of ever-varying beauty, to indent by wholesale for their habiliments, like a regiment of dragoons on the army contractor, or clothing-agent; and every individual must put up with an average size, which would, in point of fact, be unsuited precisely to any. In this case, a particular measure had been given; evidence would prove that the stays were not made according to that measure, and they were accordingly returned on the first opportunity, with the flowers which had formed a portion of the purchase, and the money paid was demanded back, but refused. The delay in returning the articles was inevitable, the lady having embarked immediately after the receipt, and before she could ascertain whether they fitted her or not, and the moment she returned to Bombay they were taken back to the milliner, who, not having fulfilled the contract, was bound to refund the price paid.

Mrs. Ellen Ball, late of H. M. 4th light dragoons, but now in Mrs. Saunders' service, being called on the part of the plaintiff, proved that a measure had been given; that the stays received were *three fingers and a half* narrower than that measure; that they did not fit her mistress; that in fact, so far from being a proper and fitting pair of stays, they were,—

> "Curtailed of their fair proportions—scarce half made up,
> And that so lamely, and unfashionably,
> That dogs would bark at as they passed by them."

In proof of her assertion, witness produced an old pair of stays belonging to her mistress, which, on a comparison, showed the new ones most lamentably deficient in girth.

Sir *John Awdry* asked the witness whether the old stays might not have stretched with use, and whether there was anything particular in her mistress's state of health which might have rendered the new ones too small?

Mrs. Ball gave rather an indistinct answer to these questions, but added loudly, that "her mistress liked her stays *airy*."

The payment, the embarkation, the return, the prompt demand of the stays and their accompaniments, the demand for a refund, the unflinching refusal, and the indignant hurling of the unfading and unodorous flowers,—not into a meadow, but into Meadow Street, there "to blush *not* unseen" nor untrodden on by every passerby,—formed the remainder of the evidence.

His Lordship, considering a contract to have been made and not fulfilled, decided that the purchaser had a right to return the articles; and as this had been done as soon as practicable, gave a verdict for the plaintiff, but without costs.—*Bomb. Gaz.*

PARSEES AND CATHOLICS.

The *Hulkaru and Vurtman* publishes, as "from an authentic source," the following curious transaction, which it states has excited considerable interest amongst the Parsees at Bombay and Surat:—

A married Parsee, named Merwanjee Sapoorjee, of Surat, thirty years of age, cohabited with a Portuguese woman named Marianne, with whom he agreed that, should any children be the result of their intercouse, they should be brought up to the Parsee faith. Two girls were subsequently born, their ages at this time being fifteen and eleven years. When the eldest was four months old, the father was obliged, from the nature of his pursuits, to leave his family and proceed up the country, upon which Marianne's family caused the girl to be baptized in the Roman Catholic Church, without however obtaining the consent of the child's mother. After a three years' absence, the father returned, and being made acquainted with the baptism of his child, he took her into his own family and had her instructed in the tenets of the Parsee faith, giving her the name of *Awaybaye*. On her attaining the age of eleven years, she was at his desire invested by a Parsee priest with the *Soodrah* and *Koostey*, according to the rites of his religion, whereby she became a member of that caste. Meanwhile, no steps were taken by the Catholic priesthood of Surat to reclaim the girl to their creed; but when the time arrived that she was to be betrothed to a Parsee, who had previously made such a proposal, one of the Roman Catholic priests applied to Mr. Grant, the judge of Surat, urging that, as she had been baptized in the Romish church she became one of its members, and ought to return to it. Mr. Grant rejected this application, and allowed Awaybaye to be betrothed to the Parsee, besides permitting her to continue in the profession of the Parsee religion. While the preparations for her marriage were going forward, a Catholic priest (the Rev. Mingel Antonio, an Italian) made an application to Mr. Lumsden, at present judge of Surat, in which he advanced similar reasons to those urged by his brother priest to Mr. Grant, when Mr. Lumsden decided that Awaybaye could not marry the Parsee, directing also that she should reside at the priest's house. On learning which, Marianne, the mother, petitioned Mr. L., stating therein the agreement entered into between her and the girl's father respecting their children being brought up as Parsees, and praying that they might be allowed to remain in that caste and creed, mentioning, moreover, that such was the children's own choice. Mr. Lumsden then asked for and obtained bail from Merwanjee to prevent *Awaybaye* from being married to the Parsee until her case should be decided upon by the Sudder Adawlut. On the arrival of Mr. Ironside at Surat, on circuit duty, Marianne presented a petition to that gentleman on the subject of her daughters, the reply to which was, that as his circuit proceedings were closed, it was out of his power to decide on her case; stating that if Merwanjee was dissatisfied with Mr. Lumsden's decision, he could appeal to the Sudder Foujdarry Adawlut; which advice Merwanjee has adopted, and is now in Bombay waiting the final decision on his case in that court.

CONSPIRACY AT POONAH.

A rumour was current yesterday of a conspiracy discovered at Poonah, and a private letter, which we have ourselves seen, alludes to it slightly in the following terms: "There has been a conspiracy detected here, and seven of the principal conspirators have been arrested." Report further states that some of the troops are concerned; but whether this be true or not, and what the nature, object, and extent of the plot, we have as yet no certain means of knowing.—*Bombay Gazette, March* 16.

CENSUS.

A census of the population of this island is, we understand, about to be framed by the police, in conjunction with the principal natives and heads of caste, who have offered to co-operate with the police in this and other measures, which are in contemplation, for the purpose of enabling the police to exercise a greater degree of surveillance over persons of bad character than they have yet had it in their power to do, and to check the increase of that portion of the population, already so large, which lives by preying upon the rest. With this view, the senior magistrate has furnished the heads of caste with lists, in which the names of the inhabitants are to be entered, so classified as to distinguish the honest and industrious from persons of questionable or bad character. Other particulars are likewise to be embodied in these lists, which are expected to furnish data for a better distribution of the duties of the inferior police agents; at the same time that the detailed information so collected will enable them to adopt more effectual means than those at present in force to check or prevent thefts and robberies, and to detect the offenders when they are committed.

By performing well the part which the principal natives have been requested to take in aid of the police, they will render a valuable service, and entitle themselves to the thanks of the public; and this, we hope, will not be the only mode, or only occasion, in which their local information and influence will be employed in fur-

therance of the public good. The time, we trust, is nigh when those qualifications, joined to the powers of a justice of the peace, with which the government will shortly be authorized to vest natives, will be called into operation in a wider sphere, and with better means and opportunities of exercising them for the advantage of the public.—*Bombay Durpun, Feb.* 15.

CIVIL SERVICE.

Under this head, there appears in the *Bombay Gaz.*, of Feb. 13th, the following paragraph, which is intentionally obscure:

"The civil service occupies the highest grade of Indian life, in station, emoluments, and power. The whole fiscal, judicial, and political administration of British India is in its hands: and as its powers to do evil or good are immeasurably greater than those of any other branch of public service in the world, the purity of its character should be without speck or flaw. In a body exercising functions so important, and, from the necessity of circumstances, so irresponsible, a sense of almost chivalrous honour should *prevail*, and any variation from the dictates of that honour deserves the most merciless exposure. We are led to make these remarks from a case which has been brought us for publication, exhibiting, on the part of a junior member of that service, a degree of inconsiderate disregard to his own honour, which in an older man would be termed a downright want of principle—an insolent glorying in dishonesty. What respect, we ask, can the natives of India feel in maturer days for the judge or collector, whose earlier career has been marked by such unfavourable traits of character? Can they deem *him* a fit man to sit in judgment upon his fellow creatures, and decide impartially upon *their* property, liberty, and lives, who in his own conduct evinces a spirit so scornful of common honesty and justice?—Certainly not; and although an unwillingness to blast the prospects of a young man, whom we should wish to believe imprudent rather than criminal, has induced us to suppress the facts and names in this instance, we question, should another such be brought before us, whether a sense of our duty to the public would not overrule all feelings of forbearance to the individual."

Ceylon.

The reports sent home by the missionaries represent that an aversion towards Buddhism and an inclination to Christianity appear to be increasing throughout the island, Kandy included, and that "some of the Kandians have an idea that the Buddhist religion is to come to nought and the Christian religion to be set up in its stead." It is a well known fact, observes one missionary, that many of the Kandians are relaxing in their zeal for Buddhism, and that the influence of the priests is declining; "but there is reason to fear that it is rather a wish to live without the restraints of any religion, than a wish to embrace the Gospel of Christ, that leads them to adopt this line of conduct."

The prophecy, from a Mahratta paper,* circulated throughout Ceylon, has produced a great sensation; it has been met by the circulation of a tract by the missionaries, entitled "The Lying Prophecy."

The priests are represented to be perfectly sceptical respecting their own faith, which they retain solely on account of its connexion with their temporal interest. A missionary at Baddagame gives an account (of which we subjoin an abridgment), which would imply that a Buddhist high priest is at least disposed to inquire:—

"On the 22d of September 1832, a Buddhist high-priest sent me a message requesting me to call on him. I accordingly rode off to the bana maduwa, where he was, about two miles from Baddagame. A bana maduwa is a large square low roof, covered with cajans or coco-nut leaves, plaited together, resting upon rough pillars, generally the trunks of coco-nut trees. Here the Buddhists assemble to hear *bana*, or the sacred discourses of Buddhu, read. The maduwa, or temporary shed, was very tastefully ornamented with fresh coco-nut leaves, and very well lighted up. The inside of the roof was covered with different coloured cloths. In the centre of the bana maduwa was a sacred enclosure, the walls of which, being about four feet high, were built of mud; on which were drawn many representations of birds, snakes, &c. Within the sacred enclosure were two pulpits, one for the priest who was to read *bana*, and the other for the priest who has to read the commentary on it. Within it were two priests, sitting before a table, rehearsing the portion to be chaunted that night: the Cingalese, and perhaps all orientals, do not read their books as we do ours, but chaunt them. The high-priest who invited me to call on him came forward, and ordered two chairs, covered with white cloths, to be brought, one for himself and the other for me. Behind his chair stood one of his devotees, as a sort of page of honour, to fan him. I asked him for what purpose he had requested me to come. He replied, 'I wish to be instructed by you.' After some desultory conversation, he came at length to the point, by telling me that he had read many Christian books, and that he really wanted to have his doubts respecting several parts of them removed, and their meaning explained." Mr. Faught then details their conversation: the answers of the missionaries were chiefly quotations from our Scriptures, and, in our apprehension, less calculated for the mind of a Buddhist than for that of a Christian. He continues: "several priests stood on the right of the high-priest, and listened attentively to all that was said. These priests, especially one, became almost frantic with rage against the high priest, for his having frankly and openly acknowledged that there must be a First Cause; and told him that he came to read *bana*, but instead of doing so, it evidently appeared that he came to receive Christian instruction. The clamorous enraged priest clapped his hands and raised a deafening shout, in which the multitude joined. After the uproar subsided, my pundit pointed out to all present, from their own books, the impropriety and inconsistency of the noisy priest's conduct, and told them that he really appeared like a man maddened by drinking arrack to excess. The priests and people agreed with the remarks of my pundit, and the infuriated priest felt somewhat ashamed and confounded. The high-priest, thinking, I imagine, that his craft was in danger, said, as though recollecting himself, 'Your Christian books state that God made all things.' 'Yes,' I replied, 'the Bible, the Word of God, states that God is the Creator, and I believe your conscience tells you that He must be the Creator.' He made no reply, but I could read in his countenance the struggles of a mind more enlightened than those of the surrounding priests and people. The high-priest was actually dragged away from me by the obstreperous priest, and again accused of neglecting his duty, and he gave the signal to the deluded heathen to clap their hands, and to shout out what answers to our word 'amen.'" Mr. Faught states that he parted from the high priest in a most friendly manner; that the latter had subsequently called upon him twice, and finally (in December last) told him, in the presence of his pundit, that he had his doubts respecting the truth of Buddhism, but that he was not sufficiently acquainted with the doctrines of Christianity to embrace them.

* See vol. vii. p. 22.

Malacca.

TIN MINES AT SOONGYE OOJONG.

The whole number of Chinamen connected with the mines at Sungei Hujong is probably 600, divided into ten Kung Se's or companies. They appeared more respectable, and have a greater command of capital, than those at Lookut. There they are much fettered by the rajah, and are not allowed to sell an ounce of tin themselves; but here there is no such restriction. The mode of working the mines is much alike in both places, except at Sungie Hujong they have the advantage of the Chinese chain-pump, which is used for raising the water out of the mine pit. The apparatus is simple, consisting of a common water-wheel, a circular wooden chain about forty feet circumference, and a long square box or trough, through which it runs in ascending. The wheel and chain, I think, revolve on a common axis, so that the motion of the former necessarily puts the latter into action. The chain consists of square wooden floats, a foot distant from each other, and strung as it were upon a continuous flexible axis, having a moveable joint between each pair. As the float-boards of the chain successively enter the lower part of the box or trough (immersed in water), a portion of water is constantly forced up by each, and discharged at the top. At one of the mines we were much struck with the simple but efficient mode of its application. There were three distinct planes, or terraces, rising above each other. On the middle one was the wheel; the lower was the pit of the mine: from the higher a stream of water fell and turned the wheel, which, putting the whole machine into motion, brought up another stream from the pit; these two streams, from above and below, uniting on the middle plane, run off in a sluice, by which the ore was washed.—*Sing. Chron. Feb.* 28.

Australasia.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

LAW.

Supreme Court, March 15.—*Maher* v. *Robinson.* This was an action brought by a Chelsea pensioner, who had commuted his pension to enable him to come out to this colony, against the master of the *Wellington*, on board of which he had taken his passage, with about 150 others, from Liverpool. A dispute had taken place between the plaintiff and a fellow pensioner, when the defendant interfered. The plaintiff, being the most noisy and troublesome of the two, was confined and handcuffed, and afterwards gagged and chained to the transom beam. The defendant was also charged with kicking and striking the plaintiff, and with other acts of cruelty. The assessors returned a verdict for the plaintiff, damages £100.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Sydney Papers to the 21st March contain no local intelligence of any interest.

The *Sydney Gazette* contains a long article on the Ticket of Leave Act. The writer says:—

"It is confessed on all hands, and lamented by every well-informed individual in the colony, that a sad want of principle and character prevails in an alarming number of these men. They are industrious for one month, and drunk for two; seldom fixed in any place, or to any labour; amazingly clever lawyers in the bush; meddling with every man's business but their own; carrying on a system of detraction sufficient to ruin any man's credit in the country; wanting a price for their labour beyond its value, and with the utmost haughtiness; debauching, or wanting to debauch, every female that comes in their way; poisoning the minds of every assigned servant in whose company they reside; those who have wives at home, particularly offensive and obscene; in short, possessing vices indigenous to a bad heart and bad society, with scarcely one redeeming quality except that of being human beings. These particulars are easily to be confirmed; and, unpleasant as these truths are, it is necessary that they should be told. From practices like these the interests of the colony have been more injured than by anything else, and the camp of the enemy has resounded with the cry that 'Transportation to New South Wales is no longer the punishment, but the reward, of crime!'"

Arrangements are making for the formation of a Mechanic's Institution, or school of arts, in Sydney.

Thieving, in all its branches, seems to be on the increase in the colony.

Mauritius.

Letters and papers from the Mauritius to the 4th of May, communicate the intelligence of the arrival of Mr. Jeremie, and his quiet assumption of office. To judge from the violence of the language employed by the journals, symptoms of excitement would appear to have been widely spread on his second visit; but the private letters adopt a more temperate tone. Subjoined is an extract from one of the letters:—

"I refer you to the papers herewith sent for an account of the landing of Mr. Jeremie, and some proceedings immediately consequent thereon, premising that the conductors of them are his bitterest enemies and most prejudiced foes, and that no paper not opposed to him can for a moment find supporters in the colony. I saw Mr. Jeremie disembark in the midst of a crowd, unattended and undaunted as ever, no one apparently being disposed to molest him in his passage through the streets, or in the court the following morning, when he entered upon his functions immediately, to the surprise of every one. Every thing since then has remained perfectly tranquil, and will I doubt not so continue, all further opposition, backed as he is, being now hopeless. He has also the further advantage in his favour of bringing about a reform in the law courts, by a growing opinion that a change of the kind would not merely be expedient, but is now absolutely essential for the security of property. This feeling has been more or less apparent for many months past, not only amongst the English, but amongst the creoles and mulattoes, the latter having become an influential class of shopkeepers, and feeling the want of due protection. Considerable time, however, will be required for this important object, and till the question be decided at home whether a reform of the existing system shall be attempted or replaced by an entire new one, the changes will be as few as possible. On the whole, I cannot but indulge the hope that the tranquillity of the colony will be speedily established, and property more effectively protected than heretofore, and that within twelve months Mr. Jeremie will be hailed as its best friend."

Netherlands India.

Accounts from Java to the 16th March, bring news from Sumatra of February, which mention a conspiracy of the Padries, in which a number of Europeans, are said to have been victims. These accounts, however, require further confirmation.—*Dutch Paper.*

With respect to this news, the *Handelsblad* says:—

"The accounts state that the Padries in the interior of Sumatra had formed a plot against the lives of the Europeans, and that no fewer than 136, including forty patients in the hospitals, had fallen victims to this perfidy. Among them was the brave Lieut. Engelbert, Van Bevervoorde, Lieut. Wautier, and a surgeon. The notorious Sintot, formerly a chief of the insurgents in Java, and who, after his submission to the Lieutenan-general, was sent to Sumatra, has been sent a prisoner to Batavia, on suspicion of having been concerned in this cruel act."

There had been a violent eruption from the burning mountain of Merapil, in the interior of Java, at midnight 25th Dec., which had thrown up an immense quantity of ashes and stones, by which the village of Gomen Subrang, on the back of the mountain, had been entirely destroyed. Twenty-five persons lost their lives, and a number of oxen perished. The eruption was followed by a shower of ashes, which

continued four hours, so that the whole country for fifteen *fals* round was covered with white dust.

Siam.

A country so rich in productions as Siam, offers a large field for mercantile enterprize. Sugar, sapan-wood, beche de mêr, birds' nests, sharks' fins, gamboge, indigo, cotton, ivory, and other articles, attract the notice of a great number of Chinese traders, whose junks every year, in February, March, and the beginning of April, arrive from Hainan, Canton, Soakah (or Soo-æ-kea, in Chaou-chow-foo), Amoy, Ning-po, Seang-hae (or Shang-hae-heen, in Keangnan), and other places. Their principal imports consist of various articles for the consumption of the Chinese, and a considerable amount of bullion. They select their export cargo according to the different places of destination, and leave Siam in last of May, in June and July. These vessels are about eighty in number. Those which go up to the Yellow Sea, take mostly sugar, sapanwood, and betel-nut. They are called Paktow-sun (or Pih-tow-chuen, 'white-headed vessels'), are usually built in Siam, and are of about 290 or 300 tons, and are manned by Chaou-chow men, from the eastern district of Canton province. The major part of these junks are owned either by Chinese settlers at Bankok, or by Siamese nobles. The former put on board as supercargo, some relative of their own, generally a young man who has married one of their daughters; the latter take surety of the relatives of the person, whom they appoint supercargo. If any thing happens to the junk, the individuals who secured her are held responsible, and are often, very unjustly, thrown into prison. Though the trade to the Indian Archipelago is not so important, yet about thirty or forty vessels are annually despatched thither from Siam.

Chinese vessels have generally a captain, who might more properly be styled a supercargo. Whether the owner or not, he has charge of the whole cargo, buys and sells as circumstances require; but has no command whatever over the sailing of the ship: this is the business of the Ho-chang or pilot. During the whole voyage, to observe the shores and promontories, are the principal objects which occupy his attention, day and night. He sits steadily on the side of the ship, and sleeps when standing, just as it suits his convenience. Though he has, nominally, the command over the sailors, yet they obey him only when they find it agreeable to their own wishes; and they scold and brave him, just as if he belonged to their own company.—*Mr. Gutzlaff's Journal.*

Egypt.

Malta Gazettes to the 24th of July state that Mehemet Ali was making preparations for an expedition to Hejaz, in consequence of some serious disturbances having broken out there, more particularly in the vicinity of Jedda, which had been fomented by a Turkish chief, who, with some rebel hordes, supported by rapine and robbery, was exciting the people to revolt. Several caravans had been attacked and pillaged, and many "Hajis" molested in their route to Mecca. It was supposed that the command would be given to a general in Ibrahim Pasha's army, who was expected by Mehemet Ali for that purpose. Orders had also been given by the Viceroy to send from Alexandria to Suez, officers and sailors sufficient to man five or six corvettes, which were getting ready to cruize in the Red Sea. It was said that depredations had been committed on the property and ships of some Egyptian merchants, and that it was owing to that circumstance that the flotilla was being got ready at Suez.

Cape of Good Hope.

Papers from this colony have been received to the beginning of June. On the 16th May, the anniversary of the battle of Albuera, a dinner was given by the principal civil and military officers to the governor, Sir Lowry Cole, previous to his relinquishing the government of the colony, in which he is to be succeeded by Sir Benj. D'Urban. An address, signed by about three hundred of the most respectable inhabitants of Cape Town and the vicinity, had been presented to the chief justice, Sir John Wilde, vindicating his character from some charges which were said to have been covertly made against him at the Colonial Office. The papers notice the success of an experiment for training young men as labourers to go out to the colonies, which has been for some time in action by an establishment in the neighbourhood of Hackney, for the education, employment, and maintenance of juvenile vagrants. In the early part of the year twenty-four of these youths were sent to the Cape of Good Hope, half the expense of their conveyance being defrayed by the Government. They were all advantageously placed soon after their arrival, and, on the plan being known in the colony, numerous applications have been sent to England to have a greater number sent out.

REGISTER.

Calcutta.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Judicial and Revenue Departments.

Feb. 22. Mr. R. D. Mangles, magistrate and collector of Tipperah.

Mr. D. B. Morrieson, magistrate and collector of land revenue, customs, and town duties of Benares.

The Hon. J. C. Erskine, head assistant to magistrate and collector of Benares.

March 8. Mr. R. W. Maxwell, magistrate, collector, and salt agent of central division of Cuttack.

M. G. P. Thompson, session judge of Tipperah.

Cadet G. W. Fagan, of engineers, assistant to superintendent of road between Dehli and Allahabad.

General Department.

March 1. Mr. G. Alexander, to be deputy secretary to Government in general department.

Mr. Wm. Bracken, to be first assistant to collector of sea and inland customs.

8. Mr. Surg. N. Wallich, M.D., to resume charge of office of superintendent of Hon. Company's botanic garden at Calcutta.

Mr. G. Udny Yule permitted to proceed to Tirhoot and prosecute his study of Persian language, under superintendence of magistrate and collector of that district; date 1st March.

Mr. Wm. Vansittart permitted to proceed to Cuttack, and prosecute his study of Bengalee language, under superintendence of magistrate of that district; date 8th March.

The following gentlemen have respectively reported their arrival as writers on this establishment:—Hon. Edmund Drummond, and Messrs. G. D. Wilkins and F. A. Dalrymple; date 6th March 1833.

Returned from England:—Mr. H. J. Chippendall, civil service.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort William, Feb. 22, 1833.—Lieut. H. M. Lawrence, of artillery, to be an assistant revenue surveyor, and to assume charge of survey in Northern division of Moradabad, during absence of Capt. B. Browne, on sick leave.

Feb. 27.—56th *N.I.* Lieut. A. J. Fraser to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. T. T. Wheler to be lieut., from 19th Feb. 1833, in suc. to D. L. Richardson transf. to invalid establishment.—Supernum. Ens. A. H. Dyke brought on effective strength of regt.

Surg. W. A. Venour to be a superintending surgeon on estab., in room of G. G. Campbell proceeding to Europe on furlough.

Lieut. J. C. Sage, 72d N.I., at his own request, transferred to invalid establishment.

Lieut. Edward Maybery, 37th N.I., at his own request, transferred to pension establishment.

Lieut. W. B. Reade, 1st L.C., at his own request, permitted to resign service of Hon. Company from 8th March 1833.

March 5.—Capt. J. Clarkson, 42d N.I., to attend H.H. the Rana of Oodeypoor on a pilgrimage to Gya.

The suspension from service of Ens. Geo. Durant, 32d N.I., removed, and that officer permitted to return to his duty with sanction of Hon. the Court of Directors; date 22d Oct. 1832.

Capt. P. B. Fitton, 27th N.I., re-admitted to service from 4th Aug. 1831, in conformity with sanction of Hon. the Court of Directors; date 22d Oct. 1832.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.—Feb. 26. Superintending Surg. G. G. Campbell, for health.

To Van Diemen's Land.—Feb. 27. Lieut. Y. Lamb, 51st N.I., for two years, for health.

To Cape of Good Hope.—Feb. 27. Assist. Surg. J. W. Grant, in charge of medical depôt at Cawnpore, for two years, for health.

Cancelled.—The furlough to Europe obtained by Superintend. Surg. S. Ludlow, on 12th Feb.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals in the River.

Feb. 28. *United States*, Webbs, from Boston.—*March* 2. *Lady Hayes*, Kilby, from Cape of Good Hope and Matura.—3. *Lord Amherst*, Rees, from Madras.—4. *Andromache*, Andrews, from London and Madras.—5. *Lord Althorp*, Spraule, from Liverpool; *Exmouth*, Warren, from London, Cape, and Madras; and *Susan*, Gillies, from London, Madeira, and Cape.—6. *Thetis*, Boothby, from Madras.—11. *Lord William Bentinck*, Douthy, from Madras and Eskapelly.—17. *Dunvegan Castle*, Duff, from Mauritius.—18. *Livingstone*, Cowley, from Mauritius; and *Penang Merchant*, Younghusband, from Covelong and Madras.—19. *Bengal*, Lee, from London; and *Juliana*, Tarbutt, from London and Madras.—25. *Jessie*, Auld, from Penang.—*Britannia*, Bowden, from London and Cape. — *Hercules*, Vaughan, from Cape and Madras.—*Indus*, Hoggart, from Clyde.—*Madras*, Thornton, *Herculean*, Battersby, and *Winscales*, Fisher, all from Liverpool.

Departures from Calcutta.

Feb. 27. *Treaty*, Dunton, for Philadelphia.—28. *Georgian*, Land, for Philadelphia.—*March* 3. *Mercury*, Bell, for Penang, Singapore, and China; and *Ruby*, Hill, for Madras.—10. *Georgiana*, Young, for London.—16. *Exporter*, Anwyl, for Mauritius.—17. *Ceylon*, Davison, for Colombo and London.—18. *Thalia*, Biden, for Mauritius.—24. *Ann and Amelia*, Compton, for London.

Freight to London (March 24).—Dead weight £6 10; measurement goods, £7 to £8 per ton.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Feb. 16. At Calcutta, the lady of Mr. Robert Wood, of a son.

17. At Kyook Phyoo, Arracan, the lady of Lieut. G. Miller, 25th N. I., of a son.

— At Delhi, the lady of Capt. William Ramsay, Major of Brigade, of a son.

18. At Calcutta, the lady of Mr. James Wood, of a daughter.

21. At Dinapore, the lady of Capt. G. Warren, Europ. Regt., of a daughter.

24. At Meerut, the lady of Henry Torrens, Esq., civil service, of a son.

25. At Calcutta, Mrs. D. Nixon, of a son.

27. At Sultanpore, Benares, the lady of Lieut. R. S. Trevor, interp. and qu.-mast. 3d regt. Cavalry, of a daughter.

28. At Calcutta, the lady of Capt. Patrick Grant, 59th N.I., of a son.

March 1. At Benares, the lady of W. P. Goad, Esq., civil service, of twins, a boy and a girl. The latter survived her birth one hour only.

2. At Meerut, the lady of Capt. Kenneth Campbell, 45th N.I., of a daughter.

— At Calcutta, the lady of Capt. Blyth, H.M. 49th regt., of a daughter.

3. At Calcutta, the lady of H. Shakespeare, Esq., of a daughter.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. W. Spence, of a son.

6. At Calcutta, the wife of J. B. Dorrett, Esq., of Bareilly, of a daughter.

8. At Chinsurah, the lady of Brev. Capt. Smith, H.M. 16th regt., of a daughter.

12. At Bansbarreah, Kishnagur, the lady of G. S. Hills, Esq., of a son, still-born.

— At Calcutta, the lady of R. F. Lewis, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Feb. 10. At Delhi, Lieut. R. F. Macvitie, 49th N.I., to Mary, eldest daughter of Col. E. H. Simpson, Bengal Army.

18. At Seebpore, James Lothian Wilkie, Esq., to Miss Anne Robert.

19. At Calcutta, Capt. G. R. Carmac, of H.M. 3d Buffs, to Henrietta, second daughter of the late Major Maling, presidency paymaster.

26. At Dinapore, T. Sandys, Esq., civil service, to Caroline, third daughter of Nicholas Bayly, Esq.

— At Dacca, the Rev. A. Macpherson, chaplain St. James' Church, Calcutta, to Miss C. Gibson.

28. At Calcutta, Andrew Liddell, Esq., engineer, to Miss Rose Amelia Greenway.

March 2. At Calcutta, Mr. Matthew Lazarus, to Miss Mary Ann Miller.

4. At Calcutta, Mr. Lewis Tiery, to Miss Sarah Medley Maria Howe.

9. At Calcutta, Joseph Younghusband, Esq., merchant, to Mrs. Arabella Fellde.

DEATHS.

Sept. 9, 1832. At sea, on board the ship *Ferguson*, Lieut. William Palmer, 39th Bengal N.I.

Feb. 23, 1833. At Agra, Mrs. Duncan, wife of J. Duncan, Esq., civil surgeon at that station.

26. At Chinsurah, Mrs. Saunders, relict of the late B. Saunders, Esq., attorney-at-law, aged 53.

27. At Calcutta, Mrs. Anne Gatfield, wife of H. Gatfield, Esq., indigo planter, Rajmahal, aged 32.

— At Calcutta, Charlotte, second daughter of Mr. W. J. L. Hudson, aged 17.

— At Calcutta, Mr. Joseph Elias, aged 36.

28. At Calcutta, Master Alexander Fergusson Dick, aged 12 years.

March 1. At Calcutta, Mr. Wm. Moncksfield, of H. M. ship *Magicienne*, aged 19.

2. At Calcutta, Mary Ann Sophia, wife of Mr. David Nuthall, aged 20.

— At Entally, Mrs. A. Manly, relict of the late Mr. Lewis Manly, aged 59.

5. At Calcutta, Mr. John Thomas, formerly an indigo planter, aged 60.

Lately. At Benares, William Lowther, Esq., of the civil service.

Madras.

GOVERNMENT ORDER.

OPERATIONS OF MAJOR MURIEL.—CAPTURE OF VEERABUDRARAUZE.

Copy of a Letter to Brigadier Gen. Taylor, commanding the Northern Division of the Army, dated 12th Feb. 1833.

Sir:—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 4th instant, announcing the capture of Veerabudrarauze by a party under Major Muriel.

The spirit and judgment which have from first to last distinguished Major Muriel's operations deserve the warmest commendation of Government. In a service particularly harassing and vexatious to the troops, and one in which he was constantly exposed to failure and discouragement, Major Muriel succeeded in inspiring his men with the same resolution which animated himself, and at length by a judicious disposition of his detachment, and by persevering in the pursuit of Veerabudrarauze at a moment when many reasons might have been assigned for abandoning it, he has effected a great public benefit.

Although the Right Hon. the Governor in Council is satisfied of the meritorious exertions of every man in Major Muriel's detachment, the reward offered for the seizure of Veerabudrarauze is undoubtedly due to Vencataputtyrauze, Mahomed Esoph, and the party of twenty-five men who fortunately captured him. The collector of Vizagapatam will be desired to hold at your requisition the sum of 5,000 rupees offered for his apprehension, and you will have the goodness to disburse it in such a manner as you may consider most suitable to the occasion.

The Right Hon. the Governor in Council desires me in conclusion to apprize you of the continued approbation with which he regards all the measures you have adopted in furtherance of the important service confided to you.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
T. R. WHEATLEY, Sec. to Govt.

COURT MARTIAL.

LIEUT. AND ADJ. THOMAS J. FISHER.

Head Quarters, Choultry Plain, March 13, 1833.—The following extracts from the confirmed proceedings of an European General Court Martial, holden at Fort St. George, on the 6th Feb. 1833, 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:—

Lieut. and Adj. Thomas James Fisher, of the 4th Regt. N. I., placed in arrest, by my order.

Charge.—"For conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in having at Vellore, on the 3d Dec. 1832, in an official letter bearing that date, addressed by him to the Adjutant General of the army, in a highly insubordinate and unofficerlike manner, maliciously stigmatized my character, by falsely accusing me of being, in conjunction with Major Arch. Brown Dyce, commanding the 4th Regt. N. I., the author of forgeries, in the following words: 'I was totally ignorant of every transaction connected with these forgeries till subsequent to their discovery by Lieut. Colbeck; Lieut. Colonel Steuart and Major Dyce, I believe, were the authors.'"

"The above being in breach of the articles of war.

(Signed)
G. M. STEUART, Lieut. Col.
"Commanding Vellore.

"Madras, 26th Jan. 1833."

Lieut. and Adj. Thomas James Fisher, of the 4th Regt. N. I., charged, in addition to the charge preferred against him.

First additional charge.—"With conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline in the following instances.

"First instance:—In having, at Vellore, on the 3d Dec. 1832, in a letter bearing that date, officially addressed by him to the officer commanding the 4th Regt. N.I. in a highly insubordinate and unofficerlike manner, maliciously made aspersions and insinuations derogatory to me, his immediate commanding officer, in the following words—'I offer no comments on such behaviour on your part, but because I have not, in justification of my own conduct, hesitated, in answer to some questions by Lieut. Colbeck at the court of inquiry, to disclose the falsification of the dates of several letters by you; and because I have scrupled to connive at the measures you were pursuing to the prejudice of a young officer, an intimate and esteemed friend of mine, a sense of duty to yourself and to the service has imperatively demanded of you to endeavour to ruin me in the estimation of his Excellency (meaning the Commander in Chief), and to blight my prospects in the service.'

"Second Instance.—In having, at the same place, on the same day of the same month in the same year, in a letter bearing the same date, officially addressed by him to the Adjutant General of the army, in a highly insubordinate and unofficerlike manner, maliciously made aspersions and insinuations derogatory to the characters of Capt. Robert Nutter Campbell and of Capt. Edward Haldane, both of the 4th Regt. N. I., his superior officers, in the following words: 'As regards Capt. Campbell's culpable behaviour, in withholding from his commanding officer his testimony, and desiring me to inform him that he was ignorant of what had occurred, I have to remark that Capt. Campbell, on my expressing to him my astonishment that he had not overheard what had passed on parade, confessed to me that he certainly did hear Major Dyce address Lieut. Colbeck in a violent and angry tone of voice;' and again in the following words: 'I now feel firmly convinced that Major Dyce would have settled the complaint against himself to Lieut. Colbeck's satisfaction, had he not been misled and misguided by the conduct of the two senior officers, by Capt. Campbell's withholding his testimony and professing total ignorance on the subject, and Capt. Haldane, after he heard the evidence of Lieut. Chinnery and Ensign Steuart on the matter, offering the bold, insolent, and presumptuous opinion that it was impossible, had any other terms been uttered but 'what the devil in hell are you about,' that they could have escaped his hearing.'

"Third instance.—In having, at the same time and place, in the letter last specified, in a highly insubordinate and unofficerlike manner, maliciously stigmatized my character, by falsely accusing me, his immediate commanding officer, of being, in conjunction with Lieut.-Col. George Mackenzie Steuart commanding Vellore, the author of forgeries, in the following words: 'I was totally ignorant of every transaction connected with these forgeries till subsequent to their discovery by Lieut. Colbeck; Lieut. Col. Steuart and Major Dyce, I believe, were the authors.'

"*Second additional charge.*—With having, at Vellore, on the 22d of the same month in the same year, wilfully and pertinaciously disobeyed the command of me, his superior officer, to deliver up to Lieut. Philip Annesly Secundus Powys, acting adjutant of the 4th Regt. N.I., the account book of the regimental band.

"*Third additional charge.*—With conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in having at Palaveram, on the 16th Jan. 1833, in the presence of a court of inquiry, of which Lieut. Col. John Monckton Coombs, commanding Palaveram, was president, disrespectfully and insubordinately made use of the following expressions, in allusion to me, his immediate commanding officer: 'These are assertions; and assertions which they dare not make, but that I am in court, and they know that I cannot notice them; I allude more particularly to Major Dyce;' or words to the same effect.

"The above being in breach of the articles of war.

"(Signed) ARCH. DYCE, Major,
Comg. 4th Regt. N. I.

"Madras, 26th Jan. 1833."

The Court having most maturely weighed and considered the whole of the evidence adduced in support of the prosecution, as well as what the prisoner, Lieut. and Adj. Thomas Jas. Fisher, of the 4th Regt. N. I., hath advanced in his defence, and the evidence in support thereof, is of opinion:

Finding on the first charge.—That the prisoner is guilty, with the exception of the word "malicious."

Finding on the first instance of the first additional charge.—That the prisoner is guilty, with the exception of the word "malicicusly."

Finding on the second instance of the first additional charge.—That the prisoner is guilty, with the exception of the word "maliciously."

Finding on the third instance of the first additional charge.—That the prisoner is guilty, with the exception of the word "maliciously."

Finding on the second additional charge.—That the prisoner is guilty, with exception of the words "wilfully" and "pertinaciously."

Finding on the third additional charge.—That the prisoner is guilty.

Sentence.—The Court having found the prisoner "Guilty" to the extent above stated, doth, by virtue of the articles of war, adjudge him, the said Lieut. and Adj. Thomas James Fisher, of the 4th Regt. N. I., to be suspended from rank and pay for the period of twelve calendar months, to commence from such time as his Exc. the Commander in Chief may see fit to direct.

(Signed) E. M. G. Showers,
Lieut. Col. B. H. President.

With reference to the term "forgery," as introduced into the first charge, and third instance of the first additional charge, the court beg to bring to his Exc. the Commander in Chief's notice, that it does not view the word in its harsher acceptation, but considers it to have been thoughtlessly employed by the prisoner to designate the accusatory matter exhibited by him, in ignorance of its very serious import at the moment of application. With regard to the second additional charge, the court cannot close its proceedings without adverting to a regulation appertaining to the band of the 4th Regt., which vests the general management of accounts, &c. exclusively in its committee; the court is therefore of opinion that although the act of disobedience cannot be justified, yet that the offence admits of some palliation from the prisoner's being misled by the fact of its having the commanding officer's sanction.

(Signed) E. M. G. Showers,
Lieut. Col. H.B. President.

Approved and confirmed—The suspension to commence from the date of this order.

(Signed) R. W. O'Callaghan,
Lieut. Gen. and Com. in Chief.

Madras 13th March, 1833.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

March 8. J. G. S. Bruere, Esq., to be secretary to Marine Board.

E. C. Lovell, Esq., to be head assistant to collector and magistrate of Rajahmundry.

19. C. P. Brown, Esq., to be acting judge and criminal judge in zillah of Chittoor.

John Hanbury, Esq., to be treasurer and secretary to Government Bank.

26. W. E. Underwood, Esq., to act as collector of sea customs at Madras.

29. W. E. Underwood, Esq., to officiate as a member of Marine Board and Commercial Committee.

S. D. Birch, Esq., is permitted to prosecute his studies and do duty as an assistant under the collector of Chingleput; date 26th Feb. 1833.

E. Story and G. F. Beauchamp, Esqrs. are permitted to prosecute their studies and do duty as assistants under the principal collector of Nellore; M. P. Daniell and M. Owen, Esqrs., under the principal collector of South Arcot; and T. Harris, Esq., under the principal collector of Tanjore; date 1st March 1833.

J. Blanshard, Esq., who has been attached to the college for the period of two years without acquiring a knowledge of one native language sufficient to transact public business, is placed under the principal collector of the northern division of Arcot, agreeably to the provisions of section xiii., title second, of the College Rules.

The undermentioned civil servants attained the rank of junior merchant and factor, respectively, on the dates specified:—E. B. Thomas, junior merchant, 9th Feb. 1833; H. C. Montgomery, ditto, 18th Feb. 1833; C. B. Hallett, factor, 6th Feb. 1833.

Arthur Purvis, Esq., is admitted a writer on this establishment from the 7th March.

George Norton, Esq., has returned to the presidency and resumed his functions as advocate general; date 28th Feb.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort St. George, Feb. 22, 1833.—*6th L.C.* Lieut. James Knox to be capt., v. Smyth retired; date 13th June 1832.—Cornet H. R. C. King to be lieut., v. Oakley discharged; date 9th Dec. 1832.

Feb. 26.—*14th N.I.* Sen. Capt. Harry Salmon to be major, Sen. Lieut. George Burn to be capt., and Sen. Ens. Alfred Brooks to be lieut., v. Fulton retired; date of coms. 25th Feb. 1833.

37th N.I. Sen. Ens. W. H. Mercer to be lieut., v. Bradstreet dec.; date of com. 14th Feb. 1833.

Maj. Charles Sinnock, 5th N.I., permitted to return to Europe, and to retire from service of Hon. Company from 23d Feb. 1833.

Head-Quarters, Feb. 23.—The following orders confirmed:—Lieut. J. W. Rickards to act as qu. mast. and interp. to 21st N.I, during absence of Lieut. Carthew on furl.; date 3d Feb. 1833.—Ens. Lacon, 4th N.I., to assume charge of adj. and qu. mast. department until further orders; date 15th Feb.—Lieut. Ross to act as qu. mast. and interp. to 17th N.I., during absence of Lieut. Babington on furl.; date 7th Feb.

Ens. L. W. Walker, 17th N.I., brought on established strength of pioneers, v. Minto prom.

Fort St. George, March 1.—Capt. W. Cunningham, deputy assist. adj. gen. centre division, to be assist. qu. mast. gen., with Nagpore subsidiary force, v. Steel prom.

Lieut. M. Poole, 5th N.I., to be deputy assist. adj. gen. centre division, v. Cunningham.

1st-Lieut. S. S. Trevor, of artillery, to be deputy commissary of ordnance in Tenasserim provinces.

5th N.I. Sen. Capt. J. H. Winbolt to be major, Sen. Lieut. Thomas Perrier to be capt., and Sen. Ens. Joseph Wright to be lieut., v. Sinnock retired; date of coms. 24th Feb. 1833.

Head-Quarters, Feb. 23.—The following Acting Ensigns (recently admitted on estab.) to do duty as specified:—F. S. Gabb, with 25th N.I.; A. E. Brooke, 39th do.; C. F. Irby, 18th do.; W. S. Snow, and W. E. P. Cotton, 3d L.I.; W. J. Williams, 33d N.I.; T. W. Mitchell, 25th do.; W. G. P. Jenkins, 33d do.

Feb. 26.—Assist. Surgs. W. F. Anderson removed from H.M. 46th, to do duty with H.M. 41st regt.; and J. C. Campbell from H.M. 46th regt. to do duty with detachment of H.M. 39th regt. at Poonamallee.

Feb. 28.—Assist. Surg. R. H. Manley to do duty under superintending surgeon in Malabar and Kanara.

Assist. Surg. Wm. Griffith to afford medical aid to 8th L.C. at Arcot.

The following order confirmed:—Lieut. Blaxland to act as qu. mast. and interp. to 47th N.I., during absence of Lieut. Bond on duty at Masulipatam; date 15th Feb.

March 2.—Surg. Alex. Campbell removed from 11th to 40th N.I., and Surg. S. Higginson from latter to former corps.

The following order confirmed:—Lieut. H. D. Sheppard to act as qu. mast. and interp. to 19th N.I., v. Coventry prom.; date 28th Feb.

March 4.—Lieut. J. Thomson, 5th N.I., to act as qu. mast. and interp. to that corps, v. Perrier, prom.

Assist. Surg. John Davies posted to Madras European regiment at Secunderabad.

The following order confirmed.—Ens. Jenkins to act as adj. of 33d N.I., during absence of Lieut. Tulloch; date 23d Feb.

Fort St. George, March 5.—Capt. G. A. Underwood to command corps of sappers and miners.

Lieut. T. T. Pears to be civil engineer in Malabar and Canara.

Capt. J. Purton to be superintending engineer in centre division.

Capt. C. J. Green to be superintending engineer in Mysore division.

Assist. Surg. C. J. Campbell permitted to enter on general duties of army.

March 8.—The following modification of appointments made:—Acting Superintending Surg. Ramsay Sladen to retain his appointment in Malabar and Canara.—Acting Superintending Surg. John Norris to have charge of presidency division until further orders.

Head-Quarters, March 4.—Lieut. H. D. Sheppard, 19th regt., to act as qu. mast. and interp. to that corps, v. Coventry prom.

The following order confirmed:—Lieut. W. Shelly, 20th N.I., to act as adj. until further orders; date 23d Feb.

March 7.—Lieut. C. F. Liardet, 14th N.I., posted to corps of pioneers, v. Walker dec.

Veterinary Surg. Charles Jackson removed from 7th L.C., and posted to E. troop horse artillery at Bangalore.

March 8.—Lieut. A. F. Oakes removed from 2d bat. artillery and posted to horse brigade, v. Hall removed to 2d bat. artillery.

Lieut. H. Montgomery, horse brigade, to be borne on supernumerary estab. of that corps.

The following orders confirmed:—Lieut. Macdonald to act as adj. to 8th L C. during absence of Lieut. Dunsmure on sick cert.; date 1st March 1833.—Lieut. Boddam to re-assume his duties as acting adj. to 2d L.C.; date 15th Feb.

Fort St. George, March 12.—Capt. C. L. Boileau, rifle brigade, to be extra aid-de-camp to Right Hon. the Governor.

Cadets of Infantry Wm. Middleton, W. C. Western, and Chas. Mann admitted on estab, and app. to act as ensign respectively.

Assist. Surgs. W. B. Thompson and W. Griffith permitted to enter on general duties of army.

Lieut. Edw. Stevenson, 9th N.I., transferred to invalid estab., at his own request.

Capt. R. N. Campbell, 4th N.I., to act as paymaster at Vellore on his own reponsibility, during Capt. Straton's absence from station.

March 15.—Capt. A. Lawe, of engineers, to be superintending engineer in ceded districts.

Lieut. W. H. Atkinson, of engineers, to be superintending engineer with field force at Jaulnah.

Lieut. Col. Stephen Martin, 4th L.C., permitted to retire from Hon. Company's service from 11th March, and to return to Europe.

Cavalry. Sen. Major John I. Meredith, 4th regt., to be lieut. col., v. Martin retired; date of com. 18th March 1833.

4*th* L.C. Sen. Capt. Henry O'Brien to be major, Sen. Lieut. Thomas Anderson to be capt., and Cornet John Maitland to be lieut., in suc. to Meredith prom.; date of coms. 12th March 1833.

9*th N.I.* Sen. Ens. William Borthwick to be lieut., v. Stevenson invalided; date of com. 13th March 1833.

Mr. Wm. Beauchamp admitted on estab. as an assist. surg., and app. to do duty under depôt surgeon at Poona.

Head-Quarters, March 12.—The following Acting Ensigns (recently admitted on estab.) to do duty as specified:—Wm. Middleton, with 8th N.I.; W. C. Western, 3d L.I.; Chas. Mann, 8th N.I.

March 13.—Assist. Surg. W. B. Thompson posted to B troop horse artillery.

March 14 *and* 16.—The following orders confirmed:—Capt. Gledstanes, 16th N.I., to act as assist. adj. gen. with light field div. Hydrabad subsidiary force, during absence of Capt. Vivian on furl.; date 28th Feb. 1833.—Lieut. J. H. Bell to act as adj. to sappers and miners during time Lieut. Lawford is in charge of corps or until further orders; date 9th March.

Fort St. George, March 22.—4*th N.I.* Ens. John M'M. Johnston to be adj., v. Fisher removed.

13*th N.I.* Ens. E. Slack to be qu. mast. and interpreter.

25*th* N.I. Ens. J. W. Farran to be adj.

Lieut. Col. John Isaiah Meredith, 4th L.C., permitted to retire from Hon. Company's service from 17th March.

Cavalry.—Sen. Major James Smith, from 2d L.C., to be lieut. col., v. Meredith retired; date of com. 18th March 1833.

2*d* L.C. Sen. Capt. James Morison to be major, and Sen. Lieut. Hugh Inglis to be capt., in suc. to Smith prom.; date of coms. 18th March 1833.

Supernum. Lieut. G. R. Edwards admitted on effective strength of 2d cav. to complete its estab.

Assist. Surg. John Davies permitted to enter on general duties of army.

Head-Quarters, March 19.—Lieut. Jas. Farran, 11th, to do duty with 25th N.I. till 1st Jan. 1834.

Ens. J. E. Lacon, 4th N.I., posted to corps of pioneers, v. Burn prom.

March 20.—Lieut. H. Colbeck, 4th N.I., to do duty with Madras Europ. regt. at Secunderabad.

March 21.—The following order confirmed:—Lieut. E. S. Wilkinson, 39th N.I., to act as fort adj. at Trichinopoly, v. Eades, during absence of Lieut. Maclean on duty; date 1st March.

March 22.—Assist. Surg. J. C. Campbell posted to 2d bat. artillery at Trichinopoly.

The following orders confirmed:—Ens. E. Martin to act as adj. to 24th N.I., during absence of Lieut. and Adj. Snow on furlough; date 18th Sept. 1832.—Lieut. P. A. S. Powys to re-assume charge of adjutant's department, 4th N.I.; date 6th March 1833.—2d-Lieut. W. H. Horsley to act as adj. to corps of sappers and miners until further orders; date 16th do.—Ensign P. Fair to act as adj. to a wing of 41st N.I. on field duty, date 11th do.

Fort St. George, March 26.—Major G. K. Babington, 36th N.I., permitted to return to Europe, and to retire from Hon. Company's service.

March 29.—Major W. Booth, H.M. 41st Foot, to command Poonamallee, v. Cotton resigned.

Supernum. Ens. H. J. Brockman admitted on effective strength of 20th N.I., to complete its establishment.

Capt. W. T. Drewry, of engineers, to be civil engineer in ceded districts.

The services of Lieut. F. S. C. Chalmers, 26th N.I., and cantonment adj. at the Mount, as a temporary measure, placed at disposal of commissioners for government of Mysore.

Returned to duty, from Europe.—March 12. Lieut. C. Dennett, 24th N.I.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.—Feb. 26. Capt. J. D. Stokes, 4th Madras N.I. (to proceed from Calcutta.)—Ens. Vincent, 23d Madras L.I., for health (to proceed from Penang).—March 8. Lieut. G. Dunsmure, 8th L.C., for health.—12. Lieut. Ponsonby Shaw, 34th L.I., for health.—22. Lieut. W. H. Budd, 31st L.I., for health.—29. Capt. T. C. Hyde, 1st N.V. Bat.

To Calcutta.—March 29. Assist. Surg. J. O. H. Andrews, for six months, on private affairs.

To Sea.—March 22. Capt. R. Butler, 21st N.I., until 31st Aug., for health.

To Cape of Good Hope.—March 8. Lieut. Col. J. Wight, 50th N.I., for two years, for health.

Cancelled.—March 8. The leave to return to Europe granted on 11th Dec. last, to Capt. W. H. Trollope, 42d N.I.—The leave to return to ditto granted on 30th Nov. last, to Lieut. W. Cross, 38th N.I.—The leave to return to ditto granted on 14th Aug. last, to Capt. C. Bell, 34th L.I.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

FEB. 24. *Exmouth*, Warren, from London and Cape. — 28. *Ernaad*, Gillet, from Calcutta.—MARCH 1. *Cavendish Bentinck*, Cooke, from Calcutta; and *Good Success*, Durant, from China, Singapore, and Penang.—2. H. M. S. *Alligator*, from Pondicherry.—3. H. M. S. *Melville* (bearing the flag of Vice-Adm. Sir John Gore), from Bombay and Colombo; *Lord William Bentinck*, Hutchinson, from Calcutta; and *Laurentia*, Tobet, from Bordeaux and Bourbon. — 6. *Fifeshire*, Crawley, from Calcutta; and *Elizabeth*, Stephen, from Malacca. —7. *Drongan*, M'Kenzie, from Bombay and Colombo; and *Juliana*, Tarbutt, from London.—8. *Penang Merchant*, Younghusband, from Covelong.—10. *Alfred*, Tapley, from Allepey.—11. *Woodlark*, Tozer, from Moulmein. —13. *Glenelg*, Langley, from Calcutta; and *Antoinette*, Colin, from Mauritius. — 15. *Roberts*, Blyth, from Mauritius; and *Sweedland*, Rose, from Calcutta.—18. *James Pattison*, Bolton, from Calcutta.—21. *Frances Ann*, Craw, from Calcutta. —22. H.M. ships *Wolf*, Hamley, and *Harrier*, both from Penang.—23. Dutch bark *Batavia*, Lieut. Wright of H.M.S. *Harrier* in charge, from Penang.

Departures.

FEB. 24. *Andromache*, Andrews, for Calcutta.—26. *Exmouth*, Warren, for Calcutta.—27. *Hercules*, Vaughan, for Kistnapatam and Calcutta.—MARCH 3. *Charles Eaton*, Towle, for London.—6. H.M. Ships *Melville* and *Alligator*, on a cruize.—7. *Red Rover*, Chrystie, for London.—12. *Penang Merchant*, Younghusband, for Calcutta.—13. *Juliana*, Tarbutt, for Calcutta; *Elizabeth*, Stephens, for Kistnapatam and Calcutta; and *Fifeshire*, Crawley, for Masulipatam and Calcutta. — 14. *Lord William Bentinck*, Hutchinson, and *Drongan*, Mackenzie, both for Marcanum; and *Roberts*, Blyth, for Eskapilly and Calcutta.—18. *Alfred*, Tapley, for London; and *Good Success*, Durant, for Bombay.—19. *Cavendish Bentinck*, Cook, for Calcutta.—20. *Sweedland*, Rose, for Marcanum; and *Glenelg*, Langley, for Bombay.—22. *Ernaad*, Gillet, for Calcutta.—26. *James Pattison*, Bolton, for London; and *Drongan*, Mackenzie, for Calcutta.—27. H. M. S. *Wolf*, Hamley, on a cruize. —28. *Woodlark*, Tozer, for Masulipatam. — 31. *Horatio*, Harfield, for London.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Dec. 24. At Vizianagram, the lady of Capt. Leggett, 30th regt. or P. L. I., of a son.

Feb. 6, 1833. At Moulmyne, in the Tenasserim provinces, the lady of Lieut. A. M'Cally, deputy assist. com. gen., of a daughter.

10. At Madras, the lady of W. G. Carter, Esq., of a daughter.

— At Salem, the lady of Assist. Surg. Graham, of a son.

— At Royapooram, the wife of Mr. John Rich. Lear, of a daughter.

23. At Luz, the lady of Paul Mellitus, Esq., of a son.

— At Cannanore, the lady of Ramsay Sladen, Esq., superintending surgeon, of a son.

24. At Poonamallee, the lady of Lieut. McLeroth, H.M. 38th regt., of a son.

26. At Madras, the lady of John Carnac Morris, Esq., civil service, of a son.

March 7. At Kamptee, the lady of Lieut. Pooley, 38th M.N.I., of a son.

11. At Shaitoobana, the lady of C. E. Faber, Esq., of the engineers, of a daughter.

— At Madras, the lady of J. W. Sherman, Esq., surgeon on this establishment, of a son.

12. At Burhampoor, the lady of Capt. Charles Hewetson, 49th regt., of a son and heir.

17. At Madras, the lady of Lieut. Colin Mackenzie, 48th N.I., of a daughter.

— At Bellary, the lady of Capt. James Mellor, deputy assist. adj. gen., of a daughter.

— At Palamcottah, the wife of the Rev. C. Rhenius, of a son.

22. At Trichinopoly, the lady of Henry Dickenson, Esq., civil service, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Feb. 10. At Anjengo, Emmanuel A. Rodriguez, Esq., to Maria Thereza, eldest daughter of Capt. B. P. Hongewerff, late commanding officer of the Travancore forces.

21. At Madras, William Robinson Smyth, Esq., of the Madras medical establishment, to Agnes Sophia, only daughter of the late Thomas Owen, Esq., senior member of the Medical Board.

27. At Madras, Capt. Charles Lestock Bolleau, of H.M. rifle regt., to Amelia, only child of the Right Hon. Lieut. Gen. Sir Frederick Adam, governor of Madras.

28. At Secunderabad, N. A. Woods, Esq., surgeon on the Madras establishment, attached to H.H. the Nizam's army, to Emma Eliza, eldest daughter of L. G. Ford, Esq., superintending surgeon H. S. force.

March 18. At Secunderabad, James Western, Esq., veterinary surgeon, 5th L.C., to Charlotte, eldest daughter of the late Capt. Blake, of the Nizam's service.

19. At Bangalore, Lieut. Charles Taylor, 48th regt. N.I., to Marian, 5th daughter of the late Peter Warburton, Esq., of Bleak Hill, Corridge, county of Stafford.

DEATHS.

Nov. 22. At Trichinopoly, Mrs. Browne, lady of Lieut. A. Browne, H.M. 53d regt., aged 31.

Feb. 8, 1833. At Bellary, of spasmodic cholera, Alexander Campbell, Esq., ensign in H.M. 55th Foot, aged 20.

13. At Gaumma, in the vicinity of Shikarpoor, of cholera, Elizabeth, wife of Major J. P. James, of the 2d regt. N.I.

14. At Madras, Mr. Charles Le Cerf, aged 37.

18. At St. Thomé, the lady of A. C. Dias, Esq., aged 57.

21. At Pondicherry, Ann Cosby, widow of the late Colonel Montagu Cosby, of this establishment.

— At Bangalore, Ensign L. W. Walker, of the 17th regt. Native Infantry.

28. At Madras, of cholera, Mrs. Johanna Highland, aged 54.

March 8. At Madras, Mr. E. Johannes, aged 28.

14. At Chicacole, of cholera, Ensign D. H. Dundas, of the 41st regt. N.I., aged 21.

20. At Vepery, Mrs. Susannah Ross, in the 43d year of her age.

Bombay.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

FEES ON KING'S AND COMPANY'S COMMISSIONS.

Bombay Castle, March 29, 1833.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is (D)

pleased to establish the following rules in regard to the fees on King's and Company's commissions, furnished to officers of the army of this presidency, to have effect from the 1st of May next.

"The military accountant will prepare a monthly statement of the amount due, the officers from whom, and the paymasters by whom it is to be recovered; this statement will be furnished to the military paymaster at the presidency, with instructions to debit each respective paymaster for the sum to be recovered within his range, and extracts will be at the same time forwarded to each paymaster, of that portion of the statement for which he may be required to give credit, the total amount of fees in the statement on account of King's commissions, will be at the same time credited to "Bengal presidency," and a bill for the amount forwarded to the military secretary to the Commander-in-chief in India, which is to be accompanied by a remittance list in a tabular form, stating the promotions made during the month, the consequent amount of fees, the fees (if any) remaining due, on account of officers beyond the range of the Bombay pay department, also deductions on account of any officers so situated, the amount of whose commission fees may have been erroneously remitted previously."

FURLOUGHS OF OFFICERS IN THE SOUTHERN MAHRATTA COUNTRY.

Bombay Castle, April 4, 1833.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to permit officers in the Southern Mahratta country to proceed, on sick certificate, to sea or to Europe direct from the coast, without visiting the Presidency for the purpose of appearing before the Medical Board.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Judicial Department.

March 13. Mr. P. W. Le Geyt, to be acting register to Courts of Sudder Dewanee and Sudder Foujdaree Adawlut.

Mr. R. D. Luard, to be acting assistant judge, and session judge of Poona.

Mr. E. H. Baillie, to be acting senior puisne judge of Courts of Sudder Dewanee and Sudder Foujdaree Adawlut, &c., during absence of Mr. Ironside.

Mr. J. Henderson, to be acting judicial visiting commissioner for Deckan and Southern Mahratta country, during absence of Mr. Anderson.

Territorial Department.

April 2. Mr. H. W. Reeves, to be second assistant to collector of Ahmednuggur.

Mr. E. Stracey, to be second assistant to collector of Tannah.

3. Mr. J. S. Law, to resume his appointment as fourth assistant to principal collector of Surat.

Furloughs.—March 8. Mr. Ironside, senior puisne judge of Sudder Dewanee and Sudder Foujdary Adawlut, for twelve months, to Neilgherries, for health.—Mr. Young, register of courts of ditto ditto, for six months, to Neilgherries, for health.—9. Mr. J. H. Crawford, commercial resident to northward, for twelve months, to Neilgherries, for health.

ECCLESIASTICAL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

March 6. The Rev. W. K. Fletcher M. A., to be chaplain at Sholapoor.

April 3. The Venerable Thomas Carr, D.D., appointed to archdeaconry of Bombay, by Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Calcutta.

The Rev. Henry Jeffreys, A.M., confirmed as junior presidency and garrison chaplain of Bombay.

Furloughs—April 3. The Rev. Samuel Payne, chaplain of Malcolm Peth, and Sattarah, for six months, to Neilgherries, for health.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Bombay Castle, March 26, 1833.—The following division order confirmed:—Capt. Falconer, of artillery, to take charge of commissariat department at Ahmedabad, during absence of Capt. Payne on leave to Presidency; date 28th March.

March 29.—The following temporary arrangements confirmed:—Lieut. E. A. Farquharson, to act as senior, and 2d. Lieut. E. Pottinger, as junior deputy commissary of ordnance in grand arsenal, from date of departure of Capt. F. P. Lester, until arrival of Capt. J. Laurie.—Lieut. G. Hutt, to act as adj. to 1st bat. artillery, from date of departure of Lieut. Stanton from Ahmednuggur, on sick certificate.—Lieut. T. W. Hickes, 2d tr. horse artillery, to be acting adj. to detachment of horse and foot artillery at Broach, from 6th Jan. last.—Lieut. J. Whitemore, 11th N.I., to act as adj. to detachment in Northern Concan, from 6th Feb.

Capt Yeadell to assume charge of ordnance department at Ahmednuggur, and of duties of director of artillery depôt, during absence of Lieut. Warden, on leave to Mahabuleshwur Hills.

Surg. J. Boyd to be civil surgeon at Tannah.

The following temporary arrangement confirmed:—2d Lieut. E. Pottinger, to act as adj. to 2d bat. artillery, from date of departure of Lieut. Baily, from presidency.

Brev. Capt. Elliot, 40th regt., to act as major of brigade to Poona brigade; date of division order 20th March.

March 30.—Assistant Surg. J. G. Halton placed at disposal of acting superintendent of Indian navy, for duty in that branch of service.

April 3.—The following temporary arrangement confirmed:—Lieut. D. Carstairs, 6th N.I., to act as qu. mast. to that regt., until arrival of Lieut. Mant from leave to Neilgherries.

Acting Ens. W. H. Godfrey to be Ens. from 17th March 1833, and posted to 6th N.I., v. Cunningham dec.

Messrs. Andrew Crawford and A. M'Donald, admitted to service as cadets of infantry.

Mr. W. Calvert admitted on estab. as an assist. surgeon.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.—March 25. Capt. C. Newport, 23d N.I., on private affairs.—April 1. Capt. J. Cocke, 3d N.I., for health (to embark from Vingorla).—Col. H. Hessman, regt. of artillery.—8. Ens. E. C. Burt, 6th N.I., for health.—Lieut. C. R. Rowan, artillery, for health.

To Neilgherries.—April 3. Capt. R. Meldrum, 9th N.I., for twelve months, for health.—8. Capt. R. Mignan, Europ. Regt., for ditto ditto.

To Bengal.—Lieut. H. Bury, 3d L.C., for six months, on private affairs.—Lieut. E. H. Hart, 12th N.I., for ditto ditto.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

April 1.—Commander Cogan, to be boat master, agent for transports, and captain of Mazagon dock, until further orders.

Commander MacDonald to acting master attendant, from date of departure of Capt. Grant for England.

Mr. Roberts to be first assistant to master attendant.

April 3.—Mr. Atkinson to be second assistant, and Mr. Lachlan, second pilot, to be third assistant, to master attendant, until further orders.

FURLOUGH.

To Europe.—April 1. Mr. R. E. Goodridge, first assistant to master attendant, for three years, for health.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

March 2. *Victory*, Biden, from London, Mauritius, Colombo and Cannanore; and *Columbia*, Patterson, from Liverpool.—3. *Osprey*, Salmon, from Greenock; and *Quill*, Willet, from Salem (America).—10. *Sir Francis Burton*, Reid, from Liverpool.—20. *Thomas Perkins*, Page, from Salem.—*Fortune*, Crawford, from Greenock.—22. *Triumph*, Green, from London.—24. *Louisa*, Beattie, from Colombo.—26. *Robert Scurfield*, Clough, from Liverpool.—30. *Henry Wellesley*, Johnson, from London and Cape.—31. *Aliquis*, McFee, from Liverpool.—*April* 2. H.C. armed steamer *Hugh Lindsay*, Wilson, from Suez (bringing news from London of 57 days' date.)—4. *Linnæus*, Smith, from Liverpool.—7. *Mary*, Nesmith from Liverpool.—8. H.M.S. *Melville*, Hart, (bearing the flag of Vice-Admiral Sir John Gore), from Trincomallee; and *Duke of Roxburgh*, Petrie, from London.—10. *Carron*, Wilson, from China and Singapore.—*King William*, Carr, *Caledonia*, Stroyan; and *Superior*, Brown, all from Liverpool.

Off Bombay:

April 15. *Hindostan*, Patterson, from Liverpool.

Departures.

March 31. *Quill*, Willett, for Salem (America.)—*April* 1. *Osprey*, Salmon, for Greenock.—4. *Medora*, Smith, for Liverpool; and *Eleanor*, McTaggart, for Colombo and Singapore,—6. *Parsee*, Miller, for Greenock.—7. *Sir Francis Burton*, Reid, for Liverpool.—13. *Columbia*, Patterson, for Liverpool.—14. *Fortune*, Crawford, for Greenock.

In the Harbour, April 9.

Indian Navy.—Clive, Tigris, Ternate, Euphrates, and Hugh Lindsay (steamer).

H. M. Ships of War.—Melville and Curaçoa.

Freight to London (April 6)—£6. to £6. 10*s.* per ton.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGE, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

March 1. At Poona, the Lady of Capt. Elder, Europ. regt., of a son.

2. At Bombay, the lady of Capt. Mignan, of a son.

22. At Rutnagherry, the lady of Charles M. Harrison, Esq., civil service, of a son.

24. At Kurmur, the lady of Capt. B. Johnstone, of H.H. the Nizam's army, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

March 5. At Bombay, Lieut. and Adj. William Thatcher, 6th regt. B. N.I., eldest son of Col. Thatcher (late of this establishment), to Maria Sarah, third daughter of Richard Foquett, Esq., Isle of Wight.

DEATHS.

March 9. In the Fort, Lieut. John Munro Mitchell, in the 24th year of his age.

14. After a short illness, Henry Morgan, Esq. of the Bombay bar, in his 34th year.

25. At Bombay, Elizabeth Ann Robson, eldest daughter of Capt. Robson, Bombay European regt.

Ceylon.

BIRTH.

March 3. At Manaar, the lady of John William Huskisson, Esq. of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

Feb. 5. At Galle, Lieut. Francis Smith, of the 2d or Queen's Royals, to Jane Eliza, second daughter of the late Capt. Smellie, formerly of the 61st regt.

St. Helena.

MARRIAGES.

Jan. 16. Mr. Henry Kay, son of Dr. Kay, late superintendent of the medical board of St. Helena, to Jane Edith, second daughter of the late Mr. Wm. Rose, merchant of Cape Town.

May 23. At Longwood House, Capt. H. Harris, commander of the H.C. Ship *Lowther Castle*, to Henrietta, daughter of the late Capt. Montgomerie, of H.M. 57th regt., and granddaughter of Gen. Fletcher, of Saltoun, N.B.

Cape of Good Hope.

MARRIAGES.

April 15. J. De Wet, Esq., LL.D., barrister, to Miss A. D. Horak, daughter of the late J. A. Horak, Esq.

May 15. At Rocklands, near Simon's Town, Capt. Ross, Hon. E. I. Company's service, Bengal establishment, to Louisa, daughter of Francis Becker, Esq., of Rocklands.

DEATHS.

April 13. At Graaff-Reinet, Capt. Daniel Page, h.p. of H.M. 60th regt., aged 49.

May 14. Robert Kirk, Esq., aged 23.

21. At Cape Town, in his 55th year, Henry Batt, Esq., of Plumstead, near Wynberg. He fell down in a fit of apoplexy, and died immediately.

— Mr. Wm. Fairclough, sen., aged 73.

DEBATE AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

East-India House, July 27.

A Special General Court of Proprietors of East-India Stock was this day held at the Company's House in Leadenhall-street, for the purpose of considering a bill "for effecting an arrangement with the India Company, and for the better government of his Majesty's Indian territories," as the same had been amended in the Committee of the House of Commons.

The minutes of the last court having been read,

The *Chairman* (C. Marjoribanks, Esq.) said, he had to acquaint the court that certain papers which had been presented to Parliament since the last general court were now laid before the proprietors.

Certain financial accounts, and an estimate of the probable charge of the future government of India, were then laid on the table.

RENEWAL OF THE CHARTER.

The *Chairman* informed the court that some further correspondence had taken place since the last general court, between the President of the Board of Control and the Court of Directors, relative to the renewal of the Company's charter, which should now be read.

The correspondence was then read.

The *Chairman* said, the time before the third reading of the bill was extremely limited; for, as would be seen by the correspondence, Mr. Grant had refused to postpone it beyond the present evening. The Court of Directors had however determined, even then, to petition the House of Commons against certain parts of the measure. The Court of Directors could not approve of the bill as it then stood; they had therefore prepared a petition against it, which, if approved of by the general court, should be presented to the House this evening, before the third reading of the bill.

The petition was then read.

Mr. *Poynder* said that, notwithstanding there were several points in this petition with which his opinion agreed, as did the opinion of many other proprietors, still it also contained points to which he could not by any means consent. That being the case, however he regretted it, and however much he lamented, as he must always do, any necessity which compelled him to differ from the Court of Directors, still he thought that there was no better time than, even at so early a stage of the business as the present, to make a few observations (and they should be but few) against that portion of the petition which related to the ecclesiastical establishment in India. He knew that this was not the time to stand up and to call attention to this subject without exciting ill-feeling. (A cry of "*Oh, oh!*") He was sorry that he had so soon excited the displeasure of the hon. baronet (Sir H. J. Brydges). He was however only doing his honest duty as a proprietor (*hear, hear!*), and he would make such observations as the circumstances of the case called for, without inquiring whether those to whom his sentiments might be disagreeable had resided for a long time in India, or made their fortune in that country; neither would he make any distinction between one side of the bar or the other, but he would fearlessly state what he sincerely felt. He would give to the hon. baronet, without hindrance on his part, the same opportunity for the expression of his opinion (and at a greater length than he meant to indulge in) which, as a member of that court, he now claimed for himself. They were not now advocating, nor was he advocating, the expediency and propriety of sending out a larger number of bishops to India without having ample experience before their eyes. If it were an experiment now to be tried for the first time, why there certainly might be some room for entertaining a doubt on the subject; but they had already tried what could be done with one bishop,—and what had been the consequence? why, that no less than four learned pious men had sunk under the weight of their arduous and onerous duties. (*No, no!*) The Court of Directors said they had no evidence before them that there was any necessity for two suffragans to be appointed in addition to the Bishop of Calcutta. It had been said of certain people, that they had all sense except

moral sense; and he thought that the Court of Directors, with great submission to them, were in the same predicament—they had all sense but moral sense, otherwise he thought they would not have come to a decision against the sentiments of his Majesty's Government, and against the feelings of the British Parliament and the British public. He stated this because he believed that he could prove it. He thought the Court of Directors never would, and never could have recommended the abandonment of this part of the bill had they considered the subject wisely. They acted as corporations in their collective capacity frequently did; they had, as a body, acted in defiance of their individual feelings: they had adopted a proceeding which they would hardly dare to advocate separately and individually. What were the facts of the case? They now had had ten years' experience, and four bishops had been sent out to India, of whom he might say that they had been literally sent out to perish. (*No, no!* and expressions of dissatisfaction). He was not to be put down by the hon. proprietor near (Mr. Fielder). Was it because the hon. proprietor was afraid that he should prove his case, that the hon. proprietor interrupted him? The fact however was, that in the course of ten years four bishops had died. But that was not all; they had lost four years in sending to and fro for orders with respect to the vacancies that were thus created, because there was no one in India who had the power to consecrate a successor to the deceased bishop; and by the constitution of this church, a bishop could not consecrate his own successor. Thus four years were lost; and during that time the church in India was without that spiritual rule or controul, with respect to its head, which was recognized by the church in this country, and which was so necessary for its proper government. This, he conceived, was a very bad state of things; it was a system that ought not to be allowed to exist, on the score of any expense which its removal might create. The whole matter of difference was, that the expense of the old establishment amounted to one lac and a certain number of rupees, and the new establishment would cost two lacs and a certain number of rupees. Let them suppose the expense to be tripled, was that a ground to stand upon, when the importance of the subject was considered? When it was said, "let there be a church establishment in India," it was assuredly meant that it should be an efficient one. Was it with a view to the natives alone, to those native converts whom he hoped to see members of the church, that an efficient establishment was called for? did they not owe it to their own population, to those who had resided in India for many years, and who had hitherto been without, or almost without the means of spiritual education, did they not owe it to them to keep up a proper church establishment? Was it fair and decent, with respect to their own population, to leave this work, a work, he would say, of impossibility, to one man? What was the fact? Why, here were one hundred millions of subjects placed under the controul of a single individual? (*Hear, hear!*) Under his spiritual care India and all its dependencies were placed. Would any man who had common sense maintain that it was in the power of one individual to grapple with such a duty? The Court of Directors had taken alarm at the expense which would be created; but, from what he had heard, he was inclined to believe that the expense would not be so great as was apprehended. At all events, they would avoid the expense (and it was a large one) of the visitations which the Bishop of Calcutta was at present obliged to make to the other presidencies, because there would now be a bishop for each presidency. As to the addition of chaplains of the Scotch church, he had not advocated that particular point because he was not a member of that church; but seeing the extreme spiritual wants of India, he did not object to the proposition. Of course the Scotch would be anxious that their church should be represented in India as well as the Protestant church. It was only to be expected that the Scotch would make such a demand; and it certainly was just and equitable that they should have their own clergy. He was exceedingly sorry, after the experience which the Directors had had, and after they were acquainted with the sentiments of the

Government and of the House of Commons on this point, that they should have raised any objection to it. He had formerly, on a motion, of which due notice had been given, discussed this subject at considerable length. The end of that proceeding was, that he was induced to withdraw the motion on receiving an assurance, upon which he depended, that the Court of Directors would attend to the subject. In consequence, he somewhat unfortunately withdrew that motion: he did so, because he was unwilling to stand in the way of the Court of Directors; and he only regretted that they had not on that occasion done what he considered to be their duty. He was sure that the motives and objects of the Court of Directors were good; but still he regretted their hostility to this part of the bill. For the sake of the church, for the sake of England, and for the sake of India, they ought never to have sent over to that country a single individual to perish under an accumulation of labour—they ought never to have required one man to take charge of such an extent of territory, and to undertake duties which no person in his senses could suppose any human being would be able to perform. The question, after all, was one of pounds shillings and pence. Would they, he asked, suffer such a consideration to stand in the way of the promulgation of Christianity in that great empire? He was the last man to force his own creed upon any body of people. He would not hurt the hair of a Hindoo's head; he would not force him to abridge a single *salaam* or prostration; let no man, then, rise after him and say that his object was to force Christianity in India; he disclaimed altogether any such intention. It was impossible for any man fairly to make such a charge. The benign and blessed system of Christianity did not require force to propagate it; it would assuredly make its own way wherever it was introduced, provided that it was earnestly and anxiously taught and inculcated. He was a humble individual, and would probably stand alone; but still he felt himself called on to oppose that part of the petition which aimed at striking out one of the most beneficial clauses of the bill. They were bound in equity, justice, right reason, and common sense, they were bound by every fair and good principle, not to molest the natives of India in the exercise of their religion. He would, for the last time, say that he never would sanction any thing that even savoured of coercion in order to effect a change in their religious sentiments. Christianity, if propagated at all, ought to be propagated in a peaceable, quiet, and humane manner, without force, without violence. It was only where blood was shed in accordance with barbarous rites—it was there only that the civil magistrate should interfere. In all cases, they were taught by Christianity that murder should be checked and stopped. Any other alteration, with respect to the religious observances of the natives, must be effected by the mild and gentle influence of Christianity. It was not now a question whether they should introduce Christianity for the first time into India, it had been planted there for a century and a-half; but if they were even going to try the experiment for the first time, they were sanctioned in doing so by Parliament; and in his opinion it was a most mistaken, a most irrational act on the part of the Court of Directors, to stand in the way of a Parliament that was sufficiently wise to give the assistance of the established church to enlighten the mind and improve the morals of our great Indian empire. He should have no objection to the other parts of the petition, but he was decidedly opposed to that portion of it.

Sir *H. J. Brydges* said he rose in support of that petition. There was not one single word contained in it which he did not approve of from the bottom of his heart. When such extensive alterations were about to be made in the future government of upwards of one hundred millions of people—when changes so important in the nature of their property were to be effected—and the bill then before them, which was the means by which those objects were to be attained, was submitted to them for their consideration and consent—it behoved them as men, first to examine how far the interests of their fellow-subjects in India would be beneficially or injuriously affected by this measure, and next, as proprietors of East-India stock, they ought to satisfy themselves how far their own interests were likely to be affected by it. He cordially subscribed to every compliment that had been or could be paid to the ability, temper, and discretion which had been displayed by the Chairman, the Deputy-Chairman, and the gentlemen behind the bar, during the arduous discussion with Ministers for the renewal of the Company's charter; and, considering all the clamour, the stupid clamour, that had been raised against the Company for the purpose of securing popolarity in the country, there were many things, he thought, for which they were bound to thank his Majesty's Government. He wished he could say that their proceedings in that court, he meant in the Court of Proprietors, entitled them to the same praise; but really he, for one, could not bestow it; and whatever debates might hereafter take place, good manners and good principles required that gentlemen should abstain from using harsh expressions towards those who might be opposed to them, or from introducing a single word that did not elucidate or illustrate their argument. Early in the debate, a young member (Mr. C. Buller) had told them most eloquently to close speedily with Ministers, lest something worse should befall the Company. How far that advice was good or bad he would not undertake to say; but such a feeling did appear to pervade the court in a considerable degree. . That feeling seemed to him to be the mixture which gave to the resolution of Sir John Malcolm the complexion which it had assumed; it was, he might say, the pitch-pipe that ultimately gave the tone to the proprietors. With respect to Ministers, he would, through good report and bad report, give them credit for entertaining just intentions towards their country; but he greatly feared that they would discover themselves to be very much mistaken with respect to the results of some of their measures. In his opinion, they would find embarrassments, financial, commercial, and political, connected with parts of this question which had been overlooked. They would, in the end, learn, that to destroy was easier than to build—that to overturn was easier than to restore. It had been said that his Majesty's Ministers had made up their minds on this bill; that therefore there was no use in arguing it in that court; and besides, that having acceded to the proposition of the late Sir J. Malcolm, the proprietors had closed the door against the consideration of many points. With respect to the first part of the proposition, he would say (without meaning to speak in the slightest degree disrespectfully of Ministers), that this court was composed of persons who ought (and if they did not it was a shame for them), who ought to know as well as Parliament or as the Ministers what was necessary for the welfare of India—what was calculated to meet the wants of that country—and how to govern it to the greatest advantage. The result of publishing the debates in that court would be, that their opinions became known to every person in India and in England; and so long as information worthy of being attended to was given through the court to Parliament and the country, their suggestions ought not to be slighted. Still, however, they must be aware of the necessity of speedily settling this question, both for the benefit of India and of England. They stood now in a very different situation from any that they had ever stood in on previous occasions. Let the proprietors recollect what their worthy Chairman had truly said—namely, "that in all their former applications for a renewal of their charter they appeared as beggars—whereas now they were content to part with power and property which were indisputably their own." To the second part of the proposition he would say, that he never voted nor balloted for the resolution of Sir J. Malcolm, and that therefore his opinion was just as free now as it was before that resolution was agreed to. He was willing to admit that, in point of ability, he was the humblest man standing in that court; but still he claimed his right as a proprietor of East-India stock to state his opinion on the bill and its provisions. After the able correspondence between the Court of Directors and Mr. Grant, and after the man who, of all others, was the most competent to give an opinion on the bill (he meant the Marquis Wellesley), had approved of it, there remained but little for him to say on the subject. He was however exceedingly sorry that this great city of London had not stood forward on this occasion. She would yet lament in sack-cloth and ashes that she had not supported the gentlemen behind the

bar for the purpose of altering some of those clauses that would deeply affect the trade of the city.

Dr. *Gilchrist* rose to order. The clauses of the bill were not then before them; they would come after they had decided on the petition. If the hon. baronet had got up to answer the observations of the hon. proprietor who had first spoke, he would have been in order; but he had not touched on the arguments of that hon. gentleman at all. He was proceeding to address them on matters that were not before the court.

The *Chairman*.—"The question is to approve of this petition."

Sir *H. J. Bridges*.—"I cordially concur in the petition, and I stated so at first."

Mr. *Weeding* said, he could not concur with the learned doctor or the hon. Chairman in the interpretation which they had placed on the point of order. There had been put into the hands of the proprietors the bill which was to be read in the House of Commons a third time that evening. If they were not allowed to discuss it, what became of their right to examine whether in its present state it agreed with the compromise into which they had entered? It was true the Court of Directors had prepared a petition, but surely the proprietors might take a comprehensive view of the general question if they thought it necessary.

The *Chairman* said he could have no objection to go into the consideration of the bill if time would allow, but if the discussion should not be very soon closed, they would be shut out from having any benefit from their petition.

Sir *H. J. Bridges* said, it was really impossible for him to express his approbation of the petition without speaking to some parts of the bill.

Dr. *Gilchrist* again rose to order.

The *Chairman*.—"These interruptions will only retard the business."

Sir *H. J. Bridges* said, the courtesy of the hon. Chairman bound him to occupy the court as short a time as he possibly could. The very solid and sensible observations which the Chairman and Deputy Chairman had made on the proposed increase of the ecclesiastical establishment left him but little to say on that point; coming from such a quarter, he was surprised that those observations had not been duly appreciated. The hon. proprietor who first spoke was extremely anxious for the success of this part of the bill. He (Sir H. J. Bridges) had always considered a man's religion to rest between the individual and his God; and he thought, the less a man said about it, the more sincere was his love for the real interest of religion. If the hon. proprietor who spoke first had read his Bible to any useful purpose, he would find that true religion had charity for its basis. He trusted the court would excuse him for speaking as broadly and as plainly as he was about to do, but whenever he was called on he would offer his opinion without disguise. This, he thought, was the age when cant and hypocrisy were walking abroad, pretending to be clothed in the unsullied garments of religion, while in fact and in truth they were arrayed in the meretricious and flaunting garments of self-interest, beneath which they were ready to beg, borrow, or steal. He had passed much of his life abroad, and the hon. proprietor must have been a very young man when he (Sir H. J. Bridges) first entered the Company's service. At that time there were only three chaplains at the three presidencies; that was the whole number then resident in India; and yet he believed there was at that time as much charity, as much honesty, and as much hospitality as was to be found there since. Men then loved their neighbours, kept their hands from picking and stealing, and their tongues from evil speaking. They served their country faithfully, and in performing their various duties they also served their God! If they wanted to convert the people of India, "let your light so shine, that men may see your good works," and then they will "glorify our Father which is in heaven!" They might rain bishops and priests on India if they would, but after such a holy shower he doubted whether their Christian crop would be increased, or whether they would have one blade of tares less. He honoured the Directors for the stand which they had made against the appointment of additional bishops; it would entail a heavy expense on India without any commensurate benefit. The hon. baronet was proceeding to make some observations on Haileybury College, but, on the suggestion of the Chairman, he abandoned his intention, and sat down.

Mr. *C. Fergusson* reminded hon. proprietors that it was absolutely necessary that this petition should be agreed to as soon as possible, since it must be in the hands of the gentleman by whom it was to be presented at five o'clock. It was necessary that the petition should not be presented later than five o'clock. (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. *Goldsmith* would make a few observations on that part of the petition which related to Haileybury College. He owed a great deal to that college for the kind attention and care which had been extended to a son of his while receiving his education there; his moral conduct had been properly attended to, and his treatment was in every respect parternal. Now he did hope and trust, looking to the attention which the professors of that college had paid to their duties, looking to the assiduity and care with which they watched over the education of the young men, that if this college should be dispensed with, those professors would not be thrown on the wide world to get their bread as they could. He hoped that every attention would be paid to those professors and to the other gentlemen connected with the college. If he were told that it would be necessary for their support to take some part of his dividend, he would most willingly agree to the sacrifice.

Mr. *Weeding* said, the question for their consideration was, whether the alterations recommended in the bill, which had now come out of the committee, were or were not of such a nature as to render insecure the foundation of the compromise which they had entered into with Government. Those alterations were most important, and would entail a very considerable additional expense on the territory of India. There was to be a new presidency, that of Agra, and a governor, with 1,20,000 rupees per annum; then there were to be three additional councillors at Bengal, with 96,000 rupees a-year each; there were also to be five law commissioners, at 60,000 rupees each annually. The governor-general likewise had the power to appoint members of council, in any presidency, with a salary of 60,000 rupees. There was, besides, an increase on the ecclesiastical establishment of from 1,66,333 rupees to 2,29,858 rupees. Now the material question was, "can you make up your mind to accept these terms? Can you undertake on public grounds, with the probability of safety and success, the government of India notwithstanding the additional expenses which the bill imposes upon that country?" He believed that they could, and that the basis of the compromise therefore was not shaken. He thought that the points which were embodied in the petition demanded the most serious consideration, and he hoped that they would be attended to. They were bound, as good servants to the Indian empire, to go before Parliament and to state their opinion on every objectionable item. It was their duty to study for the good government of that country; and the best way by which they could effectually attain that object was by promoting discussion, and ascertaining what was the feeling of the public mind on the various subjects connected with India. As to the appointment of additional bishops, for which he saw no good reason whatever, it was a matter that deserved the most serious consideration. He really was surprised that the hon. proprietor (Mr. Poynder) should have stated the opinion which he had done. The hon. proprietor had charged the Court of Directors with want of moral sense, for not agreeing in the propriety of appointing additional bishops; and he asked with an air of triumph, on what evidence did the refusal of the Court of Directors rest? If the hon. gentleman meant by moral, intellectual sense, he (Mr. Weeding) thought the Directors had greatly the advantage of him, and that the want of it was more particularly applicable to himself. The evidence against the appointment of two additional bishops was in the reason of the thing. They were not required in a Christian community which did not exceed 20,000 persons; and if they were intended for the conversion of the natives to Christianity, they were not the best instruments fitted for the purpose. If the hon. gentleman desired evidence of facts in favour of his opinion, why did he not produce them, instead of railing merely at those who differed from him, and calling their conduct irrational, absurd, and so on. Had the hon. proprietor done so, he should have considered his argument as worthy of more attention. With respect to the facts, he asserted that the bill set forth that which was not true. The

bill said, "And whereas the present diocese of the bishoprick of Calcutta is of too great an extent for the incumbent thereof to perform efficiently all the duties of the office without endangering his health and life, and it is therefore expedient to diminish the labours of the bishop of the said diocese," &c. &c. Now he denied that assersion. No bishop had fallen a martyr to the performance of excessive duty, when called on to make his visitation. Bishop Middleton had died of a liver complaint, the common scourge of a tropical climate. Bishop Heber died in consequence of an act of indiscretion, which might have produced death in any man; he went unadvisedly into a cold bath when the body was heated. And the later bishops, Turner and James, so far from deriving injury from the toil of visitation and the dangers of a sea voyage, were sent to sea by their medical attendants as the best chance of recovering from complaints of the liver and bowels, which they had contract ed while residing quietly in Calcutta. (*Hear, hear!*) So much for the evidence of facts in relation to the bishops themselves: but there were other facts which bore strongly on the question. They had lost more judges by death at the different presidencies in the course of the time specified by the hon. proprietor than they had lost bishops: at Bombay, Sir Edward West, Sir James Dewar, and Justices Chambers and Seymour; Mr. Justice Ricketts, at Madras; and the Chief Judges Blossett, Puller, and Russell, in Bengal. Now the judges had no visitations to make, but, on the contrary, were confined to a residence in one spot, the seat of government, where the supreme court was held, and their duties were performed. (*Hear, hear!*) What did this prove, but that it was owing to climate and diseases of climate, and not to journeyings by sea or land, which rather abated than added to the risk of health, that such fatal consequences occurred. What he most objected to was the defect in principle upon which this part of the bill was founded. He, as well as the hon. proprietor, was a churchman. He had the highest respect for the Church of England, as an example of Christianity in its best form, in its moral and pious excellence, and he desired to see it the prevailing religion of mankind; but he did not think that this end was likely to be best promoted by the appointment of two additional bishops; half a dozen parochial clergymen would do much more towards its attainment. They might be employed as instruments, also, in the business of education. Bishops, in consequence of their high station, could not go into all the gradations of society for the purpose of inculcating their moral and religious sentiments; it was consequently impossible that they could infuse knowledge into the minds of the natives generally; and therefore the plan appeared so defective, that he was quite surprised that Government should have entertained it for a moment. But they were told that the Parliament of the country, as well as the Government, had taken the same view of the subject. This he doubted; at all events they were now assembled to discuss the question, and he hoped that it might lead to a rejection of the measure. Now, with regard to the expense, the hon. proprietor said, that the Company would save the money which was before spent in visitations. When he asserted this, he doubted whether the hon. proprietor had read the bill; the very converse of his proposition was likely to be the result, for the bill provided for three visitations instead of one. (*Hear, hear!*) With this provision it was not likely that visitations would cease. Every gentleman conversant with India well knew that there was a great tendency to locomotion among its European population. With their habits, under a vertical sun, an irritability of the animal fibre was apt to be engendered, which disposed them to move about; he inferred, therefore, that the visitations of the three bishops would be pretty frequent. They would feel great pleasure in travelling and enjoying the beauties of the country; he could not, therefore, see what saving the Company would derive under this plan.

Mr. *Poynder*.—"Read the visitation clause."

Mr. *Weeding* read as follows: "And be it enacted, that the expenses of visitation to be made from time to time by the said bishops of Madras and Bombay respectively, shall be paid by the said Company out of the revenues of the said territories." Here, then, was an enactment declaring that the expense of these visitations should be paid by the Company; where then was the saving? But, said the hon. proprietor, "four bishops have died in India in the course of ten years, and their deaths having been caused by the excessive labour to which they were subjected, and therefore that labour ought to be divided." Now this was really begging the whole question; because the hon. proprietor had not proved that the deaths of these gentlemen were caused by over-exertion. He (Mr. Weeding) had shown to the contrary; and further, that death had knocked with equal, nay with quicker step, at the house of the judge than at the palace of the bishop, while the former were removed from those occasional causes which it was said had occasioned the premature death of the latter. In his opinion, this plan was adopted, not so much to benefit Christianity, as to extend the private patronage of his Majesty's Government. He now came to the subject of Haileybury College, and he very much honoured the course that had been taken by the Directors with respect to that point. He could see no reason why there should be an exclusive system for teaching those who were intended for the civil service in India; such a system was absurd in principle and mischievous in practice. Would it not be preposterous to make a law declaring that every man who wished to qualify himself for the bar should be confined to the inner Temple, instead of being allowed to study at Lincoln's Inn, Gray's Inn, or at any other of the inns of court which he might think proper to select? He had asked on a former occasion, in reference to another pursuit, what would be said of a government which should pass a law directing all medical men designed for the public service to be educated in a particular place, instead of allowing them the scope of the United Kingdom, nay of Europe, for their attainments—*Risum teneatis amici?* Would they not smile at such a measure? Equally preposterous was the regulation to compel gentlemen intended for the civil service to seek their education at Haileybury College. It was against all moral, against all natural reason. He would again ask, by way of illustration, what would be said of the husbandman who condemned his bees to feed upon a single bed of flowers, in a given spot, instead of allowing the free range of the hill, the valley, and the plain, to seek by the wisdom of their own instinct the sources of their food which were best calculated to render it fine and wholesome, to combine with proper effect the *utile et dulce*, to make it profitable as well as agreeable. It would be said that he had sacrificed the end to the means; that he was most unwise in his purpose. (*Hear, hear!*) Individuals ought to have the best means of acquiring that knowledge not only suited to their duty but calculated to aid them in future life; to do this, they ought to be allowed freely to choose the place where such knowledge was most likely to be obtained. Was it not absurd, then, to think of tying them down to one particular establishment? Was it not inconsistent with the plainest principles of common sense? If it were so, then he asked what was the meaning of that part of the bill which made it imperative on young men going out to India to receive their education at Haileybury? He wondered that the Parliament of England, in the nineteenth century, should have admitted an exclusive privilege of this kind; it was a clog on the human mind, an impediment to the expansion of it, calculated to give mediocrity only, to debar from excellence. There was another objection; why should it be that the young men going as writers to India should bear with them the stamp of one particular system and establishment? Then, how were they to appoint the professors to this college? That could not be done without the sanction of the Board of Commissioners. Indeed it appeared to him, that the intention was to make the College a mere Government establishment. He opposed this part of the bill upon principle, for he held the system which was here laid down to be highly objectionable; he therefore hoped that the directors would firmly persevere in opposing it. If he were a member of the Court of Proprietors when the Company were changed from a commercial to a political body, he should most willingly join in bringing forward, year after year, a motion on the subject of this college, if it were suffered to exist. He saw by the enactments of this bill, that the College was placed in such a situation as would prevent the Court of Directors from making any change in it. It

was enacted, "That it shall be lawful for the said Board of Commissioners, and they are hereby required, forthwith after the passing of this Act, to form such rules, regulations, and provisions for the good government of the said College, as in their judgment shall appear best adapted to secure fit candidates for admission into the same, and for the examination and qualifications of such candidates, and of the students of the said College after they shall have completed their residence there, and for the appointment and remuneration of proper examiners: and such plan, rules, and regulations, and provisions respectively shall be submitted to his Majesty in Council for his revision and approbation; and when the same shall have been so revised and approved by his Majesty in Council, the same shall not afterwards be altered or repealed, except by the said Board of Commissioners with the approbation of his Majesty in Council." It was evident from this that it was intended to make this establishment a mere depôt; and that once effected, to render unavailing anything which might be done by that court. It would, however, be in their power to petition Parliament from time to time. He hoped, if the House of Commons did not assent to the prayer of this petition, that a petition would be presented to the House of Lords, (*Hear, hear!*) and he trusted that an intimation to that effect would be given before they separated this day.

Mr. *Poynder* said the hon. proprietor had quoted, in contradiction to what he had stated on the subject of visitations, the following clause, "and be it enacted, that the expenses of visitations to be made from time to time by the said bishops of Madras and Bombay respectively shall be paid by the said Company out of the revenues of the said territories." Now he (Mr. Poynder) had never said anything tending to show that he was ignorant of this clause. He merely stated that the great expense which the Bishop of Calcutta formerly incurred in making his visitations to Madras and Bombay would now be reduced: so far there would be a saving which must be deducted from the general expense. That was what he stated, and he begged that he might not be misrepresented.

Sir *C. Forbes* said that his objections to this measure had been from the first very strong, and that the farther they proceeded the more decided they became. Indeed he had entertained some hope that they might have been called together this day to receive a recommendation from the chair that they ought at once to reject the bill. There were not, however, he observed, fifty members on that side of the bar, and sorry he was to see so thin a court on so important an occasion. The petition would be laid before the House of Commons that afternoon; but he expected no good effect from it. Ministers did not seem disposed to treat the East-India Company with that courtesy which was due from one individual to another. But, as they were reduced to so short a space of time, and as they were, he feared, to be driven to the wall, all he laid claim to was that he for one should not be considered a party to their own destruction. He never would be a party to this plan of spoliation and robbery. It had been said that it would not impose a single additional rupee of burden upon the natives of India; but did they not see that the projected expense was daily increasing? It was clear to him, that a million sterling would not pay the additional charge on India. He said from the first, in opposition to the statement of the President of the Board of Control, that the plan would be attended with enormous additional expense, and he hoped the proprietors were now satisfied of the fact. If any doubted it, he would ask them to look at the Dissent of the Chairman and Deputy Chairman, which they would find in the correspondence. He had read that document with great satisfaction, and in the general spirit of it he so cordially concurred, that if he had been in the situation giving him a right to put his name to such a paper he would have done so with pleasure. He hoped that another day would now be named (say Monday next, for the sooner in his opinion the better) to consider of petitioning the House of Lords, (*hear, hear!*) when they would have an opportunity of discussing the bill clause by clause, and of making such observations thereon as they might think proper. If they waited until the bill went up to the Lords they might be too late. They ought to oppose the bill by every possible means, to the last moment, as a measure of injustice and spoliation. (*Hear, hear!*) If they were attacked on the highway by a band of robbers, would they not defend themselves to the utmost, and not succumb or act a cowardly part by giving up their property? and they ought to resist the present measure in the same way. He wished that the directors had taken higher ground than they did in the first instance; but unfortunately they had at once entertained the proposal of allowing Government to take from them their assets, and to exclude them from a fair participation in the China trade, which would have enabled them to effect their remittances, and to pay their dividends without taxing the natives of India, whilst it would also have provided for their meritorious servants, and saved from ruin the owners of those noble ships which were now about to be laid up to rot. There was one clause in the bill which he particularly wished to be noticed in the petition; it was introduced in the committee. He alluded to clause C. 112, which enacted "that it shall be lawful for any court of justice established by his Majesty's charters in the said territories to approve, admit, and enrol persons as barristers, advocates, and attornies in such court without any license from the said Company, any thing in any such charter contained to the contrary notwithstanding." Now what would be the effect of such a clause? to let loose on India all the blackguard petty-fogging fellows who, not being able to live by honest means in this country, would go out there and endeavour to exist by the manufacture of law-suits. (*Hear, hear!*) The law was an honourable profession, and he highly respected the members of it when he knew that they were honourable men; but that was not the description of persons who, under this clause, would proceed to India; on the contrary, it would have a tendency to prevent them. There were at present at the different presidencies practitioners more than sufficient for all the law business of that country, and he begged the proprietors to reflect on the mischiefs which must ensue to the natives of India if immense shoals of lawyers were permitted to go there. (*Hear, hear, and laughter.*) There were too many lawyers there already, and if their number was increased, they, being unable to get honest employment, would seek for any thing they could obtain. He regarded with apprehension this part of the bill, and trusted the court would petition against its being passed into law. At the present moment there were upwards of sixty attornies in Calcutta, (*hear, hear!*) and of course a proportionate number of barristers: this was a much greater number than was wanted; and the consequence was, that whilst many of the honest part of them were starving, the rest obtained a livelihood by encouraging litigation and sowing dissension throughout the land. (*Hear, hear!*) Such was the state of things in Calcutta, where lawyers found admission into the court without the leave of the Court of Directors, and without being regularly educated; and he thought that, instead of opening the door at the other presidencies in the same way, it would be much better to restrict the free admission of lawyers into Calcutta. (*Hear, hear!*) In conclusion, he again expressed his hope that an early day would be appointed for the proprietors to meet and take into consideration the whole details of the bill, and that a strong petition would be presented to the House of Lords against it. It was on that august assembly that he placed his last hope of seeing some degree of justice yet done to the East-India Company and to the natives of India. (*Hear, hear!*)

The *Chairman* stated, in answer to the suggestion of the hon. baronet, that the Court of Directors would not fail to call the proprietors together at the fitting opportunity, to consider the whole of the details of the bill. (*Hear, hear!*)

Dr. *Carpue* complimented the hon. baronet (Sir C. Forbes) on the noble and patriotic manner in which he had on all occasions supported the rights of the East-India Company. (*Hear, hear!*) He considered that the worthy baronet had acted a most honest part; and in his opinion,

"An honest man's the noblest work of God."

All the proprietors must feel deeply grateful to the worthy baronet; and this feeling of gratitude would be entertained still more strongly, if possible, by the inhabitants of India. (*Hear, hear!*) He had not the slightest doubt that a statue would be erected there to a man who had so ably supported the cause of the natives of that empire.

Mr. *Lewin* objected to the appointment of the two new bishops, because it would render an increase of the ecclesiastical establishmant indispensable; and he was afraid that the introduction of a hierarchy and a general church establishment in India would be productive of great discord and discontent. (*Hear, hear!*) If they tolerated one religion they must tolerate all religions, the Roman Catholic among the rest; but he put it to the court whether they ought to have a predominant religion in India. (*Hear, hear!*) He observed that Mr. Shiel had already given notice in the House of Commons of his intention to move that the Roman Catholic religion should be tolerated by the government of that empire. He should be sorry to see such a motion carried, for it would lead, in his opinion, to the establishment of a predominant religion. He objected to the Government interfering in such matters at all. (*Hear, hear!*)

Dr. *Gilchrist* took praise to himself for being one of the first to propose that a petition should be presented to Parliament praying that they might not be robbed of their rights and privileges, and demanding an investigation into the whole of their affairs. He agreed in every word that had fallen from the hon. baronet opposite, bating the politics. A worthy proprietor on the other side of the court had talked a great deal about the visitations of bishops; on this point he differed entirely from the worthy proprietor. Visitations, in his opinion, often ended in dissipations; and of all visits, the Lord protect India from the visits of bishops in droves and lawyers in shoals. The learned Doctor concluded by expressing his approbation of the petition.

The petition was then agreed to, only one hand (that of Mr. Poynder) being held up against its adoption.

Mr. *Poynder*.—"As I am in a glorious minority of one, perhaps I may be permitted to state, as Mr. Fox once said, that I am not ashamed of my company." (*Laughter.*)

The court then adjourned.

East-India House, July 31.

A Special General Court of Proprietors of East-India Stock was this day held, at the Company's House in Leadenhall Street, on important affairs respecting the renewal of the charter.

The minutes of the last court having been read,

The *Chairman* (Campbell Marjoribanks, Esq.) acquainted the court that certain papers which had been presented to Parliament since the last general court were now laid before the proprietors, conformably with cap. 1., sec. 4., of the Bye-laws.

The titles of the papers were then read, namely, "Copy or Extracts of any Despatches addressed by the Court of Directors to the Supra-cargoes at Canton, in reference to the voyage lately undertaken by the ship *Amherst* to the north-east coasts of China."

PETITION TO THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

The *Chairman* said he had to acquaint the court that the petition agreed to at the last meeting of the proprietors had been presented to the House of Commons, but he lamented to say that the House had declined to hear counsel in support of the objections to the bill contained in the petition. Under these circumstances, the Court of Directors had thought fit to call the present special court for the purpose of considering the propriety of agreeing to a petition to be presented to the House of Lords, urging the principal objections entertained to the plan of Government for the future management of the Indian territories. He now moved that the petition be read.

The petition was then read. It embraced precisely the same points as the petition agreed to by the court on the 26th of July, which had been presented to the House of Commons.

The *Chairman* then moved, "that the court approve of this petition."

Mr. *R. Jackson* said he should be extremely sorry, in rising to support the petition, to make any harsh or severe observations; but recollecting the contumelious way in which their petition had been discarded by the House of Commons—recollecting that they had been refused to be heard by counsel at the bar of that House on one of the most important subjects, he felt that it was due to the character of the directors and proprietors that the public should well understand the grounds or reasons assigned for this treatment. It appeared to him that one of these reasons was as untrue, or at least inconsistent with the fact, as the other was at variance with every principle of constitutional law, as they were justly informed in the printed correspondence the subjects to which their petition to the House of Commons related were most important to India and to Great Britain: so important, indeed, as he should presently show, that if certain clauses newly introduced into the bill, and against which the petition was directed, were not rescinded, a revolution in India was to be apprehended. He, therefore, in the name of the people of England, claimed the right of the Company to be heard by counsel against such portions of the measure as appeared to them thus dangerous. They were told, in answer to their application, that they could not be heard by counsel on a subject, however it affected their dearest interests, unless they could raise a point of law: so that, to adopt a phrase of Parliament, a bill of spoliation and robbery, a bill which might consign him and his family to ruin, was to be passed without giving him an opportunity of being heard at the bar of the House of Commons unless he could extract from them some point of law. This was an exact statement of the case; because, whether he appeared by his counsel or in his own person, the position was still the same. If the Company appeared by their counsel, they were in court by attorney. They merely employed professional men as the most able to explain their interests; therefore it made no difference whether they were refused to be heard by attorney or by themselves. Indeed, the prayer of petitions of this nature was always drawn up in these terms, "and your petitioners pray that they may be heard by themselves, their agents, or counsel against certain parts of the said bill." He rather imputed the opinion given by the Solicitor-general, on the presentation of the petition, to haste and want of due consideration. But he felt so much respect for the talents of Mr. Macaulay, that he should be sorry to say any thing to his disparagement; and he hoped that he never would be induced, by an adherence to technicalities, to cramp those talents which, by and bye, he trusted would form the high-minded statesman. A pertinacious adherence to technicalities, were they even well-grounded, was beneath his abilities; and the decision of the House of Commons not to hear the Company by their counsel was wrong in principle. What they had now to consider was, their present situation under this bill, as it had come from the House of Commons; and he confined himself within the fact when he stated, that on the contents of this bill depended the fate of India, and, so far as Great Britain was identified with India, the fate of the United Kingdom. When he looked to the conduct pursued by the House of Commons on the occasion of their petition being presented, he could not but feel deep regret. Such were the uproarious juvenilities of that house, that when one of its ablest and most eloquent members rose to plead the cause of what a noble lord had called the most glorious empire in the world—to plead the cause of one hundred millions of people, the subjects of the same king, obeying the same laws, and as much entitled to the protection of the state as any one in that court—when that hon. member was prepared to analyze the bill, and to show the mischief with which some of its clauses were fraught, he could not procure attention. (*Hear, hear!*) This was the course adopted in a place which had been considered as the very temple of liberty, which formerly had been considered as the arena of profound and wise debate. He would not afflict those who heard him by describing the reception which the hon. member to whom he alluded (Mr. C. Fergusson) met with when endeavouring to discuss this great national question, but pass to the consideration of the petition then before the court. Some of the most objectionable parts of the bill were distinctly set out in the petition; there were other points omitted, but which had nevertheless been the subject of remonstrance and complaint in the correspondence between the Directors and Mr. Grant, and therefore he would take the liberty, in the observations he was about to make, to distinguish between such clauses as had not been decidedly petitioned against, because it was supposed that they might be advantageously altered in the passage of the bill through Parliament, and those which were of so distinct and marked a nature, and so entirely objectionable, as to form the subject of this petition. Clause 3 enacted, "that, from and after the said 22d day of April 1834, the exclusive right of

trading with the dominions of the Emperor of China, and of trading in tea, continued to the said Company by the said Act of the 53d Geo. III., shall cease." This point the Company had submitted to, and they were not therefore in a condition again to open a discussion on the policy of wholly abandoning the China trade; but they might clearly see what calamity, what misery would be inflicted on many departments of trade, on many orders of society, if this provision were rashly or hastily carried into effect. He was glad to find that certain persons connected with the trade of the port of London had taken the alarm, and were stirring this question. They had presented a petition through the medium of the Duke of Wellington to the House of Lords, pointing out the ruinous consequences which must follow if this clause were inconsiderately carried into execution. All the Company asked was, that so mighty a change should be effected with that degree of caution which was necessary for the interests of those who were about to suffer greatly, or perhaps fatally, by this part of the arrangement. Let the court remember that their pecuniary interests were exclusively maintained by their remittances from India through the trade to China. Considering this, they ought to take every possible step to soften the fall that might be occasioned by giving up that trade; and they ought clearly to see from whence they were hereafter to receive the necessary supply of remittance before they wholly cast from them the present system. The papers on their table showed that the Directors were feelingly alive to this point; and unless some of their suggestions for securing remittances were adopted, he feared that the proposed annuity of £630,000 would soon experience impediments to its payment. Unfortunately, the Company had been compelled to begin by casting from them their main stay, and they had left it to fate and chance to see how in future the necessary remittances were to be supplied. Surely, according to all experience, according to every statesmanlike maxim, an alteration involving such serious consequences should be made in the most gradual manner. One argument would answer for one thousand. He would say, show me any great revolution that has been hastily effected, and that, having been so effected, mischief has not resulted from it. (*Hear.*) He trusted that this principle would never be lost sight of, and that so long as they were allowed to write, and had permission to speak, it would be strongly insisted on. Before they saw their ships laid up (and he believed it was intended that they should be laid up *instanter*) they ought to call for some further consideration on that point. He mentioned these evils, in order that the Court of Directors should use all their influence to cause this rash and headstrong measure to be so qualified and so modified as to render it less dangerous. Clause 10 set forth, "that out of the revenues of the said territories, there shall be paid to or retained by the said Company, to their own use, a yearly dividend after the rate of £10. 10s. per cent. per annum on the present amount of their capital stock: the said dividend to be payable in Great Britain by equal half-yearly payments, on the 6th day of January and the 6th day of July in every year: the first half-yearly payment to be made on the 6th day of July 1834." It was here of much importance to recollect, that some three or four great elementary propositions had proceeded from Ministers themselves in the course of this negociation; by keeping which in mind, they would be enabled to judge whether Ministers had acted towards the Company or towards India with justice and good faith. One of the primary propositions was to be found in the opening speech of Mr. Macaulay. He said, in delivering his sentiments, that the time had come when alterations were required in the Company's system: so also said the proprietors. Wise or foolish, the nation commanded it, and there was no resisting the call. Whether the Company consented to the truth of this proposition or not, they were compelled to act in submission to the alleged voice of the country, as it was announced by the administration: but, this being the case, they had a right to expect that terms, decent, safe, and honest should be granted to them. This principle ought to have guided the whole conduct of Ministers on this question; whether such had been the case or not the proprietors could decide. Another proposition, and one of a very remarkable nature, had fallen from the mouth of the same

able senator. He had said "the natives of India are the most over-taxed and the most oppressed people on the face of the earth!" If this were so, let him then, when about to support taxes and new imposts upon the natives in order to meet the new and extravagant appointments unfolded by this bill, let him consider well who was to pay them, namely, those whom he had described as "the most oppressed and over-taxed people on the face of the earth." And what, he asked, was human nature when so oppressed and over-taxed? It was fearful to think what men driven to desperation might do, when acting under a strong sense of injustice. Let Ministers then be cautious how they imposed still more and more burdens on the over-burdened people of India. Another of these elementary propositions was laid down by Mr. Grant himself as the ground-work of future proceedings, namely, that all the Company's earthly possessions, real and personal, every particle and every item, should be delivered up to the country; and that, in lieu thereof, they were to draw £630,000 a-year from the surplus revenue of India. But what answer had been given to this proposition by the Company? It had been said, "but while you are speaking of a surplus Indian revenue, we see nothing but a great and increasing debt." How, then, could this extraordinary paradox be reconciled? How were they to realize £630,000 a-year when, instead of a surplus revenue, there was an accumulating debt? The history of our Indian revenue for some years had an increasing deficit; and yet they were to be cast on a supposed surplus for the payment annually of £630,000. How was this to be effected? Why, said Ministers, we deplore with you the fact of a progressive deficit, but when we shall have cast upon you the government of India, you will rule it so well, and your economy will be so rigorous and unsparing, that we have no doubt but that this £630,000 a-year will be forthcoming." Then they were told that the Company, being perfectly independent of the Crown (for this was laid down by Mr. Macaulay as the very substratum of the new plan of Government upon which their rigorous economy and every improvement were to be founded), they would "have it in their power to adopt every measure which they thought for the benefit of India and the increase of the revenues of that country." But how did this boasted independence agree with those clauses which gave to the Board of Control increased, and indeed entire power over the Directors? So far from being independent, they would be most helpless creatures, unless they were invested by the Legislature with the right and power of appealing to both Houses of Parliament when any difference arose between the two bodies on points of great and perhaps of vital importance. If they had not the power of going before Parliament and saying, "thus and thus have we been coerced, and such and such have been the measures which we have been compelled against our judgment to adopt," they would be the most dependent creatures imaginable; and the Company, whilst charged with the awful responsibility of governing India, would have to depend on the irresponsible and often inexperienced Board of Control for all those measures by which the prosperity of India was to be secured. This £630,000 a-year was, it seemed, to be acquired by an economy the most rigorous and unsparing. Now what was the illustration given by Government of that principle? What was the example which they held out? Why that already, and since the basis had been agreed upon, they called upon the Company to agree to new appointments, the very commencement of which would cost the Company at least £100,000. (*Hear!*) Before Mr. Grant proceeded in this contradictory manner, he should have recollected who the proprietors assembled in that court were. He should have recollected that they were men of experience, of sense, of education, and of some rank in life; that they were men who could easily detect such contradictions. Mr. Grant talked of economy, but instead of proceeding on that principle, he required establishments, the very germ and seed of which would cost so much that it would be trifling with the public if, under such circumstances, the Company said that they expected the payment of their dividends for any lengthened period. The hon. baronet opposite (Sir C. Forbes) had said that it was impossible that the dividends could be paid under the pressure of such burdens, and he had truly stated

the fact. Now if they found certain clauses introduced into the bill altogether subversive of their independence, and altogether at variance with that economy without which they had been taught not to hope for the payment of their dividends, then came the alternative, either that Ministers should strike out those extravagant expenses, or that they should do that which was proposed on the other side of the bar, namely, establish a guarantee fund of £3,000,000 sterling; ministers were bound in honour and honesty to do one of those two things. He now came to clause 24, which enacted, "that if, upon the occasion of taking any ballot on the election of a director or directors of the said Company, any proprietor who shall be resident within the United Kingdom shall, by reason of absence, illness, or otherwise, be desirous of voting by letter of attorney, he shall be at liberty so to do; provided that such letter of attorney shall, in every case, express the name or names of the candidate or candidates for whom such proprietor shall be so desirous of voting, and shall be executed within ten days next before such election," &c. This was neither more nor less than to place the election of individuals who aspired to the high situation of directors on the same footing as the election of directors to charitable societies—such as the Blind society, the Deaf and Dumb society, and other establishments of a similar nature. The clause said, "that any proprietor who shall, by reason of absence, illness, or *otherwise*, be desirous of voting," &c. Now he thought that some degree of information relative to the fitness of a candidate who sought to be elected a director was essentially necessary before an individual gave his vote. This sentiment had hitherto prevailed, and the qualifications of the candidates were personally ascertained; but under this clause, those who took part in the election of a director would have nothing to do but to write to their friends in the country, calling on them to give their votes by proxy. This was a plan which he really thought carried much degradation with it: it was putting those who ruled the greatest empire in the world, who were sovereigns in every thing except the name—until the Board of Control should un-king them—on a level with societies of an eleemosynary description, so far as the election of directors was concerned, while the fact was, that under the new system more knowledge of the character, more minute knowledge of the qualifications of candidates for the direction would be, and ought to be required, than heretofore. There should be, on the part of the proprietors, a greater determination than ever to choose directors only on the score of talents, information, and general fitness; under this clause, however, the very contrary would be the case. Here was Mr. A. or Mr. B. too indolent or too criminally indifferent to inquire into the qualification of a candidate; but no matter, his canvassing friend would write "it will do as well if you send your proxy." It had been said that this was the only way of breaking up that sort of confederacy which had prevailed respecting the election of directors for many years past; and indeed it must be admitted that the directors already continue to choose each other, and that candidates choose themselves—for as soon as there were, for instance, four candidates on the ground, three of these usually retired and by their combined influence the fourth was elected, and so on, according to their strength. Now he thought that much of the evil which it was professed to remedy might be traced to themselves; and he trusted when this arrangement should be settled, and they came in consequence to revise their bye-laws, that some mode might be adopted for the recognition of talent, experience, and independence in the election of directors. He would therefore, in a friendly way, call upon Ministers to strike out this vulgar clause, and not compel the proprietors, who for two hundred years were supposed to have selected individuals for the direction because they personally knew that they were fit for the situation, to take a course so degrading to the electors and the elected. They ought not at this moment, when more discernment than ever was necessary in the choice of Directors, to be called on thus to sanction the absence of ordinary inquiry. The 25th clause enacts "that so much of the Act of 13 Geo. III. intituled "An Act for establishing certain regulations for the better management of the affairs of the East-India Company as well in India as in Europe," as enacts that no person employed in any civil or military station in the East-Indies, or claiming or exercising any power, authority, or jurisdiction therein, shall be capable

of being appointed or chosen into the office of director, until such person shall have returned to and been resident in England for the space of two years, shall be, and is hereby repealed;" for which was to be substituted the following proviso, namely, "that if the said Court of Directors, with the consent of the said Board, shall declare such person to be an accountant with the said Company, and that his accounts are unsettled, or that a charge against such a person is under the consideration of the said court, such person shall not be capable of being chosen into the office of director for the term of two years after his return to England, *unless* such accounts shall be settled, or such charge be decided on, *before* the expiration of the said term." How did this proviso operate? Did it prevent an individual from becoming a director *until* he had settled his accounts with the Company, or cleared himself from charges of malversation? No such thing: a person in account with the Company was declared by this proviso to be ineligible for the office of director for two years after his return to England, *unless* "his accounts shall be settled, or the charge brought against him shall be decided on *before* the expiration of the said term." Now unless he read that passage erroneously, it appeared to him that if an individual so situated did *not* settle his accounts, or had not cleared himself from charges, he would nevertheless, on the expiration of two years after his return to England, be eligible to a seat in the direction, whether the charge was decided or not. The directors, it appeared, had so understood it, and sought of Government to relieve them from ambiguity, if not disgrace. The power given to the Board of Control, by clauses 28 and 29, was extremely extensive. The Board of Control, it appeared, were authorized to originate despatches, and however the Court of Directors might disapprove of them, the Board had the power to command the executive body to transmit them to India. Now if it were essential, as had been laid down, that they should be wholly independent of the Crown, why should so absolute and irresponsible an authority be vested in the Board of Control over those who are appointed to govern? That body might draw up certain instructions, which the Court of Directors might demur to and disapprove of; those instructions might refer to the payment of demands which the Directors knew to be unjust, and that the Board had yielded them to the pressing solicitations of individual interest; and yet their resistance would be useless, they must send those instructions abroad, and command obedience to them! Clause 30, indeed, provided that "if the Court of Directors thought the orders of the Board contrary to law, it should be in the power of the Board and the Court to send a special case to the court of King's Bench for the opinion of that court."

Thus if a question of law arose, the Directors had a right of appeal to the Court of King's Bench—but with reference to a question of fact, they had no appeal from the decision of the Board of Control, nor were permitted to report to Parliament the subject of dispute; the Board had, indeed, complete domination over the Court of Directors, and might compel them to do whatsoever they pleased. The Court of Directors were called on to obtain £630,000 a year *from* India werewith to pay the dividends; and yet if the Board of Control chose to interfere injudiciously with any part of the revenue of India, and in opposition to the more ripened experience of the Directors, they had the power to compel the Directors to send out such instruction, notwithstanding any remonstrance that might be made against it. Therefore he thought that it would be most wise that the Company should direct their counsel to argue before the House of Lords the impolicy of granting such unlimited powers to the Board of Control, without some check of publicity. Of course the Directors would never put themselves in opposition to the Board of Control except upon points of serious importance—they had, he was sure, too much wisdom to do so but upon grave necesity; yet he must contend, that when difference existed between the two bodies upon matters of serious and perhaps vital interest, those points of difference ought to be reported to both houses of Parliament, as prayed for in the petition. This was a point which he thought ought to be strongly urged before Parliament.—The 30th clause enacted "That the whole civil and military government of all the said territories and revenues in India shall be and is hereby vested in a governor-general and counsellors, to be styled "The Go-

vernor-general of India in Council." This indeed was a most important clause.—On the 10th of June that court had come to a resolution, against which only two hands were held up, approving of the minute and resolution of the Court of Directors of the 7th of June, agreeing to proceed with an arrangement on the basis which had then been laid down; and in fourteen days afterwards down came what was called a summary of the intended bill, which unfolded for the first time this prodigious alteration in the government of India; which, let them call it what they pleased, was neither more nor less than an entire revolution. The governments of Madras and Bombay were to be broken down, and in future the Governor-general was to have the entire, the absolute control over the affairs of India. It was remarkable that, amidst the contrarieties with which this bill abounded, there were to be found points for which credit ought to be given to a statesman, whilst there were others so exceedingly crude and undigested, that one would be led to suppose that they were not the work of the same individual. The same person sometimes appeared to be profoundly wise; and at others he seemed to have forgotten himself, and all the respect that was due to the known talents and greater experience of others. Who could believe that any one ranking as a statesman could have introduced a clause, declaring in a line and a half that slavery, on a given day, should be abolished throughout India. Who, considering its local application, had ever before heard of so rash and monstrous a proposition? If that clause had stood, those who knew India best had declared it would not survive as a British dependency for twenty-four hours after the promulgation of such a decree. The 36th clause, with several which followed it, rendered the Governor-general perfectly absolute. He would have entire control over the other presidencies, whose governments were to be dislocated and whose councils were to be abolished, so that he, who might be perhaps two thousand miles from the other presidencies, was nevertheless to administer the government for them; and however immense his distance from them, was to be presumed to know every thing that was passing at them! The true principle of government was to entrust the administration of civil and political duties to those who had been brought up to understand them best. This was a maxim which applied to all countries and to all governments; there, however, it was entirely departed from. The Governor-general was to supercede those who had for a century past had, in their character of counsellors, virtually presided over the presidencies, and who had not been appointed to those situations but from known talents and experience, derived from at least ten years' standing in the service, and often much more. The Governor-general has now to be absolute over them, and to supercede their jurisdiction—in short, he was to be all in all. It was said that the establishments which were thus to be new modelled, or rather emasculated, were expensive. It might be so; but still there was no defect in the system that the Directors themselves could not remedy, and he for one should not object to certain alterations with respect to the powers of those governments. But there were very many degrees of difference between wise and salutary alterations, and the supercession altogether of a system of government, the glorious result of which had been such as, according to the admission of all parties, had conferred the highest benefits upon the parent state. But how were they to reconcile this great affection for economy with the expenses that would be created by the new establishments recently announced to them? There were law commissioners to be appointed, at an immediate expense of thirty thousand pounds per annum. Then there were the visitations of the Bishops; here no particular sum was stated, the expense might be unlimited. He objected to appointing law commissioners without specifying the term to which their labours should be confined. Suppose, then, they set out with five years. If they did not limit the time, the appointment would become a Carnatic or a Tanjore job, and would be to such commissioners an estate for life. These commissioners were to be individuals recommended by the Court of Directors and the Board of Control, or, if necessary (and this was a point which ought to be attended to), the duties might be discharged by such other persons as the Governor-general in Council should think fit to appoint. Now he must say, that if ever there was the outline and germ of a job, this would become one, unless due precaution was taken. He did not disapprove of the appointment of a commission; if properly managed, it might be productive of a great deal of good. If experienced covenanted servants, of not less than ten years' standing, the term of standing required for the members of council, and whose minds had been previously tutored to subjects connected with India, such gentlemen might make very useful enquiries. But to send out this noble Lord's brother, or that Director's nephew, without any recommendation except their family connexions or parliamentary influence, would inevitably lead to injurious results. Danger, too, might be apprehended if men were selected from Westminister Hall —men uneducated as to India, however accomplished for the bar. For how could men ignorant of the language, ignorant of the system of caste, ignorant of the manners, ignorant of the habits of the Indian people—ignorant, in short, of every thing which they ought to be informed of—how could such persons devise a code of laws for the government of that great, and to them foreign empire? The measure, unless its object and its instruments were more defined, was so pregnant with suspicion as not to be tolerated for a moment. He recommended, therefore, that their counsel should be instructed to press this point particularly on the attention of the House of Lords, in the hope that proper care should be taken to insure the appointment of well qualified individuals to perform the functions of these law commissioners. The 53d clause was that which set aside the council that heretofore assisted in the government of the presidencies of Madras and Bombay. It enacted, "That the executive government of each of the several presidencies of Fort William in Bengal, Fort St. George, Bombay, and Agra, shall be administered by a governor, and that the Governor-general of India for the time being shall be the governor of the presidency of Fort-William in Bengal." There were, it seemed, to be a council of five at Calcutta instead of three, and the council at Bombay and Madras was to be abolished, by which it was said a certain saving would be made. He did not approve of the removal of the council from Madras and Bombay; for one hundred and fifty years they had proceeded on the existing plan, which was found to answer extremely well. These councils, which were composed of their own servants, acted as checks on the governors of the presidencies, who were exposed to very considerable temptations. Until about 1784, when Marquis Cornwallis went out, the governors of the three presidencies were selected from the Company's servants. He did not object to the exception as it related to Bengal, but for some years past gentlemen had been occasionally sent to the other presidencies entirely ignorant of Indian affairs; indeed, so radically ignorant of the laws, customs, and language of India, that the only security which the Company had against the chance of such men bringing misfortune on the country was to be found in the assistance which they received from the experience and knowledge of those who assisted in council. They had known instances where the members of council, by their perseverance, had prevented improper measures from being carried into effect. Under the existing system, where a difference of opinion prevailed, the members of council were obliged to state their sentiments in writing; the governor also was compelled, whatever his sentiments might be, to give his opinion also in writing: their different opinions were on the first opportunity sent over here for the inspection of the Court of Directors, who were thus enabled to come to a just decision on any given point. There was here a series of checks, by which a governor was prevented from proceeding in a wrong course. It was said, and he thought truly, that the wisest government was a government of checks: but a new fashion of government was adopted in this bill; and all those useful and wholesome checks, that heretofore were found to operate so beneficially, were, it appeared, to be withdrawn, and every thing was to be left to the working of the Governor-general's mind. If Providence would always bless India with a Cornwallis, a Wellesley, or a Hastings, this new system would not be so objectionable; but they all knew very well that such was not the case, men of their talents and character but rarely appeared; Governors-general were not, he feared, always selected on account of their fitness for the office—political influence and family connexion did a

great deal. He believed that the possession of a few of those rotten boroughs, over which his hon. friend (Sir C. Forbes) had dropt now and then a tear, had had considerable influence in sending out some Governors-general, and they had seen and lamented some unfortunate appointments. The soundest system of legislation was not to speculate upon what men happily might be, but to mark what the general nature of man was, and by proper checks to prevent those who were in power from abusing the authority delegated to them, rather than to legislate for the chance of what good men might effect!—this was the true essence of legislation. But by the present measure they removed all checks; and if the Governor-general were eager and greedy after patronage and accumulation, they would raise him by this bill above the control of even his own council! They made him dominant over the governors of Madras and Bombay, and now over that of Bengal also. It was impossible to imagine a system more purely and decidedly absolute than that which was now proposed. He viewed this part of the bill with unfeigned apprehension. But let it at least stand recorded for the information of their posterity, that the proprietors had in their day done their duty, and that, whatever evils might grow out of this measure, they had used their best exertions to prevent them. One of the best speeches he had read for some time past on Indian affairs, and which shewed what might be accomplished when industry could be invoked in aid of talent, was that delivered by Lord Ellenborough. As he had before observed, the court, on the 10th of June, agreed to the basis of an arrangement, which Mr. Grant acknowledged the receipt of. In fourteen days afterwards they received a summary, as it was called, unfolding those great and extensive alterations now presented to them. Long and animated discussions ensued; but after the directors had exerted themselves to the utmost in the controversy, after they had shewn the unfairness of the terms that were now sought to be imposed on the Company, they found their situation very little amended. On the 24th of June they for the first time learned the extent of the plan proposed by Government, and they had done all in their power, unfortunately without effect, to resist it. Why, it would be asked, did not the court petition before the second reading of the bill? He would state the reason:—This summary came down on the 24th of June, and no time was lost in considering it; then followed the bill, and the directors went through that bill with honest and persevering industry; they examined it clause by clause; they made observations on every objectionable point contained in it; they handed those observations over to the Board of Control, but up to that hour no answer had been returned to those observations. They bound themselves down too subserviently by the first resolution to which they had agreed on the 25th of April; and they now plainly saw what they had lost, by not adopting a resolution of a firmer character. However, as they were now situated, it appeared that the President of the Board of Control felt himself at liberty to answer the Directors or not as he thought fit. Those observations, which had been most ably drawn up by the Directors on the different clauses of the bill, remained unnoticed; and notwithstanding the call from the gentlemen behind the bar, no reason had yet been adduced to show why the Governor-general should be clothed with despotic power, while the authority of the governors of the other presidencies was to be reduced, degraded? It was a perfect anomaly in an English government, and thought likely to be attended with the most dangerous consequences. He now came to clause 85—the Slavery clause. He was sure that the minister himself would be appalled, when in conference the Directors should point out to him the mischief that must flow from that clause, even as it then stood amended. It was perfectly astonishing to hear British authority say, on such a day slavery shall cease throughout India. What! were all the fair inhabitants of the seraglios, all the harems, and the attached attendants of the sepoy soldiers, all to be declared free on the same day, and at the same hour? Were domestic inmates to be thrown abroad on the world? Was that light servitude which could not justly be termed slavery, where the menial and the master were throughout successive generations attached to each other by every tie except that of blood and consanguinity—was that to be interfered with, and rudely and indiscriminately broken up? Besides,

it should be recollected that these were slaves by caste. For the last fifty years they had been talking and writing about the danger and the impolicy of meddling with castes at all, and now they were all at once called upon to agree to a measure which essentially interfered with them! A certain class of individuals in India were slaves by caste, and were contented with their lot—why, then, should their situation be meddled with? The clause set forth "that the said Governor-general in Council shall, and he is hereby required, forthwith to frame laws and regulations for the extinction of slavery, having due regard to the laws of marriage and the rights and authorities of fathers and heads of families." Now as the clause stood, the Governor-general was directed, first to frame the code, and next to carry that code into execution. He, however, humbly recommended that no such code should be carried into execution until it was transmitted to the Court of Directors, and laid before the Board of Control and Parliament. It should go through that ordeal before attempting so important a change—before the trampling on and setting at nought those laws and prejudices which had existed amongst the natives of India time out of mind, and were then cherished as consistent with, if not a part of their religious and moral code. Before they risked such an alteration, the code under which it was to be effected should be thoroughly weighed and digested by the home authorities.

Mr. *Poynder*—Read the whole of the clause, and you will find that it will meet your objection.

Mr. *R. Jackson* said, he would read it with great pleasure. He then read as follows:—"And that the said Governor-general in Council shall, on or before the 1st day of January 1835, and on every 1st day of January from that time forward, report to the Court of Directors the progress which he shall have made in framing such laws and regulations, and that the Court of Directors shall, within fourteen days after the receipt of such report, if Parliament shall then be sitting, or otherwise within fourteen days after the next meeting of Parliament, lay such reports before both Houses of Parliament."—Now did his learned friend mean to contend, that the Governor-general could not carry his code for the abolition of slavery into execution before it had received the sanction of the Board of Control and the Court of Directors?

Mr. *Poynder*—"I do apprehend that to be the fact."

Dr. *Gilchrist*—"An absolute governor may do what he pleases."

Mr. *R. Jackson* continued—His learned friend, it appeared, differed from him. All he would say then was, let the matter be clearly understood, and if it were not strictly understood as the clause was at present constructed, then let care be taken that it should be rendered perfectly plain. The 86th clause, which related to the extension of the ecclesiastical establishment in India, set forth—"And whereas the present diocese of the bishoprick of Calcutta is of too great an extent for the incumbent thereof to perform efficiently all the duties of the office without endangering his health and life, and it is therefore expedient to diminish the labours of the bishop of the said diocese, and for that purpose to make provision for assigning new limits to the diocese of the said bishop, and for founding and constituting two separate and distinct bishopricks, but nevertheless the bishops thereof to be subordinate and subject to the Bishop of Calcutta for the time being, and his successors, as their metropolitan."—Now, in speaking of this clause, let no one suppose that he was indifferent to the interests of religion. But it was evident that in making this provision, one of two objects must be paramount: it must be intended, either for the safety of the established church, or for the purpose of conversion, which he knew to be a darling object with his learned friend. Now if these additional bishops were intended for the safety of the established church, they were wholly unnecessary. The paucity of numbers, with reference to the members of the established church in India, rendered their appointment almost ludicrous! Ten or fifteen thousand individuals at most, members of the established church, could not require the superintending care of three ecclesiastical dignitaries, each of whose charges, compared with those of the English bishops, would be as 5,000 to 370,000!! If, on the other hand, conversion was the object, this was above all others the worst means of attaining that end. From the first moment that it was proposed to send missionaries to India, that measure

was resisted, not by him, who was friendly to it, but by some of his hon. friends, who viewed the plan as replete with danger. It was supposed that the natives would believe that the government wished to make them change their religion, and it was thought that such a feeling would endanger the safety of India. Missionaries did however go out, and they conducted themselves so virtuously, so correctly, so prudently—[Sir *C. Forbes*—"Some of them."]—that they banished all suspicion from the minds of the natives. What had they done? They had first, at a great expense of labour, learned the native languages, and they had translated the scriptures into the vernacular languages of those amongst whom they were to prosecute their spiritual undertakings. Then came the question, how had those missionaries succeeded? He admitted that they had succeeded in a small degree, but they had only done so in proportion as it was known and believed that their exertions were free and spontaneous, and not guided by the directions of government. He was certain, however, that the same effect would not be produced by dignitaries of the established church. The magnificent habiliments, the baronial titles, the palacious residences, the pomp and splendour by which the bishops would be distinguished, would lead the natives to think that the government had taken up the subject of conversion, and greater obstacles than ever would be thrown in the way of making proselytes. Happy if more serious feelings were not awakened! Every thing that had been done was done by the missionaries, and by those who were called, not very politely, the working clergy. These had mixed with the people, and paid attention to their habits and manners, while endeavouring to enlighten their minds. They had succeeded to a limited degree; but the very instant that the natives should be induced to suppose that those high ecclesiastical functionaries were sent out for their conversion, they would view the proceeding as mixed up with state objects, and their distrust would effectually baffle every attempt to convert them. But, asked his learned friend, why in a case of this kind object to this expense, whether it be great or small? it will only amount to some thousands a-year. That was very true; but on whom was the expense to fall? Was it to be defrayed by the native population of India, or by the treasury of this country, from whence it ought to come? No such thing. It was to be imposed on a people who abhorred the doctrines of the christian religion, and whom ministers had described as the most over-taxed people in the world. But it was said, that bishops were wanted for consecration, confirmation, and ordination. Now as to consecration, there was no necessity, under the existing establishment, to delay public worship on that account; the bishop might send his license from Calcutta to any part of our Indian dominions, to where it was deemed requisite, for the celebration of religious worship; and two or three years afterwards, or whenever he found it convenient, he might proceed to consecration, as was the constant practice in this country. With respect to confirmation, the members of the established church who went out to India were educated in this country, and of an age to have been confirmed before they went out. Lastly, with respect to ordination, he hoped the Directors would give that subject their serious consideration; in his opinion, the less of that power that was exercised in India the better. Mr. Grant had told them of the deputations from different religious societies by which the Government had been closely besieged for some years: the object of those deputations was greatly to increase the ecclesiastical establishment in India. These representations no doubt had a considerable effect on the minds of ministers; and now, added to that eagerness for new appointments, new stipends, and new patronage which distinguished most governments, additional bishops were to be sent out at a very considerable expense. He thought that ordination should be allowed to remain where it now existed—namely, with the Bishop of Calcutta. Might they not imagine bishops going to India with such enthusiastic feelings, with so much holy zeal, with such an ardent desire for conversion, ordaining of a great number of the natives with the view of sending them forth to preach the christian religion? Could any beneficial result flow from the exercise of this power in such a way? Uneducated persons, or who had studied every thing but theology, even though they should have "a call," would be best left to the sober-minded Bishop of

Calcutta, to whom a fortnight's travel would bring them. He therefore thought that these three wants did not bear out the assertion, that two additional bishops were needed in India. But then it was said, *visitations* were necessary. He would ask his learned friend, who doubtless understood the canons better than he did, why the archdeacons could not make these visitations? For what purpose did the bishop make these visitations, but to see that those who were ordained for the church did their duty to the church, and to inquire whether it was necessary that a larger number of clergymen should be invited to any given station? Now could not this duty be performed by the archdeacons? The present stipend would, he believe, satisfy them; but at all events a very little addition to it would suffice. It was not, however, the thousands per annum that would constitute all the additional charge that would be incurred by the creation of two new bishops; they must take into account passage-money and pensions according to their rank, and a variety of incidental charges; for it was obvious that the bishops could not perform their functions without keeping up a certain degree of consequence: all these charges would be saved by directing that the archdeaeons should make the necessary visitations. Amongst the propositions contained in this bill was that for creating a fourth presidency, to be called the presidency of Agra. Lord W. Bentinck had fairly told them, that if they established a fourth presidency they must make up their minds to the full expense of such an institution. What did the Company say to that? They said that one of their own able servants, one of their own residents, would do the duties connected with this new government, as lieutenant-governor, better than a governor sent out from this country. Why might not one of their own servants look after the affairs of Agra, in the same way as was done with respect to Hydrabad and other great stations? Let them appoint one of their own servants, they might call him Lieutenant-governor, if they pleased, to take care of Agra, and by that means the duty would be more efficiently performed, and half the contemplated expense would be saved. It was known to be a favourite project of Bonaparte, with the assistance of Persia and Russia, to assail the north-west of India; he believed, however, that those who made such an attempt, would never reach our frontiers: but at all events, if they had a wise and vigilant Lieutenant-governor, he would look carefully at what was passing around him, and, by giving timely notice of approaching danger, he would enable the Government to avert it. So far he (Mr. Jackson) approved of an active officer and an efficient station; for though he feared not the enemy's making war upon our soil, he did their making war upon our treasury, which their threats might at any time do if we were not upon the alert. He came finally (Mr. Jackson said), to the subject of Haileybury College. It was singular enough that about fifteen years ago he made a motion in that very place for the abolition of that establishment, on the ground that it was a complete and perfect failure; that the objects of the institution had been perverted—not by those who governed it—but perverted it had been; perhaps from some inherent defect in the system, the greatest demoralization had prevailed, and been repeatedly recorded against the institution. He recollected that that debate lasted three days; and he was certain that he should then have carried the motion, had not the manœuvre of talking down the court been put in practice. The consequence was, that what are called the independent proprietors got so heartily tired of the debate as to withdraw, while the good men and true of the other side (meaning those who attend to oblige the chairs) stood firm to their posts, and succeeded, at eight o'clock in the evening, in carrying the previous question. He then exclaimed that Haileybury College might have withstood the denunciations of the public, it might have withstood its character for demoralization, its successive and repeated insurrections and rebellions; nay, it might have survived the panegyrics of certain of its professors, but it never would long survive the disgrace of the previous question! Its fate was sealed by the success of that confession of unworthiness, and it had never flourished since. (*Hear, hear!*) A suspicion thenceforth began to be engendered respecting the institution; and at last the thing was let down easily, by the permission subsequently given to parents desirous of sending their children out to India to

educate them where they pleased, provided they educated them in such a manner as would enable them to stand a high test before a Board of examination. In consequence of this regulation many youths had been educated under the superintendance of their parents, and the result was, that while their morals had been more secure, their education had been more that of English gentlemen than it could have been at Haileybury College; for, as as had been observed by Lord Grenville in 1813, "by the system of education pursued at Haileybury you are creating a caste, and you send the young men out Indians, not Englishmen." Many of those gentlemen who most conscientiously opposed him on that occasion, had since seen reason to alter their mind on the subject, and now raised their voices against this system of exclusive education. The languages of the East were now more attainable in many other quarters. They were all well aware that a learned gentleman, whom he was glad to number among the proprietors of this court, had opened a school, and had most satisfactorily succeeded in giving, as was required, in this country an oriental education to those who were placed under his care. (*Hear, hear!*) He (Mr. Jackson) doubted the propriety of giving the young men to be sent out to India an almost exclusively oriental education: he agreed with Lord Grenville in thinking it would be much better to bring them up in the knowledge of the British constitution; to send them to the public schools and universities, where they might mix with young men who were preparing for public life in this country; but at all events, it was indispensable to bring them up as Englishmen. Let the court, if it pleased, compel them to pursue their oriental studies up to a certain point, make it imperative that they should stand a certain test before they obtained a writership, but still allow the parent to watch over the morals of his child. (*Hear, hear!*) Drive him not to the cruel alternative of non-appointment or moral immolation. English feelings and English education was now the more necessary, since, by the proposed alterations in the future government of India, they might be called upon to promote the English law throughout India, and support a universality of code. What was it that the Directors asked for? Not for a lower standard of education—not, if Government thought it preferable, that there should not be a quadruplication of candidates for each writership, but they did protest against the permanency of an exclusive system, which must cost the natives of India ten thousand pounds per annum to maintain, with every disinterested man's voice against the justice of so unnecessary and compulsive a measure. (*Hear, hear!*) He had been given to understand that each student cost the Company as much as £500, besides a considerable and often a very inconvenient contribution on the part of the parent, while other parents, and who could afford the expense, had been known to refuse writerships, which must have made the fortunes of their children, rather than be compelled, as was again about to be the case, to send them to the college at Haileybury. (*Hear, hear!*) Under these circumstances, he thought the Directors were right in making a stand against the bill as it stood at present. Those objections he had no doubt, from what he had observed of the conduct of the House of Lords, would receive a dispassionate hearing in that assembly. (*Hear, hear!*) There would be no crying of "*Oh, oh!*" no coughing, nor scraping of feet, which the newspapers at least describe as the characteristic demonstrations of the august assemblage of the Commons. (*Hear, hear!*) Neither would eloquent and experienced men, like Mr. Fergusson, be put down by the various keys of conversation indulged in by his senatorial auditory while speaking. (*Hear, hear!*) In the House of Lords there were many persons who might fairly lay claim to the title of enlightened statesmen. He believed the Premier himself had given attention to East-Indian affairs; and it was well known that Lord Ellenborough had not neglected to obtain full knowledge on the subject. And here he begged to observe, that this question must not be regarded as a party question: it was one which affected one hundred millions of people; and all persons, no matter what their political opinions might be, were bound by every sacred and moral consideration to stand forward and protect the natives of the vast empire of India. (*Hear, hear!*) The Duke of Wellington was, as it were, one of their own adoption. There was not a battle he had fought for them in which they had not followed his footsteps, nor a campaign through which they had not traced them. But great as was his military renown, his skill as a diplomatist when employed under the Marquis his brother was scarcely inferior. His knowledge of the different states in India, their connexion with each other, and their connexion with the Company, were to him familiar, and seemed almost intuitive; he had been employed in some most difficult negotiations and had acquitted himself with admirable ability. (*Hear, hear!*) He therefore did not despair of the Company's obtaining a fair hearing in the House of Lords; and in the full confidence that their statements would receive fair attention in that assembly, he should conclude by giving his most hearty support to the petition (*Hear, hear!*)

(*To be concluded next month.*)

HOME INTELLIGENCE.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS, *August 5.*

The East-India Company.—Lord *Ellenborough* presented a petition from Mr. Courtney Smith, on the subject of his claims as a holder of the remittable loan. The noble lord characterized the petition as ably drawn up, and regretted that it had not been placed in his hands earlier, as it was well worthy of their lordship's attention. The petition was as follows:—

To the Right Hon. the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in *Parliament* assembled,

The humble petition of Courtney Smith, late of the civil service in Bengal, now resident in London.

Sheweth:—That your petitioner, from the year 1792 to the year 1827, a period of thirty-five years, was resident in Bengal, as a civil servant of the Honourable East-India Company.

That, during that time, he discharged diligently and uprightly the duties of the several offices to which he was appointed in the judicial and revenue lines of the service.

That, with a view of returning independent to his native country, he was prudent and economical in his expenses, and that whatever he saved from his official salaries he lent upon interest to the Government of which he was a servant.

That, in so doing, he considered himself as becoming a national creditor, the money borrowed from him and others by the Government being expended in furthering national objects, and the East-India Company being regarded but as a temporary representative and trustee of the supreme power in the mother country.

That he is at present a holder of paper of the Bengal Government, in what is called the Remittable Loan, by the conditions of which the half-yearly dividends of interest, and ultimately the principal itself, is made payable in England.

That, since his return to England, the payment of interest has been punctually made, according to the conditions of the loan.

That there is at present pending before your Right Hon. House, a Bill for the renewal of the East-India Company's Charter.

That, by the provisions of that Bill, the Company's exclusive trade to China is to cease, and their trade to India to be placed in abeyance; by which two measures, the supply of funds to defray territorial charges in England, will be limited to the surplus revenue of India, which, in the opinion of the most intelligent persons, is likely to be far short of what would suffice to satisfy these demands.

That, calculated from the year 1814 to the year 1830, what are termed the home charges have exceeded the surplus revenue of India by more than £13,000,000, and that in five of those seventeen years there was an actual deficit of Indian revenue amounting in all to nearly £6,000,000.

That there is no likelihood of increased resources tending to an augmentation of revenue in India, and that to seek to attain that object by further local taxation, or by any considerable reduction of present expenditure, would be to create a degree of discontent and a state of weakness, internal and external, such as would endanger the very existence of the British empire in India.

That some of the provisions of this bill, so far from increasing, do, by largely adding to the expenses of the Indian government, considerably lessen the probability of surplus revenue in future, and that the very Minister who brought in this bill appears to have given no unwilling ear to a proposition for abolishing the monopolies of opium and salt, by which a loss would be incurred to the revenue of two or three millions sterling per annum.

That your petitioner feels the security offered him by this bill, which provides no fund for payment in the event of a deficit of Indian revenue, to be precarious and inadequate; and that to tell him and other creditors, as the Indian Minister has done in his communications to the India House, that in fact they had no security at all, and that to recognize them as creditors upon the territory of India must be taken as a concession and a boon, while it is a style of consolation not much calculated to sooth the feelings of the creditors, is a declaration which, had it been made at the time of borrowing, would infallibly have closed the hand of the lender, and thereby have caused a serious obstruction to the attainment of the important public purposes for which the monies due were borrowed.

That, should this bill become a law, and India be lost to England, your petitioner and other creditors will be reduced to become suitors for their property to the Russians, or the Moguls, or the Mahrattas, or whoever else may chance to succeed us in our empire in the east.

That the bill, having admitted your petitioner and others as creditors on the territory, has not even as such treated them with that equal justice to which they are unquestionably entitled, but has provided that when, from failure of surplus or remittance (events under the new arrangement but too likely occur), the Company's treasury here may not be in a state to satisfy all demands, a preference of payment shall be given to the proprietors of India Stock, and the holders of the Remittable Loan shall wait for their dividends of interest until the treasury shall, by further receipts from India, have been placed in a more abundant and prosperous condition.

That your petitioner is not aware of any principle of common justice or common honesty, by which the stock-holders, who, by the new arrangement, are to be made fellow-creditors with your petitioner and others on the Indian territory, are to have a preference of payment over the other creditors, seeing that the creditors, in whose place the stockholders will stand, have not at present any such preference, and that such preference would be in direct violation of the conditions of the Remittable Loan.

That, for any thing that appears to the contrary, a like preference will be enjoyed by the creditors in India over those resident in Europe, that is, the surplus, more or less, to be remitted to England, will be what may remain after the discharge of all interest of loans that may, by the original conditions of the loan, be made payable in India only, and all interest of the Remittable Loan to such creditors as may be on the spot, and may choose to avail themselves of the option of receiving payment in rupees, instead of taking bills upon England for the amount.

That the consent of the East-India Company to any injustice which may the result of this bill to a

third party, whether such consent may have been forced or voluntary, can be no argument with your Right Hon. House for suffering such unjust provision to become the law of the land.

That, under the intended system, with the diminished means of the Company which it will immediately occasion, the bills of interest drawn by the Governor General in Council may be presented to an empty treasury, in which case, unless provision be made that the British Government will hold itself bound to satisfy the creditor, it must go forth, not to the British public only, but to the people of India, that the Hon. Company, the delegated rulers of India, are insolvent, and that the British Government will not assist them in their distress, to the obvious degradation and deterioration of the British name and credit in Hindoostan, where our empire still hangs suspended over the gulf of extinction by the slender thread of native opinion.

That, besides being a holder of the Remittable Loan, your petitioner, with many others, is an annuitant of the Hon. Company, that is, has an acknowledged title to the sum of £1,000 per annum for life, payable and hitherto punctually paid from the Company's home treasury, of which annuity one-half was purchased from the Bengal Government with your petitioner's own money, and the other half given him by the Government as a consideration for his quitting the service.

That this, too, which may be considered as your petitioner's support in the decline of life, after retirement from long and laborious service, will be put to hazard and reduced in value by the proposed measure: a measure which, without benefit to India or England, nay, with nearly certain injury to both, lays a strong hand upon all the property of the Company, and throws your petitioner and others, who have a just claim to have the wealth of Great Britain for their security, upon the chance of getting a portion of what is due to them from a revenue, of which the sufficiency is doubtful, and of which the surplus, if any, may prove unavailable, for want of a safe and punctual remittance from India to this country.

That, besides the individual grievance of which your petitioner complains, he is fearful that many of the provisions of this bill, in particular its interference with the system of slavery in India, its permission to all subjects of his Majesty to purchase lands, its admission of natives to all, even the highest, employments, its appointment of a law commission with a view to the amalgamation of codes, and its subjecting Englishmen to the country criminal courts, may, if passed into a law, have the pernicious effect of lowering the British community in the eyes of the natives, of exciting jealousy as to our ulterior designs, of awakening ambitious hopes menacing destruction to our asendancy, and of creating in the Hindoo and Mahomedan population a belief that they have at length a common concern in throwing off a yoke which accident alone imposed, and which their hitherto divided views and interests have principally enabled us to continue.

Your petitioner humbly prays, therefore, that, taking this statement into consideration, your Right Hon. House will so modify the intended measure, as to protect him from the injustice with which he is threatened; to uphold the British character for probity, justice, and good faith, and to secure to the people of England the solid advantages they possess against the rashness of experimental legislation, and the self-delusions of those who, in the heat of their zeal for some preconceived theory, are too apt to undervalue the results of experience, to overlook the suggestions of sound policy, and to despise the dictates of sober unsophisticated sense.

The *Marquis of Lansdowne* said that there were between 200 and 300 individuals placed in the same situation as the petitioner, and not one of them had made any such complaint; it would appear that they did not feel that their interests were not attended to. If the petitioner would wait until the measure was carried into effect, he would see that, so far from a disadvantage being imposed, a very considerable boon was granted to them. They had the security of the territorial revenues of India, after the payment of dividends to the amount of £630,000 per annum. The whole of the remaining revenues would be applied to the payment of loans and other claims; and he had no doubt that, with proper management, they would be found sufficient to meet them.

The *Duke of Wellington* said this was a subject of very great anxiety to those who were situated as the petitioner; and he confessed that, when he came to look at this bill, it appeared to him that those individuals were placed in a very precarious situation. By this bill it was declared that the first claim on the treasury should be for the payment of the dividends. The Acts of 1793 and 1813 provided that means should be taken to transmit money to England for the payment of these creditors. The 57th clause of the latter act provided that these creditors should stand before the stockholders. That was not the case here; and, under these circumstances, he thought the loan-creditors were placed in a very unjust situation, and thrown aside altogether. The Government, on the one hand, and the proprietors of East-India stock on the other, might dispose of the whole of the Company's assets without any provision being made for these creditors, who did not appear to stand in any order of payment. It was not stated whether they were to come next to the holders of stock, or in what other rank or order they were to be placed, for the purpose of claiming payment. All that was stated amounted merely to this: that the Directors and the Board of Control should make arrangements for those payments; but no mode of claim was pointed out, no day was mentioned when these creditors would have a recognized right to demand payment of what was due to them. They were left to be paid, when it was convenient, by the Directors and the Board of Control. Besides, it should be observed, that these persons were claimants not only on the territorial revenues of India, but they had a claim to the amount of £2,000,000 to be realized in this country out of the Company's assets.

The petition was laid on the table.*

The East-India Charter Bill.—This bill was sent up from the other House, and read a first time in this House on the 29th July, and a second time, *sub silentio*, on the 2d of August. This day,

The *Earl of Shaftesbury* presented a petition from the East-India Company, praying to be heard by counsel against the bill.

The *Marquess of Lansdowne* moved that the Bill be committed.

Lord *Ellenborough* said the Bill proposed to change the whole constitution of the government of India, and the noble marquess ought to state the reasons for adopting so novel a proceeding.

* On the 13th, a further petition from Mr. Smith was presented, explaining why he had not petitioned earlier.

The *Marquess of Lansdowne* did not know that there was any thing so novel in the course proposed by Government. He had explained the outline of the measure in moving the resolutions; and it now remained for the noble lord, if he had any amendment to propose, to state it.

Lord *Ellenborough* wished to remind the noble earl opposite, that on the 18th of June 1813 he objected to the house discussing the India Bill of that period at so late a period of the year, and recommended the postponement of its consideration to another session. That bill only effected a change in the trade of India; and that was precisely the course which he (Lord Ellenborough) wished to follow with respect to those parts of the present bill which effected an entire alteration in the government of India, and the nature of which remained unknown to every person in this country, even to the Directors themselves, until the details of the bill were explained in the House of Commons. He had on a former occasion endeavoured to show that the increased charge thrown on the revenues of India by the plan of government would amount to £470,000 a-year. He had likewise assumed, taking a medium between the calculations of the Board of Control and those of the Court of Directors, that the present deficit amounted to £500,000, which, added to the increased charge of £470,000, made a prospective deficit of £970,000. He admitted that reductions might be made in the civil expenditure of India to about £650,000 a-year; for, in his opinion, it was possible to reduce the expenditure to that of 1823. A deficit to the amount of £320,000 was still left, and assuming that an increase might take place in the revenue of £100,000, four or five years must yet elapse before the revenue would equal its expenditure. They were all agreed as to the advantage of reducing the pressure of taxation in India; yet this advantage was postponed by the plan of Government for four or five years at least. The noble lord then adverted to the termination of the Company's trade, which, from its sudden and compulsory effect, he apprehended, would produce a serious and dangerous crisis in the trade of the east. The value of Indian and China goods sold in London was £6,000,000 sterling; and he feared that the plan of government would force two-thirds of that trade to the outports. Ministers seemed to have a notion that it was quite impossible for a government to carry on a trade, and to that maxim every thing was sacrificed. As regarded the East-India Company, that maxim was undoubtedly not correct, for they had carried on trade, and no injurious consequences whatever had resulted. But if the government of India were not allowed to trade, they would be prevented from making their remittances in goods, and would therefore be obliged to go into the market and offer the rupee for bills on England at so low a rate as to induce an exportation of goods from India, which in the natural course of things would not take place. He considered it to be consistent with justice, policy, and humanity, not to make any great change in trade suddenly and unexpectedly, without dealing kindly and considerately with individuals who had embarked their property in any undertaking on the faith of acts of Parliament. He would now call their lordships' attention to that part of the bill the effect of which was to change entirely the constitution of the local government of India. The existing system of Indian government was the fruit of the genius, knowledge, experience, and wisdom of men who stood in the first rank among the statesmen of this country. He apprehended that one of the consequences of the termination of the Company's trade would be to deteriorate the constituency, and ultimately the representatives, who were intended to be the instruments for the government of India. Taking this provision of the bill in connexion with some others, he was disposed to look at the measure with great jealousy. It was proposed not to allow the Company to have any control over their own property. The bill went to alter entirely the relative position of the India Board and the Court of Directors. The future establishment of the India House was to be limited according to the discretion of the India Board, while the establishment of the India Board was to be limited solely by its own judgment; and by the exercise of this double power a complete practical revolution would be effected in the home government of India. It was proposed to deprive the subordinate presidencies of the power of sanctioning any expenditure, creating any office, or increasing any salary, or of passing any act of legislature,—nay, more, it was evidently the intention of this bill that the Board of Control and the Court of Directors should have the disposal of the patronage now in the gift of the governors of the subordinate presidencies. The consequence of such an alteration would be to deter men of station and talent from accepting the office of governor of a subordinate presidency; so that, in the event of any future Governor-general not possessing those high and commanding qualities which were necessary for the conduct of government, there would not exist, as had hitherto been the case, a body of men in India capable of directing the affairs of that empire. Be-

sides these alterations, it was proposed to establish an uniform system of laws, which should embrace the natives as well as Europeans. He believed it to be impossible to frame any set of laws which would be applicable to persons so different in their habits and feelings. The unrestricted opening of India to Europeans would not induce men of capital to go to that country. Those only would go who had no money; mere adventurers would be admitted in the lower provinces, where the timid character of the natives would make them the unresisting victims of oppression. This measure, then, was an injury to the natives and a mockery to the Europeans, who were told that they could not be removed from India except by the sentence of a court of law, while, at the same time, power was given to the Governor-general to make what law he pleased. With all its faults, the supreme court, clothed in the authority of the king's name, had prevented the commission of many crimes; but it was now proposed to give to the government of India the power of abrogating every statute and common law, excepting such as should be consistent with the enactments of the present bill, and with this proviso, that the Governor-general should make no laws which should release the King's subjects from their allegiance to him. He believed that the admitting natives to all offices, excepting such as were political or military, went no further than the existing law; but he was of opinion it would not be carried into effect, because the half-castes, who were equally admissible with the natives, would, in consequence of their superior education and interest, obtain a preference in the disposal of vacant situations. It was highly important that the taxes on native industry should be reduced as much and as soon as possible, whereas the bill postponed the reduction to an indefinite period. The great object was to insure zeal on the part of the servants of the Government; this had hitherto been secured by the favourable circumstances in which this country was placed in relation to India, we having all the spirit and enterprize of conquerors, and the first possession of a rich traffic. But the bill would do away with all those motives which secured zeal. As a means of securing the zeal and extending the sphere of choice of fitness for office, he would propose that the writers and other civil officers should be chosen from the ranks of the army—that is, that a certain amount of military service should be a condition of civil office. He was anxious also to see improvements made in the means of communication and correspondence between the local authorities and the supreme government,—that, for example, punishment for offences committed by some local authority should be prompt, not, as at present, so long deferred as to be futile as a means of responsibility. The noble baron urged these points at some length, and moved that "it be an instruction to the committee to omit all such clauses as related to alterations in the constitution and powers of the governments of the several presidencies."

The *Marquess of Lansdowne* admitted that it was impossible to make great changes in the institutions of a country without partial injury to individuals; but the noble baron had greatly exaggerated the injuries that could possibly follow from the present bill to the interests of individuals. He should recollect that precisely the same gloomy predictions were hazarded concerning the act of 1813, of which the present might be considered as the natural sequel. They were told that act would destroy the trade of the port of London with the East-Indies, and send it to the outports: experience had, however, satisfactorily disproved the prediction. He was indeed surprised at the charge of the noble baron, that the bill tended to cast a slur on the character of the Court of Directors; why it did the very reverse, by entrusting them with the highest functions that could be entrusted to them, and that on account of their superior fitness, and the excellence of their former management. The clause, under which the estimates of the expenditure must be submitted to the Board of Control, was framed with the entire concurrence of the Directors themselves. With respect to the objection to the supreme authority of the Governor-general in Council, it was admitted by the best authorities, that the Governor-general in Council should be invested with the supreme authority over the local functionaries; and all that the bill did was to specify the extent and *modus operandi* of that authority. In conclusion, the noble marquess said that nothing had fallen from the noble lord which should induce their lordships, by rejecting the bill, to delay conferring upon India the benefits which would result from the measure in its present shape.

The *Duke of Wellington* said he felt considerable objection to the present bill, because he was certain it would cause a loss of revenue to this country. At the present moment, the duty upon tea amounted to £3,000,000 per annum, which was collected at an expense of £10,000; could any man say that after the trade should be thrown open, the duty could be collected with the same certainty and economy as at the present moment? There was another circumstance connected with this subject worthy of consideration. The Company now carried on a trade in the port of London which engaged an active capital of from £12,000,000 to £14,000,000, which would be totally put an end to when this bill should be passed. He doubted whether, when the merchants of this country were calling for the opening of the trade with China, they ever contemplated that the Company's trade should be discontinued. He would go further, and say, that not only was this an event never contemplated by them, but he firmly believed that it would be an advantage to the private traders of Liverpool, Bristol, London, and other places to have the assistance of the Company's servants in China to enable them to carry on their trade successfully. He could see no reason whatever for preventing the Company from trading as heretofore. But throughout the whole of the proceedings, the Company had been treated as a body without the power of defending themselves; the measure had been determined upon without communication with them, and it had been brought into Parliament without their opinion having been asked as to any of its details. Subsequently, whenever they suggested any proposition which was likely to be advantageous to their interests, it was conceded to them as much as possible in the nature of a matter of grace and favour, and they were now placed in such a subordinate situation, that it was impossible they could exercise any efficient influence over the government of India. The situation of the Governor-general in Council was materially altered by the present bill, which gave the Governor-general the power of decision in a council consisting of six persons instead of three. He believed that some alteration must be made in this part of the bill, so as to limit the powers of these councillors, and also their number, for he conceived it would be found impracticable to carry those provisions into effect. He hesitated not to say, that it would be found impossible to fix a general system of laws which could be carried into effect in that country. He further contended that it would be absolutely impossible to employ the natives of India in either the military or the civil service, if there should be an unlimited resort of Europeans to that country; he consequently objected to that part of the bill which provided for the free ingress of Europeans. With respect to the question of slavery in the East-Indies, he had never as yet heard any complaint on that score, though he had no doubt slavery existed there, and to a very great extent. He would nevertheless recommend the striking out of that clause from the bill, and providing the Governor-general in Council with the necessary powers to apply such remedies to the evil as would check any abuse growing out of the system of slavery prevalent in India. In conclusion the noble Duke observed, that unless their trading powers were continued to the Company, very serious inconvenience and loss would be occasioned to India, a great loss to the British public, and even to the private-traders to China.

Lord *Auckland* observed, that it was quite clear that if the Company were to carry on a trade, in competition with the free traders, to China, their property in that trade would be totally destroyed. This fact was established beyond doubt. Indeed, whenever any trading monopoly had come into conflict with free-traders, the result had ever been found to be a wasting away of the profits of the monopoly. He believed that no difficulty would be experienced in obtaining remittances from India by bills under the new arrangement; on the contrary, it was likely that remittances would be facilitated rather than impeded thereby. He denied that any distress would be created in the port of London from the discontinuance of the China trade as a monopoly, and contended that, instead of lessening employment in the ports of the United Kingdom generally, the opening of the trade would materially increase it. He agreed with the noble duke that the subject of slavery ought to be handled with tenderness and caution. Like the noble duke, he deprecated interference in anything which was a matter of caste; but then there existed in India also a most atrocious system of slavery, to which the same consideration ought not to be extended. He therefore thought that the experiment might be allowed to be tried, and the Governor-general permitted to make such regulations as might tend to mitigate slavery in the East-Indies, without interference with the domestic habits of the natives of the East-Indies.

The House then went into a committee on the bill, on this and several subsequent nights.

August 9.

East-India Charter-Bill. — On the question for taking the report of the Committee on this bill into consideration,

The *Earl of Aberdeen* moved that counsel be heard at the bar in support of the claims of the holders of Carnatic stock, whose petition he had recently presented.

The *Marquess of Lansdowne* said, the claims of those petitioners arose out of a contract entered into between them and the Company, by which certain revenues were to be set apart for the liquidation of their debt; by the 46th of Geo. III. the revenues of the Carnatic were to be appropriated to the liquidation of those claims. He was of opinion that the petitioners would not be in any way injured by the bill; that the claims of the petitioners remained the same, and were just as safe

as before the introduction of this measure; but as they seemed to entertain some apprehension on this point, he would recommend that their claims should be recognized by a distinct provision, namely,— "That the situation of holders of Carnatic stock should remain substantively the same as it is now; any thing contained in this bill to the contrary notwithstanding."

The *Duke of Wellington* called the attention of their Lordships to another class of creditors, those interested in the remittable loan, from one of whom a petition had been presented a few days ago by Lord Ellenborough. The acts of 1793 and of 1813 provided that means should be adopted to transmit money to England to pay these creditors, but these enactments were set aside by the present bill. It was not decided in what order these creditors were to be paid: all that was directed was, that the Court of Directors, who were the debtors, and the Board of Control, should make such arrangements as they thought fit for the payment of those demands, without naming any specific day.

The *Earl of Aberdeen* said, that not anticipating that the noble marquess would have introduced such a provision with respect to the Carnatic creditors, he had drawn up and intended to move a clause which embraced the remittable loan creditors as well as the Carnatic creditors. He wished to know whether the noble marquess had any objection to adopt it.

The *Marquess of Lansdowne* said he certainly should oppose any such clause. The case of the class of creditors now introduced was entirely different from that of the Carnatic creditors. In the latter case the contract entered into with the creditors had not been strictly executed, because revenues that were set aside for the purpose of meeting those claims had not been so applied. This, however, was not the case with the other description of creditors. The whole of these proceedings had been before these creditors for six months: the subject had been debated in the East-India House, in the House of Commons, and in that house, without those creditors ever stirring in the business; but now, at the eleventh hour, their complaints were introduced. It was provided by the 53d of Geo. III. that the commercial assets of the Company should not be liable to the liquidation of any charge of a territorial or political nature payable in India, until after the dividend on the capital stock of the Company was provided for; and therefore those creditors had no just claim for the introduction of a clause similar to that he meant to propose with respect to the Carnatic creditors.

The *Duke of Wellington* said that those petitioners had a claim as well on the revenue derived from the sales of the Company as on the territorial revenue. The former would of course cease under the present measure, and therefore the creditors would be so much worse than they were at present, if a protecting clause were not introduced. Formerly an arrangement was made for the payment of those creditors, but now there was no provision of that kind. The noble marquess said that those creditors had not made their application in time; but the fact was, that they did not, and could not, know how they would stand, until the bill was brought in.

Lord *Wynford* contended that the creditors were placed in a much worse situation by this bill than that in which they stood before. Under former acts there were specific arrangements made for the payment of those creditors; but now it was left, by two clauses of this bill, to the discretion and convenience of the debtors (the Court of Directors) and the Board of Control, in direct contravention of preceding legislative enactments.

Lord *Auckland* expressed his perfect conviction that the territorial revenues of India would be amply sufficient to pay the dividends and to meet all other demands.

Their lordships then proceeded with the further consideration of the report, when a variety of amendments were proposed and rejected.

The bill was read a third time on the 16th, and passed on the 19th.

August 16.

China Trade Bill. — This bill was brought up from the other House and read a first time on the 13th August; this day, on the motion that it be referred to a select committee,

Lord *Ellenborough* said he was anxious to draw the attention of the house to a particular clause in this bill. The power of levying taxes was delegated to the King in Council, without any limitation whatever. The King in Council was empowered under this bill to appoint officers at Canton, with powers that were not specified, to give them such salaries as he might choose, and those officers would have the power of levying what duties they pleased upon the goods of his Majesty's subjects trading to Canton. He was not aware of any such instance of legislation on the part of the Parliament of this country. It would be found, on looking at the probable amount of those duties, that this was no trifling matter. The expense of the proposed superintendents at Canton, with the judge and the officers connected with his court, would be likely to be about £27,000 or £30,000 per annum. Now the trade between the port of Canton, India, and this country, would not, for some time at least, exceed, 54,000 tons annually: this expenditure, therefore, would cause the imposition of a duty of 10*s.* a ton on that trade. He could not avoid expressing his surprise that a clause of this kind should have been passed in the present House of Commons, the more especially as so many persons interested in the trade and commerce of the country had been by the bill of last year introduced into that house. They had been told, that, on account of the introduction of such persons, they might expect greater vigilance and attention in the present than in all former Parliaments to the rights of the people and the privileges of their representatives.

Lord *Auckland* said that he was as much surprised as the noble lord that the clause in question contained no limitations. In the clause as it stood in the bill when originally introduced, the power proposed to be given by it was limited, and why that limitation had been afterwards omitted he did not know. In introducing those superintendents as a substitute for officers that had through usage exercised similar powers at Canton for a long period of time, it was thought necessary, for the protection of the public interests and the interest of trade, to give a very large discretionary power to the government on the subject. In the committee he was about to propose, he would introduce a clause for limiting in some degree that power. The noble lord was correctly informed when he estimated the expense of those superintendents at from £27,000 to £30,000 per annum, but he believed that a duty of 10*s.* on every £100 worth of goods would be sufficient to meet the expense.

The bill was then referred to a select committee, which reported that it was proper to be introduced.

On the 19th it was read a second time, on which day Lord Ellenborough presented a petition from the merchants of London, praying that the expense of the establishment at Canton should be defrayed as other consular establishments.

August 20.

China Trade Bill. On the question that the House do resolve into a committee on this bill,

Lord *Auckland* stated, that the object of the bill was to provide a substitute for the existing British factory at Canton. It proposed, in the first place, the appointment of three superintendents at Canton, to whom the entire regulation of the Canton trade should be entrusted, with power to appoint such officers as they might require to assist them in the execution of their duty, and to grant such officers whatever amount of salary they might deem necessary. It was likewise provided that his Majesty should be empowered, by an order in council, to give to the superintendents so appointed entire power over the trade and commerce to be carried on by his subjects with any part of the Chinese dominions; and in furtherance and execution of such power to erect any number of courts of justice, and to frame such rules and regulations for its observance, as they might deem requisite. The powers which the bill proposed to entrust to the crown were undoubtedly of a most extensive character, but they were not without precedent; and, taking into consideration all the circumstances of the case, he contended they were quite justifiable. The principal objection which he understood as likely to be urged to the bill related to the mode in which it was proposed the establishment should be paid and supported. The plan which the bill proposed was certainly not without precedent; but to avoid opposition, he had an amendment, which was, in lieu of the charges mentioned in the bill as it stood, to levy a duty not exceeding £1 *ad valorem* on the amount of goods, whether imports or exports, and a charge not exceeding 5*s.* per ton on the amount of tonnage; by which means it was estimated a fund amply sufficient to defray the expense of the proposed establishment would be obtained. A further objection to the bill related to the proposed establishment of resident superintendents at Canton without the authority or concurrence of the Chinese government. Such an interference on the part of Great Britain towards a foreign state was not new; and from all the evidence which had been collected on the subject, there was every reason to expect the establishment of a well constituted authority, to take the place of the Company's factory in the regulation of the trade, would be well received by the Hong merchants, and through their influence by the Chinese government.

The *Earl of Strathallan* thought the establishment of courts of justice within the Chinese territories, without the consent of its government, would be found a very hazardous if not dangerous experiment, and one which might, in the result, lead to a total loss of the Chinese trade.

Lord *Ellenborough* said there was not a single detail, as the bill then stood, of which he could approve. The bill gave the crown a power of allotting to the superintendents and to any officers they appointed any amount of salary they might choose to demand; now that he looked upon as a monstrous power. Much had been said of the vast degree of patronage heretofore possessed by the East-India Company in China; but the present bill gave to the King's Government, for the time being, the power of creating quite as much, if not more, of

that power than the Company ever possessed. Then, with respect to the clause which provided for the expenses of the proposed establishment, his objections had not been at all removed by the alteration proposed by the noble lord. At the lowest calculation, the annual amount of the duties proposed to be levied would be £87,500, all of which it was evidently contemplated should be divided among three or four persons, who were to exercise the consular power of Great Britain at Canton. Surely such a sum could not be necessary for that purpose. If the system of defraying consular charges by fees was under any circumstances to be defended, it unquestionably was most inapplicable at the present moment to the trade with China. The charge of £1. per cent. *ad valorem* on goods, whether exported or imported, was fully equal to a charge of £2 per cent. on the imports: and when he assured their Lordships that the proposal of the noble lord would take off at least £20 per cent. on the possible profits of the persons engaged in trade, he thought he was fully justified in asserting that the present condition of the commerce engaged in the China trade could not bear the additional pressure this bill would impose. He objected to the establishment of a court of justice at Canton. It was a measure which never ought to have been sent up to that House from the House of Commons.

The *Duke of Wellington* thought the Legislature would be proceeding on a mistake if they supposed they had any right to appoint commissioners to reside at Canton for the management of the trade. It was true a British factory had been for some time established at Canton; but even that body, notwisthstanding the important position they occupied, were never allowed to reside there more than the few months that the British shipping generally visited it. With respect to the establishment of courts of justice, he doubted very much whether, unless a specific permission from the Chinese government was previously obtained, it would be possible to carry the provisions of the bill in that respect into operation.

The House went into committee on the bill, which was read a third time and passed on the 22d.

The royal assent was given by commission, on the 28th, to the Charter bill, the China Trade bill, and the Tea Duties bill.

Parliament was prorogued by the King in person, on the 29th. The speech contained the following passage:

"The laborious enquiries carried on by the committees of both Houses of Parliament, for several successive sessions, have also enabled you to bring the affairs of the East-India Company to a satisfactory adjustment. I have the most confident expectation that the system of government thus established will prove to have been wisely framed, for the improvement and happiness of the natives of India, whilst, by the opening of the China trade, a new field has been afforded for the activity and enterprize of British commerce."

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *August* 12.

China Trade Bill.—This bill, entitled "A bill to regulate the trade to China and India," travelled through this House, as far as we can collect, almost *sub silentio*. It was introduced and read a first time on the 15th of July; read a second time on the 24th July, and committed on the 8th of August, on neither of which days is any debate reported in the public papers. This day, on the question of the third reading of the bill,

Mr. *Young* proposed a clause enacting that the expense of the establishment in China should be defrayed as other consular establishments, under 6 Geo. IV.

Mr. *C. Grant* opposed it on the principle of making India as well as England contribute to the expenses of consular establishments in China.

Mr. *Hume* suggested the trying for a year or two how the system proposed by the act would work, and hoped that the hon. member would not divide the House on his clause.

Mr. *Young* withdrew the clause.

In answer to a question from Mr. *Hume*, Mr. *Grant* stated that the whole amount of the establishment would cost about £20,000 a year.

The bill was then passed.

August 16*th*.

Tea Duties Bill. The resolution of the Committee on this bill was reported, namely,

That in lieu of the duties now payable on tea, there shall be collected and paid, from and after the 22d April 1834, the several duties following:—

For every lb. of Bohea	1*s.* 6*d.*
Congou, Twankay, Hyson Skin, and Orange Pekoe	2*s.* 2*d.*
Souchong, Flowering Pekoe, Hyson, Young Hyson, Gunpowder, Imperial, and all other teas not enumerated	3*s.* 0*d.*

Agreed to; bill brought in next day, and passed on the 22d, with an amendment,* sent up to the Lords and passed on the 26th.

August 24*th*.

The Lords' Amendments on the East-India Charter bill and the China Trade bill were agreed to without discussion.

* This amendment is not recorded in the votes, but it is believed to be an alteration in the rates of duty, making that of congcs, &c. 2s. 6d.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE ARMENIANS OF CONSTANTINOPLE.

In our tenth vol. p. 329, we gave some account of the severe treatment which the Catholic Armenians of Constantinople suffered from their brethren the schismatics. By the kindness of the Turkish Government, the sentence of proscription was revoked; they were authorized to build churches, schools, and hospitals in any part of Turkey, and to have a patriarch of their own* (having hitherto been subject to the schismatic patriarch), with power over the inferior clergy, and declared to be entirely independent of the Greek and Armenian schismatic patriarchs. In the midst of the joy caused by this event, another unexpected calamity involved the united Armenians in the deepest distress. On the 21st of August 1831 a dreadful fire broke out in Constantinople, and in ten hours reduced Pera, the suburb in which they reside, to ashes. This disaster consumed their property, destroyed their commerce and trade, and left them without the means of building a church, a hospital, and a school. Urged by this distress, they have found themselves compelled to solicit the charitable aid of other Christian nations, and they have deputed a priest of their nation, the Rev. Nerses Lazarian, to make known their distress and to solicit aid. Sir Richard Carr Glyn, Bart., and Co. of Lombard Street, and Messrs. Wright and Co. Henrietta Street, bankers, have consented to receive donations. We have taken means to ascertain the facts, and the respectability of the Rev. Nerses Lazarian, and we strongly recommend the case of this interesting oriental people, who, we think, have legitimate claims on the charity of their fellow-christians in the west.

* The Porte, by *hatti-sheriff*, dated 5 Jan. 1831, approved of the election of the Rev. Giacomo della Valle to the post of patriarch, on condition of his paying a *nuzzer* of 50,000 aspers to the imperial treasury, and 38,000 aspers as contribution reserved to the fisc.

NEW COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF AT BOMBAY.

Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Keane proceeds immediately to Bombay as commander-in-chief, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Colin Halkett having been recalled. Major Macdonald accompanies Sir John as military secretary.

BISHOP OF MADRAS.

Archdeacon Robinson, of Calcutta, has been nominated to fill the new bishopric of Madras.

LIEUT.-GEN. SIR T. DALLAS.

Lieut.-Gen. Sir Thomas Dallas, of the E. I. C.'s army, Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, is nominated a Knight Grand Cross of the said Order; date 1st Aug. 1833.

MESSRS. ALEXANDER AND CO.

At the Court of Commissioners of Bankruptcy, on the 2d August, the partners in this firm underwent their last examination, before Mr. Commissioner Fane, when the debts proved in the whole amounted to about half a million sterling. On the 22d, a further meeting took place, when the official assignee (Mr. Whitmore) stated, that there seemed to be a general misunderstanding on the subject of proving the debts; some persons imagining that if they prove in India they have only a claim on the property situate there, and *vice versâ*, if they prove here, they can only claim on assets arising from property situate in England. But the property of the estate, no matter where it lay, was equally available for the benefit of the creditors at large, without any reference as to where they proved their debts; the assignees in Calcutta and in Europe must account together, and a dividend be rateably made, after the accounts on both sides are fully and satisfactorily compared and investigated, so as to embody all into one single and general account. However, to facilitate as much as possible the business of the estate, it was his intention to address a circular to the creditors who have already proved in this court, stating that it was necessary they should elect whether they would receive their dividends through the court here or in Calcutta.

The creditors, without hesitation, signed the certificate.

MESSRS. FAIRLIE AND CO.

At a meeting of the creditors of the firm of Fairlie and Co., on the 22d August, a statement was made by which it appeared that the following was the state of the concern:—

	£	£
Total assets	1,003,000	
Doubtful	541,000	
		462,000
Debts	863,000	
Bills returned to India	181,000	
		1,044,000
Excess of debts		£ 582,000

Amongst the debts is included £60,000 due to the house of Fergusson and Co. of Calcutta. It is proposed to pay a dividend of 12½ per cent. on the £863,000 before Christmas, and a hope was expressed that 37½ per cent., in addition, will be ultimately divided, provided the bills do not come back from Calcutta.

EXPEDITION TO AFRICA.

Mr. Richard Lander (the brother of Mr. John Lander, now on an expedition into the interior of Africa), in a letter, dated

"Liverpool, 31st July," giving some account of the proceedings of the expedition, states the following fact, on "the most unquestionable authority," namely, that "there are merchants here (at Liverpool) so heartless and inhuman as to instruct the masters of their vessels, who trade to the African coast, to 'refuse any assistance to the expedition, of which it may stand in need; to reject all letters that may be sent from the parties connected with it; and, in fine, to hold no communication whatever with the steamers or the brig!' Does it not startle you that *jealousy* and *selfishness* can go so far?"

The Editor of the *Liverpool Mercury*, which publishes this letter, expresses a hope that the merchants, whose "disgraceful and inhuman conduct" are here stated, "are not Liverpool merchants;" though he admits "for the honour of his native town," he shall anxiously look for some explanation.

THE KING'S LEVEES.

The following had the honour of being presented to His Majesty:

February 22.

Mr. William Ogle Carr, on being appointed the King's Advocate of Ceylon.
Governor Stirling, on his arrival from Western Australia.

February 27.

Lieut. T. C. Dickson, on his return to India.

March 13.

Colonel Pitman, Bengal army, on being nominated a Companion of the Bath.
Lieut. Col. Somerset, on his return from the Cape of Good Hope.
Lieut. Col. Bellasis, on return to India.
Lieut. James H. Johnston, on leaving for India.

March 20.

Mr. Gregory, late secretary to the Commission of Inquiry in the Eastern Colonies, on being appointed treasurer and a member of council in Van Diemen's Land.
Capt. J. W. Montague, on his return from India.
Lieut. Robert Beavan, Bengal army.

March 27.

Lieut. Gloag, 2d regt. Bombay N.I.
Lieut. Whitehead, 12th regt. Bombay N.I.

April 17.

Lieut. Jervis, 62d regt., on return from India.

April 24.

Capt. Chesney, on his return from Asia.
2d-Lieut. Wm. T. Layard, Ceylon Rifle Regiment, on receiving his commission.

May 1.

Sir Charles Grey, on returning from the office of Chief Justice in Bengal.
Lieut. George Barbor, 8th regt. Bengal Cavalry.
Lieut. Chas. Compton, 48th regt. Madras N.I.

May 8.

Capt. Ludlow, on his return to India.
Capt. Watts, on his return to India.
Lieut. Woodfall, 45th Madras N.I.
Lieut. Archbold, Bengal army.

May 16.

Right Hon. S. R. Lushington, on his return from India.

May 20.

Colonel Sir Robert Cunliffe, late commissary general of the Bengal army, on his return from India.
Lieut. Col. Hay, on promotion, and return from the Mauritius.
Lieut. Col. Vans Agnew, C.B.
Capt. Morden, on return from India.

June 12.

Capt. G. H. Sotheby, Madras army.
Capt. Clunes, Bombay army.
Capt. Ollyett Woodhouse, Bombay army.

June 19.

Colonel Mayne, C.B., Bombay army.
Lieut. Col. F. H. Dawkins, on his return from India and Mauritius.
Mr. Maddock, late resident at the court of Nepaul, on his return from India.
Mr. Alfred Stephen, attorney-general of Van Diemen's Land, on returning to that colony.
Lieut. Kenworthy, on his return from India.

June 27.

Sir Charles Wilkins, LLD., on receiving the honour of knighthood.

July 10.

Maj. Gen. Sir Benjamin D'Urban, on his return from the Government of British Guiana, and on his appointment to the Cape of Good Hope.

July 18.

Mr. Graves Chamney Haughton, M.A., F.R.S., on receiving the Guelphic Order.
Capt. Gray, on his return to India.
Ens. Eric Clark, 3d Foot, on his return to India.

July 24.

Sir Graves C. Haughton, K.H., on receiving the honour of knighthood.
Major Hunt, on his return from India.
Lieut. Gen. Hon. Sir Charles Colville, on his return from the Mauritius.

July 31.

Lieut. Gen. Sir John Keane, K.C.B. and G.C.H., on his appointment as commander-in-chief of the forces at Bombay.
Major Macdonald, on his appointment as military secretary at Bombay.
Lieut. and Adj. Pattoun, 54th regt., on his arrival from India and promotion.

August 14.

Dr. Arthur Stewart, on proceeding as principal medical officer to the Mauritius.

August 23.

Col. J. S. Harriot, 70th regt. Bengal N.I.
Lieut. Gordon, 6th regt. Madras N.I.

PROMOTIONS AND CHANGES IN HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES

(SERVING IN THE EAST.)

4th L. Drags. (at Bombay). Lieut. F. C. Fyers, from 47th regt., to be lieut., v. Wm. Skipwith, who exch. (26 July 33).

11th L. Drags. (in Bengal). W. A. Rose to be cornet by purch., v. C. H. Thompson app. to 7th Dr. Gu. (12 July 33).

3d Foot (in Bengal). Ens. S. Daniel to be lieut. by purch., v. M. C. Golden who retires; and O. N. Chatterton to be ens. by purch., v. Daniel (both 26 July 33).—Lieut. G. Mackay, from h.p. 82d F., to be lieut., v. Urquhart, whose app. has not taken place (86 Aug.)

6th Foot (at Bombay). R. W. M'L. Fraser to be ens., v. Young dec. (5 July 33).—Lieut. F. Lucas, from 1st F., to be lieut., v. Gordon who exch. (17 Aug. 33).

13th Foot (in Bengal.) Lieut. Edw. Inge, from h.p. 18th F., to be lieut., v. C. Millar, whose app. has not taken place (5 July 33).

20th Foot (at Bombay). Ens. Arch. Stewart, from Royal Newfoundland Vet. Comps., to be lieut. by purch., v. Wm. Heron, whose appointment has not taken place (12 July 33).

31st Foot (in Bengal). Ens. P. T. R. White to be lieut., v. A. Grueber dec. (17 June 33); and F. J. Thomas to be ens., v. White (5 July).

38th Foot (in Bengal). Lieut. N. Horsley, from h.p. 91st F., to be lieut., v. H. O. Lewis, who has retired, receiving a commuted allowance for his com. (9 Aug. 33).

39th Foot (at Madras). Ens. B. G. Layard to be lieut., v. C. Cox dec. (12 Jan. 33); and Ens. John Sutherland, from h.p. 26th F., to be ens., v. Layard (5 July).—Lieut. W. Y. Moore to be capt. by purch., v. Chas. Sturt, who retires (19 do.); Ens. R. N. Tinley to be lieut. by purch., v. Moore (19 do.); Lieut. C. B. Clark, from h.p. 1st F., to be lieut., v. Spier whose app. has not taken place (20 do.); Edw. Bligh to be ens. by purch., v. Tinley (19 do.); Thos. White to be ens. by purch., v. Sutherland who retires (20 do.)

40th Foot (at Bombay). Lieut. Fitz. H. Coddington to be capt. by purch., v. Wm. Serjeantson who retires (24 Dec. 32); Lieut. H. R. Connor to be capt. by purch., v. Coddington, whose prom. v. Butler has been cancelled (5 July 33); Ens. Jas. Todd to be lieut. by purch., v. Connor (5 do.); W. W. Baker to be ens. by purch., v. Elton prom. (5 do.)—Ens. G. M. Metcalfe to be lieut. by purch., v. Coke prom., and John Jerningham to be ens. by purch., v. Metcalfe (both 12 do.)—Ens. J. F. Elton to be lieut. by purch., v. James Todd, whose prom. has not taken place (5 do.)—Henry Gillman to be ens. by purch., v. W. B. Bowen, who retires (26 do.)—Ens. Wm. Balfour, from 82d F., to be ens., v. H. Gillman, who exch. (9 Aug.).

44th Foot (in Bengal). Lieut. G. J. Burslem to be capt. by purch., v. R. Smith who retires; and Ens. Jas. Dunne to be lieut. by purch., v. Burslem (both 17th Nov. 32); D. T. Grant to be ens. by purch., v. Dunne (5 July 33).

48th Foot (at Madras). Lieut. Wm. Cadd to be capt., v. J. W. Duke dec. (23d March 33); Lieut. R. Woodhouse to be capt., v. Codd whose prom., on 21st April last, has not taken place (21 April); Ens. W. A. Dely to be lieut., v. Woodhouse (21 do.); Ens. C. Hicks, from h.p. 98th regt., to be ens., v. Dely (2 Aug.)—J. M. Ross to be ens. by purch., v. C. Hicks, who retires (9 do.)

49th Foot (in Bengal). Ens. J. M. Montgomery to be lieut., v. Marshall dec. (2 Jan. 33); Ens. and Adj. A. M'Ewen to have rank of lieut. (3 do.); Ens. R. Ransome, from h.p. 11th F., to be ens., v. Montgomery (5 July).—Ens. W. P. K. Browne to be lieut., v. John Malcolm dec. (4 Jan. 33); Ens. W. W. Baker, from 40th F., to be ens., v. Browne (12 July); G. F. Bartley to be ens. by purch., v. Ransome who retires (12 do.)

54th Foot (at Madras). Lieut. P. Clarke to be capt., v. Roger Stewart dec. (16 July 33); Lieut. R. T. R. Pattoun to be adj., v. Clarke prom.; Ens. S. Reed to be lieut., v. Pattoun app adj.; and Arch. Macdonald, from h.p. 15th L. Drags, to be ens., v. Reed (all 26 do.)

55th Foot (at Madras). H. Edwards to be ens. by purch., v. Alex. Campbell, whose app. has not taken place (26 July 33).—Capt. Thos. Harrison, from h.p. 3d W. India regt., to be capt., v. K. N. Boyes, who exch. (2 Aug.)—Capt. J. W. Boyes, from h.p. unattached, to be capt., v. T. Harrison who retires (9 do.)

57th Foot (at Madras). Lieut. Alex. Cumming, from h.p. 26th F., to be lieut., v. Thos. Porter, whose app. has not taken place (5 July 33).

58th Foot (in Ceylon). Staff Assist. Surg. J. R. Taylor to be assist. surg., v. John Huggins who retires on h.p. (2 Aug. 33).

61st Foot (in Ceylon). Major Pringle Taylor, from h.p. unattached, to be major, v. M. Annesley, who exch., rec. dif. (5 July 33).

63d Foot (in New South Wales). Ens. G. B. Pratt to be lieut. by purch., v. W. W. Barrow who retires; and Thos. Harris to be ens. by purch., v. Pratt (both 19 July 33).

78th Foot (in Ceylon). Ens. Wm. Fisher to be lieut. by purch., v. W. H. Pickthorn who retires; and Richard Shields to be ens. by purch., v. Fisher (both 5 July 33).

90th Foot (at Mauritius). Lieut. J. Nicholson to be capt. by purch., v. W. Barton who retires; Ens. R. H. Walker to be lieut. by purch., v. Nicholson; and E. D. Collinson to be ens. by purch., v. Walker (all 5 July 33).

Ceylon Regt. Lieut. J. W. Loft, from h.p. 7th F., to be lieut., v. Kingsley app. to 98th F. (9 Aug. 33).

Capt. Kinlock, of the 68th Light Infantry, has been permitted to accept the appointment of aide-de-camp to Lieut. Gen. Sir John Keane, K.C.B., on the staff of the army at Bombay.

INDIA SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

AUGUST 1. *Arno*, Williams, from Batavia 24th March; at Cowes.—6. *Minerva*, Robertson, from Batavia 2d March; at Plymouth.—7. *Zenobia*, Owen, from Bengal 12th March, and Cape 28th May; at Plymouth.—7. *Groton*, Baker, from Batavia 20th March; at Cowes (for Antwerp).—8. *Parmelia*, Gilbert, from Batavia 5th March; at Portsmouth.—11. *Charles Eaton*, Towle, from Madras 3d March, and Cape 19th May; off Penzance.—12. *Mary*, Beachcroft, from Van Diemen's Land 15th Feb., and Bahia; at Gravesend.—15. *Arab* (transport), Binnie, from Ceylon 10th Feb., Mauritius 24th March, and Table Bay 2d May; at Plymouth.—16. *Truscott*, Davis, from Padang; off Dover.—17. *William Salthouse*, Roberts, from Mauritius 19th April; at Liverpool.—18. *Indian*, Ravenscroft, from Singapore 4th Jan., and Cape 14th May; at Liverpool.—19. *Alfred*, Tapley, from Madras 18th March; and *Mermaid*, Evans, from Singapore 7th March, and Cape 21st May; both at Deal.—19. *North Briton*, Morrison, from Sourabaya 1st April; at Cowes (for Rotterdam).—20. *Norval*, Reid, from V. D. Land 3d April; off the Wight.—20. *Sovereign*, McKellar, from N. S. Wales 28th March, and Bahia 28th June; and *Elizabeth*, Donal, from V. D. Land and New Zealand; both at Deal.—20. *Columbia*, Patterson, from Bombay 13th April; at Liverpool.—21. *Horatio*, Harfield, from Madras 31st March; *Elizabeth*, Currie, from Mauritius 12th April and Cape 15th May; *Mary*, Miller, from South Seas and Mauritius; and *Fanny*, Drummond, from Cape 20th May; at Deal.—*Thomas Laurie*, Langdon, from V. D. Land; off Dartmouth.—22. *Red Rover*, Christie, from Madras 7th March, Mauritius 25th April, and Cape 5th June; at Deal.—23. *James Pattison*, Bolton, from Bengal 22d Feb., and Madras 26th March; at Deal.—23. *Ospray*, Salmon, from Bombay 1st April; in the Clyde.—24. *Fortune*, Crawford, from Bombay 14th April; in the Clyde.—24. H. C. S. *Broxbornebury*, Shettler, from China 28th Jan., and Quebec 26th July; off Falmouth.—25. *Renown*, Gordon, from Mauritius 7th May; at Deal.—26. *Dawson*, Stubbs, from Cape 5th June; off Brighton.

Departures.

JULY 25. *Java*, Todd, for New South Wales (with convicts); from Cove of Cork.—26. *Margaret*, Roper, for Bombay; and *Arabian*, Boult, for Mauritius; both from Liverpool.—26. H. C. Ch. S. *Sherburne*, Corbyn, for Bengal (with King's troops); from Portsmouth.—27. H. C. Ch. S. *Bengal Merchant*, Campbell, for Bengal (with H. C.'s recruits); H. C. Ch. S. *Severn*, Braithwaite, for ditto (with ditto); and *Henry*, Bunny, for New South Wales; all from Portsmouth.—27. *Solway*, Procter, for Bengal; from Deal.—28. *Northumberland*, Mitchell, for New South Wales; from Liverpool.—29. *Duke of Bedford*, Bowen, for Bengal; from Portsmouth.—29. *Belhaven*, Crawford, for Bengal; from Greenock.—29. *Neva* (transport), Peck, for New South Wales; from Plymouth.—29. *Wave*, Goldsmith, for Van Diemen's Land; from Deal.—30. *Lady Raffles*, Pollock, for Bombay, from Portsmouth.—30. *Burrell*, Metcalfe, for Mauritius; and *Danzig*, Klewitter, for Batavia; both from Deal.—31. *Miranda*, Hopper, for Mauritius; and *Emma*, Edenborough, for Van Diemen's Land, Bengal, &c.; both from Deal.—AUGUST 2. *Lady Nugent*, Percival, for Bombay; from Deal.—4. *Neptune*, Whittleton, for Van Diemen's Land and New South Wales; from Portsmouth.—4. *John Heyes*, Worthington, for Bengal; from Liverpool.—4. *Arcturus*, Oliver, for Mauritius; from Bristol.—6. *John*, Lowe, for Van Diemen's Land (with convicts); from Portsmouth.—6. *Isabel*, Gornal, for Bengal; from Liverpool.—7. H. C. Ch. S. *Duke of Argyle*, Bristow for Bengal (with troops); *Childe Harold*, Leach, for ditto; and *Madeline*, Hamilton, for Batavia and Singapore; all from Deal.—8. *George and Mary*, Roberts, for Cape; from Deal.—8. *Defiance*, Kirk, for Cape; from Liverpool.—10. *Achilles*, Duncan, for Ceylon; H. C. Ch. S. *Catherine*, Fenn, for Bengal (with H. C.'s recruits); and *Vesper*, Kenny, far New South Wales; all

from Deal.—11. *Malcolm*, Eyles, for Bengal; and *Elisabeth Taylerson*, Saunders, for Cape and Mauritius; both from Deal.—13. *Bland*, Callan, for Bengal; from Liverpool.—15. H. C. Ch. S. *Duke D'Auvergne*, Huguet, for Bengal (with H. C.'s recruits); and *Layton*, Wade, for New South Wales (with female emigrants); both from Deal.—16. *Lawrence*, Gill, for Bengal; *Golden Fleece*, English, for Bengal; *Lady Gordon*, Harmer, for Bombay; and *Othello*, Leggett, for Van Diemen's Land and New South Wales; all from Liverpool.—17. *Earl of Liverpool*, Manning, for Batavia, Singapore, and Manilla; from Liverpool.—18. *Diadem*, Airth, for Algoa Bay; from Deal.—20. *Lady Fitzherbert*, Ferrier, for Mauritius and Bombay; from Deal.—21. *Industry*, Dawson, for Van Diemen's Land and New South Wales; from Deal.—24. *Columbia*, Ware, for Ceylon; *Lloyds*, Garrett, for New South Wales (with convicts); and *Sophia*, Thornhill, for Bengal; all from Deal.—24. *Kerswell*, Haswell, for Cape and Algoa Bay; from Portsmouth.—25. *Duke of Northumberland*, Pope, for Bengal; from Portsmouth.—25. H. C. Ch. S. *General Palmer*, Thomas, for Bengal (with troops); *Severn*, Dixon, for Bombay; and *Brothers*, Towns, for New South Wales; all from Deal.—25. *Trinculo*, Hesse, for Bengal; from Liverpool.—28. *Madras*, Beach, for Madras; and *Wellington*, Liddell, for Cape and Madras; both from Portsmouth.

PASSENGERS FROM INDIA.

Per Zenobia, from Bengal: Mrs. Swinton; Mrs. Barlow; Mrs. Bird; Mrs. Eager; three Misses Barlow; two Misses Eager; Miss Brown; Robert Barlow, Esq., C. S.; Geo. Swinton, Esq., ditto; Mr. Potts; Ens. Eager, H.M. 31st regt.; Masters Barlow, Swinton, &c.; two servants.—From the Cape: Thos. Henderson, Esq; Henry Wylde, Esq.—(Dr. Grant, Bengal medical service, and Lieut. Gilmore, Bengal army, were landed at the Cape.)

Per Charles Eaton, from Madras: Mrs. Towle; Mrs. Smith and family; G. A. Smith, Esq.; Capt. Wm. Darby, late of the *James Sibbald*; several servants.

Per Arab (transport), from Ceylon: Lieut. Barlow; Lieut. Harris; Assist. Surg. Atkinson; Mr. Jones; 38 soldiers of H.M. service; 9 soldiers' wives; 18 children of ditto.

Per Alfred, from Madras: Mrs. Russell; Mrs. Hughes; Mrs. Egan; Col. A. Campbell; Col. R. Lacy Evans; Maj. Sinnock; Maj. J. J. Meredith; F. W. Russell, Esq., C. S.; Capt. J. T. Webb; Lieut. Dunsmure; Lieut. P. Shaw; Dr. S. M. Stephenson; 6 children; 3 servants.

Per Red Rover, from Madras: Capt. Stuart; Capt. W. Child; Lieut. W. T. Bremner; Lieut. W. Peacock; Ens. C. M'Gregor; Ens. W. Smith; Dr. Smith; 202 rank and file H.M. 46th regt.; 18 soldiers' wives; 24 children.

Per Elizabeth, from Mauritius: Mr. and Mrs. Thomson; Mr. and Mrs. Blancard; Mr. Guibert; Lieut. Col. Goldie; 1 child; 3 servants.

Per James Pattison, from Bengal: Mrs. Deer; Mrs. Austin; Lieut. Col. S. Martin; T. Harris, Esq.; Rev. Mr. Deer; Lieut. Stoddart; two Misses and two Masters Deer; one servant.

Per Horatio, from Madras: Mrs. Wight; Mrs Chase and family; Mrs. Boddam; Mrs. Norman; Mrs. Budd and infant; Mrs. Gibb and child; Maj. Babington, Madras army; Capt. Norman, H.M. 54th regt., in charge of troops; Lieut. W. H. Budd, Madras army; Capt. Vincent, H. M. 42d regt.; Capt. T. C. S. Hyde, Madras army; Master Smith; five servants; 46 soldiers; 3 wives of ditto; 4 children.

Per Dawson, from Cape: Mrs. Gen. Campbell and family; Mr. James Quin; Mr. A. Phillips.

Per Sovereign, from New South Wales: Dr. and Mrs. Wilson.; Dr. Fairford, R.N.; Dr. Logan, R.N.; Mr. Spiers; Mr. Pierce.

Expected.

Per Ann and Amelia, from Bengal: Mrs. Col. Young; Mrs. Sage; Mrs. Fraser and two children; two Misses Hunter; D. Hunter, Esq.; Capt. Smith; Capt. Fraser; Lieut. Plowden; Mr. Colville, &c.

Per Parsee, from Bombay; Capt. Grant; Dr. arra; Lieut. Rowan, artillery; Ens. Burt.

PASSENGERS TO INDIA.

Per Malcolm, for Bengal: Mrs. Pigou; Mrs. Holmes; Mrs. Dick; Mrs. Pittar; Mrs. Wiggins; two Misses Pigou; two Misses Robertson; two Misses Dick; two Misses Holmes; Miss Harcourt; H. M. Pigou, Esq., C. S.; R. Frith, Esq.; Capt. Holmes; Lieut. Wiggins, B. C.; Ens. Chamberlain; Ens. Cooper; Master Pittar; 6 servants.

Per Lady Raffles, for Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Glass; Miss Swinton; Capt. Wheeler; Capt. Watkins; Mr. Pogson; Mr. Scott; Mr. Vernon.

Per Lady Nugent, for Bombay: Dr. and Mrs. Sinclair; Dr. Fraser; Lieut. Pattown; Ens. Viney.

Per H. C. Ch. S. Duke of Argyle, for Bengal: Lieut. Col. J. A. Hodgson and son; Capt. Ludlow; Mr. A. C. Dunlop; Mr. Jas Dunlop; two Misses Dunlop; Mr. and Mrs. Stalkartt and family; Miss Stalkartt, sister of Mrs. S.; Mrs. Thompson and three daughters; Mr. Baird; Mr. Falconer; Mr. Shank; Mr. Ross; Mr. Rose; Masters Bellamond and Jones.

Per H. C. Ch. S. Catherine, for Bengal: Mrs. and Miss O'Shaughnessy; Miss Rigby; three Misses Wiggins; Miss J. M'Kinnon; Capt. H. C. M. Cox; Lieut. H. Rigby; Mr. John Hull; Mr. C. G. D. Betts; Mr. John Caws; Mr. D. Taylor and family; Mr. Penelope Simmons; Mr. W. B. O'Shaughnessy; Mr. E. W. Clarributt.

Per H. C. Ch. S. D'Auvergne, for Bengal: Lieut. F. B. Todd; Mrs. Todd.

Per Duke of Northumberland, for Bengal: Mrs. Playfair and family; Mrs. Taylor; Miss Pereira and servant; Col. Constable; Capt. Hamilton; Capt. Warlowe; Capt. Taylor; Capt. Cumberlege; Lieut. Seaton; Lieut. Bailey; Mr. Ferguson; Mr. Smith; Mr. Davidson; Mr. Agar; Mr. Curwin; several servants.

Per H. C. Ch. S. General Palmer, for Bengal: Mrs. Douglas; Mrs. Menzies; Mrs. Williams; Hon. Capt. W. Hamilton; Ens. Abbott, H.M. 16th foot; Qu. Mast. Douglas; Assist. Surg. Menzies, H.M. 16th foot; Qu. Mast. Williams, 3d foot; Mr. Losason; Mr. Thompson; Mr. Nairne.

Per Severn, for Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Elphinstone and family; Mr. and Mrs. Barry and family; Miss Fallows; Mr. Bevan.

Per Wellington, for Cape and Madras: Col. and Mrs. Ogilvie; Col. and Mrs. Trewman and daughters; Col. and Mrs. Henry; Mr. and Mrs. W. Liddell; Mrs. Ashton; Miss Mole; Miss Cathcart; two Misses Pendergast; Miss Hardy; Miss Austen; Capt. Gordon; Capt. Roberts; Rev. W. Carlisle; Mr. Hastie; Mr. Sherman; Mr. Gibbon.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

June 20. At Richmond, the lady of Major R. B. Close, of a daughter.

Aug. 6. At Bath, the lady of Major Graham, Bengal horse artillery, of a son.

8. At Bath, the lady of Wm. Blunt, Esq., member of council, of a son.

9. At Geneva, the lady of Capt. Basil Hall, R.N., of a son.

11. In John Street, Adelphi, the lady of James Ruddell Todd, Esq., M.P., of a daughter.

23. The lady of Money Wigram, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

July 2. At Aleppo, Alfred Clegg, Esq., merchant, to Emily, eldest daughter of William Stevens, Esq., secretary and cancellier to the British consulate-general in Syria.

11. At High Harrowgate, Thomas Frobisher, Esq., captain in the Bengal army, to Caroline, third daughter of William Bingley, Esq., of the former place.

25. At the British Protestant Chapel, Boulogne-sur-Mêr, Capt. James Wigston, R. N., to Mary Theodora, only daughter of the late Major General Sir John Chalmers, K.C.B., Madras Army.

— At Ferntower, the Hon. Wm. H. Drummond, eldest son of Viscount Strathallan, to Christina Maria Hersey Baird, youngest daughter of the late Robert Baird Esq., of Newbyth, and niece of the late Gen. Sir David Baird, Bart., G.C.B. and K.C.

29. At Harrold, Bedfordshire, the Rev. Henry Kemp Richardson, B.A., rector of Leire, Leicestershire, to Fanny, eldest daughter of James Taylor, Esq., late of the Madras civil service.

Aug. 1. At St. John's, Hackney, Charles Ellis, Esq., of the Hon. East-India Company's service, to Harriet, relict of the late Edward Clarke, Esq., of Hackney.

6. At Kenwyn, Capt. Palmer, of the Madras army, to Jane, second daughter of the late John James, Esq., of Truro.

8. At Cheltenham, Capt. R. J. Nixon, of the 25th regt. Madras N.I., to Miss Ann Middleton, of the former place.

12. At St. Cuthbert's church, David Ewart, Esq. of the Bengal Artillery, to Isabella, daughter of the late Major Hodson, of Moorhouse-hall, near Carlisle.

— At St. George's, Hanover Square, Capt. Rae Newall, East-India Service, to Mary, widow of the late Edmund Blewitt, Esq., and eldest daughter of Thos. Prothero, Esq., of the Friars, Monmouthshire.

14. At Mary-le-bone church, William Jones, Esq., of Manchester Street, Manchester Square, to Mary Anne, widow of the late David Malcolm, Esq., of Bombay.

19. At St. Pancras New Church, Mr. Alexander Black, of Tavistock-street, Covent-garden, to Marianne Jane Hume, second daughter of the late James Hume, Esq., and niece of Joseph Hume, Esq., M.P.

22. At Lincoln, Capt. Blaxland, of the 51st regt. Madras N. I., to Anne, second daughter of the Rev. G. D. Kent, Lincoln.

24. At St. Pancras New Church, Capt. J. H. Cramer, 4th regt. Madras N.I., to Marian Esther Angelica, second daughter of F. Cramer, Esq., of Upper Charlotte Street, Fitzroy Square.

Lately. At Cork, John Lindsay, Esq., solicitor, to Mary, daughter of the late John Skottowe, Esq., commander in the East-India Company's service.

— At Montrose, Major Campbell, of the 46th regt., to Margaret, daughter of Capt. Thomson, late of the same regiment.

— At Stoke Church, Capt. T. A. Mein, late of the Hon. E. I. Company's service, to Rosomond, third daughter of Wm. Archer, Esq., of Lymington, Hants.

— Colonel Mallandaine, Hon. E. I. Company's service, of Fair Hill, near Tunbridge, to Cecilia, second daughter of Mr. G. Hawkes, of the Royal Exchange.

DEATHS.

Feb. 20. Of a severe attack of liver, at Bushire, n Persia, on his return overland from Bombay to his own country, John May, Esq., of H. M. 4th regt. of Light Dragoons.

May 15. At sea, on board the *Horatio*, on the passage to the Cape, Lieut. Col. James Wight, of the Madras army.

— At Cherry Hinton, Camb., aged 66, the Rev. Bewick Bridge, vicar of that parish, and F.R.S He held for some years the professorship of mathematics in the East-India Company's college at Hertford.

23. At sea, on board the *Upton Castle*, on the passage from Bombay, Maria, wife of James Thomas, Esq., of the Hon. E. I. Company's civil service.

July 18. At Edinburgh, Dr. William Redfern, lately from the colony of New South Wales.

22. At Fitton, Bedfordshire, Gerard Wellesley, Esq., late resident at Indore, in the East-India Company's service.

— At his house in Upper Brook Street, Grosvenor Square, Anthony Montonnier Hawkins, Esq., M.D., of the Gaer, in the County of Monmouth, in his 63d year. By his family and a large circle of friends who knew how to estimate his merits and the excellent qualities of his heart, his loss will be deeply deplored.

24. At Finchley, of scarlet fever, William, third son of Lieut. Col. Vans Agnew, C.B., of Barnbarroch and Sleuchan.

25. At Florence, Joseph A. Pouget, Esq., aged 73, many years in the East-India Company's service, and head civil surgeon at Surat.

26. Louisa Frances, fourth daughter of Henry Wood, Esq., of the Bengal civil service.

29. In Cadogan Place, aged 74, William Wilberforce, Esq., the great advocate of negro emancipation.

30. At Boulogne-sur-Mêr, Mrs. Sherwood, widow of the late Capt. John Sherwood, of the Hon. East-India Company's Service.

— At Boxhill, Kingsbridge, Frances Schutz Drury, youngest daughter of the late Major Hawkins, Hon. E. I. Company's Engineers, F.R.S., aged 16 years.

— At her house, in Gloucester-place, Harriet, eldest sister of the late Lord Chief Justice Dallas, and of the late Sir George Dallas, Bart.

31. At Upper Phillimore-place, Kensington, in the 23d year of his age, John Wm. Giffard, Esq., eldest son of the late Sir Hardinge Giffard, Chief Justice of Ceylon.

Aug. 1. At Dunbar, East Lothian, John Aitken, Esq., of Hadley, late of the Hon. East-India Company's service.

6. At Edinburgh, Capt. Andrew Hare, of the Hon. E. I. Company's service, and colonel in command of a brigade in His Highness the Nizam's service.

7. At Cliff-house, Ramsgate, Ann, relict of the late Sir William Curtis, Bart., in the 77th year of her age.

8. At his residence, Buckland-house, Devon, Maj. Gen. Henry Webber, of the Hon. East-India Company's service, aged 71.

20. At Saxmundham, Suffolk, Capt. Charles Baynes, assistant dock-master at the East-India Docks.

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* 500lb. *The* Surat Candy *is equal to* 746½ lb. *The* Pecul *is equal to* 133⅓ lb. *The* Corge *is* 20 *pieces.*

CALCUTTA, March 7, 1833.

		Rs. A.		Rs. A.
Anchors	Sa.Rs. cwt.	8 0	@	12 0
Bottles	100	10 8	—	11 8
Coals	B. md.	0 9	—	0 10
Copper Sheathing, 16-40	F. md.	37 0		——
—— Brasiers', 40-120	do.	38 0		——
—— Thick sheets	do.	——		——
—— Old Gross	do.	34 0	—	34 0
—— Bolt	do.	34 0	—	34 0
—— Tile	do.	32 0	—	33 0
—— Nails, assort.	do.	29 0	—	30 0
—— Peru Slab	Ct.Rs. do.	37 0		——
—— Russia	Sa.Rs. do.	——		——
Copperas	do.	1 5	—	1 6
Cottons, chintz	pce.	——		——
—— Muslins, assort.	do.	1 4	—	12 0
—— Yarn 16 to 170	mor.	0 4½	—	0 7½
—— do.,	do.	——		——
Cutlery, fine		20A.	—	25A.
Glass		20D.	—	30D.
Hardware		P.C.		——
Hosiery, cotton		P.C.		——

		Rs. A.		Rs. A.
Iron, Swedish, sq.	Sa.Rs. F. md.	3 8	@	3 10
—— —— flat	do.	3 12	—	4 0
—— English, sq.	do.	2 3	—	2 4
—— —— flat	do.	2 4	—	2 5
—— Bolt	do.	2 4	—	2 5
—— Sheet	do.	4 10	—	5 0
—— Nails	cwt.	8 0	—	13 0
—— Hoops	F. md.	2 11	—	2 14
—— Kentledge	cwt.	1 0	—	1 1
Lead, Pig	F. md.	4 12	—	5 0
—— Sheet	do.	5 0	—	5 4
Millinery		10 A.	—	30 A.
Shot, patent	bag	——		——
Spelter	Ct.Rs. F. md.	4 8		4 10
Stationery		10 D.	—	20 D.
Steel, English	Ct.Rs. F. md	8 0		——
—— Swedish	do.	8 0	—	8 1
Tin Plates	Sa.Rs. box	18 0	—	18 4
Woollens, Broad cloth, fine	yd.	3 0	—	6 0
—— —— coarse and middling		1 4	—	2 12
—— Flannel fine		1 0	—	1 4

MADRAS, March 6, 1833.

		Rs.		Rs.
Bottles	100	7	@	8
Copper, Sheathing	candy	280	—	300
—— Cakes	do.	200	—	220
—— Old	do.	195	—	200
—— Nails, assort.	do.	280	—	300
Cottons, Chintz	P.C.	—		10 A.
—— Muslins and *Ginghams*	5A.	—		10 A.
—— Longcloth	10A.	—		15 A.
Cutlery, fine	P.C.	—		10 D.
Glass and Earthenware	10A.	—		20 A.
Hardware	10D.	—		15 D.
Hosiery	15A.	—		20 A.
Iron, Swedish,	candy	42	—	50
—— English sq.	do.	15	—	17
—— Flat and bolt	do.	15	—	17

		Rs.		Rs.
Iron Hoops	candy	15	@	17
—— Nails	do.	——		——
Lead, Pig	do.	42	—	45
—— Sheet	do.	45	—	50
Millinery		15A.	—	20 A.
Shot, patent		10A.	—	15 A.
Spelter	candy	28	—	30
Stationery		10A.	—	15 A.
Steel, English	candy	50	—	60
—— Swedish	do.	65	—	70
Tin Plates	box	18	—	20
Woollens, Broad cloth, fine	P. C.	—		10 D.
—— —— coarse	P. C.	—		10 D.
—— Flannel	20 A.			——

BOMBAY, April 6, 1833.

		Rs.		Rs.
Anchors	cwt.	14	@	17
Bottles	doz.	¾	—	1
Coals	chald.	16	—	18
Copper, Sheathing, 16-32	cwt.	56		——
—— Thick sheets	do.	62½		——
—— Plate	do.	50	—	51
—— Tile	do.	54½		——
Cottons, Chintz				
—— Longcloths				
—— Muslins			See Remarks	
—— Other goods				
—— Yarn, Nos. 25 to 60	lb.	¾	—	1
Cutlery, table	P.C.			——
Glass and Earthenware	20 D.	—		25D.
Hardware	25 D.	—		P.C.
Hosiery	P.C.	—		25A.

		Rs.		Rs.
Iron, Swedish, bar	St. candy	50	@	——
—— English, do.	do.	25½		——
—— Hoops	cwt.	5		——
—— Nails	do.	12		——
—— Plates	do.	——		——
—— Rod for bolts	St. candy	36		——
—— do. for nails	do.	35		——
Lead, Pig	cwt.	9½		——
—— Sheet	do.	9		——
Millinery		25D.		——
Shot, patent	cwt.	10	—	12
Spelter	do.	7½	—	8
Stationery		10D.		P.C.
Steel, Swedish	tub	13		——
Tin Plates	box	17		——
Woollens, Broad cloth, fine	yd.	8	—	10
—— —— coarse		1	—	2
—— Flannel, fine		0½	—	1

CANTON, February 18, 1833.

		Drs.		Drs.
Cottons, Chintz, 28 yds.	piece	2½	@	4½
—— Longcloths, 40 yds.	do.	5	—	6½
—— Muslins, 20 yds.	do.	2	—	2½
—— Cambrics, 12 yds	do.	1½	—	1⅝
—— Bandannoes	do.	1½	—	2½
—— Yarn, Nos. 16 to 40	pecul	35	—	38
Iron, Bar	do.	1·75	—	2
—— Rod	do.	2·75	—	3
Lead	do.	4½		——

		Drs.		Drs.
Smalts	pecul	20	@	60
Steel, Swedish, in kits	cwt.	5		——
Woollens, Broad cloth	yd.	1.55	—	1.80
—— Camlets	pce.	20		——
—— Do. Dutch	do.	28	—	30
—— Long Ells Dutch	do.	8		——
Tin, Straits	pecul	14½	—	15
Tin Plates	box	6	—	6½

SINGAPORE, February 28, 1833.

		Drs.		Drs.
Anchors	pecul	12	@	14
Bottles	100	3½	—	4
Copper Nails and Sheathing	pecul	35	—	38
Cottons, Madapollams, 25yd. by 32in.	pcs.	2	—	3½
—— Imit. Irish 25	36 do.	2¾	—	3
—— Longcloths 38 to 40	36-37 do.	4	—	6
—— —— do. do.	38-40 do.	5	—	7½
—— —— do. do.	44 do.	7½	—	8
—— —— ——	50 do.	8	—	9
—— —— ——	54 do.	8	—	9
—— —— ——	60 do.	10	—	12
—— Prints, 7-8. *single colours*	do.	2½	—	3½
—— —— 9-8	do.	3	—	5½
—— Cambric, 12 yds. by 42 to 45 in.	do.	1¾	—	2¾
—— Jaconet, 20 44 . . 46	do.	1½	—	4
—— Lappets, 10 40 . . 44	do.	1¾	—	2

		Drs.		Drs.
Cotton Hkfs. imit. Battick, dble.	corge	5	@	6½
—— do. do Pullicat	do.	50	—	60
—— Twist, 16 to 80	pecul	38	—	70
Hardware, assort.	(over stocked)			no demand
Iron, Swedish	pecul	5	—	5½
—— English	do.	2½	—	3
—— *Nails*	do.	4	—	6
Lead, Pig	do.	5	—	5½
—— Sheet	do.	5½	—	6
Shot, patent	bag	1	—	2
Spelter (none)	pecul	4	—	4½
Steel, Swedish	do.	6½	—	7
—— English	do.			no demand
Woollens, Long Ells	pcs.	10	—	11
—— Camblets	do.	25	—	32
—— Ladies' cloth (Scarlet)	yd.	1	—	2½

REMARKS.

Calcutta, March 7, 1833.—The holidays, which commenced yesterday, have tended in some degree to operate against business; *we believe, however,* that there has been little change in the market generally since last week. Piece Goods continue to support the late advance, and we understand that accounts by late arrivals from England are of a favourable nature as regards expected imports. Book Muslins are still realizing higher comparative prices than any other description of White Goods; and Prints and all coloured Cottons remain as when last noticed. Twist has improved slightly. The Metal market is not in a very settled state, but is not likely to fall.

Madras, March 6, 1833.—Europe Goods have varied very little since our last. The market continues to be supplied with almost every kind of British and Foreign produce without effecting any improvement. Metals continue to be sold in small parcels, at prices a shade under our quotations.

Bombay, March, 30, 1833.—Within the last fortnight about seven lacks of rupees worth of Piece Goods have been disposed of, at rates varying from Rs. 1-1 to Rs. 9-2 per piece, according to description and quality. *April* 6.—Within the past week considerable sales have been effected in Copper and Iron at reduced rates compared with our last quotations. The market for Piece Goods is exceedingly dull, and very much overstocked.

Canton, Feb. 18, 1833.—*The customary stagnation* at this particular period (the termination of the Chinese year) has pervaded our commerce in general during the past fortnight. *Some slight* improvement in price has attended Straits' and Banca Tin, but the demand is trifling. Woollens, of the first quality, obtain the extent of our quotations.

Singapore, Feb. 14, 1833.—The market continues dull for British manufactures.

INDIA SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Calcutta, March 16, 1833.

Government Securities.

Buy.	Rs. As.		Rs. As.	Sell.
Prem.	33 0	Remittable	32 0	Prem.
	5 8	1st, or Old 5. p. Cent. Loan } 1 Class	4 8	
	3 0	.... Ditto .... 2 do.	2 0	
	1 2	.... Ditto .... 3 do.	0 10	
	Par	.... Ditto .... 4 do.	4 as. dist.	
	Par	.... Ditto ... 5 do.	Par	
	Par	*New 5 per Cent. from* No. 1 to 250 .... } ..	Par	
Prem.	4 0	2d, or Middle 5 p. Cent Loan }	1 0	Prem.
	4 8	3d, or New ditto	4 0	
Disc.	0 8	4 per cent. Loan dis. ..	1 0	disc.

6,800 Bank of Bengal Shares—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.—*March* 10.

On London, 6 months' sight,—to buy 1s. 10d. to 1s. 10¼d. to sell 1s. 11d. to 1s. 11¼d. per Sa. R.

Bank of Bengal.

The 48th half-yearly dividend of 7 per cent. per annum payable from the 3d January.

Madras, March 19, 1833.

Government Securities.

Six per cent. Bengal Remittable Loan.

At the Rate of Subscription, *viz.* 350 Madras Rs. per 335 Sa. Rs. ..... 36½ Prem.

At the Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public Securities, *viz.* 106½ Madras Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs. ..... 34½ Prem.

Five per cent. Bengal Unremittable Loan.

At the Rate of Subscription, *viz.* 350 Madras Rs. per 335 Sa. Rs. ..... 2 Prem.

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.

Bonds, No. 1 to 1,000 ..... Par.

Ditto, above No. 1,000 ..... from ¼ to 1 Prem.

Bengal Five per cent. Loan of 15th Jan. 1830.

At the Rate of Subscription, *viz.* 106½ Madras Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs. ..... 3 Prem.

Bombay, April 6, 1833.

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, 101 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, 107 to 111 per ditto.
Ditto of 1825-26, 108 to 111 per ditto.
Ditto of 1829-30, 108 to 111 per ditto.

Canton, Feb. 18, 1833.

Exchanges, &c.

On London, 6 mo. sight,—bills suitable for negociation in India, 4s. 4d.; other bills 4s. 5d. per Sp. Dol.
On Bengal, Cos., 30 days', Sa. Rs. 207 per 100 Sp. Drs.—Private Bills, 209 to 210 per ditto.
On Bombay, ditto Bom. Rs. 218 per ditto.
Sycee Silver at Lintin, 2 to 2½ per cent. prem.

GOODS DECLARED for SALE at the EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

For Sale 2 September—Prompt 29 November.

Tea.—Bohea, 1,500,000lb; Congou, Souchong, and Pekoe, 5,400,000lb; Twankay and Hyson Skin, 1,200,000lb; Hyson, 300,000lb.—Total, including Private-Trade, 8,400,000lb.

For Sale 10 September—Prompt 6 December.

Company's.—Bengal and Coast Piece Goods.
Private-Trade.— Bandannoes—Choppahs—Korahs—Blue Sallampores—White and Blue Nankeens—Silk Piece Goods—Crapes—Crape Shawls—Lustrings—Damasks.

For Sale 20 September—Prompt 20 December.

Company's.—Saltpetre, sold 13th August, now to be resold.

For Sale 8 October—Prompt 17 January 1834.

Company's and *Licensed.*—Indigo.

For Sale 21 October—Prompt 14 February.

Company's.—Bengal and St. Helena Raw Silk.

CARGO of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S SHIP lately arrived.

CARGO of the *James Pattison* from *Bengal.*

Company's.—Sugar—Indigo.

LIST of SHIPS Trading to INDIA and Eastward of the CAPE of GOOD HOPE.

Destination.	Appointed to sail.	Ships' Names.	Tons.	Owners or Consignees.	Captains.	Where loading.	Reference for Freight or Passage.
Madras	1833. Portsm. Sept. 7	*Mary Ann*	500	Gledstanes & Co.	William Hornblow	St.Kt.Docks	Edmund Read, Riches-ct.
	25	*Alfred*	716	John T. E. Flint	Richard Tapley	W. I. Docks	Charles Moss, Mark Lane.
	30	*Amelia Thompson*	470	John Pirie and Co.	James M'Kellar	W. I. Docks	John Pirie & Co., Freeman's-ct.
	Nov. 1	*Horatio*	500	Henry Templer	Joseph Harfield	St.Kt.Docks	John Pirie & Co.
	20	*Claudine*	500	Joseph L. Heathorn	Henry Heathorn	W. I. Docks	Joseph L. Heathorn, Birchin-la.
	Sept. 10	*Lady Flora*	755	Captain and Co.	Robert Ford	W. I. Docks	Tomlin, Man and Co., Cornhill.
Madras & Bengal	Oct. 5	*Roberts*	750	Gledstanes & Co.	Henry Wake	E. I. Docks	Edmund Read.
	Sept. 10	*Barretto, jun.*	322	Reid, Irving, & Co.	Richard Saunders	W. I. Docks	John G. Bowring, Howford-buildings
	—	*Bolton*	548	T. B. Oldfield	Thos. Driver	E. I. Docks	{Tomlin, Mann, & Co. or Domett,
Bengal	14	*Hindostan*	550	George F. Young	G. J. Redman	W. I. Docks	{Young & England, George-yd.
	15	*Roxburgh Castle*	600	Green, Wigram, & Green	William Fulcher	W. I. Docks	{George C. Reckman, Lime-st. and
	20	*Senobia*	602	Baring, Brothers, & Co.	John F. Owen	E. I. Docks	{Lyall, Wilde, & Co. Billiter-sq.
Cape and Bengal	Oct. 1	*Mount Stuart Elphinstone*	611	Joseph L. Heathorn	George Richardson	E. I. Docks	John Pirie and Co., Denny, Clark, & Co. Adam's-ct.
	Sept. 7	*Euphrates*	557	William Tindall	Wm. Buckham	E. I. Docks	Edmund Read
	Oct. 20	*Upton Castle*	600	John Thacker	J. E. Duggan	W. I. Docks	{J. L. Heathorn, and Tomlin,
Bombay							{Mann, & Co.
Manilla and China	Amer.S. Sept. 1	*Olive and Eliza*	365	Rice and Co.	Isaac D. Parsons	St.Kt.Docks	John Lyney, and Lyall, Wilde, & Co.
	5	*Sepping*	350	George Joad	Benjamin Freeman	W. I. Docks	{John Thacker, Leadenhall-st. or
Ceylon		*Symmetry*	381	William Tindal	James Stephens	W. I. Docks	{T. Haviside & Co.
	—	*Benvoolen*	416	William Martin	Francis Hunt	W. I. Docks	C. and C. J. Everett, & Co.
Mauritius	—	*Regat George*	496	S. Moates	Robert Embleton	W. I. Docks	Barber, Nesbitt, & Co. and J. Kelham.
St. Helena	20	*Meta*	200	John Downs	Thomas Gaskell	St.Kt.Docks	John Lyney, East-India Chambers.
Cape and Swan River	15	*Quebec Trader*	400	Robert Taylor	C. P. Bellamy	Lon. Docks	Wm. Martin, Great Alie-street.
Launceston	10	*Lavinia*	200	Robert Brooks	John Cain	Lon. Docks	Joseph Lachlan, Birchin-lane.
	25	*Norval*	300	H. Reid	James Jones	St.Kt.Docks	Edward Luckie, Birchin-lane.
	10	*Bolina*	204	Robert Brooks	Arch. Murdoch	St.Kt.Docks	Edward Luckie.
New South Wales	—	*Planter*	367	William Bottomley	Robert L. Fraser	Lon. Docks	{Robert Brooks, Old Broad-st., or
	15	*Craigievar*	350	Alexander Forbes	William Ray	St.Kt.Docks	{Buckles & Co., Mark-lane.
	Oct. 1	*City of Edinburgh*	366	Wm. F. Baker	William Baker	St.Kt.Docks	St.Kt.Docks Buckles and Co.
Van Diemen's Land & New South Wales	Sept. 20	*Palambam*	400	J. Smith	George Willis	St.Kt.Docks	Robert Brooks and Wm. Martin.
	—	*Prince Regent*	390	Buckles & Co.	John Aitken	St.Kt.Docks	{Arnold & Woollet, and G Bishop,
	—	*Resource*	500	Henry R. Robley	J. J. Coombs	St.Kt.Docks	{Jewry Street.
Swan River	Oct. 5	*James Pattison*	513	Thomas Ward & Co.	Joseph Grote	Lon. Docks	Buckles & Co.
							Tomlin, Mann, & Co.
							John Mason.
							Buckles & Co.
							Buckles & Co.
							E. Bryant, St. Dunstan's-hill.
							{F. & C. E. Mangles, Cornhill, or
							{Buckles & Co.

EAST-INDIA AND CHINA PRODUCE.

	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
Barilla ..... cwt.		@	
Coffee, Java	3 0 0	—	3 6 0
—— Cheribon	3 4 0	—	3 9 0
—— Sumatra and Samarang	2 16 0	—	3 7 0
—— Ceylon	3 2 0	—	3 7 0
—— Mocha	3 18 0	—	6 0 0
Cotton, Surat ..... lb	0 0 6¾	—	0 0 8½
—— Madras	0 0 7	—	0 0 8½
—— Bengal	0 0 7	—	0 0 7¾
—— Bourbon	0 0 11	—	0 1 2
Drugs & for Dyeing.			
Aloes, Epatica ..... cwt.	9 10 0	—	14 0 0
Anniseeds, Star	3 5 0	—	3 6 0
Borax, Refined ..... }	4 3 0	—	4 10 0
—— Unrefined ..... }			
Camphire, in tub	8 10 0	—	
Cardamoms, Malabar .. lb	0 3 3	—	
—— Ceylon	0 1 6	—	0 2 0
Cassia Buds ..... cwt.			
—— Lignea	4 8 0	—	4 10 0
Castor Oil ..... lb	0 0 9	—	0 1 6
China Root ..... cwt.	1 5 0	—	
Cubebs	2 10 0	—	4 0 0
Dragon's Blood	5 0 0	—	20 0 0
Gum Ammoniac, drop ..	6 0 0	—	7 0 0
—— Arabic	1 15 0	—	3 0 0
—— Assafœtida	2 0 0	—	7 0 0
—— Benjamin, 3d Sort ..	6 0 0	—	12 0 0
—— Animi	5 0 0	—	10 0 0
—— Gambogium	7 0 0	—	19 0 0
—— Myrrh	2 0 0	—	12 0 0
—— Olibamum	1 15 0	—	4 0 0
Kino	11 0 0	—	12 0 0
Lac Lake ..... lb	0 2 0	—	0 4 0
—— Dye	0 3 0	—	0 3 3
—— Shell ..... cwt.	4 0 0	—	7 10 0
—— Stick	2 5 0	—	3 0 0
Musk, China ..... oz.	1 0 0	—	1 10 0
Nux Vomica ..... cwt.	1 5 0	—	1 10 0
Oil, Cassia ..... oz.	0 0 7	—	0 0 7½
—— Cinnamon	0 4 0	—	0 6 6
—— Cocoa-nut	1 18 0		
—— Cajaputa	0 0 6	—	0 0 9
—— Mace	0 0 3		
—— Nutmegs	0 1 0	—	0 1 3
Opium	none		
Rhubarb	0 1 9	—	0 2 9
Sal Ammoniac ..... cwt.	3 5 0		
Senna ..... lb	0 0 6	—	0 1 10
Turmeric, Java ... cwt.	0 18 0	—	1 0 0
—— Bengal	0 14 0	—	0 16 0
—— China	0 18 0	—	1 2 0
Galls, in Sorts	4 10 0		
——, Blue	5 0 0	—	5 5 0
Hides, Buffalo ..... lb			
—— Ox and Cow			
Indigo, Blue & Viol., ex. fine	0 8 4	—	0 8 6
—— Blue and Violet	0 7 9	—	0 8 3
—— Purple and Violet	0 7 3	—	0 7 6
—— Fine Violet	0 7 3	—	0 7 6
—— Mid. to good Violet ..	0 6 8	—	0 7 2
—— Violet and Copper	0 6 6	—	0 7 0
—— Copper	0 6 3	—	0 6 6
—— Consuming, mid. to fine	0 6 2	—	0 6 9
—— Do. ord. and low	0 5 6	—	0 6 0
—— Dust	0 4 1	—	0 6 4
—— Madras, very fine	0 5 4	—	0 5 7
—— Do. ord. to good	0 4 0	—	0 5 3

	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
Mother-o'-Pearl Shells, China } cwt.	3 12 0	@	4 5 0
Nankeens ..... piece			
Rattans 100	0 1 8	—	0 3 2
Rice, Bengal White ... cwt.	0 14 0	—	0 16 0
—— Patna	0 17 0	—	1 0 0
—— Java	0 10 6	—	0 11 0
Safflower	5 0 0	—	11 0 0
Sago	0 16 0	—	0 18 0
—— Pearl	1 10 0	—	2 5 0
Saltpetre	2 0 0	—	2 6 0
Silk, Bengal Skein ..... lb			
—— Novi	0 12 0	—	0 19 0
—— Ditto White	0 12 0	—	0 19 0
—— China	0 13 4	—	0 16 3
—— Bengal Privilege	0 11 0	—	0 15 0
—— Organzine	0 16 6	—	1 0 0
Spices, Cinnamon	0 5 0	—	0 10 0
—— Cloves	0 1 2	—	0 1 6
—— Mace	0 7 0	—	0 8 6
—— Nutmegs	0 4 0	—	0 8 0
—— Ginger ..... cwt.	2 5 0		
—— Pepper, Black .... lb	0 0 4½	—	0 0 5
—— White	0 0 7	—	0 1 3
Sugar, Bengal ..... cwt.	1 6 0	—	1 12 0
—— Siam and China	1 2 0	—	1 8 0
—— Mauritius (duty paid)	2 11 0	—	3 0 0
—— Manilla and Java	1 1 0	—	1 6 0
Tea, Bohea ..... lb	0 1 11½	—	0 2 0
—— Congou	0 2 1	—	0 3 0
—— Souchong	none		
—— Campoi, common	0 2 0½	—	0 2 1
—— Twankay	0 2 1½	—	0 2 5½
—— Pekoe (Orange)	0 2 5½	—	0 2 9
—— Hyson Skin	0 2 1	—	0 2 10
—— Hyson	0 3 1½	—	0 5 6
—— Young Hyson	none		
—— Gunpowder	0 5 1	—	0 7 8
Tin, Banca ..... cwt.	3 0 0	—	3 3 0
Tortoiseshell ..... lb	1 10 0	—	2 15 0
Vermilion ..... lb	2 10 0	—	3 3 0
Wax ..... cwt.	4 5 0	—	6 0 0
Wood, Sanders Red .... ton	17 0 0	—	19 0 0
—— Ebony	6 15 0	—	7 10 0
—— Sapan	8 0 0	—	20 0 0

AUSTRALASIAN PRODUCE.

Cedar Wood ..... foot	0 5 0	—	0 7 0
Oil, Fish ..... tun	25 0 0	—	26 0 0
Whalefins ..... ton	100 0 0	—	124 0 0
Wool, N. S. Wales, *viz.*			
Best ..... lb	0 3 6	—	0 5 4
Inferior	0 2 1	—	0 3 10
—— V. D. Land, *viz.*			
Best	0 2 6	—	0 2 11
Inferior	0 1 0	—	0 2 1

SOUTH AFRICAN PRODUCE.

Aloes ..... cwt.	2 0 0	—	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 0 4½	—	0 0 4½
—— Salted	0 0 4½	—	0 0 6
Oil, Palm ..... cwt.	1 12 6	—	1 13 0
Raisins	2 0 0		
Wax	5 10 0	—	5 15 0
Wine, Cape, Mad., best .. pipe	16 0 0	—	20 0 0
—— Do. 2d & 3d quality	14 0 0	—	15 0 0
Wood, Teak ..... load	6 10 0	—	7 10 0
Wool ..... lb.	0 0 9	—	0 1 9½

PRICES OF SHARES, August 26, 1833.

	Price.	Dividends.	Capital.	Shares of.	Paid.	Books Shut for Dividends.
DOCKS.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	
East-India ..... (Stock)	46½	4 p. cent.	483,750	—	—	March. Sept.
London ..... (Stock)	53	3 p. cent	238,000	—	—	June. Dec.
St. Katherine's	70½	3 p. cent.	1,352,752	100	—	April. Oct.
Ditto Debentures	—	4½ p. cent.	500,000	—	—	5 April. 5 Oct.
Ditto ditto	103	4 p. cent.	200,000	—	—	
West-India ..... (Stock)	100	5 p. cent.	1,380,000	—	—	June. Dec.
MISCELLANEOUS.						
Australian ..... (Agricultural)	—	—	10,000	100	25½	—
Carnatic Stock, 1st Class	97	4 p. cent.	—	—	—	June. Dec.
Ditto, 2d Class	89½	3 p. cent.	—	—	—	June. Dec.
Van Diemen's Land Company	10½		10,000	100	15	—

WOLFE, Brothers, 23, *Change Alley.*

Sugar.—There was some activity in this market about the middle of the month, and an advance of prices, but it has relapsed into languor: the advanced prices, however, are supported. The stock of West-India Sugar is now 37,278 hhds. and ts. being 7,078 more than last year. The Stock of Mauritius 103,446 bags, being 44,528 more than last year. The delivery of West India is 2,473 hhds. and ts., being 1,662 less than last year. The delivery of Mauritius is 5,388 bags, being 2,538 more than the corresponding week of 1832. The transactions in East-India Sugar are inconsiderable.

Coffee.—The Sales of the East-India Coffee have been considerable, but the demand is extremely dull.

Spice.—There has been considerable action in all kinds of spices; pepper, cloves, mace, cassia lignea, and ginger rose greatly. There was also a speculative demand for nutmegs, which soon subsided: most spices, however, support high prices.

Saltpetre—is steady.

Indigo—is without alteration; little doing.

Lac Dye—is improving; there have been some large purchases.

Cotton.—The market is firm, but there is little doing.

Silk.—The silk market is very firm; the demand continues considerable, and likely to be maintained on account of the supplies being short.

Tea.—Little variation in prices, and little doing.

It was stated by Mr. S. Rice, on the 22d August, in the House of Commons, that the three next quarterly sales of Tea would be conducted as usual by the Company; afterwards the Board of Control would order the quantity to be brought forward; that all alterations in the duty would be reductions in the import rate. The proposed reduced rate:—1st class, 96 per cent. to 81; 2d class, 100 per cent. to 94½; 3d class, 100 per cent. to 81. Considerable surprise is felt by the trade at the New Duties Bill on Tea, to take place at the expiration of the Company's Charter. The duty on Bohea is fixed at 1*s.* 6*d.*, and at Congou at 2*s.* 2*d.*, while the best judges are unable with certainty to distinguish, in many cases, the one from the other, "thus" says the *London New Price Current*, "have our wise Government opened a door to fraud on the revenue, and a temptation to import bad Tea, as it will pay a less duty than good, whilst they have also fixed the duty on the finest teas (for example, fine Pekoe and Hyson) at 3*s.* per lb., which are consumed by the rich, at an abatement much greater than upon any other sorts."

DAILY PRICES OF STOCKS, *from July* 23 *to August* 22, 1833.

July.	Bank Stock.	3 Pr. Ct. Red.	3 Pr. Ct. Consols.	3½ Pr. Ct. Red.	New 3½ Pr. Cent.	Long Annuities.	India Stock.	4 Pr. Ct. 1826.	India Bonds.	Exch. Bills.
23	207 208	89⅜89½	88⅜89	96⅜96⅝	95¾96	17⅛ 17 3/16	—	103	33 35p	55 56p
24	208	89½89⅝	88⅞89¼	96⅛96⅜	96 96⅛	17⅛ 17¼	—	—	33p	56 57p
25	207½	89⅜89⅝	89 89¼	96⅜96⅞	96 96¼	17¼	—	103 3⅛	35p	56 57p
26	207 208	89⅛89⅝	88⅝89	96⅜96⅜	95⅝96	17⅛ 17 3/16	238½	103 3⅛	32 34p	57 58p
27	207	89⅝89¾	89⅛89¼	96¼97	96¼96⅜	17 3/16 17¼	—	103 3⅛	32 34p	57 58p
29	207½208½	89⅝89¾	89 89¼	96½97	96¼96⅜	17 3/16 17¼	239 9½	103⅛3¼	30 34p	57 58p
30	207½208	89⅛89¼	89 89½	96¼97	96⅛96⅜	17 3/16 17 5/16	239 40	103⅛3¼	30 32p	56 57p
31	207½208	89⅝89⅞	89⅛89¼	96⅜97	96⅛96⅜	17¼ 17 5/16	240 1	103⅛3⅜	30 32p	56 57p
Aug										
1	208 208½	89⅜89⅝	88⅞89⅛	96⅝96⅞	95⅞96¼	17 3/16 17¼	241	103⅛3⅜	32p	55 56p
2	208	89⅛89½	88⅜89	96⅜96⅝	95¾96	17 3/16 17¼	241	103⅛3½	30 32p	55 56p
3	—	89⅛89½	88⅜89⅛	96⅛96⅝	95⅞96	17 3/16 17¼	240	103⅜3½	31 32p	55 56p
5	—	89⅜89½	88⅜89	96⅛96⅝	95⅞96	17 3/16 17¼	240	103⅜3⅝	—	53 55p
6	208 209	89⅛89⅝	88⅝89⅛	96⅛96⅜	96 96⅛	17¼ 17 5/16	240	103⅜3⅝	31 32p	45 53p
7	207 208	89⅜89½	88⅜89	96⅜96⅝	95¾96	17¼ 17 5/16	241	—	29 31p	45 49p
8	208 209½	89⅜89½	88⅜89	96⅛96⅜	95⅞96	17¼ 17 5/16	240 1	103⅝	—	48 49p
9	208½209½	89⅜89½	88⅞89	96⅛96⅝	95⅞96	17¼ 17 5/16	241	103⅜3⅞	30 32p	47 49p
10	207 208	89⅛89⅝	88⅝89⅛	96⅜96⅜	96 96⅛	17¼ 17 5/16	241	103⅜3⅞	30 32p	46 48p
12	208 209½	89½	88⅜89	96½96⅝	95⅞96	17¼ 17 5/16	240 1	103⅜3⅞	29 31p	45 47p
13	209½210½	89⅜89½	88⅝89⅛	96⅛96⅜	95⅞96¼	17¼ 17 5/16	241½	103⅝3⅞	29 31p	45 46p
14	209½210½	89½89¾	89 89½	96⅜97	96 96⅛	17 5/16 17⅜	242	103⅝4	29 31p	44 46p
15	210½	89⅝89¾	88⅞89⅛	96⅜97	96⅛96⅜	17⅜ 17 7/16	242 3	104⅛	29 31p	44 45p
16	209½210½	89½89⅝	88⅞89⅛	96⅜97	96⅛96⅜	17⅜ 17 7/16	243 4	104 4½	31p	44 45p
17	209½210½	89⅝89¾	89⅛	96¼97	96¼96⅜	17 5/16 17 7/16	244½5½	104⅛4¼	29 31p	44 46p
19	210 211	89½89⅝	89⅛	96¼97	96¼96⅜	17⅜ 17 7/16	245	104 4½	31p	44 46p
20	210½212	89½89¾	88⅞89⅛	96¼97	96¼96⅜	17⅜ 17 7/16	245½	104 4¼	30 32p	43 45p
21	—	89¼89⅜	88⅝887/8	—	96 96⅛	17⅜	—	103 7/4	29 31p	44 45p
22	211½212	89 89⅜	88⅝88⅞	96⅛96 7/8	95⅞96⅛	17 5/16 17⅜	245½6	104 4⅛	29 31p	44 45p

FREDERICK BARRY, Stock and Share Broker, 7, Birchin Lane, Cornhill.

ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

Calcutta.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT, *March* 18.

Gopaul Duloll v. *Bagshaw and others.*—This was a question of jurisdiction, the decision of which is of considerable importance to mercantile persons.

Mr. *Justice Franks.*—The plaint in this case was filed on the 19th May 1831. It states that the defendants are inhabitants of Calcutta, and that a special agreement was made by the defendants, John Bagshaw, Thomas Barlow, and Robert John Bagshaw, jointly, with the plaintiff, for breach of which he seeks recompense in damages against them all; and the question before the court is, whether John Bagshaw, under the circumstances of this case, is subject to the jurisdiction of this court. The sum of the evidence, as to him, is, that at the time of the contract he was in Calcutta, a partner in trade with the other defendants; that he went to England more than two years before the cause of action, and ever since then has been in England; that he and the other defendants were, at the time of making the contract, and ever since have continued to be, partners in trade; and that their house of business then was, and continues to be, in Calcutta. The effect of the decision of the court, if it should decide that he is subject to the jurisdiction, and if the contract as stated in the plaint should appear to have been broken, will be to make his property in this country liable and contribute to the performance of that contract made jointly with the other defendants.

The general jurisdiction given to this court by the 4th section of the charter—"such jurisdiction as his Majesty's judges of the Court of King's Bench may lawfully exercise within England by the common law thereof"—is circumscribed in some respects by the charter and statutes made with respect to its jurisdiction. The 13th sec. of the charter, and 17th sec. of the statute 21st Geo. III. c. 70, sec. 17, are those material to the present question; and to these should be added the 26th plea rule, made to regulate the course of proceeding in cases brought before the court. It directs that in every plaint, whereby any suit shall be commenced in this court, there shall be a clause, wherein it shall be averred that the defendant or defendants are subject to the jurisdiction of the court, and by what means. The plaint in the case now before us avers that John Bagshaw is subject to the jurisdiction by means of his carrying on trade and business in Calcutta, and having a house of trade and business there. By the 13th section of the charter, jurisdiction was given to this court to try pleas, of such sort as thereinmentioned, against certain descriptions of British subjects, and "against any other of his Majesty's subjects who should be resident within the provinces of Bengal, Behar, or Orissa, or should have there resided, or should have any debts, effects, or estate, real or personal, within the same;" subject to a proviso, "that it shall not be competent to said court to try or determine any suit or action against any person who should never have been resident in any of the said provinces, nor against any person then resident in Great Britain or Ireland, unless such suit or action against such person should be commenced within two years after the cause of action arose, and the sum to be recovered be not of greater value than 30,000 rupees." The terms "resident" and "inhabitants" are both used in that section. The term "resident," when used by the Legislature in statutes relating to the clergy, as in the statute of Hen. VIII. c. 13, and 13th Eliz. c. 20, is interpreted to mean actual dwelling within the parish; whereas the word "inhabitant" has received a less determinate meaning. My Lord Coke's interpretation of that word, from its etymology, makes a person having lands in one county, although residing in another, liable to certain charges as an "inhabitant." My Lord Eldon, in the case of the 'Attorney General *v.* Forster,' 10 Ves. 339, of the word "inhabitant" says, "the construction is always made with reference to the nature of the subject." It would not have been necessary to refer to those words "resident" and inhabitants" were it not for that proviso or exception contained in the 13th section, because the statute 21st Geo. III. c. 70, sec. 17, has enacted that the supreme court of judicature at Fort William in Bengal "shall have full authority to hear and determine all manner of suits against all and singular the inhabitants of the city of Calcutta, provided that their inheritance and succession to lands, rents, and goods, and all matters of contract between party and party, shall be determined, in case of Mahomedans, by the laws and usages of Mahomedans, and in case of Gentoos, by the laws and usages of Gentoos, and where one of the parties shall be a Mahomedan or Gentoo, by the laws and usages of the defendant." The 13th sec. of the Charter ought to be construed together with the 17th sec. of the statute 21st Geo. III.; because a charter, made by authority of Parliament, is to be construed according to the rules of law laid down for

construction of acts of Parliament; and one of those rules is, that statutes relating to the same subject matter ought to be construed together; and another rule is, that the construction given to an act of Parliament contemporaneous with its enactment shall be a rule for its interpretation: then, taking these sections together, according, in my apprehension, to the interpretation or construction that ought to be given to them, a British subject in fact, and by construction an "inhabitant" of Calcutta, is subject to the jurisdiction of this court; and if so, as long as he continues to be an inhabitant of Calcutta, in fact or by due construction, so long does he continue subject to the civil jurisdiction of this court.

The Advocate-general has argued, that as persons resident at Benares or other distant parts of India, but having banking houses, or other houses for trade, in Calcutta, carried on by their partners in trade in Calcutta, in which houses gomastahs or other servants in their employment were residing, have uniformly been held to be subject to the jurisdiction of this court because of their having such houses of trade in Calcutta, so ought Mr. John Bagshaw, because of the house of business he continues to have in Calcutta, continue to be subject to the jurisdiction of this court, because of that house of business, of which, at the time of the alleged contract in issue in this case, he was and continues to be a partner. The terms of the proviso in the 13th sec. of the charter make a difference in words, but in my apprehension not in reasoning, so as to render ineffective the argument the Advocate-General has used; because the jurisdiction of this court over native subjects, inhabitants of Calcutta, is in terms local, and a person at Benares is as much, as to natives, without the jurisdiction of this court as a British subject when at Great Britain or Ireland, and two years there resident after the cause of action accrued, unless having a house of business in Calcutta, in which servants reside for the purpose of that business, shall constitute constructive inhabitancy. Sir Charles Grey, who lately retired from this court, had sat as puisne justice at Madras for three years before he became chief justice of this court, and as chief justice he sat seven years in this court, and had extensive knowledge of its practice. It was uniformly held by him, that a native, although residing without the district of Calcutta, yet having a house of business in Calcutta, in which an establishment of clerks and servants was kept and trade carried on, was for such cause subject to the jurisdiction of this court. Mr. Smoult, late prothonotary of the court, has been so kind as to supply the court with notes of cases made by Sir Robert Chambers and Mr. Justice Hyde upon questions as to its locality of jurisdiction; in one of those cases, 'Ramram Dutt *v.* Ramnarain,' 30th June 1778, in an action upon a bond, the bond reciting the defendant to be of Calcutta, it was held to be sufficient to subject him to the jurisdiction. The ground of that decision I take to be, that the defendant, by signing the bond containing that recital, was estopped from denying he was of Calcutta. It is a decision upon a question of constructive jurisdiction, and no case has been referred to for the purpose of showing there has been an interruption to the practice of the court, as stated by the Advocate-general. That decision is one to show there may be liability to the jurisdiction though actual inhabitancy be not proved. In the case of 'Ramlochun Mullick *v.* Charles Cockerell, Henry Trail, and William Logan,' the plaint was filed 4th June 1802, and the affidavit stated the defendants, Henry Trail and William Logan, to be inhabitants of Calcutta, and therefore subject to the jurisdiction of this court, and the defendant Charles Cockerell to be subject to the jurisdiction by reason of his being a partner with the other defendants, trading and using commerce in the town of Calcutta. Inhabitancy was stated in the plaint as to the other defendants and as to him, and the only evidence to prove him an inhabitant was that of his being a partner with the other defendants trading and using commerce in the town of Calcutta, for in fact it was proved he had been in England two years before the action was brought. From these instances of decisions of this court, taken from the notes of Mr. Justice Hyde, one in the year 1778 and the other in the year 1802, and from the law as stated by the Advocate-general, and assented to, as I conceive, by the bar, I consider the practice of this court, contemporaneous and continued, to have been to consider partners who continued to have houses of business such as the defendant Mr. John Bagshaw continues to have, subject to the jurisdiction of this court.

I proceed to the decisions made by the courts at Westminster Hall with respect to persons in trade or united in interest in the subject of suit.

In the case of 'Lady Carrington *v.* Cantillon, sen.,' Bunbury's Rep., case 167, Cantillon, sen., and Hughes were partners in France; Cantillon, sen. withdrew, and put his nephew into the partnership; a bill was preferred against the two Cantillons and Hughes, and it was moved that service of the subpœna upon the Cantillons or their clerk in court may be deemed good service as to Hughes, who was then in France, and *per totam curiam* the service was allowed upon the authority of a decision cited in that case. In 'Coles *v.* Gurney,' 1st Maddocks, 187, the bill was filed against two partners, one abroad, and the court ordered that service on the partner at home be good service of the subpœna on the partner abroad. In 'Birdwood *v.* Hart,' 3d Price, 176, service of a subpœna upon a servant of the defendant's brother, a partner of defendant, and his co-defendant in the suit, at the house of one defendant, who resided in England, was held to be good service of the other defendant, although on his voyage to Helvoetsluys at the time of service. In 'Macmurdo *v.* Birch,' 5th Price, 522, a plaintiff having arrested two partners on a *quo minus*, and proceeded against the third, and levied issues on the partnership goods because of his not appearing, the court refused an application to set aside the proceedings with costs, although it was sworn on behalf of the absent defendant he was absent on his business of mariner, and not for the purpose of avoiding proceedings. The court adopted the distinction made in that case, that as it was a case of partnership, where two of the partners had been duly proceeded against, and had appeared, the proceeding against the absent partner had been strictly regular. Identity of interest in the subject of suit of the several parties defendants is, as I apprehend, the cause why service of one partner within the jurisdiction of the court, for himself and for the absent partner of his house, has been held to be good service of both. In the case of 'Baily *v.* Roe,' 1st Barn. and Price, 369, service of the declaration in ejectment on one of two tenants in possession was decreed good service of both. It may be said in answer, that the proviso contained in the 13th sec. of the Charter prevents this case from coming within the decisions referred to, as to parties absent from England at the time of service of their co-partners. But I conceive that proviso applies to the case of a *sole person* resident in England or Ireland two years before the cause of action, and not to a case of two or more persons forming a partnership. In the case of a sole defendant, it is not necessary to suppose there were persons representing him during his absence; whereas partners are one in interest, and the absent partner ought to be considered as represented during his absence by the partners of the firm who remain at his house of business. In the case of 'Smith *v.* the Hibernian Mine Company,' an application was made to Lord Redesdale that service of a subpœna to appear and answer upon a general agent of a defendant absent at St. Helena should be deemed good service of that defendant; his lordship refused that application, but put cases in which service had been substituted; "thus," his words are, "the court, indeed, has substituted service in several cases where the party may have notice of the proceedings, and where in case he goes out of the way there is a person whom he has named as his agent, and whom the court may look on as such; or when persons living abroad prove a will, by means of their attorney, for the purpose of possessing themselves of assets which are liable to the demand of the person who sues in equity. Such a case possibly could be supported on principle, though new to him." In cases of partnership, one of the firm, who goes out of the way beyond the jurisdiction in which his house of business is, leaves his partners behind, there are persons to whom the court can look as his representatives; and as his bills drawn from abroad, or contracts made on behalf of the firm, bind them, so ought he to be made liable to answer for non-performance of any contract by which the partners are bound; and by service of process, for him to answer, duly served on them. If it should be otherwise, a partner would have a privilege to acquire property in the name of the firm of his house, and means to evade the performance of his partnership engagement. Chief Justice Eyre, in the case of 'Waugh *v.* Curwen,' 2d H. Blackstone, concludes thus: "if a person will lend his name as a partner, he becomes as against all the world a partner, on the principle of public policy, to prevent the frauds to which creditors would be liable if they were to suppose they lent their money on the credit of three or four persons, when in fact they lent it only to two of them, to whom without the others they would not have lent any thing." It may be said, that in the case of an absent partner judgment may be had against the partner who appears for the whole debt, as in the case of 'Darwent *v.* Walton.' There, a bill was filed against one of two partners, and the question before Lord Hardwicke was, whether, one of the partners being abroad, the partner before the court should pay the whole debt. Lord Hardwicke held he should, and compared it to a case at law, where one of two defendants being outlawed, judgment is given for the whole debt against the other who had appeared. The question in that case arose at the hearing, but if it had come before the court upon motion to set aside the process against the absent partner, because he was absent from the Kingdom at the time of service, and it had been proved to the Lord Chancellor that the service of the absent partner was made upon his partner at his partnership-house, I apprehend his lordship would not, for such cause, have set the process aside; but that, on the authority of the case in Bunbury to which I have referred, he would have considered the process regular. The case in Bunbury was decided in the year 1722, twenty years before that of 'Darwent *v.* Walton' by Lord Hard-

wicke. The cases of 'Gurney *v.* Coles,' 'Birdwood *v.* Hard,' and 'Macmurdo *v.* Birch,' all concur in decision, that service of process to appear upon a partner within the jurisdiction shall be good service when made upon him for the other partner, even though abroad at the time.

If the words "person then resident in England or Ireland," contained in the 13th sec. of the charter, should be construed to include a member of a partnership-house in either of those countries resident, while the other members of his house were, and continued to be, residing in Calcutta, the consequence would be, that a judgment or decree obtained against the members of such a house, here resident, could be entirely executed against their effects, of whatever kind, leaving the effects of the absent partner unaffected by the judgment or decree against the partners in Calcutta. Statutes and charters are not to be construed so that by a literal adherence to them inconvenience might follow: the statute of Marlborough prohibits generally driving a distress taken in one county into another; yet it has been adjudged that if land held of a manor in one county lie in another county, the lord may distrain upon the land, and drive the cattle into the county where the manor lies; so that a thing which is within the letter is not within the statute, unless it be within the intention of the framers.

Upon the whole of this case, seeing that by the mercantile law one partner of a mercantile house may reside in one part of the world, as in England, and others of the house in another, as in Calcutta, each having a power to contract with respect to the partnership concern, to bind the firm, and profit by the contracts made by them with respect to the firm, though he should be abroad at the time the contract was made; it appears to me rational and just that there should be a correlative responsibility of partners, and that they should be considered as one person in liability to perform their contracts made as partners; and that, construing the 13th sec. of the charter together with the 17th of the statute 21 Geo. III., according to the rules of law, and considering the decisions of the court of superior jurisdiction in England, and of this court, the defendant, Mr. John Bagshaw, is subject to the jurisdiction of this court for the purpose of the present suit.

Sir *E. Ryan* gave his judgment, at some length, on the same side. He confessed it was with much doubt and hesitation he concurred in this decision; but he was inclined, for the present, to think it the safer course to concur in that opinion, and leave parties, in any other case that may arise, to appeal to a higher tribunal, which they could not do in this case, as the amount in dispute would not admit of it. He rested his decision mainly upon the case of 'Ramlochun Mullick *v.* Cockerell,' Smoult's Rules, p. 112, where the point arose before a full court, and the objection to jurisdiction was taken by the defendants' counsel and overruled.

March 26.

Assignees of Palmer and Co. v. *Bank of Bengal.*—This was an action of *assumpsit* tried on the 21st July last, in which a verdict by consent was entered for the plaintiffs subject to the opinion of the court on a case, the facts of which may be shortly stated as follows. In November 1829, the late firm of Palmer and Co. borrowed from the Bank of Bengal, on six different occasions, considerable sums of money, as a security for which they deposited with the Bank Government promissory notes to a larger amount than the sum advanced, under an agreement to repay the sum borrowed in three months, together with the interest at five per cent., or in default of payment at the expiration of that period, authorising the Bank to dispose of the Company's paper for the reimbursement of the sum advanced, the Bank rendering to Palmer and Co. any surplus that might be forthcoming from such sale, and Palmer and Co. undertaking to make good any deficiency there might be in the sale price of the Company's paper below the amount of the principal lent and interest thereon. On the 4th January 1830, the deposits being still in the hands of the Bank, Palmer and Co. filed their petition of insolvency. At the time of the adjudication of insolvency, the Bank were also holders and indorsees of two promissory notes drawn by Palmer and Co. in favour of a native named Roogooram Gossain, for the several sums of Sa. Rs. 40,000 and Sa. Rs. 60,000, both of which had been discounted by the Bank, and were unpaid at the time of the insolvency, and have remained unpaid to the present day. After the adjudication of insolvency, the time expressed in Palmer and Co.'s agreement with the Bank having expired, and no payment having been made, the Bank sold the Government securities deposited with them during the month of November at the bazar price of the day, and after retaining the principal and interest of the loans for which the paper was deposited as security, there remained a considerable surplus; this surplus the assignees of Palmer and Co. demanded from the Bank, and payment being refused, an action was brought to recover the amount. Against this claim the Bank put in a set-off for the amount of the two notes drawn by Palmer and Co. in favour of Roogooram Gossain, which they discounted, and which remained unpaid. The amount of these notes being larger than the surplus produce of the Company's paper, the real

question at issue was whether the Bank had or had not a right to apply the surplus to the liquidation of the sum due upon the promissory notes; and when the action came on for trial, there being little or no dispute as to the facts, it was agreed that a verdict should be taken by consent for the plaintiffs, the assignees, subject to the decision of the court upon a special case, in which shape the point of law could more conveniently be disposed of.

Sir *J. Franks* said, the safest way of viewing this question was with reference to the bankrupt law, because, although not wholly introduced into this country, the Insolvent Act had a direct reference to the English Bankrupt Act. An adjudication of insolvency here was made a ground for a commission to issue in England; both might be in operation at the same time against the same parties; and it was but reasonable that the same rule of law which prevailed as to one should attach to the other also. "Looking at the case in that view, it is material to consider the relation of Palmer and Co. to the Bank of Bengal at the time of their insolvency being adjudged; and it appears to have been that of customers to their bankers. Between October and January there are stated to have been seven transactions between them, each of which is an instance to shew the relation abovementioned: thus, by the admissions on the case itself, that species of relation is established; and once established, the law is clear that the general *lien* attaches on all securities in the hands of the banker ('Davis *v.* Boucher,' 5 T.R. 488). There must be special circumstances to take a case out of the common rule. Now I take it, that 'Atkinson *v.* Elliott,' 7 T. R., is expressly in point. There, the money was received after on a contract made before the bankruptcy: so it is here. The written agreement of deposit is confined to the particular loan; the discount of the notes was a separate transaction; the agreement was to return the surplus money, and it was made when no insolvency was in contemplation. The paper, when sold, was reduced to money to the credit of Palmer and Co., which brings it within the ordinary rule of general credits in the hands of the banker; but it is argued that the rule is otherwise when the rights of third persons interfere, and that the right of the creditors does so here. I answer—the surplus was constructively vested in Palmer and Co., before any such right of creditors could have arisen. The surplus money stood in place of the paper, and the like right in equity attached to it. The Bank had a prior right, or if not prior, at least an equal right. The creditors must have the superior right before they can make out their claim ('Brown *v.* Jones,' 1 Atk.); and here the right of the Bank is the superior, for their right had been acquired previously to the insolvency. I can see nothing in the written contract to control that prior right. But it is urged, that the bankrupt law makes the difference. That all property and right of the bankrupt or insolvent passed to his assignees is a well known principle: but it is also a principle, that it so passes subject to the like equities as if in the hands of the bankrupt himself. The 5 Geo. II. c. 30, s. 28, which I refer to because most of the reported decisions were made upon it, provides that, when there have been mutual credits, the balance is to be struck, and this is all that can be claimed. The subsequent act (6 Geo. IV. c. 16,) has a similar provision even more extended. Then, was this sum a credit in the hands of the Bank or not? When the Bank became a creditor by discount of the notes, they were entitled per contra to credit of the surplus of the paper. Mutual credits between the insolvents or bankrupts and their creditors are transferred to the assignees. Had Palmer and Co. brought their action for the surplus, would it not have been competent to the Bank to plead a set off? And is the right varied by the substitution of new parties? I say not: for equities follow a fund or right into the hands of the assignees, and so it was adjudged by Lord Hardwicke in the case above cited. (1 Atk.) So says the statute. I have examined all the cases cited in argument, but find nothing to the contrary. Putting the doctrine of *lien* wholly aside, the defendants are entitled to the verdict on the other ground of set-off."

Sir E. Ryan. I entirely concur that there must be a verdict for defendants. This question is by no means new; it was fully discussed here lately in the case of 'Cockerell and Co. *v. Assignees* of Palmer and Co.,'* when all the authorities now referred to were fully considered.

There are two points in the case—1. whether defendants have a *lien* as bankers. —2. whether they have a set-off on the ground of mutual credits. On the first, I think there was a *lien*. It would be useless to quote cases on a point so well established since that of 'Davis *v.* Boucher.' The banker has a general *lien* on all securities. To take any particular security out of this general rule, there must be special circumstances affecting its delivery. 'Atkinson *v.* Elliott' is a strong case to shew the contrary in this instance, although that was not the case of a banker. We must take it that the Company's paper was indorsed to the Bank, though it is not so stated in express terms, for otherwise it could not have been sold. The cases of '*Expte.* Deeze' and '*Expte.* Oxenden' have been often quoted; but the former has never been directly overruled, indeed, has been frequently recognized.

* See Vol. VIII. p. 65.

Mr. Eden in his book does, I think, reconcile the two cases; and seems to regret, that subsequent decisions have rather followed the reasoning of Lord Hardwicke than his decrees. I hold the decision in 'Atkinson *v.* Elliott' to be law now; and the only qualification to be this—that the mutual credit must be such as will necessarily result in a debt. Here it clearly was so; and if it is to be decided solely with reference to this limitation of the rule, —I think that decision is expressly in point. The case of '*Expte.* Flint and Key v. Flint,' has been much pressed upon us; but that went upon the ground of a direct fraud, and is widely different from the present.

Judgment for defendants.

The decision in this case was the reverse of what was expected.

April 9.

L. Clarke and others (Exors. of Vrignon) v. *Colvin.*—Mr. *Clarke* brought on this motion, calling upon the Master (Mr. Money) to pay the costs of a default, which had been improperly entered by him on the 3d of April; further, that the reference be transferred from the Master to such other officer of the court as it might select for the purpose, on the ground of irregularity and incompetency of the master as exhibited in the extracts from his Minutes of reference of the 27th March and 3d April.

The affidavit of Messrs. Wight and Holroyd, the attornies for the complainant, was read; from which it appeared, that a reference was held in this matter in the Master's office, on the 27th March last, at which Mr. Clarke and Mr. Wight attended on behalf of the complainants, when it appeared, by the minute of the Master, that, on a former reference, several exhibits, produced in evidence and proved before the examiner, had been produced before the Master in support of the complainant's statement of facts; but there was no minute in the book, or on the face of the charge, showing that the items referred to by the exhibits had been established by the evidence. Mr. Clarke then said he would prove the exhibits at the next meeting by reading the evidence taken in the cause, and another reference was appointed to be held on the 3d of April. On that day, Mr. Clarke and Mr. Holroyd, on behalf of Mr. Wight, attended at the Master's office at about fifteen or twenty minutes after two o'clock, when a native writer informed them that the Master was not at the office but at his house. Mr. Clarke directed that he should be sent for, and after the peon had been absent a little time, he returned with a note from Mr. Money, addressed to Mr. Clarke, requesting him to step over to his house, as it was much cooler than the office. Mr. Clarke refused to attend at the house, and Mr. Turton and Mr. Hedger arriving at the office to attend the same reference on behalf of a defendant, Mr. Clarke informed them of his intention, and quitted the office. Mr. Turton and Mr. Hedger afterwards attended the Master's house, and required a default to be recorded for the non-attendance of Mr. Wight or his counsel, and the Master had recorded the default. As soon as the default was intimated to Mr. Wight, he informed Mr. Clarke, and lamented that he had not attended the reference and saved the costs to his client. Mr. Clarke replied, that no effectual reference could have been held at the house of the Master, as all the proceedings were at the office, and the cause had been delayed in consequence of the Master's neglect. Mr. Wight afterwards applied to the Master for a certificate of default; but Mr. Money replied that he had refused the certificate to Mr. Hedger, but was willing to pay his costs, and Mr. Money had at a subsequent period offered to pay the whole of the costs of the default. At the commencement, the Master had been applied to for a minute of the proceedings at which the default was recorded, and he had returned a minute of the reference, stating that Mr. Turton, Mr. Clarke, and Mr. Hedger were present, although it was evident that the absence of Mr. Clarke had occasioned the default.

An affidavit of the Master was also put in and read; whereby it appeared that the Master had, together with his note to Mr. Clarke, sent a verbal message, to say that he would attend at the office if preferred; and that prior references having been held at his house, whereat the same attornies had attended, he had not thought any special notice of the place of meeting necessary. That Mr. Turton, for the other party, had attended at his house, and that the default had been entered upon his urgent requisition.

The learned counsel, after expressing the reluctance and delicacy he felt in appearing as counsel in a cause in which he was himself a party, contended at great length, that the holding of the reference at the Master's house, instead of the public office, was irregular; and though it had been often done for convenience, by himself as well as others, yet that in this instance it would have been most inconvenient, as the proceedings he intended to produce and refer to were all in the office. Having attended there, and being ready to proceed, the entry of default against his client was untrue, and could not be justified, and the costs taxed against his clien ought to fall upon the Master himself. It was true the Master had offered, in the first instance, to pay those costs, and afterwards to pay the whole costs incurred; but this did not satisfy the justice of the case: the cause had been delayed by the default of the Master, and he would shew from his own minutes, that the Master was so inaccurate, inattentive, and negligent, as to be utterly unfit to conduct the reference. Mr. Clarke here pointed out what he termed untrue minutes made by the Master.

The *Advocate General*, for the Master, observed that he had seldom a lighter task imposed upon him than in showing cause against this application. He admitted that, in strictness, the place for holding references was the public office of the Master: but it has been very common, as all his friends around him could testify, to meet at the house of the Master, when it was immediately adjoining the Court-house, more especially during the hot months; and no one had ever objected, for most people preferred a cool and roomy apartment, to a small one immediately under the roof, and oppressive from the heat. If insisted upon, however, it was an irregularity, as the Master was sensible, and therefore he had immediately offered to indemnify the parties by paying the costs himself. But he was charged with a much graver offence,—with making false entries in his minutes, for his own advantage; a charge which was a grave one against him, not only as a high officer of this court, but as a man who had from his birth moved amongst gentlemen in society. Of that gentleman he spoke and felt as one who had known him personally for twenty years, and who believed him wholly incapable of such conduct as that imputed to him. The entry of the 3d April was not untrue, and so it appeared from the affidavit of the other side. The default was not for non-attendance, but for not proceeding in the reference. With regard to the alleged imperfections in the minutes, it was for the Master to take his note of the proceedings in the manner best calculated in his judgment for the purposes of the reference. He was not to note down the effect of evidence, but merely its production, nor to note as read what was merely produced to be afterwards put in.

Mr. *Clarke*, in reply, disclaimed all intention of charging wilful mis-statement by the Master, but insisted on the inaccuracy of the Minutes produced, and repeated with much vehemence his general imputations of neglect and incompetence.

Sir *John Franks* said, that, with regard to the first part of the application, the default appeared to have been wrongly entered, for the party was in attendance at the public office, which is the only legal place of meeting that the court can recognize: when it is held elsewhere, the consent of all parties must be clearly understood. Costs, therefore, had been wrongfully fixed upon the party; but what was the conduct of the Master? He immediately tendered amends, and though the party had a strict right to move the court, and he by no means blamed him for so doing, and though if himself strictly in order, he would have been entitled to the costs of such application; yet it appeared that he had not himself conformed to the rule for attendance, nor was he in attendance until a quarter of an hour after the time appointed. Having, therefore, made his application after offer of amends, and without having been himself strictly regular, this part of the application must be granted, but without costs of application. With regard to the rest of the motion, there did not appear to be any ground whatever for such interference of the court as had been asked for. No doubt there might be cases when it would be proper and necessary,—cases of age or infirmity, or impotence: but he trusted the latter ground would never occur in this court. The inaccuracy and negligence charged in this instance were in no wise made out by the affidavit, nor by reference to the minutes. The sole irregularity that appeared was in the place of holding the meeting, and for that he immediately offered reparation.

Sir *E. Ryan* entirely concurred with his brother Judge, and would confine himself wholly to the circumstances in proof from the affidavits and documents before him. Disregarding therefore, on the one side, the general assertion of inaccuracy and incompetence, and on the other the appeal to the personal character of the officer, the Court, in ordering the costs of the default recorded to be paid by the Master, sufficiently intimated that he had been irregular: he must pay the costs of all parties for that attendance. There was no regular place of meeting but the public office appointed by the court: meetings elsewhere must be by express arrangement of the parties. As to the rest of the application, it seemed to be altogether unsupported. To make the order asked for, would be to declare the Master incompetent, not for this reference, but for any reference whatever. There was no ground whatever for the court to come to any such conclusion. The muster-book had been produced, and appears to be kept in strict conformity to the late rule of the court, though not brought up to the latest date, and to be strictly accurate. The only fault to be found was, that the Master recorded a default for not proceeding, when Mr. Wight was ready to proceed, and his counsel in fact in attendance.

Rule made absolute; the Master paying costs of default, and each party his own costs of the application.

The court was crowded to hear the decision in this case.

April 10.

Harold Alphonso Smith, an attorney, was this day ordered to be struck off the rolls of the court, on the ground of frau-

dulent conduct towards a client, in respect to money transactions.

Insolvent Debtors' Court, *March* 13.

In the matter of James Young, and others.—The concerns of this estate continue to engage the attention of the Court pretty frequently.

The *Advocate General*, on the part of the Bank of Bengal, and Mr. Dove, on his own behalf, moved the court to order the assignees to accept an offer of five lacs of rupees for the insolvents' share in Moran and Hill's factories, in Tirhoot, which share had been mortgaged to the bank. The offer was made by Mr. Colville.

The assignees stated their objection, namely, that the price was insufficient; that Mr. Colville had offered to pay only part of the purchase-money in cash, and that a sixteenth of the share had been sold to Mr. Hickey.

These objections were overruled or obviated, and

Sir *E. Ryan* directed the order to be made for the sale.

Mr. *Turton* applied for an order for the sale of a factory in Nuddeah to Mr. Lidyard for 50,000 rupees, which the assignees refused on the ground that they had an offer of 70,000 rupees from another quarter, and that the value of the factory was 80,000 rupees. This motion was not pressed.

Mr. *Lingham* presented a petition to the Commissioner on the subject of the assignees giving proper security for the amounts they might hold belonging to the estate.

Sir *E. Ryan*, after reading the petition, said it was couched in terms to which the court could not listen, and for which the character of the assignees presented no sufficient grounds. He would receive any suggestions the creditors might offer on the subject, but this petition the court could not receive.

March 23d.

The Same.—Sir *E. Ryan* said he had received a statement, as ordered by the court, from the assignees of this estate, with reference to what they would consider a fair remuneration for their labours in winding up the concern. The statement set forth,—"that, considering the rate at which Europeans in this country were rewarded for their labour, and the very arduous duties the assignees had to perform, and the heavy responsibilities under which they were acting, they thought the sum of Sa. Rs. 1,500 per month would not be too much for the services of each of them;—that though this sum might appear large, the court would consider the magnitude of the affairs entrusted to the assignees, and especially with regard to a sum of upwards of a crore of rupees, or a million of money, being put into their hands, which did not belong to the estate, though a considerable sum would accrue to it by the commissions; that the assignees were liable for any mistake in the disposal of this large sum, and were not protected from the possibility of loss." Sir E. Ryan observed, that he thought the amount too great, and inquired if any creditor wished to say any thing on the subject.

Mr. *Dove* said, if the estate was to be subject to a positive deduction of the monthly amounts mentioned by the assignees for their salaries, it would be for their interest to protract the business.

Sir *E. Ryan* informed the creditors, that if they thought the assignees were making any unnecessary delay, they could bring the subject to the notice of the court; but in no case would the court pronounce an opinion on the conduct of the assignees unless the matter was regularly brought forward.

Mr. *Dove* had merely made the remark by way of answer to the extraordinary call made by the assignees of Sa. Rs. 1,500 monthly, for each of them, out of the assets of an estate which had an extraordinary bad appearance. He had carefully examined the schedule of the insolvents, and did not believe the estate would yield more than twelve lakhs of rupees, after payment of mortgages, and if the expenses were on the proposed scale, there would be little or nothing left for division amongst the creditors. In fact, he believed, the assignees would be making an annuity out of the estate if they were remunerated in the manner proposed.

Mr. *Greenaway* supported the petition of the assignees. He considered the situations they were placed in as places of great responsibility, and it was prudent that a liberal salary should be allowed them, in order that they might feel a proper degree of interest in the affairs of the estate.

Sir *E. Ryan* said, when this subject was first brought to his notice, he thought the best course was to remunerate them by a commission, and now he could not say that his first impression was altogether removed. The assignees had, however, shown that the proposed commission would be no remuneration, or might amount to a loss. It was not possible for the court to allow that two skilful and careful individuals should be subject to a loss; as it was shown in the assignees' statement, that the amount of a commission of five per cent. on the net proceeds was unascertained and uncertain, and that the business was subject to a certain expense. With regard to the sum of Sa. Rs. 1,500 monthly, the court thought it too much. One of the assignees, Mr. Hurry, was a merchant, and doubtless more conversant with mercantile affairs than Mr. Burkinyoung. Had Mr. Hurry resigned his own business, and devoted the whole of his time to the affairs of the estate, the court would not have thought the proposed amount more than an adequate remuneration. As it was understood that Mr. Hurry did not resign his own business, but took the office of assignee in addition to it, and considering that he gave up nothing he possessed, the court thought the proposed amount too large, and that Sa. Rs. 1,000 would be a sufficient sum. Though what the court stated with reference to Mr. Hurry was applicable to Mr. Burkinyoung, who had stated that he would devote his whole time to the business, it could not be supposed that he was so well acquainted with mercantile affairs as Mr. Hurry, therefore his time was not of so much value; and as his own business was still carried on, he gave up nothing to obtain the situation. The court thought, under all the circumstances, that Sa. Rs. 1,000 per month would be a fair remuneration for each assignee, and would order it to be continued for one year, commencing from the time they undertook the office. With regard to the salaries for the partners, the assignees had proposed to retain three of them (Mr. Sutherland having obtained other employment), and to give Mr. N. Alexander Sa. Rs. 800 per month, and Mr. Young and Mr. Ballard each Sa. Rs. 400 per month. There was no reason stated for making this difference in the salaries, and it was quite impossible for the court to estimate the comparative merits of the parties. The court saw no reason why Mr. N. Alexander should have a greater salary than the other two partners, and, under the circumstances, it thought Sa. Rs. 400 per month sufficient for each. It might be thought a small sum considering the former circumstances of these gentlemen, but the court could not act on such considerations; and bearing in mind that a captain in the army, after many years' service, did not receive a larger sum, it did not feel it right to make an order for a larger allowance. It was painful for the court to differ in opinion with the assignees, but it was bound to come to the conclusion that it had done, and he felt convinced that the decision was a correct one.

April 12.

The second session commenced this day, when Sir *John Franks* charged the grand jury, and in the course of his charge adverted to the circumstance of no native having been summoned, which he was understood to say was owing to some difficulty which was found in ascertaining what persons were sufficiently qualified; a difficulty which would be overcome by next sessions, when a sufficient number would be summoned.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Navigation of the Indus.

The countries anciently comprehended in the Greek kingdom of Bactria are probably not exceeded in fertility and capability of production at the present day by any in the known world. These regions, of rather uncertain limits, are known to have extended from the sea of Aral to the Indian ocean, including the modern Maver-ul-Neher, Afghanistan, the Punjab, and Sinde, of all which European merchants are scarcely less ignorant than of the interior of Africa. The recent missions and surveys have demonstrated that the great river and its branches, which pass through the two southern provinces of this tract, are still "navigable for fleets of vessels" to the distance of 1,000 miles from the sea. An almost direct line of communication by water is therefore ascertained to exist, with no interruption but the Isthmus of Suez, between the centre of inland commerce in Asia and the port of London.

Before treating of the productions of the countries to which the river gives access, I proceed to state the substance of some information from European and native travellers, respecting the navigation of the Indus. The stream itself becomes therefore the first object of attention.

The waters of the Indus enter the Arabian Gulf in two great branches, forming a rich delta of alluvial land 125 miles wide at the base, and 80 in length from thence to the point where they separate, about six miles below Tatta, a town which some reckon the Patala of Arrian. The eastern and larger division, called Sata (or Sita), continues its direct course, and rushes with much impetuosity into the ocean by seven mouths. On account of their rapidity, and the sandbanks which they form, only one of these is frequented by vessels of fifteen tons. Three of them appear to be navigated by smaller boats, namely, the Mull, the Wunneyannee, and the Goree ke Bharee. The Baghar, or western branch flowing nearly at a right angle from the other, descends to within six miles of the sea, where it is subdivided into two streams, the Putta and Putnanee, which are considered the principal mouths of the Indus. Both are navigable. The least depth of the Indus, up to its junction with the Punjab rivers, is fifteen feet in the dry season. It is reported to be about twelve in the Attock, which is a rapid stream, rather difficult to ascend. The Chunaub, or Acesines, is also two fathoms deep, and the minimum of the Ravee, or Hydriotes, on which Lahore stands, was found to be eight feet, though in most places it is twelve.

The mission, with the royal presents for Maharajah Runjeet Singh, completed its

voyage from the seaport of Mandavi, in Cutch, to Lahore, in exactly two months. The boats stopped always at night. Forty days were occupied in reaching Multan, and the rest of the time was consumed in the winding channel of the Hydriotes, which seldom admits of a sail being set. The same passage down the river, which is 1000 miles, has been made in fifteen days. The breadth of the Indus rarely exceeds 900 yards, and its current averages two and a half miles an hour. The declivity of its bed is three and a quarter inches to the mile.

The foregoing description applies to the dry seasons, hot or cold. During the rains, the banks are overflown, sometimes to a vast extent. At particular places it is calculated that the river may then have a breadth of no less than fourteen miles.

There are two kinds of boats used on the Indus, one for the conveyance of great men, called *Jumptee*, and another for merchandize, which goes by the name of *Dhoondie*. One jumptee was found by measurement to be 100 feet long, between thirteen and fourteen in breadth, and five in depth. The length of the dhoondie is about eighty feet, and it is much wider than the state boat. The helm of either, of a peculiar construction, very large, and projecting far astern, acts with powerful and instantaneous effect. This is perhaps a successful contrivance to obviate the inconvenience of flat bottoms, which taking little hold on the water are too easily driven to leeward. Keels seem to be unknown on the Indus.

When the wind lulls, *tracking*, or pulling the ropes, is resorted to, as in the Ganges and Jumna. The Lahore mission could average in this way no more than half a mile an hour against the current. In descending the stream, helm and sails being removed, a huge oar lashed behind is made to regulate the course of the boat, which is impelled by two or three men working a similar oar midships on each side. The monsoon is favourable to sailing up from April to September, and coming down with expedition is practicable at all times.

There appears no reason to doubt that European science, finding these rude vessels adapted to their purpose in unskilful hands, will be able to introduce essential improvements, and to arm them with the power of steam for this new scene of enterprize. Officers who have sailed on the Indus, calculate that a steamer would make six knots an hour in opposition to the stream. She might therefore be expected to reduce the voyage from months to weeks, and consequently to reach Lahore from the sea in a fortnight.

Some are of opinion that Bukkur, an island, Multan or Lya, and Loodianah, will be found the most advantageous inland ports of the Indus and its tributaries. The Setledge, which flows within thirty miles of Amritsir, the great emporium of the Punjab, and within four of our most advanced station, is unaccountably not yet explored. A point of so much interest will not it is confidently hoped be left much longer in the least doubt; but it is almost certain that *our* river, the old Hesudrus, is capable of receiving as large vessels as the Chunaub, and it is sufficient for all that can float in twelve feet of water.

Marvellous as the annihilation of so much space and time appears, it is fairly within the limits of possibility that letters and goods may be brought from London to the port of Loodianah in six weeks.—*Delhi Gaz. March* 9.

THE BURMESE HEIR APPARENT.

The Burmese Prince is an extraordinary man. He is self-taught, and although of naturally good talents, is very timid, and much alarmed lest his turn for scientific subjects should be known to the king and ministers. A gentleman who has also a turn that way, and has seen him frequently, declares him to be a wonderful man, and if in any other country but this, where he could without fear follow the bent of his mind, he would soon prove himself a person of superior acquirements. He is anxiously looking out for a comet that is to appear this month, and which, I believe, by the calculations of some French astronomer, is to destroy the earth. He has a very good telescope, a thermometer, a barometer, a stomach-pump, and I believe an air-pump; all of which he is obliged to keep shut up. Subjoined are some questions put by him to a gentleman here:

1st. He has observed that the last three comets have appeared in the same sign in the heavens; that the moon's node was in at the time; is this accidental, or has the node any connection with comets?

2nd. On what data does Sir Isaac Newton found his hypothesis of the heat of a comet being 900 times greater than that of red-hot iron?

3d. Is not the height of the atmosphere increased at new and full moon, in the same manner that the waters of the ocean are raised, but to a much greater extent? If so, why does not the barometer indicate it by rising?—*Journ. Asiat. Soc.*

PROHIBITION OF SLAVE-DEALING IN OUDE.

Proclamation of the King of Oude, dated 5th Zeegad, 1248 Hijree (corresponding with the 20th March, 1833).

Whereas repeated reports have reached our most blessed ears, that slave-dealers, and, after their example, sundry persons of other tribes, kidnapping male and female children, sell them; and whereas no practice can be more detestable than this, for it is nothing short of the destruction of human life; and whereas to our Majesty belongs the preservation of the people of God committed to our royal care, and we do not permit injury to be done even to an ant, much less can our Majesty see unmoved the destruction of human beings: it is therefore our royal wish that this horrible practice (of kidnapping) be at once eradicated from our royal dominions, and that this vile custom (of buying and selling human beings) be entirely and absolutely interdicted. We therefore command that henceforth no one, on any pretence or plea whatever, sell or buy human beings; and that the officers, both judicial and ministerial, of the capital, and throughout our royal dominions, deem it imperative and incumbent on them to be ever watchful that this nefarious practice do not occur in any place whatever; and that from those men whom they may suspect of having any connection or participation in this horrible practice, they require a penalty-bond, and even sureties for good behaviour, otherwise to banish them from our royal territories. In this we command the officers aforesaid to be unremittingly vigilant and alert; and if any one after the issue of this mandate be found guilty of this nefarious practice, he shall be apprehended, and an immediate report made of the circumstance to our exalted presence, that whatever punishment we are pleased to award in his behalf be forthwith carried into effect; and if there be any difficulty in the apprehension of such delinquents, that the same be reported to our exalted Majesty without loss of time, in order that the royal mandate may be issued without delay for their apprehension. Let this proclamation be promulgated in all the alleys and streets by the beat of drum, and copies of it in the Persian and Hindee characters be suspended in all the kutcheries, civil and military, and in all public places of the resort of men, that the sellers of human beings hereafter shall be sentenced to imprisonment for life in chains, and that the buyers shall likewise be most severely punished, and that if any man clandestinely buy or sell God's people, the informant of such clandestine dealings shall receive a suitable reward; but if any one connive at such, he shall be punished accordingly.

The *India Gazette*, referring to the above, observes, "We are happy to add that, according to information we have received, the present prime minister of Oude is prosecuting other measures of reformation. He has succeeded in bringing into order what his predecessor had left in disorder, as well as in suppressing those disorders which to the last hour of his residence at Lucknow his predecessor had been active in fomenting. The resident is said to be satisfied with the present minister's proceedings."

PLUNDER OF THE MAILS BY THE KOLES.

Notice is given from the post-office, that the Dâk runners, who were conveying the mails despatched on the 22d March, for Sumbulpore, Raepore, Nagpore, Kamptee, Baitool, Aurungabad, Poonah, and Bombay, were stopped and plundered by a party of Koles, who carried off the mail wallets.

ABOLITION OF VAKEELS.

A report announced in the *India Gazette* that, in consequence of the expense incurred by suitors in the Mofussil courts arising from the necessity of depositing the fees of vakeels, &c. before-hand, the whole of that class of officers was to be abolished, and that suits would henceforth be conducted either by the parties themselves, or through the agency of mooktars, caused the appearance in the *Durpun* of a representation from twenty-four natives of Santepore, Rampore, and other places, expressive of satisfaction at this change. They enlarge on the abuses in the Mofussil judicial system, and on the extortions of the vakeels, the bribery and corruption of the Fouzdaree native officers, in the Nuddea district, particularly the Nazir and his underlings. They say: "Though many regulations have been passed forbidding bribery, yet both the plaintiff and defendant are ground down by the corruption of the native officers, and yet we cannot make it known to our rulers, for respectable men are deterred from petitioning by the oath which is required. If any man agreeing to take the oath petitions the magistrate, he is instantly obliged to find security. To require security is to throw him at once into the hands of the nazir. When upon a complaint for bribery the plaintiff is delivered to the nazir and his underlings, they can immediately accomplish all their own purposes. Upon the suggestion of the other officers, the nazir in a small matter of five rupees demands a gift of ten rupees, and if it be not paid the security is rejected. If a respectable householder be given as security instead of the mooktar, the nazir refuses to accept him. If he be not on good terms with the mooktar, he confines the complainant. This is a great grievance, that security should be demanded on account of charges of bribery." They add that "the taking of bribes has proceeded with a steady pace since the new Regulation (V. of 1831) and without the last diminution, but rather with greater eagerness."

The editor of the *Durpun* observes elsewhere: "We have been surprised by an intimation in some of the papers, that

the Governor-general intends doing away with the vakeels altogether. We sincerely hope that no such intention exists. In our opinion, they ought to be made the basis of the whole judicial system. Were they so, and were they well-educated, aspiring men, with freedom of speech, they would soon purify all the superior ranks of the legal profession."

OUDE.

It is understood that the Governor-general, on the ground that the affairs of the kingdom of Oude are in a state of great disorder, has caused a communication to be addressed to the king, leaving him the alternative of governing his country better, or of seeing that duty undertaken by the British government. The time has been when the apology thus proposed for usurpation would have passed without question; when expediency, real or imagined, justified to the conscience of the politician every act that he had the power to carry into effect; when lust of conquest or acquisition knew no check but want of means; and when might and right were treated as convertible terms. A brighter day has now begun to dawn upon us. A spirit of inquiry has gone abroad, which demands that every important transaction shall be exposed to light, and sentence of unsparing condemnation is passed on all deeds that will not bear its scrutiny. If then the sovereign of Oude shall be actually divested of his country, the political morality of the present age, confessedly low as its standard undoubtedly is, will require to be satisfied, first, that the subjects of the king of Oude complain of misrule and demand the interposition of the British government for their protection; secondly, that the British government has not the power of redressing their wrongs without usurping the country; and, lastly, that such usurpation would afford the people a guarantee of good government. It is not even pretended that there is such misgovernment in Oude as to endanger the safety or tranquillity of the neighbouring provinces under the immediate rule of the British government, so that neither the principle of self-preservation, nor that of duty towards those who have an immediate right to our protection, is alleged in the present instance, and we may therefore affirm that if any one of the heads of inquiry now stated must be answered in the negative, the proposed usurpation must be abandoned as inexcusable.

Truth must be told. The government of Oude administered by a half-civilized native prince is bad. The government of the British provinces administered by civilized foreigners is worse. It is to be hoped then that we shall hear no more of usurpation as a remedy for the evils that oppress Oude. But is there no other remedy?—Assuredly there is. If the government have but the tact to abstain from personal interference and private patronage, there is now a most excellent opportunity of putting to the test of experiment a rational scheme of legislation, adapted to the circumstances of Oude. By treaty, the king is bound always to advise with and act in conformity to the counsel of the officers of the Hon. Company, and there is reason to believe that the present minister feels most anxious to conciliate the British authorities to his administration. Let good and honest advice be given, absolving the Oude government from the *necessity* of following it, and conceding the free and independent exercise of their judgment in receiving or rejecting it. This would be the part of a real friend and faithful ally, not that of a dictator or usurper; and while it would fulfil the duty which we owe to Oude, it would permit the rulers of the country to enjoy that respect in the eyes of their subjects which is indispensable to the efficiency of their government.—*India Gaz. Mar.* 14.

An anonymous writer, in the same paper, resting his opinion on experience and observation, asserts, "that the introduction of our authority is dreaded by the people at large; that crime is not more frequent there than in our own adjoining provinces; that the country is fully cultivated according to the population; that the people are in no points worse, in many better off, than our own subjects; that the Lucknow government is in many cases more lenient than our own; and that justice is summary, but cheaper than in our courts.

CONFIRMATION.

On the 2d April, a confirmation by the bishop took place at the cathedral, which was attended by about twelve hundred persons. One very remarkable feature of it was the presence of *ninety-nine natives* for confirmation, the nature of which they seemed fully to understand, each in his turn answering without embarrassment the questions put by the right reverend prelate.—*Cal. Courier, April* 3.

MILITARY RETIRING FUND.

We are glad to have it in our power to announce to our readers that the committee, formed for taking into consideration the several plans for a military retiring fund, have commenced their labours.

The first meeting took place at the residence of the president, Colonel Lumley, on the 1st inst. The delay, it is believed, originated in a desire to have the Madras and Bombay plans also, to assist them in coming to some final arrangement before making their report to government.

We are led to understand that the only difficulty which is likely to interfere with the accomplishment of this very desirable object, is in the disinclination of the younger part of the army to contribute. The eventual benefit which they will derive in accelerated promotion and increased allowances appears remote, but is not less certain than to the higher grades.

It is understood that the system of annuities has few, if any, supporters, and that the plan of giving a bonus has met with very general approval.—*India Gaz. April* 4.

The committee appointed by government to report on a military retiring fund continue their meetings and investigations, but they have not yet finally agreed on a report. The plan submitted by the military auditor-general has, with certain modifications, received the concurrence of the committee, but its ultimate success must entirely depend upon the support which it may receive from the army at large.—*Ibid. April* 12.

THE CIRCULATING MEDIUM.

"One of the most important subjects that came under the Governor-general's consideration at Jubulpore, was the circulating medium of these territories, and the practicability of introducing uniformity in the currency, and in the corn and land measures. Since the establishment of the mint at Saugor, the receipts and disbursements on account of Government have all been in rupees of the Furruckabad standard, and they have become the medium of exchange at the principal stations in mercantile transactions; but retail sales and purchases, even at these stations, are still made in the small and base coins of the surrounding native states, and no other coins are yet current among the people beyond the precincts of these stations.

"Here, as every where else, the attempt to supersede the currency of a country, by the introduction of one of greater denomination, has failed. In proportion to its intrinsic value, the smaller coin will continue to purchase a greater quantity of commodities, and the new coins will be either driven out of the country, or melted into ornaments and utensils, in spite of all our efforts to prevent it. The object of Government in the establisbment of the mint was to give the people of these territories the advantage of an uniform and wholesome currency, and to save them from the loss and annoyance to which they were understood to be exposed, as well from our treasurers as from their own money-changers, to whom they were always obliged to have recourse in the most trifling purchases and payments, while coins of so many kinds and qualities circulated in the same district and the same market.

"There are in every market two standards of legal tender. The *Hoondee Chulun*, or standard of rupees demandable in payment of bills of exchange; and the *Bazar Chulun*, or standard receivable without discount in all bazar purchases. There are always some to be found above the standard of Hoondee Chulun, and still more below that of Bazar Chulun; and the treasurers, who are always authorized to receive and required to pay at the Hoondee Chulun, find their advantage in rejecting as high and paying as low as they possibly can. All that they get above the standard of Hoondee Chulun they try to take away with them for private sale; and all that they take below that standard they try to pass off in government payments. These treasurers have all their deputy treasurers, or Tuhweeldars, with the native collectors of purgunnas; and as they are required to give security for their good behaviour, it is found necessary to leave their nomination to them. They all, therefore, join in this effort to profit by the loss and annoyance of others; and commonly manage to make farmers pay a fixed sum for the *privilege* of paying into the treasury rupees even of the regulated standard. While rupees of a great variety of different dates and mints were received and paid by Government, every treasury was a perpetual scene of knavery and contention: but this evil has now in great measure been removed by the adoption of the new Furruckabad rupee, as far as the public treasuries are concerned. Still, however, the old and base coinage of native mints forms the entire circulating medium throughout the country, except at the sudder stations, and the great mass of the people have not all the advantages which Government contemplated in the establishment of the mint at Saugor. The new rupees are not yet the circulating medium of the country: they are still a commodity, and, like other commodities, purchased as they are wanted for immediate purposes. During the time that the government collections are in progress, from November to May, one hundred of the new rupees will often, in the bazar at the outstations, fetch one hundred and twenty or twenty-one rupees of the native coinage, though in intrinsic value they are equal to only one hundred and fifteen; but when the collections are suspended, they will sometimes not fetch more than one hundred and twelve. The mint master at Saugor grants bills upon the treasuries of the other districts of the agency, in payment for the bullion he receives into the mint; and the new rupees, paid into their treasuries as revenue, are drawn out in exchange for these bills as they become scarce and dear in the market during the season of collections, sold in the bazar to the farmers, and paid back again to the treasury, where,

after a few rounds, they remain till the next season, or till a remittance in specie is required to a distant treasury.

"The Governor-general, when at Saugor, took the opportunity of mentioning to these chiefs, how desirable it would be to have one uniform standard of currency throughout Central India; and they all seemed delighted at the prospect of having an opportunity of co-operating with His Lordship in a work of such manifest advantage, both to the government and the people.

"It seems very absurd that the pettiest native chief, even of our own creation, should be suffered to have his independent mint at work, inundating the country with his base coin, which is hardly ever of the same value for a year together; when in every country on earth coinage has always been considered as essentially and necessarily the prerogative of the sovereign, by the continual exercise of which he can alone insure uniformity and integrity in the circulating medium. But it is still more absurd to see them still stamping their coin in the name of an emperor, who has had no more to do with their rights and interests, than Prester John or the Lama of Thibet. In India, as in Europe, feudatory and tributary chiefs had often the privilege of coinage granted or conceded to them by the sovereign power; but, as in Europe, they never had or presumed to claim a right to have more than the profits of their respective mints. The impression and the denomination of the coin they always received from their sovereign; and we lose in the estimation of the natives of this country, by not exercising this necessary right of sovereignty over our vassals, the subsidiary, tributary, and protected native states of our Eastern empire. The arms of the king on one side, those of the Honourable Company on the other, and the name of the Governor-general for the time being, would surely be more becoming than a legend from the *Koran*, and the asserted dominion of an idle pageant, of whom the people know nothing, and whose history is to them all 'Dwaperkee hat,' or the world before the Flood."—*Corresp. Cal. Cour., Feb.* 27.

SAVINGS' BANKS.

The *Calcutta Gazette* of *April* 13 announces the intention of Government to establish Savings' Banks in Calcutta, under its own immediate responsibility and authority, and to extend them gradually throughout the country, in such manner as may seem desirable.

NATIVE MISCONCEPTION.

It is a curious fact that, notwithstanding the long intercourse between natives of Hindoostan and Europeans, they have so little become acquainted with each other's manners and notions. Few Europeans can understand the motives of a native, or really value the cause of his actions; and the natives are wholly ignorant of the causes and springs of the deeds of an European, even when influenced by the best of motives.

In 1827, the then Governor-general, Lord Amherst, proceeded up the river towards the Upper Provinces. It is an absolute fact, that his Lordship's servants set abroad a report that he was in the habit of eating every morning for breakfast a *young child;* that when they halted at the villages on the side of the river, they made this demand of the headman, as well as for kids, fowls, &c. required. The matter, of course, always ended by a compromise being made, which put a good sum of money in the head Khansamah's pockets, who went off, in all appearance, to satisfy his Lordship's cannibal appetite from some other source.

One other instance has come to knowledge, not so glaring, but equally absurd. A man was convicted of passing forged rupees, and sentenced to punishment. It was afterwards observed to the officer who tried the case, by a native of great intelligence and respectability, that the man's evil destiny had led him into the scrape, but that the case was a hard one. It was explained in reply that there could be no hardship, as the forged coin was found on the man. The native then made this explanation of the cause of his remark: he understood, he said, that in every hundred rupees issued from the Calcutta mint, the Government introduced five forged coin, in order to pay the mint expenses, and that, in consequence, the punishment of any one on whom such coin were found was unjust.—*Delhi Gaz.*

RUNJEET SINGH.

Lahore.—Mr. John Home represented to Runjeet Singh, that Dr. Harlan had defrauded the Government of a great deal of money, in the settlement of the Goozrat district, and that he had brought the canoongoes and other umla to the court, who were all waiting his highness's pleasure. The maharajah directed that Dr. Harlan should be requested to give in a statement of his accounts. A petition was received from Captain Cateline, at Loodianah, stating that if the rajah could promise him a respectable situation at his court, he would wait on him at Lahore. To this no reply was returned.

General Allard, the commander of the regular cavalry, signified to the maharajah his intention of proceeding to Europe, and requested that an order might be given for his arrears of pay. Runjeet Singh directed Kooshal Singh and Goormuk Singh to state, that in part of his arrears he must take 30,000 rupees in shawls and scarfs. This the general declined, as it would put him to much inconvenience and loss, and begged therefore that the maharajah would order him payment in cash. On hearing the reply, Runjeet Singh was much displeased, and mentioned that Hurree Singh Nullooa, who had been in his army for many years, and had done him a great deal of service, had never refused to take whatever was offered to him. Here, however, said he, is Monsieur Allard, who came to Lahore almost a beggar, and during his stay has amassed a considerable fortune, and after several lacks of rupees has been spent in training some troops, he is now leaving contrary to my inclination; I can therefore place little confidence in my other foreign officers, who may in the time of need desert me in the same manner. An order was then given to pay him his arrears.

A petition was received from Kischunchund vakeel, in which he stated that the Governor-general had requested Shah Shujah ool Moolk to delay his attack on Cabul until he again heard from the English Government.

Pirie Sahib's vakeel represented to his highness, that the newspapers confirmed the report of the determination of the Russians to make an attack on India, and stated that should the maharajah require any troops, he would write to his master for them. Goormuk Singh, who was present, replied that when soldiers were required, he could raise in the Manji country a lakh or two with the greatest ease. *Mofussul Ukbar, Feb.* 24.

The Dr. Harlan, mentioned above, is Runjeet's governor of Goozrat province. The following particulars of him are stated in Mr. Wolff's journal.

Dr. Josiah Harlan was born of a respectable quaker family in Philadelphia, in 1799. When twenty-one, he went as supercargo to Canton, and on his return to Philadelphia, fell in love with a young lady, who promised to marry him. He sailed again to Calcutta, but hearing that his betrothed lady had married somebody else, he determined never again to return to America. He went to China in a commercial capacity, and returning to Calcutta, submitted himself to an examination at the Medical Board, and was appointed surgeon at the Calcutta General Hospital, from whence he was transferred to the artillery at Dum Dum, and proceeded with that detachment to Rangoon. Having visited the Burmese empire as far as Prome, he returned to Calcutta, and then travelled up to Simlah, to Lord Amherst, from whom he demanded and obtained permission to resign. Next he went to Khorassan, as agent to the ex-king, Shah Shoojah ool Moolk, who honoured him with the title of Azeez-oodawla Behadoor, the friend of the king. He went to Buhawulpore, accompanied by 100 attendants, and travelled on, across the Indus, up to Peshawer, where he intended to take possession of the fortress of Jack, but failed, and went disguised as a derveish to Cabool, whence he finally returned to the Punjaub. He was accompanied some time by a Mr. Mason, an English deserter, who afterwards travelled about in Persia as an American. He speaks and writes the Persian with very great fluency.

From Lahore papers, we learn that wars and rumours of wars arise. Reports of the approach of the Russians, as detailed in our second number, are prevalent; nothing else of a public nature is detailed. Private scandal speaks loudly of Runjeet Sing having become besotted with the love of a female named *Gool Behar*, whose brother he has set far above the nobles of his own land by the title of vizier and mirza. These men are respected and have great influence, and seem almost to rule the country.—*Delhi Gaz.*

COOLIN BRAHMINS.

The *Reformer* continues with commendable zeal to urge on the attention of government the safety, justice, and humanity of enacting legislative restrictions on the polygamy of Coolin Brahmins. When we look back at the facility with which the abomination of widow-burning was suppressed, there cannot be a doubt that such a law as is desired by the most enlightened portion of the Hindoo community, for correcting the abuses of polygamy, would be received with similar feelings of gratitude, and exert a similar tendency to raise the Hindoo character in both sexes. There are, however, considerations which, it may be well supposed, would lead Government to pause before adopting the suggestions of the *Reformer*. In the first place, the domestic usages of the natives are very little known to us, and the secrets of the prison-house in which their ladies reside are nearly inscrutable. What are the pleasures and pains, the virtues and vices, of married life, among the middle and higher classes of the natives, we can but vaguely imagine; and so many are the inherent points of repulsion between Europeans and Asiatics, that their mutual ignorance is never likely to be much diminished. Secondly, according to our notions, polygamy is one entire abuse, with which there can be no compromise. To *regulate* polygamy would give a direct sanction to that which is now only tolerated, as was justly objected to the old regulations on the subject of widow-burning.—*Cal. Cour. April* 8.

THE MELONS OF BOKHARA.

Capt. Burnes, in forwarding to the Horticultural Society some seeds of the celebrated melon of Bokhara, observes:

"From the melons of India we can form no idea of the luscious nature of the fruit as it grows in the plains of Toorkistan, or, as we call it, Tartary. This melon attains a great size, having frequently a circumference of two-and-a-half and three feet—those which are reared in winter are much larger, and two of them form a load for a donkey! One has a notion that that which is large cannot be delicate, but no fruit in the world can surpass the melon of Bokhara. Those of India, Cabool, and Persia, not even excepting the well-known fruit of Ispahan, do not bear any comparison with it. The pulp of the Bokhara melon is about two inches and a half thick, and retains its flavour to the very skin, which is the criterion of superiority with the inhabitants. So great a quantity of saccharine matter is contained in the melons of Bokhara, that molasses, and consequently sugar, may be readily extracted from them."

THE CHURUCK POOJAH.

A loud call has been made in the *Reformer* (Hindoo paper) on government to put down the barbarous exhibitions of the Churuck Poojah, a practice no where even mentioned in the Shasters, but founded by a Saiva, named Rajah Ban. "We earnestly implore our rulers," it observes, "to rescue a deluded people from the thraldom of inhuman superstition. Let pundits and other respectable independent natives be consulted on the subject, and if government find that the cruelties practised at this Poojah are not enjoined by the Shasters, as we have stated, let a bye-law be immediately made, and promulgated among the people by beat of tom-tom. Let the magistrates be authorized to grant passes only on condition that no cruel perforation or mangling of the body will be practised, and the thanadars and chokeydars be ordered to apprehend such as may be found to disobey this order, together with their aiders and abetters. In prohibiting these cruelties, we perfectly agree with the *India Gazette*, that care ought to be taken not to suppress whatever is harmless in the Churuck Poojah. 'The large assemblages of people that take place, and the joyous feeling that prevails throughout the lower classes of native society,' as well as the traffic which is carried on at such festivals, ought rather to be encouraged, as being beneficial for the people, and the least interference with these must be considered intolerant."

The *John Bull* states that the discussion in the papers on this subject had made the celebration of the Poojah, this year, more than usually attractive.

The government, however, interdicted the erection of any churuck in the streets of Calcutta, so that the nuisance, of which the Circular Road has been for so many years the scene, was on the 11th April removed beyond the boundary of Calcutta, into Entally and Sealdah.

EMPLOYMENT OF NATIVES.

The *Sumachar Durpun*, with reference to the admission of natives to government employments, has the following remarks:

"After having excluded the natives for nearly forty years from all share in the government, we have at length discovered that they have made no advance in knowledge and civilization, and we have come to the conclusion, that they ought to be entrusted with higher powers and greater dignity, and endowed with larger salaries. In pursuance of these plans, they have been raised to the bench, allowed to sit as assessors to European judges, and are entrusted with the decision of suits of great magnitude. We rejoice in the change, because we believe that it will eventually benefit the country; and that if we had continued to pursue an opposite system, and to deprive the natives of all hope of rising to distinction in the public service in their own land, and of all motives to honourable exertion, we could not have been said to have fulfilled our duties to the country. We believe the natives of India fully capable of filling these elevated situations, so far as talent and ability are required. Any natives of education and intelligence, if entrusted with a cause in which he has no personal interest, will be fully as likely to come to a just and equitable decision as the ablest European Judge.

"But though we hail the change with exultation, far different is the feeling generally throughout the country. In our capacity of editor of this paper, we have peculiar advantages, by means of an extensive Mofussil correspondence, for becoming acquainted with the opinions of the natives in the country, and hence we are constrained to say that those who have the prospect of being obliged to resort to these courts, in which natives are to preside, view the change generally with dismay. They cannot divest their minds of the idea that bribery and corruption are inherent in the native character; they have no confidence that a large salary will tempt a man to neglect the means of illegal gain; but conclude that the greater the salary the more voracious will be the appetite for bribery. They believe that the chief reason why these posts are sought with avidity is not the dignity, or the pay of office, but the unbounded scope which they afford for amassing fortunes. They consider themselves, therefore, as in a measure bound hand and foot and delivered over to men who will never scruple to make the most of their situations.

"Such are the complaints which we continue to receive from all quarters by post; which we hear from the lips of almost every native who is not interested in obtaining these posts. We really feel a difficulty in giving any opinion on the subject. Full well do we know that, up to the day when Lord William Bentinck passed the Moonsiff's and Sudder Ameen's Regulation, the natives sought office only for its illegal emoluments; that it was the aim of every man entrusted with power to turn that power into money; that the making the most of one's situation was never regarded as the slightest infringement of the laws of morality, and that no one was esteemed dishonourable except the rogue who, receiving bribes from both parties, neglected or forgot to return the money to the losing party. So deeply rooted was this system of conducting business (we will not call it bribery or corruption), so universal these practices, that we were of opinion that they could not be eradicated in a single age. Time, however, will shew how the system of Moonsiffs and Sudder Ameens works. Time alone can decide whether the men, who have never considered it unfair, unjust, or dishonourable, to improve the opportunities of gain which public situations gave them, will be induced to lay aside that disposition on the reception of a higher salary, or through the fear of infamy."

BANKING.

At a meeting held at Agra, on the 4th March, to consider the means to be adopted for the establishment of a Bank in the Mofussil, projected by Dr. Henderson, and for procuring the sanction of government thereto, the following resolutions were agreed to:—

1st. That the committee be requested to address a letter to government, soliciting their permission for the incorporation of a company for the establishment of a Bank at Agra, to be called the "Governors and Company of the Mofussil Bank," and that their permission be requested for the officers of the Hon. Company's service, civil and military, to act as directors to the said bank, the limited state of society in India rendering it almost impossible to conduct a banking establishment, not directly connected with commerce, unless such permission be obtained.

2dly. That the committee be requested to circulate copies of the proceedings of this meeting to the neighbouring stations, and to such individuals as may in their opinion be likely to aid the establishment of a Mofussil Bank, requesting them to furnish any hints or suggestions likely to be useful to the committee, in drawing up the rules for the general management of the bank.

3dly. That the committee prepare, as far as they are able, a code of regulations for the management of the bank in its several departments, together with such other information as they shall be able to procure, which they will arrange for discussion at a general meeting, to be called by them either on the receipt of a reply from government to the communication directed to be made above, or whenever they may consider such a measure expedient.

The conveniences of a well-supported bank are finding advocates in India, in proportion as the contraction of the circulating medium, and the ebbing of commercial credit (partly produced thereby), have curbed the ambition of the trader, and created a gulph between him and the private capitalist,—lessening the income of the latter, and hurting the condition of all classes by disturbing the confidence of their mutual dealings. All the Mofussil papers are sanguine of the benefits to be derived therefrom. The *Delhi Gazette* would have a bank in every large town, and appears to anticipate no greater difficulty of management than in England. An article in the *Colombo Journal* recommending a public bank in Ceylon, which we should consider to be quite ripe for such an institution, has excited emulation in the inhabitants of Singapore, and there also we observe a bank scheme proposed in the *Singapore Chronicle*. We have already endeavoured to warn the Indian public against the dangers of banking, when not conducted upon a well-digested plan. There is nothing more inviting than the apparent power of *coining* wealth by a simple signature;—no engine more difficult to keep in order and under control.—*Cal. Cour. April* 9.

CANAL BETWEEN THE GANGES AND GOOMTEE.

The King of Oude is opening a canal between the Ganges and Goomtee, the distance being some seventy miles. The greater part of the canal has been already cut, and the work is now at a stand for want of a British engineer officer. The king applied to the governor-general some months ago for an engineer, but one has not yet been appointed.

RAJPOOTANA.

The kiladar of Mawainaypoona, who was stated to have encouraged his people to beat the Company's soldiers while on a halt near his fort, has been dismissed by order of the Jyepore state: the spirit of good feeling towards the British govern-

ment is very general among the thakoors in Oudeypore, and Col. Lockett's judicious conduct is calculated to foster this good-will.

We hear, however, that the Rajpoot chieftains are shocked at the rumoured destruction of the great gun, which tradition says was brought to Agra from Chitore.—*Meerut Obs. Mar.* 14.

MR. WOLFF.

This reverend and eccentric personage arrived in Calcutta on the 22d March. He published immediately two addresses, one to the Roman Catholics, another to the Jews, of Calcutta, inviting them to conference with him. He also published complimentary letters addressed to him by the Great Mogul and the King of Oude, and a translation of a letter addressed to him from Mulvee Mahomed Ishah, the grand mullah of Delhi, in answer to Mr. Wolff's assault upon Islamism and defence of christianity. The latter is worth re-publishing:—

"I answer thus to the Reverend Joseph Wolff—In all religions there are some points of radical; and others of but collateral importance. Of the revealed religion of Moses, Christ, and Muhammed, the root consists of three parts, *viz.* the unity of God, a state of retribution, and the mission of Prophets. But though some admit, others deny, the divine mission of our prophet. The Jews acknowledge the prophetic characters of Jesus and Muhammed, but the Nazarenes deny the latter. The Mussulmans establish the divine mission of our prophet by numerous proofs, three of which I will recite. 1st, That Muhammed, son of Abdoollah Hushmee, of the Kareish tribes of Mecca and Medina, was a prophet sent by God, is attested by his miracles; for whoever achieves such is unquestionably a prophet. From these we deduce the unavoidable conclusion, therefore, that Muhammed is the prophet of God. Himself claimed the recognition of this, and no one denied it, or the reality of his miracles, which succeeded each other in regular series. Their reality was no more doubted than that of Constantinople, London, and Abyssinia, or that of Hatim, Roostum, and Isfandiar. The proofs, by which their existence becomes established, are essentially the same as those on which the miracles and prophetic character of Muhammed rest. 2dly, That the *Koran* is from the mouth of God, is as little to be doubted, as that the Old and New Testaments and the prophecies proceed from him; for no one can deny that the composition of the *Koran* is without a parallel, and the past and future unfolded in it could only be from God. The Jews and Christians opposed to its divine origin, though skilled in its language, were unable to produce even one solitary verse similarly perfect. Indeed, up to this date, A. H. 1248, no Arabian, Persian, no inhabitant of Christendom, of India or Scind, no human or super-human being, has produced a composition so perfect and surpassing. And 3dly, The divine mission is proved in numerous chapters and verses of this work, which I am ready to adduce. Moreover, many attributes belonged to the prophet which none else produced. His bodily strength was greatly superior to that of other men; so were his forbearance, liberality, wisdom, and trust in God; his truth, honesty in the fulfilment of promises, and beneficence, his comprehension, capacity, justice, and compassion, his comeliness of feature and complexion, fragrance of person, devotion to God, austerity and strict observance of religious rites, with divers other surpassing qualities. He too proclaimed God's unity, and that he had neither partner nor equal; that man should first pray and give alms in his name; he said to the poor, to relatives, to the distressed and to holy devotees, observe justice one towards another; abstain from murder, fornication, swearing and theft, chicanery and deceit, from falsehood, breach of promise, and the love of this world. If exposed to tyranny, he commanded us to forgive the tyrant, to propitiate God by the sacrifice of animals, and to observe hospitality. Whosoever exhibits these and such like attributes must be indeed a prophet. For instance: a certain person arriving in a city, says, 'I am a physician.' 'If so,' reply the inhabitants, 'write us a book for the sick, and point out their remedies.' He does all this. His book resembles those of antecedent physicians; thousands are cured by its means and by its study. Many physicians are produced, all successful in curing. Should any of the citizens say, 'This is no physician,' the world would pronounce them to be ignorant fools; for, were any one to deny that Hippocrates, Galen, Socrates, and Avicenna, were physicians, he would be looked upon as contemptible and mad. The proofs of their truth are not stronger than those regarding our prophet. Again, were any one to deny that the East-India Company ruled in Hindustan, would he not be considered as ignorant and insane? Even so must be considered that person who denies Muhammed to have been a prophet. Our well-established religion prevails in many countries and cities, and is professed by Maafus Moulvees, learned and holy men, in Arabia, Toorun, Persia, Turkey, Koorasan, India, Scind, Bhokara, Abyssinia, and the Mugrab, and many souls have through its means been blessed and received forgiveness of their sins. So many learned and transcendent men appear not in support of any other creed; nor do so many valuable books, traditions, commentaries, and proofs, concur in establishing any other religion whatsoever. Should a few blind men assert that the sun has not risen, because they have not seen him, would any one place reliance on their word?—no; let their blindness be cured, and the sun becomes visible. Our religion is no less clear than his light. The words of our prophet are acknowledged as true: why then doubt of his ascent to and return from heaven? Antecedent prophets foretold his coming upon earth. Why then deny that his mission was divine?

"What proofs, let me ask, have you that Jesus was the Son of God? In many works it is stated, that this implies merely his propinquity to and approach by God. Is Jesus, I would ask, of the same nature as God? If he be, then can he be no other than God! But it is acknowledged that God existed from eternity, and was not produced or born; now Jesus was born. If you say, he was born of the Holy Ghost, still was he produced, and cannot therefore be self-existent, or equal to it. Whether then is Jesus born—of God, the Holy Ghost, or the Virgin Mary? If Jesus was not of the same nature as God, how could he be the Son of God. Again; was Jesus the property or not of God? If the property, he could not be the Son, these two being distinct and different. Did Jesus necessarily proceed from God or not? If necessarily, then was God subject to the necessity of appearing upon earth; but to him necessity applies not. And if Jesus necessarily came, did he so for his own or God's glory and perfection? If for God's, then was God imperfect, and to him imperfection cleaves not. If for his own perfection, then was Jesus imperfect. If Jesus was born, as you say, of the Holy Spirit, and the meaning of Holy Spirit be Jesus, then was he born of himself. If Jesus was born of Gabriel, then was he the son of that Angel, and not of Mary or God. If Jesus was to God as life to man's body, as you declare, then must he have been God himself. Finally, what proof have you that Jesus is the last of the prophets?"

Mr. Wolff delivered a series of lectures at the Town Hall, which attracted a prodigious assemblage, including Hindoos and Roman Catholics; amongst the company were the bishop, the archdeacon, and several clergymen, with many distinguished members of society. The *John Bull* states, that Mr. Wolff was in close communication with a gentleman of the Jewish persuasion, well-known in the commercial circles.

Owing to his state of health, which had suffered from the climate of Bengal, he was to quit Calcutta on the 26th April for Madras, intending thence to proceed to Bombay and the Red Sea for Malta.

A farewell letter from Mr. Woolff, dated "Barrackpore, April 19," and addressed "to my Christian friends in Calcutta," which appears in the *Cal. Courier*,—announcing that he has taken his passage for Madras, thence to Bombay,—contains the following strange passage:—"and it is to me a matter of joy that my missionary friends at Calcutta have heard me confirming the fact, that their labours have produced fruit in several parts of Phrygia and Hindoostan. In short, you, my dear Christian friends, have certainly been edified by perceiving how a Jew, in the eighteenth century, suffered for our Lord Jesus Christ, and how he succeeded in making the world laugh at their own follies and inconsistency; for whilst Joseph Woolff preaches the gospel in Palestine, a lady of the world, a lady of exalted talents, a lady brought up at the table of the first statesman in the world, flogs with her tender and noble hands his (Joseph Wolff's) poor and innocent servant, and whilst Joseph Wolff is occupied in writing down the sentiments of the Christian churches and Jewish synagogues, a lady of the world writes to the Prince of Mount Lebanon a detailed account of the accouchement of the little she-ass; and whilst Joseph Woolff sings the hymns of the Caraitesa, a traveller of exalted talents knows only to give a description of their noses. These accounts have been given by me seven years ago, after my first return to London, to crowded assemblies in that capital, and before the Royal Asiatic Society of London, the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, Dublin, Edinburgh, and all the chief towns of Scotland, England, Ireland, and Holland, and a part of Germany, and Constantinople, Smyrna, and Corfu, &c. &c."

FIRM OF MACKINTOSH AND CO.

Mr. Wilkinson, of the Custom-House, has taken out a *capias* against the members of the firm of Mackintosh and Co., for which bail has been lodged with the Sheriff. It is presumed that his intention is to try the validity of the conveyance of their property to trustees, otherwise it is difficult to imagine what advantage he proposes to himself from this measure.—*John Bull, Mar.* 25.

THE BRUMHA SHUBHA.

This institution was planned and commenced about the year 1814. Its originator and chief supporter was Rammohun Roy; but he was joined also by Kaleesunker Ghopal, Brijomohun Mojundar, Ramnursing Mukhopadya, and a few other highly respectable natives. The meetings were formerly held at the gar-

den-house of Rammohun Roy, but during the last five or six years, service has been regularly conducted once a week at a house in the Chitpore Road. Three eminent pundits are engaged to conduct the service, *viz.* Ramchunder, Ootsobanundo, and a Hindoostanee reader called Bawjee. The duty of the first is, to explain the text of Vyas, the object of whose writings is, to reconcile the dispute between those who declare the *Vedas* to be eternal, and those who affirm it to have been revealed at a certain time past. Ootsobanundo explains the *Upanishads*, which are subdivided into various branches; and Bawjee simply reads portions of the *Vedas* in the original Sanscrit language. The two first read and expound, in the Bengalee language, the science of the *Vedas* and *Puranas*; and after the service is concluded, any individual seeking information, has an opportunity of discussion with the pundits.

The object of the Brumha Shubha is to make known that part of the *Vedas* which is either unknown, forgotten, or neglected. The *Vedas*, say the pundits, consist of two parts, the *Gyankhondo* and the *Kormokhondo*; the first teaches the true knowledge and spiritual worship of God: and the last, the manner of performing ceremonies; together with the several duties, social and religious, devolving upon the several orders. Both are considered necessary by the Vedantists; they do not, as is generally supposed, denounce or renounce *poojahs* and sacrifices. They allege, that the uninitiated or ignorant cannot understand the *inner* till they have practised the *outer* religion;—that idols and ceremonies are a means to spiritual knowledge.

Nor is it the *Vedas* alone that the Vedant priests profess to expound: they teach also the doctrines and practices prescribed in the Smritis or *Puranas*. The only thing that distinguishes the party from other religionists is, that they do not bow down to idols, but worship the one eternal invisible Spirit, having been, as they arrogantly affirm, sufficiently enlightened for the purpose.

Some portion of the views entertained by the Vedantists has been published in about eighteen pamphlets, printed in Bengalee, and composed by Ramchunder; and an English translation of some of them has been made by Tarachaund Chukerbutty.

One half of the service consists in singing some hymns composed by Rammohun Roy, Nilmoney Ghose, Kuleenath Roy, and of others; and in this part of it the audience seem to feel the greater delight, for the sermon or exposition is certainly unintelligible to the majority.—*Corresp. Christ. Ob's. for March.*

AUXILIARY BIBLE SOCIETY.

The Twenty-second Annual Meeting of this Society took place on the 18th March. The chair was taken by the Bishop. The Report stated that 16,000 books had been received by the Society during the year, and 9,750 distributed: and that the funds of the Society have been entirely lost by one of the late failures, and it is now in debt Rs. 4,000, besides amounts due on bills for some printing and for stationery. A powerful appeal for support, on account of this misfortune, and of the highly encouraging prospects of success in the great enquiry among the natives of India to be made acquainted with religious truth, concludes the Report.

PROVINCIAL COURTS OF APPEAL.

Reg II. 1833 empowers the Governor-general in Council to abolish the Provincial Courts of Appeal under the following modifications:

First. All original suits, all miscellaneous business arising out of original suits not of the nature of appeals, and generally all matters connected with its functions as a court of primary jurisdiction, which may be pending in any provincial court, shall be transferred to the files of the several zillah or city courts, in which, under the provisions of Sec. 8, Reg. III. 1793, the suit would be regularly cognizable, provided that the provisions of Reg. V. 1831 shall have been extended to such zillah or city court. The zillah or city courts to which, under this provision, any suits may be transferred, shall proceed with them in all respects as they had been originally instituted before them under Cl. 3, Sec. 27, Reg. V. 1831.

Second. All precepts or orders, which may have been issued to the Provincial Court by the Court of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, regarding any suit or matter pending before the superior court, shall also be transferred to the zillah or city court to which the suit or matter has reference, whether the provisions of Reg. V. 1831 may have been extended to such zillah or city court or not, and the court receiving such order, shall carry it into effect in the same manner as if it had been addressed to itself.

Whenever the provisions of Reg. V. 1831 have been introduced into all the districts constituting the jurisdiction of a provincial court, the Governor-general in council shall be competent to abolish the provincial court, by an order issued in the usual manner, under the signature of the secretary in the judicial department, and notice thereof shall be published by proclamation at the cutcherries of the moonsiffs and at the zillah or city courts of the division, and shall likewise be communicated to the Court of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut.

All appeals, regular, special, or summary, as well as all petitions for the admission of special appeals, petitions for review of judgment, or other miscellaneous business belonging to its jurisdiction, as an appellate court, which may be pending before the provincial court on the date of its abolition, shall be transferred to the file of the Court of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, and the Judges of the Court of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut are hereby empowered and required to dispose of them, under the general powers with which they are vested, in the same manner as though they had been regularly cognizable by and referred to, or instituted before them. All appeals that may be so pending before a provincial court on the date of its abolition, of whatever amount, or from whatever authority preferred, are hereby declared cognizable by the Court of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, any thing in the existing Regulations to the contrary notwithstanding.

RETRENCHMENTS.

By an order of the Court of Directors, the office of Chief Secretary to Government, vacated by the departure of Mr. Swinton for Europe, will not be filled up. The unimportant duties of unsealing and distributing despatches, hitherto performed by the Chief Secretary, will devolve by this fiat of the court upon the senior civil servant among the secretaries, without any additional salary.—*Hurk.*

We understand that Government have instructed the superintending engineer to survey and report on the practicability of accommodating all the public offices and departments in the Writers' Buildings, or in Loudon Buildings, or both. We presume both will hardly suffice for the numerous establishments of assistants, clerks, &c. and for the enormous accumulations of records, which must be preserved in perpetuity for the purpose of everlasting reference, under a system of delegated government like that of India. The real rulers of the country reside some thousands of leagues off, yet they are most jealous of their prerogative of deciding the minutest affairs, and require to be fully informed of the most trivial circumstances in detail, and furnished with constantly renewed references to papers and proceedings already in their possession.—*Beng. Chron. April* 16.

CACHAR.

In a communication to the Agricultural Society, Capt. Jenkins gives a most interesting picture of Cachar:—"I have gone further up the Burrah," he says, "than on my last excursion, having navigated up into the mountains; it is as sweet a country as I can well imagine, and exceeds in fertility almost any country in India, although enjoying the very great advantage of being above inundations; it is therefore not only adapted to a rice crop, but to almost all other species of produce, and I should specify sugar as the one best adapted to the soil and climate. I have traversed the greater part of the cultivated grounds, or rather seen portions of the cultivation in all parts, and I cannot speak too highly of the standing rice crop, which is luxuriant and heavy, standing in most parts five feet above the ground, which is perfectly dry. The cultivation has greatly increased since last year, and will now progress faster, as, since last sowing season, it has been proclaimed a Company's province. Any one possessed of half a dozen thousand rupees, would here acquire for himself a princely domain, and before long would secure for his family a very handsome income. I have been out the greater part of every day, and find the climate very delightful; the heat is bearable, and the cold never intolerable. I am persuaded that, with good seed and better culture, these hills would yield an abundant crop of cotton; and it is here, if any where, that the coffee would succeed, as there are neither hot winds nor inundation. I have procured the Naga receipt for rice-beer, which is regularly malted; the Nagas speak of the beer as both meat and drink."

Captain Fisher also describes Cachar in most inviting terms, "the mountains of which," he states, "are favourable to the growth, not only of cotton, but of various plants and grains. Perhaps no country in Asia presents greater variety of vegetable productions, from the oak and vine to the rattan and strawberry; such, indeed, is the fertility of the soil at every altitude, that it seems likely every plant, whether of European or Asiatic origin, could be successfully raised on the Cachar hills."

INDIGO CROP.

Reports from the interior have become most unfavourable from all parts lower than Tirhoot: no rain has fallen any where, and both sowing and preparation of lands are extremely backward; the young plant likewise has suffered much from the continued drought and violent hot winds. In Dacca, Rungpore, and the eastern part of Jessore in particular, where the rains are earliest and heaviest, the fears of planters are universal for a very short crop this season; and an abundant season in Bengal can hardly now be expected under any circumstances.—*Presgrave and Co.'s Report, 1st April.*

A private letter, dated "near Commercolly, 10th April," says:—"In this part of the country we have had no rain

since October, nor have we sown a begah, and such is now the parched state of the land that no plough can penetrate it. The cultivation is most backward, and the cattle from over-working are now almost useless. So far as I can judge, it looks like season 1828, when the sowings and periodical rains commenced nearly the same time. Another misfortune attending us is the number of ryots deserting their villages, from inability to pay the rent to the zemindars. The crop of rice last year was a scanty one; the storm in October injured the Koby crop, and from no rain having fallen for six months, the Chine crop is a total failure; the consequence is, the poor ryots are in great distress and difficulties, and from the curtailments that have taken place in indigo-cultivation, the planter cannot give the aid he was wont to do in the payment of rent, &c., and the poor people are now left to shift for themselves in the best way they can. The weather is most oppressive, for the last fortnight the thermometer ranging from 90° to 100°."

Some change subsequently took place for the better.

THE CITIES IN THE PUNJAB.

The city of Multan contains 60,000 inhabitants, of whom one-third are probably Hindoos. It is surrounded by a wall in ruin, which is about three miles in circumference. The houses of the narrow and gloomy streets rise to the uncommon height of six stories. The population consists chiefly of weavers and dyers. The only Seikhs there are the 500 troops comprising the garrison in an adjoining fort of some strength. It stands on an elevation, and is constructed, like the town, of burnt bricks. The form of it is an irregular hexagon, of which the longest side extends 400 yards facing the north-west. This wall rises from the exterior base of the mound which occupies the inner space, to the height of forty feet outside, and includes thirty towers. The rampart, however, is scarcely five feet above the ground within. Every part of the houses, with which the fort is crowded, from top to foundation, is visible from the neighbouring plains. The country is so flat and low around Multan that it is marshy nearly all the year.

The only other town of importance in the Multan territory is Shoojabad. It stands on a plain four miles east of the Acesines, surrounded by a brick wall thirty feet high, which contains octagonal towers placed at equal distances. It is built in the form of an oblong. There are suburbs of huts outside, and the interior is crowded with streets intersecting at right angles. It has a fort which was built by the Nawab of the province in 1808. The neighbouring country, which is extremely beautiful, is plentifully irrigated by canals. Shoojabad with its fortress is now the frontier post of the Seikhs, who first sacked the capital in 1806, and now reckon the province part of their dominions.

It has been said, in military phraseology, that Lahore from its position commands the Punjab, which commands India. This city, the only place of note on the Ravee, could not stand a regular siege, though it is strong enough to hold out against the unscientific operations of oriental armies. It is defended and enclosed by a brick wall scarcely three miles in circumference, and by a ditch which can be filled from the river. There are twelve gates, each of which has a semicircular outwork. The shape of the town is oval, stretching longitudinally from north to south. The inhabitants, amounting to 80,000, must be greatly overcrowded.

Amritsir, the capital of the Seikh religion and commerce, is a stronger and more populous place than Lahore. Its mud fortifications are of vast thickness, faced with brick and encompassed by a deep ditch. Govindgurh, close by, is the strong-hold in which Runjeet Singh secures his treasures.—*Delhi Gaz.*

MEDICAL RETIRING FUND.

The subsequent proceedings of the temporary Committee of Managers of the Medical Retiring Fund have been disapproved of in the Mofussil, especially some amendments of the regulations. The service, it is said, never contemplated the assigning power to alter the plan to a small body. The Agra Committee have protested against their proceedings.

THE JUNGLE MEHALS.

The *John Bull* contains distressing accounts of the sickness (jungle fever) prevailing in the Jungle Mehal field force, particularly in the 34th regt. N.I. The 24th and the Bancoora Levy also suffer severely; the latter has lost its commander, Lieut. Alexander. The numbers in the hospital are alarming.

The conference at Bhamanghaty proceeds slowly, and is likely to be a tedious affair. The districts of Burraboom and Dalboom are reduced to submission, and the last of the rebellious sirdars, *viz.* Kishen Sing, Kalee Ram, and Bulace Patur, have been brought in. Mr. Dent is daily engaged in trying the leaders of the disturbances in these districts, a great many of whom are condemned to be hanged.

A letter in the *John Bull*, dated the 8th April, at Singboom, announces the arrival of the right column of the Jungle Mehaul field force at that station, consisting of the 24th N.I., two companies

of the 34th N.I., two brigades of six-pounders, and one hundred local horse, and that the camp would be at Sereiakala on the 10th, where it would be joined by Capt. Wilkinson. The writer states, however, at the conclusion of his letter, that he had just heard that the head-quarters of the 34th had been ordered to Midnapore, to relieve the 38th regt., which was to march to Benares. No hopes seemed entertained of a speedy termination of the campaign.

The *Bengal Chronicle* of April 18th states:—"We have just seen a letter from an officer attached to the 24th N.I., dated Surekela, Singboom, 11th April. While we deeply and unfeignedly lament the increasing and fatal sickness amongst the troops, it gives us pleasure to observe that they are soon to be relieved from their present harassing and dangerous employment. He writes 'we have been moving about, and arrived at this place yesterday, five marches from Chultiama; one of our officers left us and died at Bancoora, and four others have gone off on sick leave, and we have been all more or less unwell. We are rejoiced to hear that we shall leave this in eight or ten days for Barrackpore, which we expect to reach about the 10th of May. Singboom appears to be a better climate than the Jungle Mehals, but my thermometer in my tent, under some fine large trees, which completely overshadow it, stands at 100° during the day.'"

CIVIL FINANCE RESOLUTION OF 1829.

Some of our readers will probably recollect the discussions that took place at one time respecting the justice and legality of the Civil Finance resolution of Feb. 1829. We have seen no reason to alter the views which we originally took of it; but it is the practical position, not the speculative merits, of the question to which we are desirous at present of cursorily adverting. It is well understood that upwards of a twelvemonth ago, instructions were received from the home authorities, to consider so much at least of the resolution as contemplated the payment of public servants according to their age, and not according to their work or responsibility, as abrogated, and to pay the incumbents of offices, "from the date of the receipt of the said despatch," the full salaries of the offices of which they might be in charge. To this day, however, the rule has been carried into effect no further than to quote it as a reason for *not* giving the increase to which growing young men would in the interval have become otherwise entitled. Since the receipt of the Court's order, it has been proposed not only to carry it into effect, but to make it retrospective in its operation from the date of the arrival of the despatch. This would have been, we believe, in conformity with the letter of the Court's instructions, and the proposal was dictated by a sense of justice to those who have been injuriously affected by the operation of the original resolution. The payment of arrears was, however, objected to—we suppose, on economical grounds; and without disputing this point, it may be remarked that, government having decided *not* to give arrears, and still to carry the orders of the Court into effect prospectively, the delay in doing so must be attended with a constantly increasing hardship. The members of the service, who are unlucky enough to be suffering under the finance resolution, have waited patiently, convinced that justice would be done to them; and so no doubt it will, but many of them are beginning to despair. Since the instructions of the Court are express, and there can be no doubt of the disposition of the local authorities to do justice, it would seem that the delay is attributable to oversight, and the present notice may perhaps be successful in recalling it to attention.—*India Gaz., April 3.*

REMITTANCE OF PAY.

Application, we understand, has been made to Government by some of the officers of the Bengal army, for permission to remit their nett pay to Europe at the exchange of 2*s.* 6*d.* per rupee: Colonels of regiments residing in England receive their off-reckonings at that exchange. —*Ibid. April 5.*

THE MONEY MARKET.

A London paper states, on the credit of private accounts from Calcutta, that the principal houses, apprehensive of a general call for deposits on the 30th April, have caused it to be notified to their chief connexions that it will be wholly impossible for them to meet the call so early, and that until it was ascertained whether or no such call was to be persisted in, they would be compelled to deal impartially with the whole, *by making no repayment of deposits whatever!* "The inconvenience of such a determination to the whole commercial interest of Calcutta," it is observed, "will easily be conceived to have been extreme."

Since the receipt of the above intelligence, Bombay papers of a late date contain intelligence from Calcutta, from whence it appears that government have consented to render assistance:—

We hear with pleasure that it was yesterday determined by government to grant assistance in the form of a loan to the three principal agency houses. The fact,

we believe, is undoubted, but we are not sufficiently acquainted with the details to do more at present than express our hope that the aid given will be adequate to the exigencies of the occasion, and that it will be wisely and judiciously employed, not to prolong a vicious system, but to bring it to a safe and gradual termination.—*India Gaz., April* 24.

We understand that it is true, as stated this morning by the *India Gazette*, that government have determined to grant the aid applied for by the three agency houses. The precise sum to be given we do not yet know, but report states it to be so considerable, that we should hope it will fully meet the exigencies of the present crisis, as well as prevent that sacrifice of property which must have ensued from a sudden stoppage of support to their extensive indigo constituency at this period of the year. The hopes of the planter have been revived by the showers which fell ten or twelve days ago, and which seem to have been very general; but the financial drought was as threatening as that of the season, and these treasury showers will not be less acceptable than those of the heavens.—*Cal. Cour. April* 24.

The *Bombay Gazette* of May 11th states: "From a gentleman who has recently left Calcutta, we learn that the most deplorable distress was prevalent in the city, an utter stagnation of business, an utter absence of the circulating medium, gloom and panic in every quarter, and employment so scarce to the poor that a set of hamauls could be obtained with ease for six annas, and even a quarter of a rupee per diem. We cannot but feel the deepest sympathy for this state of things in the capital of British India, where the mercantile community have ever fought the battle of independent principles, and ever been the foremost in originating and supporting plans of extensive utility to the inhabitants of India. In the mean time, we congratulate those who may be more immediately interested in the stability of the agency houses, that affairs are not so bad as rumour represented, and we sincerely trust the promised assistance of government may be effectual in restoring commerce from its present paralyzed condition, and dispelling the gloom which now overhangs the city of palaces: would that the arm of assistance now tendered had been offered but a few months earlier, how much of the intermediate misery which has marked that period would have been spared!"

HINDU COLLEGE.

The distribution of prizes to the native students at the Hindu College took place on the 20th March, at the Town Hall, in the presence of a highly respectable assemblage, including the Governor-general, the Bishop, Sir E. Ryan, and Mr. Jas. Prinsep, the officiating visitor. One of the students of the first class, about sixteen or seventeen years old, read an original essay on the "Causes and Effects of the Death of St. Bartholomew;" when he had finished it, several questions were put to the class by the Lord Bishop, in history, in connection with that subject; another youth read an essay on the question "Whether the deposition of Charles the First was consonant with the liberties of Mankind;" and questions were again put to them by the Bishop and Sir E. Ryan, relating to that portion of English history. The first boy of the second class read an essay on the "Origin of the Crusades, and the reasons and motives which actuated them to that hazardous and enthusiastic enterprize." The very ready and pertinent replies made by the students far exceeded the most sanguine expectations of their qualifications, which were alike remarkable in their compositions and replies. The recitations then commenced; a young boy, apparently about four or five years of age, was ushered before the audience, and recited Cowper's *Rose* very distinctly, and with so much grace that he completely arrested the attention of the audience, and gained the approbation of all present. A few other pieces, selected from Shakspeare, were recited by some of the elderly students.

Madras.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NATIVE SCHOOLS.

The Governor in Council has issued an order, dated the 12th March, directing that, as far as their public avocations will admit, collectors will give their personal supervision, and direct that of their assistants, to the Tahsildaree schools established by Government in the districts under their charge; adding that collectors will understand it to be their special duty to take care that in the course of instruction observed at the Tahsildaree schools, no attempt is made to interfere with the religion of the natives, either by inculcating particular doctrines, or distributing as prizes, or in any other way, tracts or books on any subject connected with religion.

The order refers to the following Extract of a General Letter addressed to the Government of Fort St. George, from the Court of Directors, dated 29th September 1830:—

"By the measures originally contemplated by your government, no provision was made for the instruction of any portion of the natives in the higher branches of knowledge. A further extension of the elementary education which already existed, and an improvement of its quality by the multiplication and diffusion of useful books in the native languages was all that was then aimed at. It was indeed proposed to establish at the Presidency a central school for the education of teachers, but the teachers were to be instructed only in those elementary acquirements which they are afterwards to teach in Tahsildaree and collectorate schools.

"The improvements in education, however, which most effectually contribute to elevate the moral and intellectual condition of a people, are those which concern the education of the higher classes; of the persons possessing leisure, and natural influence over the minds of their countrymen. By raising the standard of instruction among those classes, you would eventually produce a much greater and more beneficial change in the ideas and feelings of the community than you can hope to produce by acting directly on the more numerous class.

"You are moreover acquainted with our anxious desire to have at our disposal a body of natives, qualified by their habits and acquirements to take a larger share, and occupy higher situations, in the civil administration of their country, than has hitherto been the practice under our Indian governments. The measures for native education which have as yet been adopted or planned at your Presidency had no tendency to produce such persons."

DISTRESS OF THE NATIVES.

The *Fort St. George Gazette* has for some time published a weekly report of the number of persons fed gratuitously at the Monegar Choultry, and of those who receive daily food at that institution, being at the same time made to work under the superintending engineer or the superintendant of public roads. The proportion of those who work to the whole number is about three in seven, that of the children employed to the entire number of children being about four in thirteen. The average expense of each ration gratuitously given is little more than one pice; but it is lamentable to perceive the rapid increase of distress as exhibited by the lists. The following statement shews the aggregate number of cases relieved in the second week of March:

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
March 9th,	860	838	561	2,259
10th,	905	896	594	2,398
11th,	958	923	609	2,490
12th,	1,053	988	656	2,697
13th,	1,112	1,028	724	2,864
14th,	1,197	1,065	811	3,073
15th,	1,254	1,125	858	3,237
16th,	1,291	1,148	868	3,307
	7,773	7,173	5,120	20,036

Bombay.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT, *March* 18.

The sessions commenced this day, when the Chief Justice (Sir H. Compton) delivered a charge to the grand jury, in which, after adverting to the case of the three midshipmen of H. M. S. *Curaçoa*, charged with the murder of another midshipman, in a duel; and to that of a piracy off Malabar Point, he proceeded as follows:

"The Act of Parliament to amend the law relating to the appointment of justices of the peace and of juries, in the East-Indies, was not received at Bombay until after the process had issued, which authorized the sheriff to summon the juries to serve at the present sessions; it was therefore too late to summon any native gentlemen to share in your labours on the present occasion. A rule of this court, which was framed according to the law as it formerly stood, has this day been formally altered; and henceforth, the grand juries, and juries for the trial of persons professing the Christian religion, will consist of natives as well as of Europeans and other Christians. As it has pleased the Legislature to remove the distinction which so long existed, I do most sincerely congratulate the native population of this island on a measure of so much importance to them and to their posterity; on a measure which entitles them to participate in all the privileges enjoyed by his Majesty's other subjects. I must candidly confess, that my experience in India had led me to entertain some doubt whether the natives of the three presidencies were yet sufficiently qualified—I mean by education—to become jurors and magistrates; but I shall most cheerfully renounce my error, if I shall hereafter perceive that the natives of Bombay, who I believe were the first to solicit the boon conceded to them, shall be the most anxious to prove, that they *are* fully competent to the discharge of duties so closely connected with the administration of justice, and with the general welfare of society."

March 22.

Mr. Charles Gerard Phillips, midshipman of H. M. S. *Curaçoa*, was indicted for the murder of Mr. Richard Kean Hawkins, a fellow midshipman, by shooting him with a pistol at Singapore, on the 19th of August last; and Messrs. Thomas Etherege and Charles Frederick Thompson, also mates of the same ship, were charged with aiding and abetting in the murder.

Two native jurors were challenged by the counsel for the prisoners.

The evidence went merely to the technical parts of the case, without touching

upon the cause or particulars of the duel; in fact there was no direct evidence to shew that the deceased fell by the hand of Mr. Phillips.

The jury *acquitted* all the prisoners.

March 25.

Marjee Salee Cojah and ten other natives were indicted for a piratical robbery of a bottela, having treasure on board, belonging to Mootichund Amichund, in December last. After a very long trial, Marjee Salee (the ringleader, a notorious character, who was twice before tried before this court for the same crime, and escaped) and eight others were found *guilty*, and sentenced to transportation, three of them for life.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FAILURE OF MESSRS. SHOTTON AND CO.

A circular from the house of Shotton and Co., dated 17th April, announced the suspension of their payments, and that the position of their affairs rendered a meeting of their creditors necessary, which they fixed for the 20th.

On that day, Mr. Johnson, the senior resident partner, addressed the meeting, and stated, that the principal cause of their adopting the course they had arose from several heavy demands upon them of late, and the difficulty experienced in getting in many large and outstanding balances, for the recovery of which the resident partners are satisfied of the necessity of having recourse to the law, however painful it must be to the members of the house to suggest such a proceeding.

Having laid before the meeting an abstract of the present position of the firm, the result of it estimates the claims against them at twenty lacs of rupees, and the assets about the same; of these the sum of 75,484 rupees (with the exception of 2,000 rupees not falling due until next April) may be considered immediately available; and the remainder, consisting principally of outstanding balances, for which they hold, as security, policies in the Oriental Insurance Office in Calcutta, amounting to 7,27,714 rupees; 34¾ certificates in the Calcutta Laudable Society (estimated at 6,000 rupees each) producing 2,22,052 rupees; and thirty-five shares in the Bombay Laudable Society (estimated at 8,000 rupees each), producing 2,80,000 rupees, or a total of 12,29,766 rupees, the yearly premium upon which is about 55 or 56,000 rupees, leaving about seven lacs, for which they hold no other security than the personal bonds of parties, amounting to about five lacs, but the real value of which they are unable at the present moment to state. No accurate statement could at present be made as to what amount of those assets may be considered decidedly bad, and irrecoverable; but if the present policies are abandoned, the concern must of course give a very different result.

After several further observations, Mr. Johnson submitted the following points requiring immediate consideration. The necessity of nominating one or more individuals to take charge of the property of the house, as well as the government paper belonging to constituents (of which a list was submitted), as also of any sums which may be paid in, and for which the partners presume they are no longer competent to grant receipts; the necessity of making arrangements for the payment of the premiums falling due on several policies in the O. I. S., as well as for paying off a balance of about 15,000 rupees claimed by the O. I. S.; whether the office should be given up and a smaller one taken, or whether any part of the establishment can be immediately reduced. In the statements made, the private property of the resident partners was not included, the estimated value of which it was difficult for them to state; this they of course proposed should be immediately disposed of, and, if left in their hands for this purpose, they will faithfully account for it to the utmost. They add that they respectively hold a government note of the five per cent. loan for 5,000 rupees, deposited for a share each, which they possess in the B. L. S. With regard to the Company's paper deposited with the firm, Mr. Johnson added that there was only one instance in which the depositor would suffer. A note for 20,000 rupees in the old five per cent. loan fell due some months ago, and it became necessary to re-invest the amount in the new four per cent. loan. One-half accordingly was immediately re-invested, but, as an opportunity did not occur at the time for doing the same with the other half, it was allowed to remain, and amidst the press of business which ensued, was forgotten, until it was unfortunately too late.

The meeting then passed the following resolutions:

"That Major Hickes and Mr. Beckwith be appointed trustees until the next meeting on the 20th of May.

"That the partners of the firm point out to the trustees the policies in the Oriental Insurance Office the premiums of which fall due before the next meeting, and that the trustees be authorized to make a remittance for the same.

"That it be left to the trustees and partners to make such reductions in the office establishment as may be deemed advisable, and the office be kept on until the next meeting.

"That it is the unanimous opinion of this meeting that the partners of the firm should not be molested in any way, and they trust that the absent creditors will see the propriety of this decision, as any attempt of the kind could not tend to the individual benefit of any one.

"That the trustees be authorized to grant an allowance of 300 rupees to each of the partners until the next meeting."

The *Bombay Courier* observes:—"The above statement of the affairs of the house presents, we must say, a more favourable prospect to the creditors than we were at first prepared for. It is not, to be sure, the result of accurate calculations; but of its general correctness, nevertheless, no doubt can be entertained. Judging from it, and from the ability of many of the parties who are understood to be indebted to the house to meet the demands which must shortly be made upon them, we think there can be no doubt that the sum of between three and four lacs of rupees will be collected in the course of a year, and consequently, that a dividend of near twenty per cent. may reasonably be anticipated within that period."

The same paper, in announcing the failure, stated:—"The debts of the house, we understand from good authority, amount to between twenty and twenty-five lacs of rupees. Of this sum about three-fourths are owing to individuals in England, and the other fourth to persons in this country; so that the failure will not be much felt out here. The assets, on the other hand, are said, nominally, to be more than sufficient to cover the debts, but as they consist entirely of claims against individuals in the Company's service, it is to be feared it will be found difficult, if not impossible, to realize a large portion of them. The failure has not the remotest connexion with those which have lately occurred in Calcutta, and the firm is no way connected with any other mercantile establishment in Bombay. The affairs of Messrs. Shotton and Co. have been in a bad way for several years, and the crisis which has at last occurred, is to be attributed entirely to the unfortunate advances made to private individuals, previous to any of the partners now in Bombay joining the house."

THE REPORTED CONSPIRACY AT POONA.

A friend at Poona has communicated the following particulars of a transaction, which has been represented as a conspiracy, but which appears to have been only a miserable and impotent plot, to seize the treasure in the Collector's treasury and create a disturbance. The affair is justly looked upon as an insane attempt of a few discontented persons, who have allowed themselves to be misled by a crack-brained impostor, as will be seen by the following extract from our correspondent's letter:—

"During the government of the late Peshwa, a chief named Chittur Sing, belonging to the family of the princes, one of whom is now Rajah of Sattara, raised an insurrection, and being taken, was imprisoned, and remained in confinement until his death. Some time after the Rajah of Sattara was established by the British Government in his present kingdom, a person named Kurno Sing endeavoured to pass himself off as the son of Chittur Sing, and set up pretensions, which were disallowed, as he was found to be an impostor. This person, who had been wandering about ever since, took up his residence in the city of Poona a short time ago, and being in very distressed circumstances, conceived the plan of bettering his fortunes by an attack on the treasury, and with the money which he hoped by that means to obtain, to collect together the discontented spirits of the Deccan and set up the standard of rebellion. He contrived to persuade ten or fifteen persons of no character or importance to enter into his views, and it is said, went so far even as to attempt to seduce some of the men belonging to the native corps here from their allegiance; but his schemes being discovered by that active and intelligent officer Major Robertson, the collector and magistrate of this place, Kurno Sing was seized with most of his adherents. Of the latter, some have been liberated on bail, and the remainder, with their senseless leader, are now in confinement pending a reference which has been made to Government. From this you will perceive that the supposed conspiracy is a most foolish and impotent affair."—*Durpun, Mar.* 22.

RUINS OF AHWAZ.

An anonymous writer in the *Bombay Gazette* has furnished the following details, from personal investigations, of the remains of the ancient city of Ahwaz, in Khuzistan:—

"The modern town of Ahwaz occupies but a small portion of the site of the old city, on the eastern bank of the Karoon, and exhibits a mean and solitary appearance contrasted with the immense mass of ruin that rears its rugged head behind. Its houses are built entirely of stone brought from the ruins, and it can only boast of one decent building, a mosque, apparently modern.

"The population at present does not exceed 1,600 souls. Considerable traces are discernible of the bund that was thrown across the river, chiefly, if not entirely, for the purposes of irrigation. A part of the wall is still standing, remarkable for its high state of preservation; it is in many places ten feet high and nearly as much in breadth, while it extends upwards of 100 feet in length

without any intermediate break. Indeed, on examination, I found many single blocks of stone measuring eight and ten feet.

"The Karoon is 160 yards in breadth at each side of the dyke, and of great depth, therefore the shallowness opposite the town is caused by the great mass of masonry below the surface. The remains of a bridge I found behind the town, and here too commences the whole mass of ruins, extending at least ten or twelve miles in a south-easterly direction; while its greatest breadth covers about half that distance. I could not find any person who had been to the end of these ruins; according to the inhabitants, their extent would occupy a journey of two months. Although this is doubtless an exaggeration, it may be as well to mention, as an hypothesis, that they extend to the neighbourhood of Ram Hormis. All the mounds are covered with hewn stone, burnt brick, tiles, and pottery. The first which I ascended I found nearly 200 feet high. In many parts flights of steps are plainly discernible, in good preservation; and at the base of this mass of ruins I dug into some graves, and found stones measuring five or six feet in length. Hence it was I brought away several stones with inscriptions upon them in the Kufic character, and others with fret-works, all indicative of an era subsequent to the Mohammedan. I likewise found some Kufic coins, in gold and silver; one was nearly a thousand years old, and is as fresh in appearance as if it had been only just from the mint. In every direction I found vast heaps of circular flat stones, perforated in the centre, apparently used for the purpose of grinding grain; though rather colossal, indeed, for such a purpose, as they generally measured four, five, and six feet in diameter; and some exhibited characters upon them. The above-mentioned mound varies in height and breadth, and extends so far that my eye could not comprehend its limits. It is the first of magnitude upon the plain. Five hundred yards to the west of this is a ruined edifice entirely of stone, measuring fifty feet in height by twenty in breadth. Here are several flights of steps, which may without difficulty be traced to its summit, although they are much mutilated and injured by exposure to the atmosphere.

"About a mile to the east, separated by a deep ravine, stands an immense pile of materials, consisting of huge blocks of stone, brick, and tile of various colours. The Arabs who accompanied me said it was the remains of a palace. Its ascent is gradual, but fatiguing, from the numerous furrows which have been apparently worn by water in its passage. The height is, at the lowest estimate, 100 feet from the plain below. On its summit there are many stone foundations, and pavement as fresh as if only recently laid down, together with several rounded troughs, some of which were of Persepolitan marble in its rough state. Proceeding onwards for 800 yards, in a northerly direction, a conical mound is very conspicuous; its circumference is 600 feet; the sides exhibit the remains of walls nine feet in thickness. At its foundation, I traced a beautiful wall of masonry for 21 feet, which without doubt formed the front of some building, finely executed, and very little injured by time; it joins another ruined heap, covered with vestiges and fragments of glazed tile, a coarse kind of crystal, pieces of alabaster, and bits of glass. Fifty yards in a direct line east, seven square stone cisterns, 16 feet long and proportionably deep, are still to be seen, highly polished internally, and in a perfect state. These remains of ancient splendour throw a mournful shade over the desolate scene. Six or seven aqueducts are to be traced from a ravine, which probably conducted the water of these cisterns.

It is a singular fact, that almost every mound I passed over was strewed with shells of different sorts and sizes. I observed them also on the water's edge, along the banks of the Karoon; we may therefore suppose that at some former period the river, or more probably canals from it, flowed through the city. Glass of all colours is equally abundant, and fragments of alabaster and pottery are remarkably fresh.

"Many of the kiln burnt bricks, that lie on the surface of the mounds, appear once to have borne some written character; but exposure to the weather, and probably occasional inundations caused by the melting snows of the adjacent mountain, have nearly effaced all traces of it, though, as I have already mentioned, the character on the hewn stone is as clear and plain as if only just from the sculptor's hands.

"The round perforated stones must, from the Arabian accounts, have belonged to sugar manufactories. Their numbers are countless. I followed them for a great distance in successive rows, in small dry rivulets, resting so firmly together, that it would have occupied the labour of several days to have removed any of them.

"The Arabs are always digging up and removing stones for the purposes of building, yet their expenditure has been nothing when compared to the vast quantities of stone and brick that are scattered about. Perhaps they have excavated a space of 300 yards, but certainly to no greater extent, which is a proof how abundant the hewn stone is, for there is not a house in the town built of any other material. I am convinced that as large a city as any now existing might be erected from the ruins that I saw.

"The ruins of Ahwaz extend likewise for a considerable distance on the western bank of the river in a northerly direction, and exhibit the same appearance as the mounds on the eastern side, though the former are not to be compared with these in point of magnitude."

STEAM NAVIGATION.

A meeting had been convened for the 14th of May, on the subject of a steam-navigation from England to India. The main object of the meeting, however, related to the communications between Bombay and Suez, it being concluded that the enterprize of private individuals in this country, of which the public have already heard much, particularly in the instance of Mr. Waghorn, would accomplish the remaining distance. An estimate had been prepared and was to be submitted to the meeting, by which it was shown that for an expense of 1,65,000 rupees (*£16,000*), a steam-boat of sufficient power could be built to navigate between Suez and Bombay. This sum it was proposed to raise by voluntary subscriptions, and as soon as one lac of rupees was subscribed it was intended to send home the order to England to build a vessel for that purpose.

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF THE PREMIER OF BHOOJ.

"Bhooj is ruled by a regency, at the head of which is a Nager Brahmin, called Luckmeedass. In consequence of British influence, the regency is prompt, decisive, and unbending, and has had a great number of examples to make in severe executions of robbers and traitors. These measures have brought on the regency the hatred of many desperate characters. Luckmeedass has always a large body of Arabs around his person whenever he appears in the public streets, and his house is protected with equal care. On the 24th February, however, an assassin got access to his presence. The person is a Rajpoot; a poor miserable ragamuffin to all appearance. He presented himself at the door of the minister, stating that he had a letter for him, which he wanted to deliver in person; the guard, after some questions, and a reference to Luckmeedass himself, allowed him to proceed. On reaching the presence, he presented a nuzzur of one rupee, and upon Luckmeedass asking him for the letter, he drew his sword; a servant in the room, as soon as he saw the villain's intentions, rushed between the parties, and received the blow which was intended for the minister on his own shoulder; the fellow in struggling managed to cut Luckmeedass in two places, one gash on the forehead, and the other on one of the shoulders, and might possibly have perpetrated his meditated vengeance, had not the blade flown from the handle of the sword, and thus left him disarmed.

"Luckmeedass is a man of rather superior abilities, but weak and very timid, and this occurrence has frightened him out of his seven senses."

HOUSE OF PALMER AND CO., HYDERABAD.

A private letter from Hyderabad brings intelligence of a very important nature to the mercantile world of India. The great Hyderabad house of Palmer and Co., it is stated, either has actually re-opened, or is about to re-open business, under the management of Sir Wm. Rumbold, and offers twelve per cent. for all deposits of money. Sir Wm. we learn, is living in great splendour in the Nizam's capital, and has lately built a palace at the Neilgherries, which cost one lack of rupees! We regret that the letter gives us no details as to what principle of settlement is to be adopted with regard to the former debts of the concern; but should the decision of Mr. Adam have been nullified, and the house be enabled to recover the whole of its claims on the Nizam, with the original interest, it does not seem improbable that all its creditors may be repaid in turn to the full amount. —*Bom'b. Gaz. April 6.*

NATIVE EDUCATION SOCIETY.

The annual general meeting of the Bombay Native Education Society was held on the 22d March, the Earl of Clare, president, in the chair.

The West scholars, and the prize boys of the English school, were examined in English reading, *vivâ voce* translations from English into Marathee and Goozerathee, also in algebra and geography. The prize boys of the Marathee and Goozerathee school were examined in their respective languages, which they read and parsed with great fluency and correctness; they also exhibited a very satisfactory acquaintance with arithmetic and algebra. The prizes were then distributed by his lordship.

In moving a resolution of thanks to Lord Clare, Framjee Cowasjee begged to express, on the part of the natives generally, their gratitude for the countenance and support which had always been afforded to the society by his lordship, and their hope that the Elphinstone professorships, to which alone the society could look for complete success in the attainment of its objects, might be instituted at an early period during his lordship's government.

The Governor expressed his great sa-

tisfaction with what he had just witnessed, and his gratification at finding himself in company with so many intelligent and respectable native gentlemen, who were so actively and usefully employed in advancing the great cause of education among their countrymen.—He begged, with reference to the bill which had been alluded to by the chief justice, in his address to the grand jury a few days previous, to congratulate them on their being made eligible to the offices of grand juror and justice of the peace, which he felt confident, when appointed to, they would fill with integrity and ability. He knew that the greatest interest was taken in England regarding the education of the natives, and their advancement, when qualified to fill situations of trust and importance. With reference to the Elphinstone professorship, he begged to assure them of his anxious wish for the early establishment of an institution, which would so greatly enlarge the sphere of the society's usefulness, and which would perpetuate the name of one of his illustrious predecessors, which was so much and so justly venerated by the natives. Government only waited the reply to a reference which had been made to Calcutta, regarding the rules of the Hindoo College there, to come to a decision on the subject; and he confidently trusted, that on the next anniversary meeting he should have the pleasure of congratulating them on the fulfilment of their wishes, by the establishment of the Elphinstone college. His lordship concluded by assuring the society of his continued countenance and support in furtherance of its important and laudable objects.

CULTIVATION OF THE MAURITIUS SUGAR CANE.

The Mauritius sugar cane is successfully cultivated in Salsette and at Bassein; the plants are more than double the size of the common Indian cane, and their culture requires little more expense, skill, or trouble, than is bestowed by the natives on the cane of the country.

PRACTICABILITY OF AN INVASION FROM THE NORTH.

The *Bombay Courier*, in adverting to the recent travels of Dr. Gerard and Lieut. Burnes, with reference to the feasibility of an invasion from the north by an army conducted upon the modern principles of warfare, observes: "To report upon this interesting question, it is well known, belonged entirely to Lieut. Burnes; but as there is no prospect of his account of the journey being published for some time, we shall take the present opportunity of stating that his opinion regarding it is generally understood to be, that no obstacles whatever exist to the march of a large army from the north upon India, further than those which may be occasioned by the necessity of keeping open a lengthened chain of communication. This coincides exactly with the opinion of Colonel Mouraviev and the Russian officers sent for the same object in 1819, the result of whose mission, it has been ascertained, was the formation of a plan of campaign for the conquest of India, which, regarding the laws of tactics and strategy alone, they reported to be perfectly feasible."

THE GUICOWAR STATE.

A correspondent at Baroda, whose communication we are unable to insert at length, informs us, that since the murder of the sergeant which we lately published, a woman and child have been murdered, and that a gentleman of the civil service, while in search of a murderer, has been pierced with five arrows, whether fatally or not the writer does not mention. Our correspondent further states, that a suttee has recently taken place at Baroda, and alludes to the frequent occurrence of similar tragedies within the Guicowar's territories. He asserts that the mere indication of displeasure by Lord William Bentinck has had the effect of preventing suttees in the northern and eastern independent (?) states, and argues that a similar indication might and ought to be used for the same purpose by the Government here. What will our Baroda correspondent say when we inform him that suttees are frequently performed by female inhabitants of Bombay, at Angria's Colaba, under the very eyes of Government? A nod from the lord paramount would unquestionably prevent these sacrifices of life, either in the little isle of the Angrias, or in the larger fief of the Guicowar; but that nod is not given; hence, as our correspondent justly observes, the Governor in Council may be considered as the audience in a Roman amphitheatre, the turn of whose thumb decided life and death; at present the thumb is turned down.—*Bomb. Gaz. May* 11.

REPORTED MURDER OF MR. GORDON.

Extract of a letter dated Chiklee, 2d of May 1833:—"A most melancholy event has lately occurred at Okleseer, near Broach. Mr. Gordon, of the civil service, who was stationed there, went out with several suwars and sepoys to meet a party of Bheels in the neighbourhood. On coming up to them, he advanced towards them with a single suwar, desiring his own people not to fire, and telling the Bheels to lay down their bows, as he wished to parley with them. The Bheels however, as it appears, paid no attention to him, or did not understand him, and immediately discharged a volley of arrows, three of which struck poor Gordon, who fell from his horse and was conveyed back to Okleseer, where he died a few days afterwards. I only heard of this yesterday, and as my informant appeared to be rather confused in his statement, I hope that he was mistaken as to Gordon having died."—*Bomb. Gaz. May* 11.

Ceylon.

ABOLITION OF THE CINNAMON MONOPOLY.

Government Advertisement, 9th March 1833.—Notice is hereby given, in direct pursuance of instructions received from the Secretary of State, that from and after the 10th of July next the general export of cinnamon from the ports of Colombo and Point de Galle exclusively, in the island of Ceylon, will be allowed, on payment of an export duty of 3*s.* per pound, without distinction of quality. From the same period, all restrictions and prohibitions against the cultivation, possession, or sale of cinnamon by private individuals will cease, and such quantities of cinnamon as Government now has in its possession, or may hereafter be obliged to receive in payment of rent or from the government plantations (until they can be otherwise disposed of), will be sold at periodical sales, subject always to the payment of the said export duty, and under conditions, as to the completion of the purchase and the actual payment of the purchase money in cash or Government bills, on delivery of the cinnamon, similar to those heretofore stipulated at the sales held in London, and which will be fully notified and explained hereafter.

No collections will for the future be made in the forests on account of Government.

The first sale will be held on the 10th day of July next, at the office of the commissioner of revenue, when 1,000 bales of cinnamon will be put to sale in lots, at the under-mentioned prices, and will be sold to the highest bidder above the reserved price,

1st sort per lb.....	3*s.*	6*d.*
2d do. do.	2	0
3d do. do.	0	9

the proportion of each sort to be put up will be notified hereafter.

The stock of cinnamon in the hands of the agent in London in September 1832, and which was to be sold at the four usual quarterly sales in October 1832, and January, April, and July 1833, amounted to 4,688 bales; two consignments amounting to 826 bales have since been sent to England, *viz.* 500 bales in July 1832, 326 do. in Oct. 1832, since which no shipments have been made, and none will be made hereafter.

The sales for the two years, ending with that of July 1832, somewhat exceeded 5,500 bales per annum.

The *Colombo Journal* condemns the sudden abandonment of the monopoly, ordered, it seems, at the suggestion of the commissioners: he considers it likely to produce a very serious defalcation in the revenues of the colony, while he thinks the high export duty of three shillings per pound will be a great temptation to the smuggler. "We should have been entirely favourable," it says, "to the assimilation of the laws in the maritime provinces to those which exist in the Kandyan country. Those laws permit unrestricted freedom in the culture of cinnamon, subject to a fixed payment from Government for all cinnamon brought in, according to its quality; in other words, Government says, 'cultivate as much cinnamon as you please, or peel as much cinnamon as you can in the jungle, and we will pay you for the first and second qualities 5½*d.* and for the third quality 1¾*d.* per lb.' Under such a state of law the revenue would have been preserved, and the Government price affording the usual rates of profit on other cultivation, nine-tenths of the objectionable character of the monopoly, as it is called, would have been done away with. Under this change, all the cinnamon-gardens in the hands of Government would have passed in course of time with perfect ease into the hands of private cultivators, who, being sure of ordinary profits, would have been placed in the same situation as they would have been, had the monopoly been altogether abolished, and not *pro tanto* revived under an export-duty of three shillings per pound.

"We have formerly shewn that the term monopoly is hardly applicable in the case of the sale of a natural product, conducted by a government as a source of revenue, and superseding the necessity of other taxation; but monopoly is so tabooed that any system to which the name is applied, whether justly or unjustly, is cried down without a hearing, whilst freedom of trade is a popular phrase which floats on banners amid the plaudits of a multitude."

Penang.

The Recorder.—The new recorder (Sir B. Malkin) arrived at this settlement early in March, and opened the sessions.

Seizure of a Dutch trader.—The Dutch ship *Batavia*, Blair, from London in September, has been seized here by H. M. S. *Harrier*, for a breach of the Navigation law, and taken to Madras. The alleged ground for the seizure was her having

shipped British goods in London, for a British port, contrary to the 6 Geo. IV. c. 109, § 11, that "no goods shall be imported into any British possession in Asia, Africa, or America, in any foreign ships, unless they be ships of the country of which the goods are the produce, and from which the goods are imported."

The *Singapore Chronicle* observes that this seizure has excited considerable interest in that settlement, as not a few individuals there have goods on board, for the recovery of which much anxiety is felt. The prevailing opinion appears to be, that the seizure is lawful and just, as the vessel committed an evident breach of the Navigation Law in carrying goods from one British port to another.

It adds: "We have been given to understand that, in consequence of a recent petition to the naval commander-in-chief, from the merchants of one of the Indian presidencies (most probably Bombay), complaining of the many foreign vessels which are permitted with impunity to usurp the privileges of British shipping, orders have been issued lately to the several commanders of men-of-war in the East-Indies to keep a strict watch, and to seize all vessels infringing the laws relative to navigation."

The *Madras Gazette* of April 3, says: "We understand that the commander of the *Harrier* will have to contend against many difficulties before he derives any benefit from his capture of the *Batavia*. It is rumoured, and we believe not without foundation, that the legality of the seizure will form the subject of litigation. The only reason now assigned for the interference of the *Harrier* is, that the *Batavia*, having been cleared out for the West-Indies,* had no pretence for being where she was subsequently discovered. This, however, we hear is disputed by the captain, who, we believe, insists that the capture is illegal, inasmuch as it was made during a time of peace, the embargo not extending to the East-Indies. A protest has been entered against the capture, and the captain of the *Batavia* abandons the vessel altogether. Rumour does insinuate, that the voyage of the *Batavia* was one of speculation to an individual in some measure connected with India."

Singapore.

The United States, at the recommendation of their consul at Batavia, have sent a mission to Cochin China and Siam, with a view of effecting some improvement in foreign commerce.

Accounts from the east coast of the Peninsula mention that a scarcity of rice prevails at the different states situated on it,—the consequence, probably, of the late Siamese invasion, or of the late failure of the grain crop in Siam. We observe that three vessels have lately proceeded up that coast with large quantities of rice, and other merchantable commodities, for which profitable returns in produce are expected. We are glad to see that such adventures are made, inasmuch as they tend to open a beneficial direct intercourse with the Malayan States on the coast, and to afford their inhabitants some confidence and encouragement in their commercial pursuits. It is well known that these states might soon be made to abound with the most valuable productions, such as gold dust, tin, pepper, coffee, ivory, &c., if only proper protection were given them against the rapacity of their Siamese oppressors, and if also the occasional avarice and extortion of their own despotic rulers could be guarded against. The above articles are brought here, even now, in considerable quantities, by native craft, and we are told several new pepper and coffee plantations have lately been opened, principally at Tringanu, the present ruler of which place is said to be an intelligent and enterprising man.—*Singapore Chron. March 7.*

Mauritius.

Upon the arrival of Governor Nicolay, MM. A. D'Epinay, Virieux, and A. Draper, were dismissed from the legislative council, agreeably to orders from home; upon which MM. P. D'Epinay, Lucas, E. Pilot, and Gaillardon, resigned their places in the council. The following correspondence took place between the governor and M. A. D'Epinay:

"Government-house, Port Louis, 1st Feb. 1833.

"Sir,—I have been directed by his Majesty's secretary of state for the colonies to erase your name from the list of legislative councillors of this island; and which has accordingly been done.

"Enclosed is an extract of the despatch from Viscount Goderich, conveying those directions.

"I have the honour to be, Sir,
"Your most obedient servant,
"William Nicolay."

"Adrien D'Epinay, Esq., &c. &c."

"Extract from a despatch from his Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies to Sir William Nicolay, relative to the proceedings at a meeting held at Mauritius, on the 7th July 1832.

"The share which Mr. Adrien D'Epinay has taken in the recent proceedings in Mauritius has forcibly arrested my attention. He is, I understand, not only a member of the legislative council and an advocate, but also the avowed editor of one of the public journals of the colony. In each of those capacities he appears to have used all his influence, with unwearied activity, to accomplish Mr. Jeremie's removal from the island. As a member of the council, and in that character, associated with the other persons whom the governor convened at the public meeting already mentioned, Mr. Adrien D'Epinay proposed the resolution for Mr. Jeremie's removal. As an advocate, he signed a written protest against the lawfulness of the very institution of any legislative council by his Majesty's authority, although he had solemnly sworn faithfully to discharge his duty as a member of that body. As a journalist, he published a series of the most acrimonious and unjust invectives against Mr. Jeremie; and even as early as the month of April last, suggested the forcible removal of that gentleman from the colony as soon as he should have landed there.

"Mr. Adrien D'Epinay is obviously, therefore, an improper person to serve his Majesty in any public capacity whatever, and you will immediately erase his name from the list of legislative councillors.

(Signed) "Goderich."

"General,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the letter which you have done me the honour to address me to-day, and of the extract concerning me from a despatch of the secretary of state for the colonies.

"Upon any other occasion, I should simply have confined myself to acknowledge its receipt, and would have almost considered it a favour to be relieved from functions which I could not have accepted if I had known that to exercise them it was necessary to follow blindly the will of the ministers. I observe, in the extract which you have forwarded to me, two things which I cannot pass by in silence,—the one that I am the avowed editor of a journal; the other that I protested against the institution of a council. Mr. Jeremie might have told him so; but the secretary of state ought not to have admitted it without proof; above all, he ought not to have concerned himself with the acts of my private life. I am no more an editor of a journal than the ministers are of ministerial journals; and than the eminent men who direct the opposition in England are of the papers of their party. I have often published my opinions, and if I had been aware it was known who was their author, I would have signed them. Since I have not done so, no one can, with any regard to plausibility, attribute them to me.

"As to the protest of which his lordship speaks, it has no existence; unless he alludes to a meeting which I convened, in concert with my fellow-barristers, for the maintenance of our constitutional rights. In this I have not been more culpable than the Lords and members of the House of Commons, who sought reform and obtained it. They respected an order of things till it was constitutionally changed: this is nothing more than what I have done, on a small scale, in our settlement.

"For the rest, General, whatever may be the impression of my conduct upon his lordship, I do not see any cause to be sorry for my conduct. Far from it; I am convinced, and I shall remain so during the whole course of my life, that under the circumstances alluded to by his lordship I have but done my duty. If it were necessary to begin again, I would not hesitate to conduct myself as I have already done.

"I have the honour to be, &c.
(Signed) "A. D'Epinay."

The *Cernéen* having published an article furnished by an Irish soldier of H.M. 87th regt., named John Allez, describing the circumstances in which he had been degraded from the rank of serjeant, and alleging harsh treatment by Col. Goldie, who commands the regiment; the insertion of the article was considered a military offence, and a court martial has been ordered upon the man, on the following charges:

"1st. For having inserted in the *Cernéen* of the 30th of November last, a scandalous and defamatory article, said to be a true statement of the treatment experienced by the said John Allez at the hands of Col. Goldie of the 87th regt., his commandant, and tending to bring that officer into contempt.

"2d. For having translated and explained the said article to the soldiers who were on guard with him on that day, and also to other comrades, and for having thus endeavoured to draw hatred and contempt on their superior officer, and to create a spirit of discontent, to the great prejudice of the interests of the regiment and of the service in general.

"3d. For having presented to His Exc. the Commander-in-chief a petition containing accusations of oppression and injustice against Col. Goldie.

"4th. For having, at the same time, under divers false pretences, obtained the signatures of about 100 men of his regiment, with the view of making out a certificate of good conduct, in order to prove and demonstrate that he had experienced palpable injustice at the hands of Col. Goldie; the said certificate being not only prejudicial to that officer, but evi-

* By *Lloyds' List*, it appears she cleared out, on the 8th September 1832, for Teneriffe and Havannah.

dently calculated to produce discontent and insubordination throughout the regiment"

The prisoner was acquitted.

Mauritius papers to the 6th June convey intelligence of a rather serious nature. The following proclamation has been issued by the governor:—

"The governor being positively informed that magazines or depôts of arms and munitions of war have been formed, and still exist, in several parts of the island, without his sanction or authority, and that a great quantity of arms and warlike stores, such as soldiers' muskets, bayonets, pikes, and cannon, are distributed in several parts of the colony:

"His Excellency Major-general Sir Wm. Nicolay, governor of the said island, in the name of his Majesty, and by virtue of the powers and authority with which he is invested, requires and commands, in consequence, by the present proclamation, and in conformity with the tenor of his Majesty's order in council, dated at the Court of St. James's the 6th of November last, that all the said arms and munitions, and all other warlike stores, be deposited in the magazines of the King.

"And his Excellency the Governor commands all persons whatever, having such magazines or depôts, or such warlike stores, guns, bayonets, pikes, or cannons in their keeping or possession, or in their hands, or deposited in the houses or magazines belonging to or occupied by them, to deliver the said arms, warlike stores, and munitions to the storekeeper of his Majesty's ordnance at Port Louis, or to any of his Majesty's officers commanding a military post; and this within ten days from the date of the present proclamation. Whereof they are not to fail at their peril.

"It is understood that the provisions of the present proclamation do not apply to fowling-pieces, sabres, or other arms, which every one is free to have ordinarily in his possession, either for amusement or self-defence.

"The people of this colony, by submitting willingly to this necessary measure, a measure which is likely to contribute so greatly to the internal tranquillity of this colony, will furnish the best pledge of their confidence in the intentions of the government, as well as of their loyalty and submission to the laws.

"God save the King.

"Given at the Government-house,
"Port Louis, Island of Mauritius,
"May 24, 1833.

"By order of his Excellency,
"Geo. F. Dick, Colonial Sec."

Private letters afford some ground for thinking that Mr. Jeremie (contrary to the statements received last month) has entered upon his office of procureur-general with an unnecessary degree of parade, and has exercised it with some want of discretion.

A man named Pieretti had been denounced by the commissary to the chief of the police (a captain in the English army), as dangerous to the public tranquillity. Upon this report, Pieretti was arrested and lodged in gaol, on the ground that he was an alien. Upon this he applied to the supreme court of the island for his release, when the court took cognizance of the case, and M. D'Epinay, *ci-devant* procureur-general, appeared for Pieretti, and Mr. Jeremie, the present procureur-general, for the crown.

The former commenced by observing that there were two questions in this case: one whether Pieretti was in fact an alien; the other, whether, being an alien, the proceedings against him were legal? On the first point he maintained that Pieretti, though born in Corsica, was not an alien at Mauritius; that he had come there when very young, at fourteen years since, invited by his elder brother, a British subject, and of whom he is only heir. However, this question was not to be examined by the supreme court, but must previously be submitted to the tribunal of first instance. With respect to the second point, admitting by hypothesis that Pieretti was an alien, it would yet seem that in this case the commissary of police and the judge of first instance had acted illegally.

Mr. Jeremie argued against the application, and maintained that the court could not take cognizance of this case, inasmuch as the chief of the police had acted under a superior order (*ordre supérieur*— order of the governor). At these words, the president of the court (Blackburn) observed to Mr. Jeremie, that this was the first time the supreme court had heard of an "*ordre supérieur.*" Mr. Jeremie seemed to feel the awkwardness of this expression on his part, and proceeded to combat the arguments of his adversary; but soon after, in the course of his speech, becoming more animated, he went so far as to say, that if the court should order the release of Pieretti, he (Mr. Jeremie) would arrest him again. This menace on the part of the procureur-general produced from the counsel of the prisoner a most eloquent appeal to the court, which is said to have caused a very great impression.

The Court ordered the release of the prisoner; but at the same moment, Mr. Jeremie and the Judge of the Court of First Instance, who had signed the order of arrest, were observed exchanging notes with each other in court, which gave reason to think they were arranging a new order of arrest, and created no very pleasant remarks on the part of those present. In fact, M. Pieretti was again taken into custody by the guard of the police, even in the presence of the Court. Upon this M. d'Epinay applied to the Court for a safe conduct for his client, which was granted; nevertheless, two days afterwards the same man was again arrested, lodged in gaol, and then sent on board the *Jupiter* man of war to be conveyed to Europe upon a common sailor's allowance. He was, however, subsequently released.

Some days afterwards, seven persons were arrested under the simple order of the procureur-general, accused of treason, conspiracy, and rebellion; they were confined *au secret*, and after several days' imprisonment were liberated; but no judge's order had been previously made for their arrest.

These occurrences (which, we repeat, are reported on the credit of private letters) are said to have caused great irritation in the colony.

Cape of Good Hope.

Cape Papers to the 13th of July contain but little local intelligence. The Agricultural Society had held a meeting, and in the report Mr. Oliphant (the Attorney-general) drew a comparison between the produce of the grazing department of farming and the culture of the vine, giving, as far as exportation was concerned, a decided preference to the former. In 1832, the amount produced by the exportation of horns, hides, butter, cheese, &c. was £78,199, while that produced for wine, brandy, constantia, &c. was £63,491, giving an excess of £14,708. The consumption of Cape salted provisions was rapidly increasing at both ends of the colony, and shipping were supplied with this article of good quality, and at a rate cheaper by 1d. or 1½d. per pound than in England. Few vessels, it appears, touch at the Cape without obtaining some of it, and the contract for the troops at the Mauritius, amounting to 200,000 lbs. annually, was wholly furnished from thence. One establishment in Cape Town, not that which had the contract for the Mauritius, had supplied 130,000lbs. of salted beef for the shipping since the beginning of the year.

China.

CONSUMPTION OF BRITISH GOODS IN CHINA.

There are two popular and favourite errors, which still maintain themselves at home with respect to China; the one, that it is possible to dispose of a much greater quantity of European manufactures in this country than are at present imported; the other, that the introduction of numerous manufactures, at present but little known to the natives, will be followed by their adoption of them, and thus give a vent for an immense quantity of articles which have outlived their fashions in Europe. Both these positions are radically unsound. The importation of British and other European and American manufactures is already greater than the demand, and more or less loss is, generally speaking, the consequence of a continuance in the trade. The loss on one article may sometimes be redeemed by a profit on another; but this is not a constant rule, and a very dangerous ground on which to predicate commercial operations. In reference to the second point, we can only observe that almost every attempt to introduce the new manufactures into use among the Chinese has been a signal failure, and they resist most pertinaciously any attempt at innovation. Their prejudices are fixed: any trifling variation from the customary manner in which goods are made or packed is quite sufficient to raise a host of objections, which generally result in a demand for an abatement of price from the importer.

When we say that it is not possible to dispose of more European imports than are at present sent to China with profit, or even without loss, we must not be understood to say that the natives would not, under particular circumstances, consume a much greater quantity and remunerate the importer by higher prices, for such might, and very possibly would be, the case did we enjoy a general trade with China, instead of having our commerce confined to one port, and that too at the southern extremity of the empire, where the use of woollen manufactures is limited to a few months of the year.

The whole of the foreign imports are sold here, and the European merchandize is transported into the interior through the numerous canals which intersect the country in every direction, or by coasting vessels from port to port. The rates of freight we understand are moderate; there are but few charges to increase the value of the articles consequent on their mere transportation, but there are transit duties, which occur at short intervals of these voyages and journies, which enhance the value of cloths, &c. to such a degree as to place them in the remote districts of the empire entirely beyond the reach of the same class of people who in Canton consume large quantities.

Under these circumstances, not only are the annual importations quite sufficient to supply the demand at prices which barely save a loss, but on some articles a very great decline in value has taken place, and sales are now effected

only at ruinous reductions. As examples in the present season, we may quote camlets among woollen goods.

Attempts have been made to open a trade along the coast in order to relieve the market from a part of its heavy stock of European importations, but these efforts have not, we fear, been attended by much success. Edicts from Pekin, urging the local authorities to drive the foreign traders from the coast, and by no means to suffer any illicit trade to be carried on, have defeated the object almost entirely. Perseverance, in defiance of these vapouring manifestos, will probably in course of time effect much that is desired; for all those who have had any experience of the Chinese will feel, that it is only by the same dogged pertinacity which they use that we shall be enabled to succeed at last in establishing a trade at other ports, and thus giving an additional spur to foreign commerce with China.

With the consent of the authorities this can never take place, and in the attempt much opposition will be experienced from the mandarins; but, as the natives themselves are much prejudiced against this exclusive system, by which they suffer, they will afford every encouragement they dare to these forbidden attempts at trade with other ports.—*Chinese Courier, Jan.* 18.

The *Canton Register* states positively, that the local government of Canton has counselled the Emperor to permit the import of opium into the port at a fixed duty; it is also stated that considerable progress has been made in the coast trade, which must soon either become an extensive contraband one, or receive a public recognition from the Chinese government, and that the exportation of spelter has been expressly prohibited, and the officers of the local government have thrown difficulties in the way of its importation.

Death of the Empress.—The Russian papers announce the death of the consort of the Emperor, at Pekin, on the 15th of July. A general mourning has been ordered in consequence.

Turkey.

Constantinople, Aug. 27.—The Sultan has just published a firman to the faithful disposed to make pilgrimage to Mecca, informing them that they may do so now with safety, as he is about to send the tribute to the holy city, which the events of the two last years have disabled him from doing. He is also showing himself more in public, and endeavouring to make himself popular by increased strictness of religious observances. He spent three hours the other day in looking at the worship of the howling dervishes. The Sultan attended, with all his suite, and played his part as a most accomplished hypocrite. The new money has come out at last in small quantities. It leaves to the mint a clear profit of twenty-five per cent.; but as there is a profit of seventy-five per cent. on the old basheleke, the payment of the state still continues to be made in the latter. Trade is at the lowest ebb, as the production of the country is exhausted by continued oppression and monopoly, with the exception of the import of British manufactured goods, which is always on the increase both here and at Smyrna, as it is found that wherever our cottons are introduced, the native manufactures are immediately superseded, and those who in richer times wore Cashmere shawls and embroidered muslins, are willing now to put up with British imitations of the one and our prints of the other. *It is a curious fact that our imports extend as the poverty of the people becomes more apparent.*

A fortnight since a fire burned at Constantinople 2,500 houses, and last week another occurred at Galata, the suburb under Pera, near the harbour, which was got under, after destoying 250 houses and 600 shops, or sheds called shops. Besides these great fires, partial burnings are every day taking place, which occasion a vast share of alarm; and a general apprehension seems to be entertained that Constantinople is to be devoted this year to an awful calamity of this nature. Some persons say that the fires which have occured are the result of accident, while others attribute them to the discontented soldiery; but enough has been done to put prudent people on the alert, and the British merchants, who have their warehouses and counting-houses in Galata, are blocking up the useless windows, and separating the communication as much as possible. A few soldiers have been arrested, and there is no doubt but that one burning at Pera was caused by them, but I cannot imagine that the troops in general are implicated in such a diabolical conspiracy. They are, however, very discontented, and with justice, as their pay has been reduced within a short time from 20 to 15 piasters the month. Fifteen piasters are about 3s. 6d, and when paid, are not worth 8d. British. This is the whole pay of the soldiers, who are, however, found in food, clothes, and shoes, and one is not surprised to find them disposed to mutiny at any attempt at reduction.

The flower of the Turkish army is now encamped about Constantinople, in all about 15,000 or 20,000 men, and it is possible that they may think themselves as well qualified to create a disturbance as their predecessors the Janissaries. With the exception of one regiment of four battalions, under the command of Nashmic Pasha, the army consists of boys with ragged jackets and unwashed trowsers—neither Turks nor Europeans—so constrained by the use of shoes, that they take all opportunities of running them into slippers, the native *faz*, or head-dress, forming a ridiculous contrast with the foreign clothing, and that even being perverted, as the trowsers are made out of all proportion, in order that the gallant wearers may sit cross-legged while on guard. The whole country has been drained of its youth to create this army, and the Sultan is daily occupied in seeing it manœuvred according to the new tactics of the Russians, which he has ordered to supersede the French, in which the troops had previously been instructed. He does not continue to recruit his army, but he endeavours to put that which he has on a more respectable footing.—*Corres. Morning Herald.*

Egypt.

The last accounts from Egypt state that the fleet returned from Tarsus with 8,000 men from the army of Ibrahim Pasha, who continues in Syria with the rest of his force, where he is draining every person who has money, and every district from whence his batallions can be recruited. Mehemet Ali has sailed for Candia with four ships of the line, four frigates, and several small vessels. He is accompanied by Col. Campbell, the British resident, the French Consul-General, who was to have joined the expedition, having declined to attend it. The Viceroy is to remain six weeks at Candia, for the purpose of building an arsenal and remodelling the government, and on his return he meditates a formidable expedition into Arabia, to terminate the rebellion which has taken place there. Syria begins to groan under the government of Ibrahim Pasha, and, in particular, the neighbourhood of Acre is reduced to such a state of despair, in consequence of the extortions of the new governor imposed by the Pasha, that the people are ready to break out into insurrection if they had any chance of being supported.—*Corres. Morning Herald.*

Australasia.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Summary Punishment.—Complaints are made of the new summary punishment act, which imposes restrictions on the magistrates in dealing with convicts. This measure, it is said, has produced laziness and insubordination amongst this class of labourers, which threatens injurious consequences, and according to a *Sydney Gazette* correspondent from Hunter's River, has increased the cost of the prison population 100 per cent., and that of forced labour 50. Even the *Sydney Monitor*, now a supporter of the local government, admits that "the fame of Governor Bourke's humanity has produced an insolence and insubordination among the prison population, which if not put an end to will produce the most disastrous results as regards the *solvency* and family comfort of the settlers at large."

New Church.—The first stone of a new church, at Stroud, in the county of Gloucester, was laid on the 29th February, by Sir Edward Parry; the edifice is to be erected solely at the private expense of Sir Edward, and is intended as a farewell gift to the Australian Agricultural Company, on whose estate it will stand. Sir Edward is about to return to England.

Hunter's River.—An address of the magistrates, landholders, and free inhabitants of Patrick's and Paterson's Plains to Governor Bourke, on his visit to these districts, represents that the existing provisions are now actually inadequate to the present wants and future prospects of the inhabitants of the Hunter, whose settlements extend beyond Liverpool Plains—a portion of the territory which, a few years back, was considered scarcely accessible, but which now is covered with our flocks and herds; that the roads and bridges require a very large outlay of the public money; and solicits his Excellency's early attention to the extension of the post, the marking out of the roads, the laying out of townships, and the accomplishment of the works on the breakwater at Newcastle, the seaport of this thriving part of the territory, whose prosperity depends so much upon marine safety.

New Newspaper.—A new Sunday paper, to be called the *Surveyor General*, is projected by Mr. N. L. Kentish, who states that in England he filled the appointment of Professor in the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, and that when it was his misfortune to suffer by a government reduction of that establishment (as one of the five junior professors), he received most handsome testimonials from the governor of the college (Sir Edward Paget), Lieut.gov. (General Butler), and Senior Professor (Rev. Wm. Hancock), which, by desire of the right hon. secretary of state, were presented as his introduction to the late governor and the surveyor general of this colony, on his arrival in it with a civil appointment; and (lest he be supposed to have commit-

ted some heinous offence to disgrace his character, as well as forfeit his situation here), to state that he is now suddenly deprived of the same—not from any even alleged misconduct, or neglect of duty, or complaint of any kind, but without accusation or trial, solely in consequence of a strongly (but accurately) expressed letter, addressed with honest indignation to the officer at the head of the survey department, under considerable excitement, arising from extreme provocation, and for which letter the writer immediately apologised on its being pronounced improper by his excellency the governor."

Emigration.—The *Sydney Gazette* of May 18, noticing a lecture on emigration, delivered at Sydney, by Dr. Lang, who suggests a plan for effecting an extensive emigration from the mother country of married agricultural labourers, observes: "it is now admitted on all hands, that the class of emigrants most wanted are agricultural labourers; numbers of these, not only able and willing to work, but most anxious to be enabled to obtain their own subsistence, are at present supported out of the poor-rates in England; and there is no doubt whatever that they would cheerfully and earnestly avail themselves of any opportunity afforded them of providing for their own wants. One portion of the plan developed by Dr. Lang, in order to provide funds to enable the home government to send out an annual supply of the labourers at present so much required here, is the sale of the numerous allotments of land in the town of Sydney which are still in the possession of the crown. It is proposed that these lands be sold to the highest solvent bidders, at a stated credit—security being of course taken on the property—the amount of the purchase money bearing ten per cent. interest. This accommodation, it is stated, would enable purchasers to erect buildings, thereby affording employment to an increased number of mechanics, while the yearly sum derived from interest here might be appropriated to the payment of interest on money which, it is well known, may now be borrowed at a very low rate in England, so as to increase the emigration fund by a very large annual amount."

Steam-Navigation.—A steam-navigation company has been formed in Sydney, the object of which is to promote the more extensive application of steam-machinery to conveyance both by water and land. Their first undertaking is to establish a steam-packet of twelve-horse power between Sydney and Paramatta. The capital is to be raised by 400 shares of £5 each. The society was formed at a public meeting on the 12th April, and on the 18th May nearly 300 shares had been taken up by residents in Sydney alone.

Ship-Building.—A Mr. Bass, who has had many years' practical experience in the Portsmouth and Plymouth dockyards, has commenced a ship establishment at Darling Harbour.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

The archdeacon delivered his visitation charge to the clergy of the island in St. David's church on the 8th May. In the course of the address, the archdeacon mentioned that no less than six churches were either already in progress of building, or were about to be commenced, in different parts of the colony.

The newly discovered country to the westward is described as being one of the most luxuriant and eligible tracts, for all the purposes of grazing and agriculture, ever yet discovered in the island. It comprises a large portion of upland, and some wet marshes, interspersed with undulating spots of excellent forest, well watered, soil rich, climate fine, plains extensive, 2,000, 3,000, and 4,000 acres each, abounding with numerous herds of tame cattle as fat as if stall-fed, and horses. A road to Spring River, an admirable port near the south-west cape, is spoken of as practicable. An exploring and clearing party is to proceed in that direction forthwith. It was understood to be the intention of the government to build a number of houses on the newly-discovered land, and to form a settlement there of the pensioners lately arrived, instead of suffering it to be monopolized by large proprietors.

A pottery established in Hobart Town, by a person named Sherwin, is said to produce all kinds of articles of this description of manufacture, equal, for neatness and durability, to any of the kind imported from England, besides considerably cheaper than the foreign article.

SWAN RIVER.

Complaints are made of the savage temper of the natives, who never allow an injury or insult to pass without retribution. One, named Yagan, a desperado, is the terror of the Perth people.

The *Perth Gazette* gives the following particulars of a native *corrobory*:—About dusk, the Swan River and King George's Sound tribes assembled, and commenced operations by chalking each others breasts in tasteful devices, which ceremony was accompanied by a hurdy-gurdy chaunt chorussed by the party. They appeared highly flattered by the interest the audience took in their manœuvres, and preparatory to the entertainment, stalked to and fro, rehearsing their chaunts, and exercising their singular attitudes. As a novelty, the *corrobory* is well worth seeing; but much of its interest is lost from the

want of a programme of the performance. The representation of killing the kangaroo, the one performer assuming the character of huntsman, the other the kangaroo, was striking from its fidelity, indeed a fine specimen of acting; but the necromantic dances, as they were termed, could only gratify the initiated. It would require some stretch of imagination, to construe the knocking of noses together, dancing on their knees, and pulling each others legs, into necromancy. The Lieut. Governor honoured the ceremony with his presence, and nearly the whole of the respectable inhabitants of Perth, including several *ladies*. The figures of most of the natives of this part of the country, displayed to advantage in this muscular exercise, would have formed a fine study for the artist; the King George's Sound men are far inferior to them, both in person, ingenuity, and activity, in their native sports. Yagan was the master of the ceremonies, and acquitted himself with infinite dignity and grace.

The value of land is said to be very rapidly on the increase in the settlement. Complaints are made of the want of a low bank, or some available medium of accommodation.

Polynesia.

We have been favoured per brig *Griffin*, from the Sandwich Islands, with the following account of piracy and murder on board the *William Little*. The atrocious act has excited an unusual sensation, as being the deed of Sandwich Islanders, who have long been considered among the most civilized and humane of the South Sea natives:—

"In the year 1822, I visited Bow Island, situated in the Dangerous Archipelago, and mine was the first vessel which entered the lagoon. I found the natives a poor but inoffensive race of people, and I have often left the vessel in the jolly boat, accompanied by my wife and the boat's crew, consisting of four boys, natives of the Society Islands, unarmed, and passed the greater part of the day among the natives of Bow Islands, at the distance of several miles from the ship. At present, they have teachers sent among them in Christianity; but at this time it is not considered at all safe to enter the lagoon, as the natives are now ever ready to cut off a vessel and murder the crew: a lamentable change certainly, and one which bears little testimony of the benefit of the missionary labours among them.

"About two years ago, a small vessel called the *Truro*, belonging to Robertson, Cullen, and Co., and Capt. George W. Cole, Lieut. R. N., was at Burkerow, one of the islands of the Dangerous Archipelago, collecting beche-de-mer and pearl shells, when the Chain islanders, who were employed to dive for those articles, and who are represented, not only by the missionaries but by Tyerman and Bennet, as patterns for Christians, rose on the master and crew, put them into an open boat, and knocking several holes in the bottom of the boat, turned them adrift. The remainder, consisting of six persons, are, with the exception of two, supposed to have been murdered and eaten, and I have just heard that the unfortunate master and mate, after drifting about for some time, were at last driven back to the island, and there hanged by the natives. These atrocious acts were not committed by ignorant savages, but by people whom the missionaries call Christians, and who perpetrated them by order of the queen of Tahiti, who, the author of the *Polynesian Researches* says, 'is likely to become a nursing mother to the churches.'

"In September 1831, the *William Little*, of Liverpool, Henry Carter master, arrived at the island of Woahoo, and shipped six Sandwich islanders, in addition to his former crew, for the purpose of procuring seal skins, and returned to the coast of California. Soon after his arrival on that coast, his crew, except the Sandwich islanders, deserted from the vessel, leaving him with no other white person on board, except his son, a boy of twelve or thirteen years of age, and he was afterwards sent to the mission of St. Louis a Bispo. Soon after putting his son on shore, Capt. Carter got his vessel under way to cruise on the coast, in hopes of falling in with the brig *Griffin*, and obtaining a mate and a man or two from her. He also had provisions on board for that vessel, and was to have joined her for the purpose of hunting the sea-otter. But a short time after leaving St. Louis, during the middle watch, two of the natives seized Capt. Carter by the throat, and threw him overboard. There being little or no wind at the time, he swam to the main chains and supported himself, but another of the men obliged him to leave his hold by beating him on the head with the pump-brake, when he immediately sunk. They then divided the money found in Capt. Carter's chest, steered to the W. S. W., and succeeded in reaching Fanning's Islands, in lat. 3° 46′ N. and long. 159° 11′ W. where they plundered the vessel and afterwards scuttled her.

"They had been on the island about a month, when the *Chinchilla*, Capt. Meek, arrived there and four of them applied to him for a passage to Woahoo, telling him that they had been landed there by the American whale ship Caledonia. Soon after their arrival there, I found in the possession of one of them a quadrant which had belonged to Capt. Carter. My

suspicions were aroused by this circumstance, and, after making some enquiries, I arrested them, and they made the above confession. I then caused them to be heavily ironed, and made an application to Government to have them confined in the fort, which was granted, and the prisoners were delivered into the custody of Governor Adams. A few days afterwards, they were tried by order of the king and condemned to be hanged. During the time that preparations were making for the execution, it is said that two individuals attached to the mission informed the chief, who was to superintend the execution, that there was no proof of the death of Capt. Carter, and that as the vessel was not more than a hundred miles from land, he might by some chance have reached the shore. They then proceeded to the authorities here, and insisted that the execution should not take place until time had been afforded them to repent of their evil deeds. A few days after, I received information that it was the intention of the chiefs to release them, and I applied to the governor to allow me to put two British subjects in charge of them; but after consulting with the missionaries, he refused, and the next night, or early in the morning, they were released from their irons and allowed to escape.

"Capt. Carter was a man highly respected in Liverpool, where he has left a widow and four small children totally unprovided for, and his eldest son is now at Woahoo."—*Chinese Cour. Feb.* 2.

Netherlands India.

Dutch papers contain Batavian journals to the 26th April.

The preceding favourable accounts from Padang, in Sumatra, consequent on the termination of the war with the Padries in October, have been succeeded by less favourable accounts. In January there was an insurrection among the people of Benjol, in which Lieut. Woutier and eleven men were surprised and murdered. Lieut.-Col. Kinger was at that time at Pisang, with about seventy men, and learned that the insurgents were advancing against him. He sent a small detachment to Fort Van der Capellen for a reinforcement, but the detachment being driven back, he effected his retreat to the fort, amidst the violent attacks of above 2,000 insurgents, with the loss of sixteen killed and fifty-one wounded. The post of Loeboe Sikoping was likewise attacked, and thirty sick in the infirmary, with the medical attendant, M. de Givit, murdered. Accounts to the end of February say this insurrection, caused by the treacherous conduct of the Regent of Benjol, had spread no further; that the Regent himself had died of his wounds, and that Lieut.-Col. Elout was actively engaged in taking all the necessary measures. Major de Quay had arrived at Padang with reinforcements from Java.

Accounts from Padang to the 8th of March, state that the confidence between the population and the government is more and more confirmed, and there was little probability of further hostilities at Benjol, where the inhabitants are greatly discouraged by the death of the Tolanko Moedo.

According to the latest accounts from Java, of May 1, General Rietz had been sent with about 1,000 men to Padang, to put an end to the war. The Governor-general himself intended to go thither six weeks later, in order to regulate the internal administration.

News had been received from Samarang of most destructive inundations.

On the 9th of April was the annual meeting of the promoters of the Bank of Java, when it appeared that the clear profits in the preceding (fifth) year amounted to 466,935 florins, about 23 per cent. on the capital of 2,000,000.

By a decision of the 18th of February, the harbours of Pontaneath and Sambas, on the west coast of Borneo, are to be exempt from all import and export duties from 1st January 1834; but from the same date no foreign ships are to be allowed to carry on trade in other harbours on the west coast of Borneo belonging to the territory of the Netherlands.

By a decision of the 25th February, it is ordered that the following export duties on coffee shall be levied:—In Dutch ships from Holland, 2 florins per picul. In foreign ships from Holland, 4 fl. per picul. In all foreign ships without distinction, 5 fl. per picul. Dutch ships clearing out for Holland must give security for an additional payment of 3 fl. per picul, which must be paid by ships clearing out from any other country; this security to be in force till the cargo has arrived unbroken in Holland, and been duly landed.

REGISTER.

Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

GALLANT CONDUCT OF NATIVE SOLDIERS.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, Feb. 12, 1833.—The Commander in-chief has much satisfaction in publishing to the army the annexed extract of a communication received from the Government authorising a donation of two months' pay and full batta to a havildar and eight sepoys of the 7th regt. N.I., for their gallant and successful defence of the Tuhseeldaree treasury of Amorah, in the Goruckpore district, against a gang of decoits. Madaree Sing, who was promoted to naick for his conduct on this occasion, in G.O.'s of the 12th ultimo, to receive the pay and batta of his advanced rank.

"The Hon. the Vice President in Council has perused with much gratification the letter of Lieut. Col. Andree, commanding the 7th regt. N.I., reporting the gallant conduct of a party of that corps, consisting of a havildar and eight sepoys, in the successful defence of the Tuhseeldaree treasury of Amorah against a gang of decoits.

"His Honour in Council has observed with particular satisfaction the exemplary and soldier-like conduct of the sentinel, Madaree Sing, and is gratified to find that that soldier, who had distinguished himself by his resolution and humanity on a former occasion, has been promoted by his Excellency to the rank of naick.

"As a mark of the approbation of Government, the Vice President in Council is pleased to grant to the havildar and each sepoy of his party a donation of two months' pay and full batta; the donation of Madaree Sing to the pay and full batta of his present rank of naick."

ELIGIBILITY TO FILL THE SITUATION OF SUPERINTENDING SURGEON.

Fort William, March 19, 1833.—Government General Orders, dated 22d Oct. 1832, respecting the eligibility of surgeons to fill the situation of superintending surgeons, are hereby cancelled, with the exception of that part which directs the cancelling of General Orders dated 24th Oct. 1788 (Henley's Code, page 307), and the following regulations upon the same subject are enacted by the Governor General in Council:

Every medical officer on his promotion to the rank of surgeon shall be required to serve for two years as surgeon with a regiment of the line, or a battalion or brigade of artillery, before he can be eligible for any other situation in any department, civil or military; and after the perfomance of such service he shall be eligible, in due course, for the situation of superintending surgeon, whatever may have been the nature of his employment subsequent to the performance of such service.

Medical officers who have already attained the rank of surgeon will be deemed eligible for the situation of superintending surgeon, provided they shall have served, in their present grade, for two years as surgeon of a regiment of the line, or of a battalion or brigade of artillery, or as surgeon to the garrisons of Fort William, Chunar, Allahabad, or Agra, or as marine surgeon, or as surgeon to the General Hospital, or as a presidency surgeon.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Judicial and Revenue Departments.

March 1. Mr. G. Stockwell, commissioner of revenue and circuit of 6th or Allahabad division.

Mr. H. H. Thomas, session judge of Mirzapore.

15. Mr. H. Stainforth, joint magistrate and deputy collector of Tirhoot.

29. Mr. R. H. Boddam, commissioner of revenue and circuit of 2d or Agra division.

Mr. W. F. Dick, magistrate and collector of Agra.

Mr. G. Mainwaring, session judge of Bundlecund.

Mr. R. J. Tayler, ditto ditto of Benares.

Mr. J. Neave, ditto ditto of Allyghur.

Mr. F. B. Kemp, assistant under commissioner of revenue and circuit of 16th or Chittagong division.

Mr. J. Wheler, ditto under ditto of 10th or Sarun ditto.

April 6. Mr. B. Golding, magistrate and collector of Chittagong.

Mr. C. Steer, assistant under commissioner of revenue and circuit of 14th or Moorshedabad division.

12. Mr. E. Thomas, ditto under ditto of 1st or Meerut division.

Political Department.

March 16. Capt. G. H. Rawlinson, horse artillery, assistant to commissioner in Tenasserim provinces.

Capt. H. Macfarquhar, 40th regt. N.I., assistant to resident at Ava.

19. Lieut. J. K. McCausland, 70th regt. N.I., assistant to political agent at Soobathoo.

General Department.

March 18. Mr. W. H. Macnaghten, secretary to Government in Secret and Political Department.

Mr. C. Macsween, secretary to Government in Judicial and Revenue Department.

Mr. C. Macsween, chief secretary to Government.

April 6. Mr. R. B. Berney, commercial resident and collector of tolls at Jungypore.

Mr. C. C. Hyde, commercial resident at Baulea.

12. The Honourable R. F. Moore, second commissioner for investigating claims of creditors of late rajah of Tanjore.

Mr. H. Unwin, second assistant to collector of government customs at Calcutta.

Mr. E. E. H. Repton to officiate as salt agent in

southern division of Cuttack, during absence of Mr. Wilkinson in Dhekanal.

Mr. F. B. Kemp having passed an examination on the 16th March, and been reported qualified for the public service, the orders which were passed on the 15th Feb. for that gentleman's return to England are revoked.

Mr. J. H. Batten is permitted to proceed to Pooree to prosecute his studies in the Oriental languages under the superintendence of the magistrate of that district.

Furloughs.—March 15. The Hon. J. C. Erskine, to Isle of France, and eventually to Van Diemen's Land or Cape of Good Hope, for health.—Mr. George Swinton, to Europe.—April 6. Mr. H. Smith, to Europe.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort William, March 5, 1833.—Ens. J. G. W. Curtis to be lieut. from 27th Feb. 1833, v. E. Maybery transf. to pension estab.

72d N.I. Ens. R. S. Tickell to be lieut., from 27th Feb. 1833, v. J. C. Sage transf. to invalid estab.

Acting Ens. Edward Magnay, of infantry, to be ensign from 4th Feb. 1833, to fill a vacancy, in suc. to J. W. H. Turner transf. to invalid establishment.

Mr. Jas. Gregory Vos, M.D., admitted on establishment as an assist. surgeon.

Head-Quarters, Feb. 9, 1833.—The following orders confirmed:—Ens. G. M. Hill, 17th N.I., to have temporary charge of 1st comp. of pioneers, v. Corfield prom.; date 22d Jan.—Lieut. and Adj. W. Anderson, 1st brigade horse artillery, to act as adj. to Meerut division of artillery, v. Lawrenson; date 31st Dec. 1832.

7th Bat. Artillery. Lieut. F. A. Miles, 1st comp. 3d bat., to be interp. and qu. mast., v. Lawrence resigned.

6th N.I. Lieut. H. W. J. Wilkinson to be interp. and qu. mast., v. Clarkson prom.

Ens. J. C. Innes, 61st N.I., having been pronounced qualified in Persian and Hindoostanee by a district committee, exempted from further examination, except that by examiners of College of Fort William, which he is expected to undergo whenever he may visit the presidency.

Fort William, March 12.—*39th N.I.* Ens. S. M. Fullarton to be lieut., from 9th Sept. 1832, v. W. Palmer dec. — Supernum. Ens. James Oatley brought on effective strength of regt.

65th N.I. Ens. R. H. Durie to be lieut., v. T. C. Barrett resigned, with rank from 31st Jan. 1832, v. R. Taylor prom.

1st L.C. Supernum. Lieut. George Reid brought on effective strength of regt., v. W. B. Reade resigned, 8th March 1833.

Capt. Henry Laurence, 67th N.I., to be 2d in command of Ramghur battalion.

Acting Ens. R. G. George, of infantry, to be ensign, from 7th Feb. 1833, to fill a vacancy, in suc. to C. Savage retired.

Cadet of Infantry Chas. J. Richards admitted on establishment.

Mr. John Philips admitted on establishment as an assist. surgeon.

The following arrangement made in department of adjutant general of army, consequent on appointment of Major Pasmore to command of Persian troops disciplined by British officers:—Capt. Patrick Craigie, 1st assist. adj. gen., to officiate as deputy adjutant general of army.—Capt. G. D. Stoddart, 2d-assist. adj. gen., to officiate as 1st-assist. adj. gen. of army.—Capt. Robert Hawkes, 9th L.C., to officiate as 2d-assist. adj. gen. of army.

Acting Ens. C. I. Harrison, of infantry, to be ens., from 12th Feb. 1833, to fill a vacancy, in suc. to J. Wilkie retired.

The following officers to have rank of captain by brevet:—Lieut. J. E. Bruere, 13th N.I., from 26th Jan. 1833; Lieut. Alex. Mercer, 70th N.I., from 31st ditto; and Lieut. R. B. Pemberton, 44th N.I., from 8th Feb. 1833.

Head-Quarters, Feb. 11.—The following presidency division order confirmed:—Cadet J. C. Robertson to do duty with 2d N.I. at Dinapore; date 3d Feb. 1833.

Col. J. Tombs removed from 5th to 7th L.C., and Col. A. Watson from 7th to 5th ditto.

Feb. 13.—Ens. R. W. Elton, 16th, at his own request, removed to 59th N.I.

Fort William, March 19.—The following officers to have rank of captain by brevet:—Lieut. Thos. Fisher, 48th N.I., from 13th March 1833; Lieut. James Woodburne, 9th N.I., from 14th ditto; and Lieut. H. T. Raban, 47th N.I., from 15th ditto.

Acting Ens. Anthony Martin, of infantry, to be ensign, to fill a vacancy, from 19th Feb. 1833, in suc. to D. L. Richardson invalided.

Cadet of Infantry R. T. Edwards admitted on establishment.

Thomas Chapman, M.D., admitted on estab. as an assist. surgeon.

Lieut. W. H. Phibbs, 21st N.I., at his own request, transferred to pension establishment.

Lieut. Col. G. T. D'Aguilar, of invalid estab., to be regulating officer of invalid thannahs in districts of Bhaugulpore and Tirhoot, v. Lieut. Col. Commandant Alldin.

Head-Quarters, Feb. 15.—Lieut. G. P. Thomas, 64th N.I., exempted from further examination, having been declared by examiners of College of Fort William to be fully qualified for duties of interpreter to a native corps.

Feb. 18.—The following detachment order confirmed:—Ens. W. W. Davidson to act as adj. to left wing 18th N.I., during absence of Lieut. Pigott; date 23d Jan.

The following Benares division order of 10th Feb. confirmed:—Ens. H. Ralfe, 34th, to do duty with 66th N.I.—Ens. J. Waterfield, 38th, to do duty with 73d N.I.—Acting Ens. J. Morrieson, Acting Ens. W. D. Goodyar, Cadet F. B. Bosanquet, and Cadet F. H. Hawtrey, all to do duty with 73d N.I.

Feb. 21.—Maj. J. Trelawny, 51st N.I., to be a member of arsenal committee, in room of Capt. Richardson, transf. to invalid establishment.

The following removals and postings of Surgeons and Assist. Surgeons made:—Surgs. J. Marshall (officiating superintend. surg.) from 1st to 24th N.I.; W. Findon, from 51st to 62d do.; J. Mellis, M.D., from 13th to 48th do.; J. S. Toke, from 62d to 1st do.; N. Maxwell, M.D. (on furl.) from 3d L.C. to 13th N.I.; W. Grime (new prom.) to 3d N.I.; W. S. Charters, M.D. (on furl.), from 3d to 26th do.—Assist Surgs. J. S. Sullivan (on furl.) from 70th to 62d N.I.; F. Hartt (on furl.) from 48th to 55th do.; J. Hervey to 70th do.

Feb 22.—Ens. S. R. Tickell, 22d, removed, at his own request, to 31st N.I.

Feb. 23.—The following presidency division order confirmed:—Cadets J. Turner and G. H. Davidson to do duty with 2d N.I. at Dinapore; date 21st Feb.

Acting 2d-Lieut. G. P. Salmon to do duty with artillery at Dum Dum.

Fort William, March 26.—*21st N.I.* Ens. W. H. Lomer to be lieut., from 19th March 1833, v. W. H. Phibbs transf. to pension establishment.—Supernum. Ens. Henry Milne brought on effective strength of regt.

Assist. Surg. Charles Madden permanently appointed to civil station of Futtehpore (where he is now officiating), v. Assist. Surg. Warlow, proceeded to Europe.

The following Cadets (who have been more than two years in India) to be Acting 2d-Lieuts. and Ensigns, to enable them to draw allowances authorized by Hon. the Court of Directors:—*Engineers.* G. H. Fagan.—*Artillery.* F. Turner and H. A. Carlton.—*Infantry.* H. D. Van Homrigh and J. C. Phillips.

Capt. Charles Pearce, 29th N.I., at his own request, permitted to retire from service of Hon. Company on pension of his rank.

Capt. J. A. Crommelin, corps of engineers, to take charge of 2d or Berhampore division of department of public works, during absence of Capt. Garstin.

Head-Quarters, Feb. 23.—The following Benares division order confirmed:—Assist. Surg. A. K. Lindesay to relieve Assist. Surg. J. J. Boswell from medical duties, civil and military, at Azimghur; date 7th Feb.

Feb. 28.—The following orders confirmed:—Ens. C. J. Mainwaring to officiate as interp. and qu. mast. to 1st N.I. during absence, on leave, of Lieut. Fisher; date 11th Jan.—Lieut. G. E. Van Heythuysen to act as adj. to left wing 24th N.I. during its separation from head-quarters of regt.; date 17th Jan.—Lieut. C. Wyndham to officiate as interp. and qu. mast. to 35th N.I. during absence of Lieut. Fisher; date 1st Jan.—Lieut. and Adj. G. C. S. Master, 4th L.C., to act as station staff at Nusseerabad during absence, on duty, of officiating major of brigade; date 4th Feb.

Ens. C. Carlyon, 73d, removed to 37th N.I.

Cadet A. E. Dick to do duty with 64th N.I.; and Cadet H. J. Michell removed from 1st to do duty with 17th N.I. at Nusseerabad.

Fort William, April 3.—*24th N.I.* Ens. George Brockman to be lieut. from 29th March 1833, v. J. H. Beck dec.

The following Acting Ensigns of Infantry to have rank of ensign, to fill vacancies on establishment:—R. N. Raikes, from 27th Feb. 1833; in suc. to J. C. Sage invalided.—G. P. Whish, from same date, in suc. to E. Maybery pensioned.

Assist. Surg. Thomas Spens, M.D., 1st-assist. garrison surg., to have medical charge of Governor-general's body guard.

Head-Quarters, March 2.—The following removals and postings made:—Col. H. Huthwaite (on furl.), from 18th to 29th N.I.—Col. T. P. Smith (new prom.), to 18th do.—Lieut. Col. A. Hardy (new prom.), to 18th do.

The following regimental order confirmed:—Lieut. H. Vetch, attached to Assam light inf., to act as second in command to corps, during absence of Lieut. Charlton; date 9th Feb.

Capts. C. Guthrie and D. L. Richardson, of invalid establishment, permitted, former to reside at Serampore, and latter at presidency.

March 4.—The following removals and postings of Surgeons and Assist. Surgeons made:—Surgs. G. G. Campbell (on furl.) to 9th N.I.; H. H. Wilson (on furl.) to 20th do.; J. Mellis, M.D., from 48th to 50th do.; and R. Tytler, M.D., from 50th to 48th do.—Assist. Surgs. J. A. Lawrie, M.D. (on furl.), to 2d N.I.; B. C. Sully, M.D. (on furl.), to 47th do.; A. B. Webster, M.D. (on furl.), to 60th do.; H. Taylor, from 51st to 68th do.; E. T. Downes, from 41st to 51st do.; J. Hardie (on furl.) to 66th do.; D. B. Wardlaw (on furl.) to 73d do.; W. Warlow (on furl.) to 31st do.; H. Babington (on furl.) to 33d do.; T. C. Elliott, from 2d tr. 2d brig. horse artillery to 16th N.I.; A. V. Dunlop, M.D. (on furl.), to 46th do.; D. J. Thorburn (on furl.) to 51st do.; A. C. Spurgeon (on furl.) to 52d do.; W. F. Cumming, M.D. (on furl.), to 53d do.; W. S. Dicken (on furl.) to 54th do.; R. Washbourn (on furl.) to 56th do.; E. H. Allingham (on furl.) to the 63d do.; and A. M. McK. Minto (on furl.) to 64th do.

Assist. Surg. T. Scott to do duty with 40th N.I.

March 8.—Superintending Surg. C. Campbell appointed to Agra circle of superintendence, v. G. G. Campbell proceeded on furlough.

Superintending Surg. J. Langstaff (officiating 3d member of medical board) removed from Dinapore to Saugor circle of superintendence.

Superintending Surg. W. A. Venour (recently app.) posted to Dinapore circle of superintendence.

Officiating Superintending Surg. J. Marshall removed from Dinapore to Saugor circle of superintendence.

Fort William, April 9.—The following Acting Ensigns of Infantry to have rank of Ensign, to fill vacancies on establishment:—L. T. Forrest, from 5th March 1833, in suc. to T. C. Barrett resigned.—W. H. L. Bird, from 7th March 1833, in suc. to P. P. V. V. De Bruyn dec.—W. W. Steer, from 9th March 1833, in suc. to W. Palmer dec.

Assist. Surg. H. P. Bell, M.D., to be 1st, and Assist. Surg. G. Craigie, M.D., to be 2d-assist. garrison surgeon of Fort William, v. Spens transf. to body guard.

Head-Quarters, March 12 *and* 14.—The following division and regimental orders confirmed:—Surg. T. B. Baker, 66th N.I., to afford medical aid to Benares division of artillery, from 15th Feb., as a temp. arrangement.—Lieut. and Brev. Capt. M. Hughes to act as adj. to 44th N.I., during absence, on leave, of Lieut. and Adj. Woodburn; date 6th Feb.

The following removals and posting to take place in regiment of artillery:—Lieut. H. Timings, from 4th tr. 3d brig. horse artil. to 4th comp. 5th bat.; A. Fitzgerald (new prom.) to 4th tr. 3d brig. horse artill.; Lieut. H. Sturrock (new prom.) to 1st comp. 6th bat.; F. A. Miles, from 1st comp. 3d bat. to 2d comp. 7th bat.; H. Sanders (new prom.) to 1st comp. 3d bat.; H. M. Lawrence, from 1st tr. 3d brig. horse artill. to 1st comp. 4th bat.; J. Alexander, from 1st comp. 4th bat. to 1st tr. 3d brig. horse artill.—2d-Lieut. G. H. McGregor, from 3d tr. 2d brig. horse artill. to 4th comp. 1st bat.; R. E. Knatchbull, from 3d comp. 2d bat. to 3d tr. 3d brig. horse artill.; G. L. Cooper, from 2d comp. 5th bat. to 3d tr. 2d brig. horse artill.; J. L. C. Richardson (brought on strength) to 2d comp. 5th bat.; J. Innis, from 1st comp. 6th bat. to 1st comp. 4th bat.; T. H. Sissmore, from 1st comp. 4th bat. to 3d tr. 1st brig. horse artill.; M. Mackenzie (brought on strength) to 3d comp. 2d bat.; V. Eyre (ditto) to 3d comp. 1st bat.

The undermentioned Ensigns posted to corps as follows:—J. S. Davidson to 72d N.I., at Berhampore; R. Thompson, 34th do., at Midnapore; J. S. Hawks, 22d do., at Lucknow; D. Ramsay, 37th do., at Neemuch; J. S. Banks, 58th do., at Sultanpore, Oude; R. Shaw, 23d do., at Kurnaul; E. Magnay, left wing Europ. regt. at Dinapore; R. G. George, 7th N.I., at Gorackpore; C. I. Harrison (on furl.) 65th do. at Mhow.

Veterinary Surg. J. Phillips to join and do duty with 3d L.C. at Sultanpore, Benares, during absence of Mr. Parry.

March 14 *to* 18.—The following regimental orders confirmed:—Ens. G. P. Brooke to act as adj. of 68th N.I. during absence of Lieut. and Adj. Maling; date 14th Feb.—Lieut. F. Hewitt to act as adj. to left wing 33d N.I. during its separation from head-quarters of corps; date 12th March.—Lieut. F. C. Minchin to act as interp. and qu. mast. to 67th N.I. during indisposition of Lieut. Interp. and Qu. Mast. Thompson.

Fort William, April 16.—Lieut. James Skinner, 61st N.I., to be a sub-assist. com. gen., to fill an existing vacancy in department.

Assist. Surg. W. B. Davies appointed to medical duties of civil station of Gowahutty; and Assist. Surg. Robert Fullarton, M.D., to ditto of civil station of Goalparah.

29th N.I. Supernum. Ens. S. W. Gardner brought on effective strength of regt., v. G. N. C. Hall dec., 24th March 1833.

Surg. Wm. Panton (attached to residency at court of Scindiah), at his own request, transferred to military branch of service, and placed at disposal of com.-in-chief.

Head-Quarters, March 21.—The following orde confirmed:—Capt. J. T. Croft, 34th N.I., to ac as major of brigade, v. Impey, on leave of absence date 14th March.

Capt. H. C. Barnard, 51st, to do duty with 59th N.I. at Allahabad, from 1st April till 1st Sept 1833.

Assist. Surg. J. G. Vos, M.D., to do duty unde orders of superintending surgeon at Allahabad and Assist. Surg. W. Ralt to do duty with artiller at Dum-Dum.

March 22.—The following order confirmed:- Assist. Surg. W. Dollard, 54th N.I., to afford m dical aid to Benares division of artillery; date 16t March.

April 16.—Lieut. Col. Beatson, adj. gen. c

army, and Lieut. Ramsay, Persian interp., to proceed by dawk from Calcutta to Simla, in attendance on Commander-in-chief.

Capt. Stoddart, assist. adj. gen. of army, to relieve Major Pasmore, deputy adj. gen., from charge of adjutant general's office at presidency.

Returned to duty from Europe.—March 12. Capt. G. R. Crommelin, 1st L.C.—Capt. D. Birrell, left wing Europ. regt.—Capt. R. R. Margrave, 25th N.I.—Ens. Wm. Lamb, 51st N.I.—Surg. N. Wallich, M.D.—Capt. Edw. Morshead, 60th N.I.—19. Ens. C. E. Burton, 40th N.I.—Capt. J. A. Crommelin, corps of engineers.—26. Lieut. Alex. Barclay, 68th N.I.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.—March 5. Lieut. J. C. Plowden, 17th N.I., on private affairs.—Capt. G. S. Blundell, 51st N.I., for health (to proceed from Bombay).—Mr. G. B. P. Field, pension establ., for health.—12. Lieut. Thomas Fraser, 7th L.C., for health.—Assist. Surg. Wm. Bogie, M.D., for health.—19. Capt. R. C. Macdonald, 49th N.I., on private affairs.—26. Surg. Robert Tytler, M.D., for health. April 3. Superintending Surg. S. Ludlow, for health (via Bombay, from Neemuch).—9. Lieut. Charles Grissell, 61st N.I., for health.—Veterinary Surg. John Tombs, horse artillery, for health.—Lieut. J. J. Poett, 27th N.I., for one year, on private affairs.—16. Assist. Surg. F. H. Fisher, for health.

To Cape of Good Hope.—March 5. Acting Ens. W. H. L. Bird, doing duty with 38th N.I., for eighteen months, for health.—9. Lieut. H. C. Gilmore, 59th N.I., ditto ditto.

To Straits of Malacca.—March 26. Lieut. C. J. C. Collins, 25th N.I., for six months, for health.—Ens. C. McF. Collins, 25th N.I., for ditto ditto.

To Van Diemen's Land.—March 12. Lieut. Col. Thomas Gough, 15th N.I., for eighteen months, for health.

To Isle of France.—March 12. Veterinary Surg. Wm. Lindsay, for eighteen months, for health (eventually to Van Diemen's Land).—Lieut. John Woodburn, 44th N.I., for twelve months, for health.—26. Cornet J. M. Loughnan, 10th L.C., and fort adj. Fort William, for eighteen months, for health (also to Van Diemen's Land).

Cancelled.—The leave to proceed to Van Diemen's Land granted on 27th Feb. last to Lieut. Y. Lamb, 51st N.I.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals in the River.

MARCH 11. *Britannia*, Bowden, from London and Cape.—12. *Apthorp*, Briggs, from Boston (America).—18. *Indus*, Hagart, from Glasgow; and *Emma*, Chelin, from Mauritius.—19. *Madras*, Thornton, from Liverpool; and *Amiable Creole*, Giraud, from Bourbon and Pondicherry.—21. *Herculean*, Battersby, from Liverpool.—22. *Winscales*, Fisher, from Liverpool.—23. *Cavendish Bentinck*, Cook, and *Elizabeth*, Stephen, both from Madras.—30. *Fifeshire*, Crawley, from Madras and Vizagapatam.—APRIL 1. *Robert*, Blyth, from London, Mauritius, and Madras; and *Thomas Dougall*, Brown, from Singapore and Penang.—3. *Drongan*, Mackenzie, from Marcanum and Madras.—5. *Red River*, Clifton, from China and Singapore.—7. *Ees*, Warden, from China and Singapore.—8. *Esmont*, Nash, from Singapore.—12. *Water Witch*, Henderson, from China.—13. *Ann*, Adler, from Mauritius.—16. *Prinsep*, Hackwood, from Bombay; and *Lord William Bentinck*, Hutchinson, from Madras.—18. *General Gascoyne*, Fisher, from Liverpool, Isle of France, Colombo, and Madras.—19. *Hooghly*, Reeves, from London and Madras.—20. *Samuel Brown*, Harding, from Liverpool.—27. *Crown*, Cowman, from Liverpool.

Departures from Calcutta.

MARCH 10. *Victoire et Lise*, Cartier, for Bourbon.—12. *Indian Oak*, Worthington, for Mauritius.—24. *Dover*, Austin, for Boston (America); and *Thetis*, Boothby, for Mauritius.—28. *Lord Althorp*, Sproule, for Liverpool.—APRIL 7. *Emma*, Chelin, for Mauritius.—10. *Andromache*, Andrews, for London.—14. *Exmouth*, Warren, for London; and *Amiable Creole*, Giraud, for Bourbon.—22. *Britannia*, Bowden, for London.—23. *Susan*, Gillies, for London; *Herculean*, Battersby, for Liverpool; *Winscales*, Fisher, for ditto; and *Fifeshire*, Crawley, for Madras.

Freight to London (April 29).—Dead weight, £5 to £6 per ton; light goods, £5. 10s. to £6. 10s. per ditto.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Feb. 8. At Bareilly, the lady of H. J. F. Berkley, Esq., of a son.
16. Mrs. George H. Swaine, of a daughter.
23. Mrs. George Phillips, of a daughter.
28. At Nusseerabad, the lady of Lieut. Col. J. H. Littler, commanding 54th N.I., of a daughter.
March 7. At Allahabad, Mrs. William Johnson, of a daughter.
10. At Cawnpore, the lady of Capt. Lucius Smith, 6th L.C., of a daughter.
12. At Berhampore, the lady of Capt. Charles Hewetson, 49th regt., of a son and heir.
13. At Neemtullah, Calcutta, the lady of T. B. Rice, Esq., of a daughter.
— At Patna, the lady of Wm. Lambert, Esq., civil service, of a son.
— At Meerut, the lady of Capt. Hoggan, 53d N.I., of a son.
— At Calcutta, Mrs. James Grindall, of a son.
14. At Berhampore, the lady of J. D. Herklots, Esq., of a daughter.
16. At Loodianah, the lady of Charles Codrington, Esq., 49th N.I., of a daughter.
— At Howrah, Mrs. F. Grose, of a daughter.
19. At Calcutta, the lady of Capt. F. S. Hawkins, dep. assist. com. gen., of a son.
— At Bhaugulpore, the lady of J. P. Ward, Esq., civil service, of a son.
— At Calcutta, Mrs. M. Rodrigues, of a son.
23. At Calcutta, the lady of Capt. R. Noyes, of a daughter.
— Mrs. D. Robinson, of a still-born child.
24. At Chunar, the lady of Lieut. W. M. Stewart, fort adjutant, of a son.
25. At Berhampoor, the lady of Capt. Henry Doveton, of a daughter.
26. Mrs. Wm. Harper, of a daughter.
27. Mrs. Benj. Richards, of a daughter.
28. Mrs. Robert Browne, of a son.
29. At Mirzapore, the lady of Hay Tweeddale Stewart, Esq., of a daughter.
— At Calcutta, Mrs. Potter, of a daughter.
— At Chunar, Mrs. S. Costello, of a son.
— At Entally, Mrs. Raban, of a daughter.
30. In Ranee Moodie Gullie, Mrs. J. D. Smith, of a son.
31. At Cherra Poonjee, the lady of Major Orchard, H.C. European regt., of a daughter.
April 1. At Jessore, in Muddenderry factory, the lady of Charles Oman, Esq., indigo planter, of a daughter.
— At Nusseerabad, the lady of Lieut. Corri, 54th N.I., of a son.
3. At Calcutta, the lady of H. T. Raikes, Esq., civil service, of a daughter.
— At Calcutta, the lady of Capt. Ovenstone, of a son.
— At Dacca, the lady of James Pontet, Esq., of a son.
— At the Haroutee Political Agency, Kotah, the lady of James Corbet, Esq., assist. surg., of a son.
— At Dinapore, the wife of Mr. Thomas Grey, of a son.
6. At Noacolly, the lady of R. M. Skinner, Esq., civil service, of a daughter.
— Mrs. John Vandenberg, of a son.
7. At Meerut, the lady of W. H. Graham, Esq., engineers, of a daughter.
8. At Gorruckpore, the lady of James Armstrong, Esq., civil service, of a son.
9. At Calcutta, the lady of Monsieur Etienne White, of a son.
10. At Chinsurah, the lady of Henry Brownlow, Esq., civil service, of a son.
13. At Barrackpore, the lady of Lieut. G. Burney, 38th N.I., of a son.
14. In Chowringhee, the lady of Ross D. Mangles, Esq., civil service, of a son.

14. At Calcutta, the lady of Johannes Avdall, Esq., of a son.
16. At Calcutta, the lady of John F. Leith, Esq., barrister at law, of a daughter.
— At Calcutta, the lady of Lieut. J. C. Hannyngton, 24th N.I., of a daughter.
19. At Chowringhee, the lady of Robert Morrell, Esq., of a daughter.
— At Calcutta, the lady of Ens. H. J. Blunt, 48th N.I., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Feb. 3. At Cuttack, Mr. Thomas Rennell to Miss Dorothy Maria Charles.
March 4. At Calcutta, Mr. John Robert Hayes to Saverina, eldest daughter of Mr. John Vallente.
11. At Calcutta, Mr. James Reid, H.C. marine, to Miss Harriet Elizabeth Tucker.
12. At Dinapore, the Rev. W. O. Ruspini to Miss Jean Reynolds, youngest daughter of Capt. Reynolds, 63d regt. N.I.
18. At Calcutta, Bernard Reilly, Esq., to Louisa, relict of the late Archer Willson, Esq., of Ram Colla Factory, Chuprah.
19. At Calcutta, Mr. John Caird to Miss Margaret Wright.
20. At Calcutta, Lieut. W. H. S. Rainey, of H.M. 3d Buffs, to Barbara Sarah Jane, daughter of Edward S. Cameron, Esq., late of Calnah, indigo planter, deceased.
April 6. At Calcutta, Mr. John Woodley to Mrs. Eliza Vaughan.
8. At Calcutta, W. S. Lambrick, Esq., to Harriett, eldest daughter of Joseph Savigny, Esq.
— At Calcutta, Mr. P. D. Trezevant to Miss Margaret Thompson.
9. At Calcutta, Mr. R. Locken, H.C. marine, to Miss Mary Scully.
10. At Shapore, Arrah, James Cosserat, Esq., to Miss Rachel Gibbon.
— At Calcutta, Mr. Lewis Teyn to Miss Elizabeth Jones.

DEATHS.

Jan. 26. Rao Jee Trimbuc, the karbaree of the Gwalior Court. His loss as a zealous and able minister will not, it is feared, be easily replaced.
Feb. 22. At sea, on board the barque *Prinsep*, Mr. James Pymer, of the Company's service.
28. At Chandernagore, Madame M. M. Saubolle, aged 40.
March 3. Master John Hendy, aged 16.
6. At Calcutta, Mr. Thomas Austin, mariner.
10. At Bauleah, G. S. Campbell, Esq., of the civil service, aged 27.
— At Calcutta, Miss Cecilia Gilchrist, aged 15.
12. At Calcutta, Mr. Henry Osborn, aged 29.
14. At Calcutta, Mrs. Charles Kerr.
— At Serampore, Mrs. M. Annosett.
16. At Calcutta, Wm. Dick Gamage, Esq., of the H.C. regular service, late in command of the hulk *Investigator*, aged 48.
— At Calcutta, Mr. Frederick Goff, aged 29.
17. At Sealdah, Mrs. R. G. Crahley, aged 25.
18. At Calcutta, Mrs. James Black, aged 35.
— At Calcutta, Mrs. Maria Hall, aged 39.
20. At Burdwan, Capt. James Stewart, formerly adjutant of the Burdwan provincial battalion, aged 45.
21. At Lucknow, Mr. Wm. Campbell, a writer in the Residency Office.
22. At Calcutta, C. B. Hoare, Esq., assistant surgeon H. C. military service, aged 34.
23. At Calcutta, Catherine Sophia, lady of A. D. Kemp, Esq., attorney-at-law, aged 24.
24. At Calcutta, Mr. John Paschall, aged 27.
25. At Bancoorah, Ens. W. F. Alexander, of the 50th regt. N.I. The cause of this promising young officer's death was a fever consequent on his very active and zealous services in the late operations against the Chooars while in command of the Bancoorah levy.
27. At Calcutta, Mr. Henry Butler, of the ship *Susan*, aged 27.
30. At Bancoorah, of jungle fever, Lieut. Beck, of the 24th regt. N.I.
— At Calcutta, Master Henry Brady Pennington, of the ship *Winscales*, aged 14.
31. At Calcutta, Mrs. Mary Walter, aged 60.
April 2. Mr. Francis De Monte Sianes, aged 37.
3. At Muttra, Mr. H. T. Shakespeare, who was drowned in the river Jumna, in humanely endeavouring to save his own servant's life.
5. At Calcutta, Mr. John Preston Else, of the H.C. pilot service, aged 25.
6. At Calcutta, Mr. J. C. Phillips, aged 38.
8. At Calcutta, Mr. Charles Ladd, of the ship *Hercules*, aged 22.
9. At Calcutta, Mr. Lewis Parara, aged 67.
— Near Chanderghaut Factory, on board his boat, of cholera, Mr. John Kellie.
10. At Fort William, Capt. J. Vincent, H.M. 16th Lancers, aged 35.
— At Calcutta, of cholera, Mrs. A. Lemousin, aged 27.
11. At Calcutta, Mr. Charles Millett, of the ship *Hercules*, aged 32.
— At Calcutta, Matilda, daughter of the late Lieut. Gen. Sir Gabriel Martindell, K.C.B., aged eight years.
12. At Calcutta, Mr. John Watson, of the ship *Juliana*, aged 17.
14. At the Sandheads, on board the *Mermaid* pilot vessel, A. T. Urquhart, Esq., aged 27.
16. At Calcutta, James Richard Barwell, Esq., sub-treasurer, aged 49.

Madras.

[For Appointments, &c., under this presidency, see the Supplement.]

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

APRIL 2. *Ann*, Adler, from Mauritius.—4. *Argyle*, Graves, from Calcutta.—7. *Lord William Bentinck*, Hutchinson, from Marcanum; and *Ruby*, Hill, from Calcutta, and Masulipatam.—14. *Morgiana*, Fethers, from Liverpool.—MAY. 2. *Claudine*, Heathorn, from London.—5. *Sesostris*, Yates, from London.

Departures.

APRIL 2. *Laurentia*, Tobit, for Bourbon.—6. *Ann*, Adler, for Calcutta.—8. *Argyle*, Graves, for Mauritius; and *Lord William Bentinck*, Hutchinson, for Calcutta.—13. *General Gascoyne*, Fisher, for Calcutta.—14. *Hooghly*, Reeves, for Calcutta.—27. *Morgiana*, Fethers, for Calcutta.

MARRIAGE AND DEATHS.

MARRIAGE.

April 22. At Mangalore, Capt. Horatio Nelson Noble, 40th regt. Madras N.I., to Mary Greir, youngest daughter of Lieut. Col. George Jackson, commanding the same corps.

DEATHS.

Jan. 16. At Cochin, Francis Schuler, Esq., in the 88th year of his age.
March 13. At Ellichpoor, Assist. Surg. Jeffreys, of this establishment, and attached to the 5th regt. Nizam's cavalry.
24. At Cochin, in his 26th year, Capt. C. T. Ellis, commander of the ship *Muackbar*.
26. At Nellore, Capt. D. Allen, of the 2d native veteran battalion.
April 2. At Mangalore, Capt. George Downing, of the 2d regt. Madras N.I.
14. At Hydrabad, Lieut. Edw. Wm. Ravenscroft, of the 4th regt. Madras L.C.

Bombay.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

ENGINEER OFFICERS AND MEN EMPLOYED ON PUBLIC WORKS.

Bombay Castle, Feb. 1, 1833.—With reference to the order of Government of 17th Dec. 1829, suspending the functions of the Military Board, and directing the

chief engineer to regulate the matters connected with buildings and repairs, and to *submit* estimates for public works direct to Government, and with the view also of assimilating the rules with respect to the engineer corps of this presidency with those in force in Bengal, the Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to declare, that engineer officers and men, *withdrawn from the military duties* of the engineer corps for the purpose of being employed in directing or controlling the execution of public works, are not under the direct military authority of his Exc. the Commander-in-chief, or officers in command of divisions or stations, whatever may be the character, civil or military, of the work on which they may be employed.

They are under the immediate control of Government, and the chief engineer and officers in military command have no authority to interfere with their proceedings, or with the employment of their time in the course of their duties, further than authorised in the G.O. of 18th Aug. 1829, 9th Oct. 1831, and 24th May 1832.

When engineer officers, withdrawn as above, may have occasion to travel in the course of their duty from one place to another, within the limits of the country under their charge, they will proceed under the specific authorities of the inspecting engineer, chief engineer, and Government, without any reference to commanding officers beyond the usual report prescribed by military rule and etiquette for officers on entering or quitting any station or division command.

When such engineer officers are desirous of obtaining leave, for any purpose, from their division or station, they will forward their applications through the inspecting and chief engineer, as the case may be, to Government, and if no objection should exist, the leave will be authorised, and a *locum tenens* appointed in General Orders.

All engineer officers and men not withdrawn from the military duties of the engineer corps for the purpose of being employed under Government, are under the immediate control of the Commander-in-chief, and whenever Government may have occasion for the services of any portion of the corps, whether men or officers, the same will be notified in Government General Orders, and they will henceforth, until again placed at the disposal of his Exc. the Commander-in-chief, receive all instructions for their guidance from Government, through the chief engineer.

ESTATES OF DECEASED MILITARY MEN.

Bombay Castle, Feb. 1, 1833.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that officers who make remittances to the sub-treasurer on account of the estates of deceased military men, shall invariably report the amount of the same to the military secretary to Government, and that such officers omitting to do so will be held responsible for any loss to an estate which such omission may occasion.

His Lordship in Council is further pleased to direct that such advertisements as it may be necessary to publish in regard to estates shall be sent to the *Government Gazette*, and that no charge on account of an advertisement shall be admitted against the estate of any deceased officer or soldier.

ALLOWANCES TO CHAPLAINS.

Bombay Castle, Feb. 11, 1833.—With reference to the Government G.O. of the 9th instant, specifying the travelling allowances to be thereafter granted to chaplains appointed to visit outstations periodically, the Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to notify that the travelling allowance for one day is Rs. 10, the prescribed limit of rupees 200 per mensem being at the same time in no case exceeded.

CONVALESCENT STATIONS.

Bombay Castle, Feb. 26, 1833.—In republishing the following Government G.O. of this date, the Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to make the rule therein contained applicable to civil servants and to the officers of the Indian navy.

General Order by Government.

"The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to declare, that the leave of absence of any officer who may have been permitted to proceed to the convalescent station at the Mahabuleshwur or the Neelgherry Hills for the benefit of his health, and who shall absent himself from the station without the concurrence of the medical officer in charge, shall be cancelled."

DIVISIONS ALLOTTED TO SUPERINTENDING SURGEONS.

Bombay Castle, March 8, 1833.—With reference to the G.O. dated the 28th of January last, the Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to resolve, that the divisions allotted to superintending surgeons shall be as follows:—

Presidency Division.—Bombay, Tannah, Bhewndy, Surat, Broach, Baroda, Dapoolee, and Mahabuleshwur.

North-west Division of Guzerat.—Deesa, Hursole, Ahmedabad, Kaira, Rajcote, Bhooj, and Porebunder.

Northern Division of the Deccan.—Poona, Seroor, Ahmednuggur, Malligaum, and Asseerghur.

Southern Division of the Deccan.—

Belgaum, Dharwar, Vingorla, Kulladgee, Sholapoor, Sattarah, and Rutnagherry.

ORDNANCE STAFF ALLOWANCES.

Bombay Castle, May 3, 1833.—The appointments of second deputy commissary of ordnance in the arsenal, and deputy at out-stations, having been restricted to the rank of subaltern, the Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the allowances of captain, which officers below that rank holding those appointments have hitherto drawn, be discontinued. Present incumbents are exempted from the operations of the rule.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Judicial Department.

March 4. Mr. W. H. Wathen to be acting judge and session judge of Conkan.

Territorial Department.

Feb. 25. Mr. J. H. Pelly, senior, to act as commercial resident to northward.

April 15. Mr. C. R. Harrison to act as third assistant to collector of Rutnageeree, during absence of Mr. Chamier.

Political Department.

March 4. Mr. Money to be acting Persian secretary to Government.

April 17. Mr. C. A. H. Tracy to be acting deputy Persian secretary.

Furloughs, &c.—Feb. 23. Lieut. Col. H. Pottinger, resident in Cutch, to visit presidency, for three months, for health, leaving his assistant, Capt. Roberts, in charge of residency.—March 20. Mr. C. Price, third assistant to collector in Candeish, to sea coast, for health.—April 15. Mr. E. Chamier, 3d-assist. to collector of Rutnagaree, for six months, on private affairs.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Bombay Castle, Feb. 21, 1833.—The following cadets of cavalry, artillery, and infantry (who have been more than two years in India), to be acting cornet, 2d-lieuts., and ensigns, agreeably to practice which obtains under Supreme Government.—*Cavalry.* W. F. Curtis.—*Artillery.* E. S. Blake, Edw. Welland, Watkin Massie, G. P. Kennett, T. C. Pownall, and G. A. Pruen.—*Infantry.* B. R. Powell, W. H. Godfrey, Albert Vaillant, C. D. Mylne, Wm. Reynolds, W. C. Erskine, M. F. Gordon, G. H. Robertson, Henry Cracroft, Alfred Welstead, E. M. Milne, and Edw. Wood.

Feb. 28.—Lieut. J. Estridge, of engineers, to be acting assistant to superintending engineer at presidency, during absence of Lieut. Cruickshank at Ahmednuggur.

The following temporary arrangements confirmed:—Brig. Major W. Wyllie to act as third assist. com. gen. and superintendent of bazaars at Sholapore, from date of departure of Lieut. Stark from station, until arrival of officer nominated to situation.—Lieut. J. Holland, 22d N.I., to be an acting deputy assist. qu. mast. gen., in consequence of Capt. Swanson being app. to act as paym. at presidency.—Capt. C. Johnson, 3d N.I., to take charge of deputy assist. qu. mast. general's office at Belgaum, from date of departure of Capt. Swanson from station.

March 5.—Assist. Surg. J. L. Cameron, M.D., to be civil surgeon at Sholapore.

The following arrangements made in department of adjutant-general of army, to have effect from date of death of Capt. T. Gordon:—Acting Assist. Adj. Gen. J. Fawcett to be assist. adj. gen. in southern division of army.—Assist. Adj. Gen. C. Haggart to proceed to presidency, and to act as deputy adj. gen. of army until further orders.—Brigade Maj. A. Urquhart to act as assist. adj. gen. in Poona division of army.

The following temporary arrangements confirmed:—Lieut. G. Fisher, 12th N.I., to act as adj. to that regt. during absence of Lieut. Maughan on leave.—Lieut. G. O. Reeves to act as adj. and qu. mast. to left wing 3d L.C., v. Lieut. Farrant, app. acting second assist. com. gen. at Deesa.

March 6.—Lieut. Alex. Burnes, 21st N.I., assistant to resident in Cutch, to proceed to Calcutta on duty, via Bangalore and Madras.

Lieut. James Vincent to be acting adj. to corps of engineers, v. Goodfellow.

4th N.I. Lieut. J. H. Chalmers to be capt., and Ens. W. McNeil R. Forbes to be lieut., in suc. to Gordon dec.; date of rank 16th Feb. 1833.

Acting Ens. B. R. Powell to be ens. from 16th Feb. 1833, and posted to 4th N.I., v. Forbes prom.

The following division order confirmed:—Capt. A. Mackworth to act as assist. adj. gen of southern division of army; date 16th Feb.

March 7.—Capt. W. W. Dowell, 9th N.I., directed to place himself under orders of principal collector of Poona, to be temporarily employed upon a special duty.

Lieut. S. Parr, 23d N.I., to conduct duties of commanding officer at Akulcote, during absence of Lieut. G. J. Jameson, 4th N.I., on sick leave to presidency.

March 11.—Lieut. W. E. Rawlinson to take charge of commissariat department at Ahmednuggur, during absence of Lieut. Davidson; date 13th Jan. 1833.

Regt. of Artillery. Lieut. B. Bailey to be adj. to 1st bat., v. Sutton dec.; date 18th Feb. 1833.—Supernum. Lieut. J. M. Glasse admitted on effective strength from above date, v. Sutton dec.

March 14.—The following cadets of artillery (who have been more than two years in India) to be acting 2d-lieuts.:—C. R. Dent, J. F. Turner, D. Erskine, and E. J. Baynes.

Assist. Surg. J. Gibson relieved from doing duty in Indian navy.

March 15.—The following arrangements confirmed:—Ens. W. H. Preedy, 25th N.I., to act as interp. to left wing of 3d L.C., from 26th Feb.—Lieut. R. Warden to act as director of Artillery Depôt of Instruction at Ahmednuggur, during absence of Capt. Watson on sick certificate.

March 18.—Cadet of Engineers H. J. Margary admitted to service, and rank of 2d-lieut. assigned to him, pending reference to Hon. the Court of Directors.

March 19.—*Infantry.* Sen. Maj. M. E. Bagnold to be lieut. col., v. Stanley dec.; date 7th Oct. 1832.

Lieut. E. Whichelo admitted on effective strength of 9th N.I., from 10th June 1831.

Lieut. E. A. Guerin admitted on effective strength of 14th N.I., from 2d Oct. 1831.

Lieut. G. H. Leavis admitted on effective strength of 17th N.I., from 9th April 1831.

23d N.I. Capt. G. J. Wilson to be major, and Lieut. J. Outram to be capt., in suc. to Bagnold prom., 7th Oct. 1832.—Supernum. Lieut. T. Stock admitted on effective strength from above date, v. Outram prom.

Ens. H. W. Preedy, 25th N.I., to act as interp. and qu. mast. to that regt. during absence of Lieut. Willoughby, as a temp. arrangement.

17th N.I. Ens. C. Lucas to be qu. mast. and interp. in Hindoostanee, v. Lieut. Thornbury proceeded to Europe; date 8th March 1833.

March 21.—Assist. Surg. White to perform duties of Surg. Carstairs at Poona during his absence on sick certificate; date 4th March.

March 26.—Surg. L. Hathway permitted to resign civil surgeoncy of Tannah.

April 13.—Ens. H. Halkett, H.M. 2d or Queen's Royals, to be aid-de-camp to Commander-in-chief, v. Holland; and Lieut. J. Holland, 22d N.I., to be extra aide-de-camp.

Assist. Surg. J. Ryan to relieve Assist. Surg. L. Hathway from civil duties at Tannah, as a temporary measure, to enable latter to join 2d bat. artillery, to which he stands posted.

April 16.—*Regt. of Artil.* Lieut. G. Hult to be adj. to Golundauze bat., v. Rowan proceeded to Europe.

April 18.—*16th N.I.* Lieut. S. Landon, interp. and qu. mast. in Hindoostanee, to be interp. also in Mahratta language.

Lieut. Leslie permitted to resign adjutancy of 3d tr. horse artillery, and Lieut. Lechmere app. to succeed him as adj. to that troop.

May 3.—The following division order confirmed:—Capt. A. Lighton, 21st N.I., to take charge of pay department at Deesa, during absence of Lieut. Bartlett on sick cert.; date 15th April.

Returned to duty, from Europe.—March 18. Capt. G. F. Penley, 16th N.I.—Capt. W. Keys, 5th N.I.—Lieut. A. Thomas, 8th N.I.—Ens. F. Fenwick, 20th N.I.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.—Feb. 26. Capt. G. W. Oakes, 13th N.I.—March 4. Surg. James Fortnom, for health.—Assist. Surg. W. B. Barrington, for health.—6. Lieut. N. H. Thornbury, 4th N.I., for health.—13. Surg. R. T. Barra, 2d bat. artil., for health.—20. Capt. W. Smee, 5th N.I.—April 17. Lieut. C. B. Morton, 10th N.I., for health.—Ens. R. W. Horne, 8th N.I., for health.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

March 4.—Mr. J. W. Young to be a master in Indian navy, from 12th July 1832.

March 22.—Assist. Surg. Montefioré, civil surgeon of Bushire residency, permitted to exchange situations with Assist. Surg. Mackenzie, surgeon to Indian navy and port surgeon of Bombay.

March 27.—The following alterations made in consequence of retirement of Lieut. S. Newnham from Indian navy, viz.—Mr. G. B. Kempthorne to be lieut., v. Newnham retired, 6th May 1831.—Mr. Geo. Frushard to be lieut., v. Denton prom., 21st Dec. 1831.

April 8.—Commander Wilson, having returned to presidency, to resume his duties as quarantine master.

April 22.—Midshipman H. C. Boulderson to be lieut.; date of com. 27th Dec. 1832.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.—March 25. Capt. G. Grant, acting master attendant at Bombay, for health.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

March 14. *La Diepe*, Le Sauvaze, from Bordeaux. — 20. *Caledonia*, Stroyan, from Liverpool. — 28. *Superior*, Brown, from Liverpool. —May 3. *Palambam*, Willis, from New South Wales.—6. *Mountstuart Elphinstone*, Small, from Liverpool.—8. *Gipsey*, Highat, from Liverpool.—14. *Runnymede*, Wildridge, from London.

Departures.

March 5. *Oriental*, Fidler, for Liverpool.—7. *Prince George*, Adams, for London.—April 12. *La Diepe*, Le Sauvaze, for Bordeaux.—21. *Superior*, Brown, for Liverpool; and H.C. sloop of war *Clive*, Hawkins, to sea.—23. H.C. brig *Ternate*, Poole, for Persian Gulf.—28. *Triumph*, Green, for London.—May 4. *Abgarris*, Rogers, for Calcutta.—6. *Hannah*, Jackson, for China.—7. *King William*, Carr, for Liverpool.—8. *Mary*, Nesmith, for Liverpool; and *Linnæus*, Smith, for ditto.—12. *Aliquis*, McFee, for Liverpool.—14. *Henry Wellesley*, Johnson, for London.—15. *Caledonia*, Stroyan, for Liverpool.

Freight to London (May 11)—£5. 10s. per ton.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Dec. 8. At Belgaum, the lady of Lieut. C. Birdwood, 3d Bombay N.I., of a son.

Feb. 15, 1833. At Bombay, the lady of Henry Willis, Esq., of a son.

26. At Surat, the lady of Lieut. C. A. Stewart, of a daughter.

28. At Bhooj, the lady of Capt. F. Rybot, 2d cavalry, of a son.

March 19. At Bombay, the lady of Assist. Surg. Edwards, of a son.

25. At Byculla, Mrs. Thos. Cooke, of a son.

May 11. At Bombay, the lady of Maj. J. H. Dunsterville, 12th N.I., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Feb. 21. At Bombay, Edmund C. Jones, Esq, civil service, second son of Gen. Sir Richard Jones, K.C.B., to Caroline, youngest daughter of Robert Honner, Esq.

March 22. At Bombay, Quintin Jamieson, Esq., M.D., Madras horse artillery, to Harriet May, daughter of the Rev. J. Awdry, of Seagry House, Wilts, and Rector of Felsted, Essex.

26. At Bombay, Capt. M. M. Shaw, 9th regt. N.I., to Mary, youngest daughter of Thomas Knowles, Esq., Everton.

April 6. At Bhooj, Capt. Wm. Ward, 15th regt. N.I., to Anne, daughter of James Burnes, Esq., Montrose, North Britain.

8. At Fort Goa, Severndroog, Major J. H. Bellasis, commanding European Independent Veteran Company, to Miss Ellen Maria Ashman, of Southampton, Hants.

DEATHS.

Feb. 15. At Belgaum, after a few days' illness, Capt. Thos. Gordon, 4th regt. Bombay N.I., and assistant adj. gen. of the southern division of the army.

March 27. At Bombay, Mr. F. Marshall, free mariner, aged 32.

29. In the Fort, Mrs. J. Anderson, aged 39.

April 10. At Bombay, Mr. James Howard, artificer of the new mint, aged 29.

12. At Bombay, Mons. P. Roux, conservator of the Museum of Natural History at Marseilles, aged 39.

May 8. At the Mahabuleshwur Hills, Lieut. J. Moor, Bombay artillery.

Ceylon.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDER.

Colombo, March, 9, 1833.—On the recommendation of the major-general commanding the forces, the Right Hon. the Governor has been pleased to sanction the Island allowance of regimental quartermasters, being increased from £8. 5s. to that of adjutant, *viz.* £10. 4s. per month, from the 1st of January 1833.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

March 12.—P. E. Wodehouse, Esq., to be first assistant in chief secretary's office.

G. R. Mercer, Esq., to be second assistant in chief secretary's office.

Charles Webster, Esq., to be assistant to collector of Jaffnapatam.

MILITARY APPOINTMENT.

March 12.—Lieut. Bridge, 58th regt., to act as deputy assist. adj. gen., during absence of Capt. Gascoyne.

Singapore.

ECCLESIASTICAL APPOINTMENT.

The Rev. J. T. Jones to be chaplain at Singapore, in room of the Rev. Robert Burn dec.; date, Fort William, 29th March 1833.

BIRTH.

Dec. 24. At Singapore, the lady of Lieut. R. Hurlock, 29th N.I., of a son.

DEATH.

March 8. At Singapore, after a lingering illness, Capt. Henderson, of the ship *Renown*.

New South Wales.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Feb. 27. At Sydney, Mrs. M. W. Lewis, of a son.

March 14. At Sydney, the lady of Capt. Duke, of the ship *Sisters*, of a son.

19. At Sydney, the lady of Arthur Kemmis, Esq., of a son and heir.

— At Throsby Park, Mrs. Throsby, jun., of a son.

May 13. At Windsor, the lady of F. Beddek, Esq., solicitor, of a daughter.

23. At Sydney, Mrs. Unwin, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Feb. 19. At Alloway Bank, the Rev. Thomas Thomson, Presbyterian chaplain, Bathurst, to Miss L. A. H. Ball, daughter of R. Ball, of Lane Cove, near Sydney.

28. At Liverpool, William Edward Riley, of Raby, only son of Alex. Riley, Esq., of London, to Honoria Rose, fourth daughter of Richard Brooks, Esq., of Denham Court.

May 15. At Sydney, Henry Glennie, Esq., of Hunter's River, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late Thomas Ferris, Esq.

23. At Sydney, Mr. Kenneth Stewart, to Ann, eldest daughter of Mr. Gordon, Pitt Street.

DEATHS.

Jan. 27. At Windsor, Mr. David Thomson, son of George Thomson, Esq., Charlies Hope.

April 22. At Sydney, Hugh Weightman, Esq., solicitor.

Postscript.

Madras papers to May 27th reached us on the eve of publication, too late to make full extracts.

The case of the Dutch ship *Batavia*, captured by H.M.S. *Harrier*, was argued in the Supreme Court at Madras on the 6th April, when it was decided that the court had no jurisdiction; it was to be sent to Colombo.

A report of the Military Retiring Fund Committee is published, including the proposed outline of a fund for the Madras army; the two principles are, 1. rank in preference to service; 2. the principle of annuity.

The first number of the *Carnatic Chronicle*, a native paper, in English, Tamil, and Teloogoo, appeared on the 10th of April.

A regulation was passed on the 26th April, exempting females from corporal punishment by stripes.

A letter from Mr. Gordon (the gentleman reported in the Bombay papers to have been killed by the Bheels, near Broach) states that he has recovered of his wounds.

The Calcutta intelligence reaches to the middle of May.

A curious letter from Lieut. Burnes is published, wherein he distinctly denies the assertion of the Rev. Mr. Wolff, that the latter disputed successfully with the Mohammedan doctors at Cabool, Lieut. B. declaring that he (Mr. Wolff) is aware of the utter incapability of his holding any such disputation, from his ignorance of the Persian language; he (Lieut. B.) having been his interpreter on that occasion!

Mr. Wilkinson, of the Canton firm of Dent and Co., has arrived at Calcutta with about 600,000 dollars, to take up any bills drawn by the firm on Calcutta, and dishonoured in consequence of the late failures.

The *Crown*, arrived at St. Helena from Bengal, reports that the following accidents had happened in a dreadful hurricane in the Bay of Bengal, 2d June, before she sailed.

The *Sultan*, Mitchell, country ship, lost, with all on board.

H.C.S. *Duke of York*, Locke, from London; *Lord Amherst*, bound to London; *Robert Blyth*, from Mauritius; *General Gascoyne*, of Liverpool; and *Eamont*, Nash, from Singapore; all on shore, and not expected to be got off.

The house of Colvin and Co. has failed, and placed its affairs in the Insolvent Court. A meeting of the creditors took place on the 6th May, when an "Approximate Statement" of the debts and assets was read, whence it appeared that the assets were 1,99,72,000 rupees, or, deducting irrecoverable or doubtful, 1,52,24,000 rupees, to answer 1,04,25,000 debts. On the 11th May, however, the assignee (Mr. Elliot Macnaughten) presented to the Insolvent Court a certificate of the debts and assets of the estate, as follows:

Due by the firm		1,21,00,000
Deduct, gains by exchange and commissions		9,00,000
		1,12,00,000
Due to the firm	1,27,00,000	
Deduct bad debts:		
Military	5,30,000	
Civil	4,24,000	
Medical	64,000	
Miscellaneous	5,42,000	
Mercantile	15,74,000	
Indigo	29,65,000	
House accounts, &c.	6,21,000	
Suspense	3,55,000	
	70,75,000	
	56,25,000	
Deduct mortgages	9,10,000	9,10,000
		Assets, 47,15,000, to pay 1,02,90,000

DEBATE AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

(*Continued from* p. 51.)

Mr. *Poynder* said, it was with the greatest pain and repugnance he felt himself obliged to differ from the hon. and learned proprietor, so eminently distinguished for the possession of masterly abilities, and who so deservedly enjoyed the general esteem of that court. But, before he proceeded to state the points with respect to which his opinion was opposed to that of the learned gentleman, he wished to set himself right as to one particular, upon which he might perhaps have been misunderstood. He was apprehensive lest some of his observations, meant to apply generally to the Court of Directors at large, might be supposed to bear equally upon one individual who did not go with them in opposing certain clauses of the bill. One director (Major Carnac) had dissented honourably from his colleagues in supporting the clauses for making ampler provision for the British church in India, and he now wished to except that individual from the reprobation with which he had felt it his duty to visit the court at large. He exceedingly lamented that, the terms of the present petition, being precisely the same as those of the last, did not permit him to give it his assent. In reference to an objection made by Mr. Jackson to the clauses 27 and 28, he wished to ask whether they were not the law at present? If such was the case, the hon. and learned proprietor was not justified in objecting to it in the way he had done. The hon. and learned proprietor supposed, in the event of the present bill passing, the Court of Directors could no longer originate any letters or despatches.

Mr. *Jackson* said he was well aware the court had the power of originating letters or despatches, which might be sent out to India, subject to the approbation of the Board of Control; but what he complained of was, that the Board of Control might, by a little circuitous mode of proceeding, originate despatches and compel the Company to send them out. *(Hear, hear!)*

Mr. *Poynder* said all he wanted to know was, whether the enactments of the two clauses to which he had alluded were not exactly the same as the existing law.

The *Chairman* was understood to say that the law, as it stood before, applied to letters of communication both at home and abroad; the present law applied to communications only which were to be sent abroad.

Mr. *Poynder* said that he understood, then, that the existing law and the proposed law were similar.

Mr. *Wigram* stated that the hon. gentleman misapprehended what had fallen from the Chairman. The law formerly undoubtedly was, that the Court of Directors had the power of *originating* all paragraphs to India, which the Board of Control had the power of altering; but the hon. Chairman added, that *in this bill* there was a new enactment, which prevented the Court of Directors from writing communications to any individual *in contradistinction to India*. To this enactment the Court of Directors objected. Besides, it would be seen that the end of the clause gave a power, than which nothing could be more objectionable, to send out despatches to India in spite of the disapprobation of the Court of Directors. For his part, he would rather be a director under law, than under the whims and caprice of any Board of Control. *(Hear!)*

Mr. *Poynder* said that this was a subject which affected the directors alone. *(No! no!)* He was as little desirous as themselves to see anything forced down their throats, but he looked upon the enactment as a positive relief to them. With reference to clause 85, he was sorry to be compelled to differ from Mr. Jackson in his opinion, that the governor-general could frame any laws for the extinction of slavery on his own individual authority. To him, (Mr. P.) nothing could be clearer, than that the object of the clause was to prevent the Governor-general from moving a single inch, until both a British Parliament and the Court of Directors themselves should sanction his enactments; and he put it to that gentleman and the Court of Proprietors to say whether,

if Mr. Jackson had read the whole clause instead of one-half of it, this fact must not be obvious to the meanest capacity, and he felt justified in complaining that the clause in question had not received a fair and honest interpretation at the hands of his learned opponent. In his (Mr. P's.) opinion, the Governor-general would not be empowered to carry into execution the regulations he might frame in pursuance of this clause, without having first submitted them to the directors and the parliament at home. He also differed from the learned gentleman upon the subject of the suffragan bishops. The learned gentleman stated that this part of the plan was either meant as an additional provision for the Protestant church in India, or as a means of conversion and proselytism. He (Mr. Poynder) had already said, he repeated, that it had this double object: undoubtedly it was intended to give assistance to the English Protestant church resident in India, but a further and most important object was to insure by mild and peaceable means the diffusion of our own faith among the natives of that vast empire. Too long, alas! had Christian England been disgracefully deficient in her duty to heathen India; he trusted that this reproach would now be wiped away, and he thought that the conduct of government upon this point might be abundantly defended; he certainly was astonished that those reasoners who, although they professed a desire to see every thing in the shape of coercion or force towards the natives of India abandoned, did yet most inconsistently object to the adoption of those necessary means by which their own mild and gentle religion might be extended throughout India. They were bound to give good government to India, and he knew no better means of doing this than by bestowing upon that people the blessings of Christianity. The government had too long neglected this sacred duty, and had, he was sorry to say, taken a course which rendered Christianity hateful in the eyes of the natives. To shew that the urgent need of two suffragans was no ideal fancy of his own, the hon. proprietor would now read extracts from the memorial of the Christian-Knowledge Society, passed with the primate of all England in the chair, from the Church Missionary Society, and from Mr. Grant's letter of the 12th June 1832. He was perfectly aware of the disadvantage under which he laboured in arguing this question. He was not ignorant that he might be considered exceedingly zealous, enthusiastic, and perhaps righteous over much. An hon. bart. not now in his place (Sir H. Jones Bridges), had talked of "this being the age of cant and hypocrisy walking about in the garb of truth." His (Mr. Poynder's) zeal in this matter might perhaps subject him to the hon. bart's. censure; but that should not deter him from discharging his duty in spite of any personal allusions; the object he had in view had nothing in common with the heretics or schismatics of the day, and therefore did not call for these reflections. He was ready to bow to the hon. bart's. judgment on a question respecting the number of elephants which ought to be taken on an embassy to Persia, but he thought it great presumption in the hon. bart. to contend that he knew more of the matter under consideration than the prelates and heads of his own church, who described the establishment in India as standing in the utmost need of help and assistance. From his authority as an envoy, and from that of Mr. Jackson as a lawyer, he dissented upon all such subjects, as they might be excused for knowing nothing about it. It was no disgrace to either of them to be ignorant of the urgent necessities of the British church in India, but they should be guided by those who knew them: no greater delusion had been practised upon the people of this country, than for Anglo-Indians, who had been enriched by the spoils of idolatry, to come back to England, and then contend, with the hon. bart., that the immense population of that idolatrous empire stood in no need of Christianity or the means of grace. They were quite as moral and as happy, said Sir H. J. Bridges, in those golden times when he had found but three chaplains in all India, as ever they had been since. Now if we did not know that, with these three chaplains, the Brahmins had kept up the burning of above 700 widows annually, together with all the odious vices and appalling murders of Juggernaut in addition, we might be ex-

pected to believe this assertion, that three clergymen were equal to 300; but until all the evidence to which a British parliament had helped us, should be discredited and overthrown, we could pretty well estimate the character of the hon. bart.'s theology, and the value which was to be attached to his assertions. The visitations of the bishops had been objected to by Mr. Weeding on account of their expense, but surely, when they were deriving such an immense revenue from the empire of India, it would be practising a very unjust economy for British merchants, in a saving fit, to withhold on account of a few thousands of pounds from the natives the blessings and benefits which must result from the diffusion of the Christian faith. It had been said by Mr. Jackson that the appointment of suffragan bishops was one of the worst means of attempting conversion. On what ground such an assertion could be made he was at a loss to imagine; the means were legitimate, honest, and scriptural, and such as God had put into their hands. The same hon. and learned proprietor had with great propriety borne testimony to the good so uniformly effected in India by the missionaries. The advantages, indeed, which those good men had conferred on that empire, both in preaching the gospel and translating the scriptures, were so well known that he should not weary the court by any unnecessary commendation of them. But to return to the bill under the consideration of the court; he begged to state that he did not advocate it as a mere partizan of the church of England, but because he thought it would prove effective for the general protection of the Christian religion in India. He was happy to say that the dissenters themselves were not grieved at the superintendence which, subject to the control of the Governor-general, it was proposed to place in the hands of the bishops. He confessed that he did not participate in the fears and apprehensions which had been stated by Mr. Jackson, that the bishops would be too enthusiastic in their vocations; on the contrary his fear rather was that they would do too little than too much. The same learned member had asked him (Mr. Poynder) whether the visitations and other duties might not be as well performed by archdeacons as bishops. To this question he could give no answer himself, but he had the authority of the Archbishop of Canterbury—which was no light one on such a point—that these duties could not be performed by a single bishop, unless the whole constitution of the church of England should be altered. Mr. Jackson had indeed asserted, that the youths of Europeans might be confirmed on their return to England, but he seemed to make no allowance for the confirmation of native converts, who were never to leave India; and still less to consider the impossibility, on the present system, of keeping up the succession of the episcopal order itself, except by the slow and painful process of reference in every case to the mother country at a cost of convenience, of time, and of money, no longer fit to be continued; while the ordination both of native and European priests appeared to have been equally laid out of the learned proprietor's calculation. With respect to Haileybury college, he had one or two observations to offer to the court. The question had been fully discussed already, and the debate had terminated by the triumphant support of the college. He did not think it was fair to argue against the use of the institution on account of its abuses; or, because a rebellion had once taken place within its walls, to infer that it was unequal to its object. The fact was that Haileybury College worked well, and he (Mr Poynder) could not forget that the founder of that establishment, he who proclaimed its necessity, and in the face of opposition succeeded in effecting its institution, was the venerable and respected Mr. Grant. He did not think that the morals of the young men would be the worse taken care of because a rebellion had once occurred which had never happened since. Did no rebellion ever occur in Harrow, Westminster, or Eton schools, but whoever dreamed of proposing their abolition on that account? Mr. Weeding said that the defenders of Haileybury contended for concentrating talent in one spot, and shackled the freedom of the human mind. The same argument might be used against the Universities of Cambridge and Oxford; surely his worthy friend did not mean to contend that the support of

the universities necessarily shackled the energies of mind, or that because law was to be learned in the Temple or Lincoln's Inn, it was therefore confined within the walls of the inns of court any more than that the art of medicine found no resting place beyond the precincts of the College of Physicians. Yet if his argument against Haileybury College was good, it was equally good against these other institutions. In all these cases the state had supplied the means of acquiring certain knowledge, in order to the due acquisition of those qualifications which seemed necessary for such as the state had an interest in training for great and useful purposes, and Haileybury had done no more; for it was not enough that mere Oriental learning should fill the head, while a higher and better provision for the heart should be neglected. There needed moral culture, and habits of discipline and virtue, for men who were destined for India. There was one more observation which fell from Mr. Weeding, who, because he (Mr. P.) had argued that the Bishop of Calcutta's expensive outfit to the other presidencies would now be saved, as he would never now have to visit Madras and Bombay, had read clause 97, to shew that the bishops of Madras and Bombay were to be paid the expences of their own visitations. This he had never denied—the thing was quite of course; but Mr. Weeding had omitted to read the whole clause, from which it would have appeared that the Directors and Board of Control were always to define the entire expence, and he therefore contended that the suppression of this fact was inconsistent with fair reasoning, and that Mr. W. was bound to have given the whole clause or none. Mr. P. finally observed, that, even on the shewing of the directors themselves, the difference of expense between the projected addition to the ecclesiastical provision for all India, and that which their contracted views had reached, was infinitely too minute for the consideration, even for a moment, of men administering the resources of so many millions of human beings, at present immersed in all the ignorance and darkness of idolatry. The learned proprietor concluded by expressing his regret that he could not concur in the petition submitted to the court. He assured the proprietors that his opposition was conscientious and disinterested, but that so long as God should be pleased to give him life and health, he should feel bound to stand up in support of the church of England, under a conviction that it was the purest branch of the church of Christ now on earth, and that we should display the grossest dereliction of duty, as well as the basest ingratitude for our own innumerable blessings derived from that source, if we should refuse, from parsimonious motives, to use our utmost exertions both for the advantage of our fellow Christians and fellow subjects throughout India.

Mr. *Lewin* said he was sorry that truth compelled him to corroborate all that had fallen from the hon. gentleman opposite with respect to the feeling of indifference and impatience with which the petition of that Company, presented by Mr. Cutlar Fergusson, was received by the House of Commons. He happened to be present on the occasion, and as soon as the subject was made known to the house, half of the members walked out, and the other half who remained made so much noise, that it was with the greatest difficulty Mr. Fergusson caused himself to be heard. Now he wished the court to contrast the conduct of the house on this occasion with their behaviour only a few minutes before the presentatian of the petition. It so happened that Mr. O'Connel, at the commencement of the same evening, called the attention of the house to a breach of privilege, and while Mr. Fergusson was delivering his sentiments on that question, with all the force and eloquence which belonged to him, so attentive was the house that the falling of a pin might have been heard. With respect to the subject under the consideration of the court, he was not disposed on the present occasion to re-open the whole question, but would content himself with saying that he concurred in almost every word uttered by the hon. and learned proprietor opposite. He differed, however, from the learned proprietor on the subject of remittances from India. A great deal of abuse had been directed against the government for allowing the collection of the Pilgrim tax in India, and in connection with

that subject the hon. and learned proprietor (Mr. Poynder) had availed himself of the occasion to ascribe to the Hindoos, in terms of abuse, a degree of vice and profligacy which did not belong to their character. He (Mr. Lewin) thought the learned proprietor would have acted more in accordance with the mild principles of Christianity, if, recollecting the words of the divine author of their religion, he had said "Father, forgive them, they know not what they do." (*Hear.*) In reference to the appointment of new bishops, it appeared to him that the clause started with a falsehood. It never had been proved, indeed the direct contrary was the fact, that the bishops in India had died from the effects of excessive work. (*Hear, hear!*) The death of Bishop Heber was caused by the imprudent use of the cold-bath, and it certainly never could be said that Bishop Middleton had killed himself by over exertion. The last named prelate remained in India for about nine years, and he understood that, in the whole course of that period, he never once travelled into the interior of the country. But his (Mr. Lewin's) objection to the appointment of new bishops rested also on another ground. In instituting a religious establishment for India, ought they not, he asked, to be guided by the same principles on which His Majesty's ministers were at present acting with respect to the church establishment in Ireland? There it was universally admitted to be a grievance, that the Catholics should be called on to support a religion to the doctrines of which they could not subscribe. But as the land and not the individual was taxed for the support of the Protestant church in Ireland, the injustice of maintaining a religion to which the majority of the people were opposed, was not so glaring in the case of Ireland as it would be in the case of India. (*Hear, hear!*) He could not help thinking, therefore, that the hon. and learned gentleman (Mr Poynder), in giving his support to this part of the bill, was acting somewhat inconsistently with the declaration he made, that he had no wish to thrust religion down the throats of the natives of India. The same hon. and learned gentleman had alluded to what had been effected in that empire by the missionaries. Now he (Mr. Lewin) was ready, and he believed every one in that court was equally ready to bear testimony to the good which they had done—no one could deny that their exemplary conduct entitled them to general applause—yet he could not understand that the benefits affected by the missionaries afforded any conclusive proof of the advantage of appointing additional bishops. (*Hear, hear!*) He objected to the appointment of these bishops, because, in his judgment, it would inevitably lead to the establishment of a dominant church. He was exceedingly anxious that the Christian religion should be extended throughout India, he hoped it would be the fruit of conviction, but he was opposed to the employment of coercive measures. One great object of the propagation of the Christian faith was to spread moral principles among the people, but this object never could be arrived at by setting out with an open violation of justice. (*Hear, hear!*) It should be borne in mind that great morality already existed among the Hindoos—indeed to such an extent did it prevail, that Sir Thomas Munro was induced to say that England would be no loser in point of morality by an exchange of religions. He agreed with Sir Thomas Munro as to the fact, though of course no one could seriously entertain a wish to see the religion of England give way to the religion of India. He thought we should be very cautious of a coercive interference with a religion, which, in spite of all the defects which were ascribed to it, had not prevented, at least, if it had not conduced to the practice of a morality, not surpassed by nations more remarkable for intelligence and civilization than India. (*Hear, hear!*) An hon. bart. in the course of the last debate said, that unless the directors should be perfectly satisfied with the bill proposed by government, they would be perfectly justified in throwing up their situations: in that sentiment he entirely concurred, but he felt assured that they had the interests of India too much at heart to allow of their acting in such a way; and even if the bill had been ten times worse than it was, it would be far better for the natives of India that the directors should continue in their places. This bill had been designated

as a job, and in his opinion the patronage and power it placed in the hands of the ministry justly entitled it to that character; it imposed an enormous tax upon a people who, it was acknowledged on all hands, were in a most distressed condition, who, already weighed down by a heavy land-tax, were still subject to monopolies established for the purpose of raising a revenue which it was indispensable should be obtained. Mr. Grant had said that these monopolies ought to be abolished as soon as possible; but if they were abolished, how, let him ask, could the salaries of the new functionaries, and lastly their dividends, be paid? He, however, was ready to admit, that they ought not to allow any pecuniary consideration to stand in the way of the welfare of India. They were about to assume the characters of governors of that empire, and it was not by shewing an over anxiety as to the amount of money to be obtained from it that they could properly and with dignity support that character. (*Hear, hear!*) The hon. and learned proprietor (Mr. Poynder), in speaking of the church establishment, had started with the assumption that bishops must be good for India; if the hon. and learned proprietor could only make good that position, the whole object for which he contended would be gained. It should however be borne in mind, that the primitive bishops were a very different order of men from the present bishops. They originally discharged the duties of parish priests; it was by such humble agents that Christianity was diffused, beloved, and respected by their flocks; it was not until they gained power and wealth that they fell into discredit. If he might venture to offer a suggestion to the court, he would recommend the Company to tolerate all religions. If they supported one, they were bound in justice to support all; but what would be the effect of supporting the Roman Catholic priesthood in India, as had been proposed in parliament? The Roman Catholic church in India, already in numbers superior, would by an open recognition on the part of the government, become so in power, while the government, holding the doctrines of the weaker sect, would be placed as a firebrand between the two, hence a discord fatal alike to the interests of religion and the happiness of the people. The government of India would find itself in such a case in the dilemma into which that of England has fallen in the case of Ireland, that of being obliged to serve two masters without having the power of pleasing one. (*Hear, hear!*) When he considered the proposition of compelling a people, under the pretence of advancing Christianity, to support a priesthood to whose doctrines they were opposed, he could not help calling to mind the lines of Hudibras—

> "Surely hypocrisy and nonsense
> "Have got the advowson of our conscience."

(*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. *Weeding* was disposed to concur generally in the observations which had fallen from the learned gentleman (Mr. Jackson); but he thought that his apprehensions of the danger of placing great power in the hands of the Governor-general were in one respect not well-founded. In his (Mr. Weeding's) opinion the power which was vested in the Company, of recalling the Governor-general, would prove a sufficient check to prevent that functionary committing any very great mischief. He saw no reason for entertaining fears with regard to the receipt of their dividend from India; they had documentary evidence in their possession, which proved that the revenue of India had increased in the space of fourteen years, without additional taxation, from sixteen to twenty-two millions a-year. This was a proof of the growing prosperity of the country, and they had no right to infer that that prosperity would not continue to increase. He entirely concurred in the opinion expressed by the learned gentleman, that it was unwise to change the mode of government in the subordinate presidencies. The Governor-general was to be placed on a mountain, as it were, from which he was to overlook and controul the inferior governments. It would be however quite impossible for him so situated, to provide the means, as if by intuition, for the government of India; he trusted, therefore, that his Majesty's ministers would be induced to alter this part of their plan. With respect to the appointment of new bishops, and the amount of duty which they would have to perform, he entirely concurred in the observations

of the learned gentleman opposite (Mr Jackson), and he was really surprised that the mind of the hon. gentleman near him should on this subject stand proof against conviction. That gentleman (Mr. Poynder) had expressed an apprehension lest, in arguing this question, he might lay himself open to the imputation of being an over-zealous member of the church of England; but he (Mr. Weeding) considered that he was not only zealous but enthusiastic, for nothing short of enthusiasm could steel the learned gentleman's mind against arguments conclusive and unanswerable. Considering the peculiar sentiments of the hon. gentleman on the subject of new bishops, he (Mr. Weeding) was certainly not surprised to see him take up another absurd and untenable position, and hear him declare his readiness to become the advocate for the continuance of Haileybury College. He thought he could, by a single illustration, prove the utter absurdity of this provision of the bill. Suppose any young man, whose friends contemplated the obtaining for him a civil appointment in India, was desirous of qualifying himself by a superior and finished education, not merely for your service but for honourable distinction in future life; suppose that with this view he had been sent to one or other of the English Universities; that he had become first wrangler and chancellor's medallist at Cambridge, or had attained the first station in the first class in *literis humanioribus* at Oxford—that he came to them, therefore, as one of the first scholars of the day—if he were not under twenty years of age, which was not probable from the time required by the discipline of the university, they could not, by the present bill, receive him into their service. Unless it was meant to be contended that excellence should be rejected when it might be obtained, was not this enough to prove the absurdity of this exclusive provision to any man whose mind was not warped by enthusiasm? He could very well understand the feelings with which the right hon. gentleman the President of the Board of Trade regarded the institution at Haileybury: that college was child of the right hon. gentleman's father, and he must therefore naturally be inclined to maintain it; but the conferring on it exclusive privileges was a proceeding so contrary to reason, that he was quite surprised to see any other person stand up and support the proposition. He could assure the hon. gentleman opposite (Mr. Jackson), that whenever he brought forward a motion for the abolition of Haileybury College he (Mr. Weeding) would be prepared to support it, and he had no doubt that reason and truth would prevail over enthusiasm and folly. The hon. gentleman near him (Mr. Poynder), had quoted an opinion of the Archbishop of Canterbury in favour of the appointment of new bishops in India, to which he (Mr. Weeding) was not disposed to pay much attention. It was natural for the archbishop to be in favour of bishopricks, but he (Mr. Weeding) claimed the right of judging for himself what were the best means of promoting Christianity in India Nothing, in his opinion, could be more opposed to the propagation of that faith than taxing the people who were to be converted for the very act and purpose of converting them, and still further for using instruments not the best fitted for the purpose (*Hear, hear!*) He thought, therefore, that the learned gentleman had shewn himself to be a most mistaken friend of Christianity, and mistaken friends always did the greatest injury to the cause they desired to support. He would no longer intrude on the time of the court, but should conclude by expressing his hearty concurrence in the prayer of the petition, and his confident expectation that the requests of that Company would receive a more respectful attention from the House of Lords than they had experienced in the House of Commons.

Mr. *Strachan* said, that when their civil or military servants were appointed to situations, they went to the discharge of their duties with all the advantage of experience; but the bishops who were sent to India did not enjoy a similar advantage; they went fresh to their posts, and instead of living, as had been said, a life of ease and repose, the burdens of their office were accumulating every day. In his opinion the bishops were themselves the best judges of the necessity of an increase being made to their numbers; but independent of that, the sacrifice of health which those excellent men, for excellent they were in every sense of the word, had one after another submitted to, was in itself a convincing proof that their numbers were insufficient for the discharge of their duties. An hon. gentleman had contended that the number of persons professing the Christian faith in India was not so great as to call for any increase in the number of bishops; but ought not the extent of the dioceses to be considered? An hon. gentleman seemed to doubt that the appointment of bishops would be productive of benefit to the natives. He took it for granted that the hon. gentleman was a friend to the diffusion of knowledge, and he might be assured that no persons could be more liberal promoters of education, or more zealous supporters of English schools in India, than the bishops. He (Mr. Strachan) happened to be at Madras when Bishop Middleton made his first visitation in that place, and the primary object to which he directed his attention was the formation of a district branch of the Christian Knowledge Society; and at his second visitation that right rev. prelate intimated, that having largely contributed to the establishment of schools for the instruction of the natives in Calcutta, he was particularly desirous that the attention of the society in Madras should be directed to the same object. When Bishop Middleton established those schools, such was the state of feeling prevailing at that presidency, with regard to the danger of teaching even the first elements of education, that no effort was made to impart instruction to the natives. He (Mr. Strachan) was present when the bishop was proposed as a member of the district committee, and it having been intimated to him that the prejudices of the natives prevented the success of the object which he had at heart, a member of the committee rose and declared that it was not the prejudices of the natives but of the Europeans which stood in the way of that object. Bishop Middleton, therefore, was prevented from introducing a system of education, not from any indisposition on the part of the natives to benefit by it, but by the feeling of dread and jealousy with which his project was regarded by the Europeans. (*Hear, hear!*) It was reserved for Bishop Heber to effect, by the aid of this committee, the establishment of schools of instruction; and the episcopalian superintendence of the prelates of the protestant church was able to remove, in the course of a few years, all those prejudices which at first so obstinately opposed the institution of public schools. An hon. gentleman had adverted to the subject of confirmation, and expressed an opinion that it was wholly unnecessary to appoint bishops to perform that ceremony in Madras and other subordinate presidencies. He wished that hon. gentleman had been present at the first confirmation performed by a protestant bishop at Madras. On that occasion the large and beautiful church of St. George, capable of holding a vast number of persons, was completely filled with subjects for confirmation. (*Hear, hear!*) The minds of the natives were now expanding under the influence of a liberal education; and therefore it behoved them to seize the happy moment, and, among the advantages which they proposed to confer on India, take care that the establishment in India of the system of the protestant church—a blessing far superior to all others—was not neglected. They all knew the progress which knowledge had made in Bengal, and that its advance had been proportionate in the other presidencies; would they then, at such a moment, refuse to support their own church, knowing as they did that the government had consented to give support to the Roman Catholic church? If by the proposed addition to the number of bishops a large expense would be entailed on India, he should not be so much surprised at the court hesitating to agree to the proposition; but when the sum required for the new arrangement was exceedingly small, he must confess that he was greatly astonished at the opposition. He did not think lightly of the value of money, but he could not understand the objection to giving facilities, at a small cost, to the working of the protestant episcopalian establishments in India; and he certainly did not think that those persons were aware of the true value of the application of money, who opposed the grant of £1,000 for the purpose of placing the protestant church in India on that footing, on which it was desirable it should rest. (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. *Rigby* said the object of the bill went immediately to the extinc-

tion of that great Company. As he viewed the subject, that court, speaking in a pecuniary point of view, had little to do with the provisions of the bill but to examine how far it was conformable with the agreement originally entered into. Let the proprietors look to the sacrifices that were to be made by the Company, which possessed, as the hon. Chairman had informed them, seven or eight millions of money in the treasury, besides sixty-two millions of pounds of tea; they had likewise an army, a navy, a large empire, and an immense population: he therefore would say, that the dealings they were now having with Government were dealings of as great magnitude as ever occupied the attention of statesmen, and yet there were the proprietors, comparatively a few individuals, endeavouring to secure their pecuniary rights, and to have their affairs settled on a basis just and satisfactory to them. He doubted, however, whether any statesman would be able to give to every one of them entire and undoubted satisfaction on these points; he lamented that any difference or any collision should have taken place between gentlemen who must frequently meet in future for the purpose of agitating great and important subjects, as the Court of Directors and the Board of Control were hereafter destined to do; he was very sorry that these points of difference had not been settled before this bill was carried up to the House of Lords; but it was only natural that gentlemen filling the situation of directors, and possessing their knowledge and experience, should be anxious to imbue the minds of Ministers, not only with the importance of the measure, taken in a general point of view, but also to direct their attention to its various minute features. On the subject of the petition that had been presented to the House of Commons, he agreed with the opinion of the Attorney and Solicitor General, that counsel were not always to be heard before Parliament except on points of law; that, he believed, was the general rule; but there might be exceptions to it, and the present case he looked upon as one. The only way in which the Company could convey their sentiments to the minds of the Legislature was by petition, and by being heard, through their counsel, in support of the allegations contained in that petition; that was the only legitimate mode by which they could now make the House of Peers acquainted with their sentiments, and therefore it did seem to him very harsh on the part of one branch of the Legislature to refuse that portion of their petition which prayed that they might be heard by counsel at the bar. The knowledge of what took place on that occasion—the conduct which was then displayed by that part of the Legislature to whom they ought to be taught to look with respect and veneration—was not confined to that court, but had gone through the country at large. That the House of Commons should, on such an occasion, refuse so proper a mode of receiving information emanating not merely from the Court of Directors but derived also from gentlemen of long experience in that court, and who were capable of throwing much light on this subject, was greatly to be lamented; and though perhaps it was not altogether correct in that court to speak of what passed in the Legislature, still it was better that the Government should hear from the mouths of the East-India proprietors what they thought of the recent proceeding in Parliament, than that it should be made a matter of censure and complaint by their political opponents. What was the situation of the Company? they were dealing with the Government on certain stipulated terms; and really it appeared to him, with great deference to Ministers, and with every wish to think well of them, that this bill differed very much from the agreement originally entered into. There was one part of this measure which embraced a great national question; it was not a question merely as to a change of system, but it involved the possible loss of India. He felt this when he saw the great, the enormous powers which were given to one man, he alluded to the Governor-general of India. (*Hear!*) He would say that this bill—speaking from a knowledge of human nature, from observation, and from experience—contained within it the seeds of ruin to their Indian empire, which, in consequence of the powers that it gave, might hereafter be effected by some ambitious individual, by some daring Governor-general. (*Hear!*) The powers vested in the Governor-general by this bill were such as would enable

a man possessed of a certain portion of ambition and of talents, to erect himself into a king of India. The bill endowed him with powers far exceeding any with which even the highest authority in this country was trusted; powers that were more than sufficient to tempt any man of ambition. It secured to him an opportunity, by a daring act of ambition, to rule despotically in India, and to set at defiance the authority of the Company; it was a power that he viewed with great and justifiable distrust, as likely to lead to the loss of India. With respect to an increased ecclesiastical establishment in India, he hoped he felt a proper degree of respect for the religion he professed, and therefore he thought that their ecclesiastical establishment ought to be placed on a liberal footing; every thing should be done to support that religion which was the fountain of true morality, and to which they owed so much of their happiness. The peace and order which that religion inculcated were of immense importance to the security of India. A gentleman who had recently addressed the court had forcibly pointed out to them the benefits which that country had derived from religion; and another hon. proprietor who had delivered his sentiments while he (Mr. Rigby) was absent, had, he understood, advocated in a very able manner the necessity of supporting, on a more extended scale than the present, their ecclesiastical establishment in India. He coincided in the opinion that they ought not to place the consideration of expense against the probability of increasing, through the means of religious instruction, the growth of virtue and goodness. No religion, no system of government had ever effected so much in producing all those blessings that made a nation virtuous and prosperous, as the Christian religion; wherever it prevailed order and good government prevailed also. He hoped that there would hereafter be a large addition to the Christian population of India, and it was his wish that an increase of the ecclesiastical establishment should go hand in hand with the increase of Christianity. With respect to another part of the bill, he conceived that his learned friend had taken an erroneous view of it; he alluded to the clause relative to the abolition of slavery. His learned friend had said that by this bill slavery was to be abolished by an enactment of a line and a-half. The clause said, "and whereas it is expedient that slavery should cease throughout the said territories." Now this was a mere recital, and it was followed by an enactment, not for the immediate but the gradual extinction of slavery according to circumstances; he submitted, therefore, that the clause was not quite so absurd or inconsistent as his learned friend had stated it to be. He wished to make one remark on the subject of the revenues of India, which amounted to twenty-two millions a-year. If they looked to the summary of the Marquis of Hastings they would find that under his administration the revenues had risen from sixteen millions to twenty-two millions a-year, the sum now quoted. How then was it, with all their improvements, that the revenue had not increased since that nobleman's administration? he did not know how it was, but since that time the revenue had decreased rather than increased. The Marquis of Hastings had besides left a large sum in the Company's coffers: how it happened that the revenue had receded since he could not tell, but one point must strike every mind with astonishment, namely, that all the statesmen whom they had employed in India, with the exception of the Marquis of Hastings, had declared that the revenue was constantly diminishing, that the debt was constantly increasing, and that the Company supported all their charges out of the profits of the China trade. Now it was admitted on all hands, either that they must give up the China trade altogether or share it in common with the British merchant: the former had been determined on, and thus a source of very large profit was dried up. What then was their situation? They were deprived of the China trade, their revenue was decreasing, and their debt was increasing; now how, under these circumstances, any statesman could think of creating new places, of making new appointments, of introducing a new system of arrangement by which great additional expense would be incurred, he certainly could not understand; this part of the measure filled him with astonishment, and he wondered at the boldness, not to say the rashness of that statesman who could come for-

ward with a bill like this, which proceeded on a principle of extravagance, whilst they were told that the payment of their dividends depended on a system of strict economy. This measure deprived them of their China trade; it went to affect, and it would seriously affect, the interests of this great metropolis, with reference to its shipping concerns and its commercial concerns, and it most unwisely interfered with a revenue of between three or four millions a year; and what was to be substituted in the place of that system by which so large a revenue was collected with very trifling expense and trouble? Why they were to have in its place a system of police-magistracy, to prevent smuggling in every port, and harbour, and creek in this kingdom. These were all serious questions for the consideration of the Legislature; and he wondered still more that a wise and intelligent body of men, as the Legislature certainly should be, could shut their ears against any information that might be derived from men acquainted with this subject in all its intricate details. They were placed in one of the strangest positions that any enlightened body of men ever were placed in; they were debating on the affairs of a mighty empire; a question of immense importance to England as well as to India; and what was the course taken by the minister? He made a proposition, and said "if you don't like it, go and sell your stock in the market, you see how it has improved; it was 230, and it is now 240." This was an argument which, he supposed, the minister held to be incontrovertible. Then it might be asked, "if your stock was in so flourishing a state, where is the misfortune?" That he conceived was a very narrow way of looking at the question. He thought the misfortune would be felt, not by the proprietors of East-India stock, but by England herself. Such, however, he hoped would not be the case, and he trusted that talents, and experience, and statesman-like powers would be found in reserve to enable Ministers to carry on the affairs of India well and properously. He hoped, when this measure was under the consideration of the other branch of the Legislature, they would exercise a sound discretion, and view it with the eyes of British statesmen; and he trusted that whatever alteration might be made in it would be for the benefit of the country at large, and the better security of that Company.

Dr. *Gilchrist* said, that many of the remarks made by Mr. Jackson were of high importance. In every part of his strictures on the conduct of the House of Commons, with respect to their petition, he entirely agreed: the way in which that petition was treated—a petition which received the almost universal approbation of that court—was extremely unjust. The court would do him the justice to recollect, that from the first moment that Haileybury College was mentioned, he had never uttered a word relative to that establishment. He had good reasons for taking that course, because for twenty years he had raised his voice against Haileybury College for the purpose of exposing its abuses, and he trusted that he had done so effectually. The professors there were learned, sublime, and wonderful men; but he took a view of Oriental education different from that which they entertained. He had been a utilitarian all his life, and in all cases he wished education to be useful rather than showy. He did not see that it was necessary for young men going out to India to be profoundly skilled in the Oriental languages; he wished to make them sound colloquists in the Persian and Hindoostanee, which were generally spoken in that country. An hon. proprietor (Mr. Poynder) seemed to think that Protestantism alone was Christianity; he denied that that religion was Christianity alone; Christianity was to be found amongst many different sects, and he for one was a radical Presbyterian, in both senses of the word. Now he wished to see the two churches, the Protestant and the Presbyterian, amalgamated together; the faults of the one removed, and the simplicity of the other introduced: thus mixed together, he thought they would form an admirable church. They were, it seemed, about to send out additional bishops to India, and they could not go out, of course, without many attendants. Comets were suspicious objects in the moral as well as in the physical world, they were always distinguished by long tails; now a legal comet, a military comet, or an ecclesiastical comet, could not go out to India without a long and an expensive tail. (*A laugh.*) It was impossible for him to give his assent to a measure which would subject the

Company to so heavy an additional charge. Then let the court look to the new sort of government that was to be established in India; there was to be an absolute Governor general, with four or five military councillors. Were these the men to whom they ought to trust the safety and happiness of that country, as well as the security of their own resources, to which their widows and children must look ultimately for support? Men of the description of those who were to constitute the government of India hereafter always cherished an *esprit de cœur*, and stood by one another boldly. With that feeling they might say, "we have now an opportunity to enrich ourselves, and let us take advantage of it; we are absolute here, and there is nothing to prevent us from acting as we please." Now he should hold up his hand against a measure which afforded the most remote possibility of any set of men proceeding in that way. He would tell his fellow subjects and fellow proprietors, that the whole bill was unjust from its foundation upwards; and he had from the beginning, with Sir C. Forbes, strenuously opposed it altogether. He raised his voice against it, because it created an *imperium in imperio* by which the directors were to be controlled. It held, as it were, a cudgel over the heads of the directors, in the same may as the tyrant of old suspended a sword by a single hair over the head of Damocles. How, then, were the defects of this bill to be remedied? He would maintain that they could not be remedied; it would be much easier to frame a new one than to amend it; to make any thing of it, it must be radically altered; every thing improper must be removed from it, and then he was sure that no one could recognize it as the measure which Ministers proposed. It was a bill of degradation, a bill of plunder, a bill of downright swindling. The third clause declared, "that from and after the 22d day of April 1834 the exclusive right of trading with China should cease." Did the Company ask for the exclusive trade of China? They did not; they only asked to carry on the trade to China, which was now opened to all the world, as other merchants would carry on that trade. Surely they, as part of the world, with ships, stores, captains, officers, and seamen at their command, had as great a right as others to participate in that trade. Those naval officers to whom he had alluded, and who were looking forward to such preferment as would enable them to spend their latter days in comfort, would be ruined by this measure. All their hopes were annihilated, all their prospects were blasted, and they would now be obliged to look out for precarious employment wherever they could find it. If ever there were a proceeding more flagrant, more despotic, or more tyrannical than another, it was this. The Company demanded nothing more than was granted to all others, namely, a share in the China trade; they asked for no exclusive privilege: and for himself, he would say that against a monopoly he should always hold up his hand. The monopoly, however, was now given to the British merchant; the Company were the only people that were shut out of China; they dared not in future show their noses there. Had they done any thing to bring down upon them the vengeance of Ministers? He should only designate the conduct of his Majesty's Government by saying, that they had most miserably deceived all the hopes of the people. He would much sooner trust to a Tory administration than to a Whig administration; because if the former did wrong they did it openly, and with a bold face. As bishops were to be sent out, what was to become of the Presbyterians—of the sectarians? With regard to religion, he looked upon it as one of the greatest blessings to mankind, provided it was accompanied with commensurate morality. He did not mind what religion a man professed if he were a good son, father, and friend—if he were a good, sterling, upright citizen—one who could shew his face before all the world, and defy his enemies to complain of any one of his acts; such a man he should always prize, whatever his religious tenets might be. He was favourable to general toleration. The hon. proprietor (Mr. Poynder) had pointed out the episcopal church as the only true establishment in this country; but there were thousands in London and elsewhere who scorned the idea of episcopacy, although they were obliged to assist in supporting it. He thought it was an extreme hardship that a young man who had been brought up in the strict principles of the Presby-

terian religion, or who had been reared amongst the Wesleyan Methodists, should, if he had an opportunity of procuring a writership, be obliged to go to Haileybury. When he came to that establishment he found a new religion there, and he was taught to look upon that in which he was bred as a poor, skulking religion, that could not support the expense of a single visitation; this was a very improper situation in which to place a young man.

Sir *C. Forbes* said, he would not have troubled the court with any observations on the present occasion, if certain points of this extraordinary bill to which he strongly objected had been noticed by any other proprietor; but no person having drawn the attention of the court to them he should now proceed to do so. The first and most important which it was necessary to notice was, the tremendous powers given by the 40th clause of the bill to the Governor general. The clause set forth—"That the said Governor general in Council shall have power to make laws and regulations for repealing, amending, or altering any laws or regulations whatever now in force, or hereafter to be in force, in the said territories or any part thereof, and to make laws and regulations for all persons, whether British or native, foreigners or others, and for all courts of justice, whether established by his Majesty's charters or otherwise, and the jurisdictions thereof, and for all places and things whatsoever, within and throughout the whole and every part of the said territories, and for all servants of the said Company within the dominions of princes and states in alliance with the said Company." These were indeed sweeping and unprecedented powers. He wondered that in framing the petition they had been suffered to pass without observation. He was of opinion, that they ought to introduce a paragraph into the petition, expressly objecting to these unheard-of powers. Why, if the clause were allowed to stand, the power of the Governor general would be greater than that of the Government of England, Kings, Lords, and Commons put together!

The *Chairman* said, there was a part of the petition which referred to this subject. (The following passage in the petition was read: "the petitioners humbly represented, that the proposed alteration in the government of India, as provided in the bill, if adopted, would place an excessive power in the hands of the Governor general, while it reduced that of the governors of Madras and Bombay.")

Sir *C. Forbes*.—"That does not go the length I wish. I would introduce a specific notice of the dangerous excess of power, legislative and political, which the bill thus gives to the Governor general."

The *Chairman*.—"The petition embraces both those points."

Sir *C. Forbes*.—"I would have the two words 'legislative' and 'political' inserted."

Mr. *Poynder* wished to call the attention of the hon. bart. to the latter part of the clause, which restrained the power of the Governor general, and ran thus:—"save and except that the said Governor general in Council shall not have the power of making any laws or regulations which shall in any way repeal, vary, suspend, or affect any of the provisions of this act, or any of the provisions of the acts for punishing mutiny and desertion of officers and soldiers, whether in the service of his Majesty or the said Company, or any provisions of any act hereafter to be passed, in any wise affecting the said Company or the said territories or the inhabitants thereof, or any laws or regulations which shall in any way affect any prerogative of the Crown or the authority of Parliament, or the consitution or rights of the said Company, or any part of the unwritten laws or constitution of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, whereon may depend, in any degree, the allegiance of any person to the Crown of the United Kingdom, or the sovereignty or dominion of the said Crown over any part of the said territories."

Sir *C. Forbes* was obliged to the hon. proprietor for reading the clause, although it did not answer his objection. Let them look to clause 42, which enacted—"that all laws and regulations made as aforesaid, *so long as they shall remain unrepealed*, shall be of the same force and effect, within and throughout the said territories, as any Act of Parliament would or ought to be within the same territories, and shall be taken notice of by all courts of justice whatsoever within the same territories, in the same manner as any public Act of Parliament would and ought to be taken notice of; and it shall not be necessary to register or publish in any court of justice any laws or regulations made by the said Governor general in Council." Those laws and regulations, let them be what they may, were to be recognized and acted on in India, for perhaps a couple of years, until they were sent home to the Court of Directors and Board of Control for their approval or disapproval of them; but during the intermediate time the Governor general would be at liberty to tyranize over all persons, British and native. Was that British justice? Was it consistent with the constitution of our country? Was it consistent with the liberty of the subject? He contended that it was disgraceful to grant such powers to any one individual. That power, however, the Governor general would have; and he would have power even over his own council, who were not protected against it; for, if one of the four who assembled for the purpose of framing laws and regulations should concur in opinion with him, the opposition of the others would be of no avail, seeing that the Governor General had the casting voice. The laws and regulations thus framed, would remain in force until it was the Governor general's good will and pleasure to transmit them to the Court of Directors—not being bound to do so within any given time—for the purpose of being considered and decided upon by the home authorities. Such a power was so unconstitutional, that it was surprising the House of Commons had not noticed it; but he was surprized at nothing they did, or left undone: as the House of Commons was formerly constituted, however, he was sure that it could not have escaped animadversion. This part of the bill was of so much importance, that the attention of the House of Lords should be called to it in a more pointed manner. He had a very strong objection also to another clause, 112, which he formerly noticed, and he wondered that it had escaped the acute observation of his hon. and learned friend opposite, whose candour, he was sure, would not suffer him to support such a provision. That clause set forth—"that it shall be lawful for any court of justice established by his Majesty's charters in the said territories, to approve, admit, and enrol persons as barristers, advocates, and attornies in such court, without any license from the said Company, any thing in any such charter contained to the contrary notwithstanding." On a former occasion he took the opportunity of stating what would be the effect of the power thus given: it would be productive of ruinous consequences to the cause of justice, and to the interests of the natives of India. Persons of perhaps not the best character, who had served as barristers' clerks or as clerks to attornies, and been discarded, without having had a regular professional education, would avail themselves of this clause, and go out to India to seek for employment there as barristers and attornies. Now he would ask his hon. and learned friend, if he had thought of going to India (and he wished he had gone there, because he was sure he would have done much good), how he would have liked to have been associated at the bar with persons of the description he had mentioned? If the clause were continued, he should be afraid that in a short time no professional man of character would go to India. It was said, that the power of admitting such persons was at present possessed and exercised by the court at Calcutta. He was sorry to say such was the fact; but he should like to see that power abridged rather than extended, and that there should be at all events some defined test of qualification for admission. The courts at Bombay and Madras had no such power as at Calcutta, and the consequence was that the gentlemen who practised there were generally very respectable, and their number was limited, but still more than sufficient for the business perhaps. The Court of Directors had been jealous at all times of extending the profession of the law in India; they were very cautious, when applications were made to them for permission to go out to practice there, that proper certificates, both as to qualification and moral conduct, should be laid before them; but now there would be no such check, and there would be a race who should get first to the field of action. Indeed with such avidity was this clause received by the gentlemen of the law, that some of them had already applied to the Court of Directors to dispense with the few months which were to inter-

vene before the act would come into operation, and to permit them to go out at once to India to take up their ground. Something decided should be done to mark distinctly their objections to this clause; he wished indeed that it might be withdrawn altogether. The hon. and learned proprietor had described a part of this bill as a job, and he must say that it was a clumsy job from beginning to end, although he was quite sure that his right hon. friend the president of the Board of Control had acted with the best intention; but it seemed as if he had allowed himself to get bewildered with too many advisers, the measure from first to last being full of inconsistencies and contradictions. In almost every clause of the bill provision was made for granting something; fresh power and patronage were created in each succeeding enactment. The law commissioners were to be paid much too largely. The Board of Control were empowered to appoint two secretaries, and such other officers as might be deemed necessary to attend upon the Board, and such secretaries and other officers "shall be paid by the said commissioners such fixed salaries as his Majesty shall, by any warrant or warrants under his sign manual, countersigned by the Chancellor of the Exchequer for the time being, direct." There was no necessity to go before Parliament for the salaries of those officers; the Board of Control had the power of fixing them without limitation. They had only to say, such and such officers are wanted, with such and such salaries, and the natives of India must bear the burden. Further, by the 5th clause of the bill, it is enacted, "that the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India shall have full power to superintend, direct, and control the sale of the said merchandize, stores, and effects, and other property hereinbefore directed to be sold, and to determine from time to time, until the said property shall be converted into money, what parts of the said commercial establishments shall be continued and reduced respectively, and to control the allowance and payment of all claims upon the said Company connected with the commercial branch of their affairs, and generally to superintend and control all acts and operations whatsoever of the said Company, whereby the value of the property of the said Company may be affected; and the said Board shall and may appoint such officers as shall be necessary to attend upon the said Board during the winding up of the commercial business of the said Company, and that the charge of such salaries or allowances as his Majesty shall, by any warrant or warrants under his sign manual, countersigned by the Chancellor of the Exchequer for the time being, direct to be paid to such officers, shall be defrayed by the said Company as hereinafter mentioned, in addition to the ordinary charges of the said Board." Here was another set of officers to be appointed, whose salaries, at the pleasure of the Board, were to come out of the Company's assets. Now the court should bear in mind, that whatever was taken from those assets would be taken from the natives of India; and he very much feared that, by and by, they would have but a Flemish account of those assets. Why should not the Court of Directors superintend the realization of the assets? Would they not bring at least as much under their management as under that of the Board of Control? He believed, that a considerable part of their merchandize consisted of *woollens*, to the value of £70,000 or £80,000. These would perhaps be committed to the charge of some person or persons from Yorkshire, instead of being profitably realized in China, and no doubt the whole scheme would afford good pickings. He had particularly adverted to this clause, to shew that every thing was done to give the Board of Control the power of dealing as they pleased with the assets. And, as if anticipating that they will fall far short of their estimated amount, he understood that they had got some accountant, some man of figures, to make a calculation for them, from which it was conveniently enough made to appear that £8,000,000 sterling would be a sufficient equivalent to the natives of India for an annuity of £630,000 for forty years. A pretty equivalent indeed, being just about one-half! He should now like any man to rise and tell them, that not a single additional rupee would be extracted from the pockets of the natives of India under this arrangement, as promised by the Board of Control in the outset. He believed that they were all now pretty well agreed upon that point. So far

from the measure not costing the people of India one rupee, it would entail on them an additional charge of upwards of a crore of rupees, or a million sterling annually. He would say that the Board of Control, to use a vulgar but expressive phrase, had humbugged the proprietors. — (*A laugh.*) They were promised a dividend of 10½ per cent., which was to come out of the territorial revenues of India, and to take precedence of all other claims. Now, wishing well to the proprietors, he would give them this advice, to ask leave of the Board of Control, and which doubtless would be given, to go to the fountain-head, to send agents to Bengal, to receive their annuity from the Governor General, and get it home in the best way they can. In this way they might perhaps be pretty sure of receiving it for a time—how long he could not say; but if they acted otherwise, it was easy to foresee what would happen. If they waited for remittances from India—if the revenues fell short—if they paid their just debts before their dividends, as he hoped they would, particularly the interest due to creditors in India, the half-pay and allowances to retired servants, the pensions granted to widows and orphans of those who had bled and died in their service, and all their home expenses, if they paid all these, as they were bound in honour and justice to do before paying themselves, the consequence would be that, remittances failing, they would in a few years be obliged to fall back on their famous *guarantee fund* of two millions sterling, which would meet the dividends for about three years, and then disappear for ever! He did not find a single word in the bill that protected their interests by providing for such an emergency. He repeated that the proprietors had been deceived—they had been lulled to sleep—but they would awake, and when too late find themselves helpless. They were told, that by this bill the government of India, and the patronage connected with it, would be continued in the hands of the Company; now it appeared to him, that the directors would retain neither the one nor the other. What did they call this? why humbug again. — (*A laugh.*) What power had the Court of Directors under this bill, but to carry into effect the orders of the Board of Control, and to ratify and confirm such rules and regulations, legal or illegal, as that Board might decide upon. He seriously asked the Court of Directors what power they had at all under this bill? Why they were not allowed to write upon the most official occasion—not even to the officers of their own establishment, without the intervention of the Board. The expense, too, of the Board of Control was limited by the former charter to £26,000 per annum, but where was the limitation now? This bill gave the most enormous power to the government abroad and at home, and rendered the Court of Directors as well as the proprietors perfect cyphers. They must not attempt to conceal this from themselves; and before it was too late, they ought to consider well whether it would be wise to consent to this bill, and become parties to their own degradation, instead of making an effort to rescue themselves from the tyranny which would be imposed upon them. But might he ask, had they now the power to recede? The bill had gone through the House of Commons with hardly any discussion, and perhaps, though such, he hoped, would not be the case, it might pass through the House of Lords as rapidly, and exciting as little attention. Ministers only appealed to votes; they placed no value on arguments—which were sometimes rather inconvenient—that he perfectly well knew; such was the way in which they proceeded with their famous Reform Bill. Instead of replying to argument, the cry was "divide! divide!" which was, no doubt, the easiest way of settling a question. Then, the bill having passed the House of Lords, nothing remained to seal their doom but the royal assent. He doubted whether they had the power to resist, after the bill had passed the two Houses of Parliament. He knew not how it could be argued that they had such a power, in the last resort, and after the admissions and concessions the Company had unfortunately made, when there was no clause which declared that they might under particular circumstances reject the bill. He could have wished to have seen something to that effect in the bill, and that it should not rest merely upon what the president of the Board of Control had said upon the third reading. Then, he again asked, had they yet the power to resist this measure?

if they had, he earnestly implored them to avail themselves of it. At an earlier day they might have made a better fight — he must ever lament they had not done so,—but even now they ought to resist to the last a measure that took away their China trade, and deprived them of their assets without giving them any fair equivalent, at the same time that it imposed a heavy burden upon the unprotected unrepresented natives of India. The late hon. and gallant officer (Sir John Malcolm) who had introduced the original resolution, which he (Sir C. Forbes) had deemed it his duty to oppose, would never, he was sure, have consented to such an arrangement as that now to be imposed upon them. He had in his hand a note from that lamented officer, dated in the month of February last, in which he says, "I hear the plans for India have been propounded. I know not what they are, but conclude the Company will be driven to the wall. If they don't make good battle, I shall desert them." He should only add, that he feared the proposed petition would do little good. It might afford an opportunity to his hon. and learned friend (Mr. Jackson) to display his eloquence and ability at the bar of the House of Lords, but he apprehended that it would effect nothing farther. There was, however, another measure, entitled "A Bill to regulate the Trade to China and India," then going through Parliament, upon which he must say a few words. In the first place he was surprised that it had not been laid before them, and an opportunity afforded of expressing their sentiments upon it. That notable bill, which, next to the "Reform Bill," was perhaps the most extraordinary production ever concocted, would certainly affect the interests of the East-India Company, so far as the country trade between India and China was concerned, and should therefore have been laid before the court.

The *Chairman* said, that the bill had been laid on their table, but that it was not in a stage to be discussed at present.

Sir *C. Forbes* continued. He was not aware of that—their attention had not been drawn to it. It appeared that under this bill Government were to send out three or more superintendents of trade to China, who were to be invested with unheard-of powers over the persons and properties of British subjects. They were to have jurisdiction, not only where they might be placed, but within a hundred miles of the whole coast of China (to punish every offence *except smuggling* of course!) and they were to have officers appointed under them, all with handsome salaries no doubt, and to be paid by a tonnage duty upon British shipping. Now, as he should not be surprised were Chinese junks to come with teas to this country by and by,—for he saw nothing to prevent them, if their vessels were, as they might be, properly manned and navigated to come round the Cape of Good Hope,—then, as the British Government would have their agents at Canton administering English laws, so might the Chinese, with equal propriety, establish courts and introduce their laws here. Why should they not have a few *Mandarins* and *hong merchants* to superintend their trade in this country, and to dispense justice to Chinese subjects according to their own laws? Surely this could not be objected to upon the *reciprocity* system! But, jesting apart, the Chinese authorities would treat the superintendents, and their laws and regulations, with utter contempt, if nothing worse. The whole of this scheme, like every other devised by the present ministers, only tended to show more clearly to the whole country, and to the whole world, that they were incompetent to do any thing in the way of enlightened legislation. There never was, he believed, so imbecile a body of men, calling themselves legislators and statesmen, placed at the head of a great empire! Having made this observation, he should take his leave of them, and say nothing more about them.

Dr. *Carpue* said, late as the hour was, he wished to address a few words to the court. He had been a lecturer for forty years, and he well knew the benefit which arose from competition in every department of knowledge; with that feeling he greatly approved of the endeavour to do away with Haileybury College. He could not conceive any thing more absurd than to reject Oxford or Cambridge men, and to insist that individuals intended for the Company's service should be educated at a particular place. With respect to the bill, he would say that it was the most unpopular measure in

the city of London that was ever heard of. It might benefit individuals in Liverpool and at the outports, but it was fraught with absolute ruin to the trade of London. It was to him most wonderful that Ministers were not aware of this fact; but if they were acquainted with it, it was still more wonderful that they would persever in such a measure.

Dr. *Gilchrist* hoped that the natives of India would never submit to the taxation which was about to be imposed on them. The hon. bart. had spoken of the despotic, the absolute power which this bill conferred on the Governor-general. But if the hon. baronet perceived with the prophetic vision with which he (Dr. Gilchrist) saw in his "mind's eye," the individual who would hereafter be appointed Governor-general, he would start with horror at the contemplation of such a selection for so high an office. When that appointment was made he would rise up in his place in that court and say "did I not tell you that such a man was to receive the appointment?" He had the individual in his eye, and he was certain that his presentiment would turn out to be perfectly correct. — (*Cries of "name! name!"*) He would do no such thing. That was a secret in his own breast; but the individual to whom he alluded would be appointed, because his influence was found necessary in carrying the measure through the Houses of Lords and Commons, and would finally be exercised in procuring the consent of the Crown.

Mr. *R. Jackson* said, that having been personally appealed to by the hon. baronet, he would trouble the court with a very few observations. He had underscored the clause relative to attornies to which the hon. baronet had alluded, but it had escaped him by chance, for certainly it was not his intention to have passed it over in silence. In his opinion very bad consequences would ensue if they rescued the profession in India from that wholesome scrutiny which at present prevailed as to those appointed or permitted from home. When Sir John Anstruther was chief justice, he expressed his opinion strongly that no person should be sent out to practise in India without the certificate of the judges and the license of the Company. That system was followed as to Madras and Bombay, but not, he believed, at Calcutta. There were eight or ten attornies at Madras, and about the same number at Bombay; but there was not one of them that had not been regularly admitted in the courts here, to which was added a license from the Court of Directors. These admitted attornies were obliged to apply to the Court of Directors for leave to proceed to India, and every body knew how strictly their characters were inquired into: this was a very necessary test, and prevented improper persons from practising in the courts of Madras and Bombay. The barristers, also, who practised in these courts, must have previously been called to the bar in England. They must have been, before they were so called, of five years' standing in one of the inns of court, or if less than that period they must have taken the degree of master of arts in one of the universities, which abated two years standing; it was therefore evident that due attention was paid to respectability, so essential to the proper constitution of every class of society. He believed that in no instance the Court of Directors had allowed any barrister or attorney to go to Madras or Bombay without feeling that they were responsible for his good character. At Calcutta the practice was different from that which prevailed at Madras and Bombay; there the court assumed it as their right to admit whom they pleased, and some strange admissions were said to have taken place; judges were said to have admitted their clerks, without the least claim to a legal education, and men of influence were said to have obtained the same favour for their natural children. They had not however, he believed, proceeded so far at Calcutta as in any instance to have called a barrister [Sir *C. Forbes*—"Yes, they have."]—He was sorry to hear it. That fact, however, only shewed the necessity of acting with circumspection. There were, he believed, only about eight or ten attornies at Madras and about the same number at Bombay, while there was sixty-six at Calcutta; and of these it appeared by the red book that not less than forty had been admitted in Calcutta. He did not mean to say that some of them had not been admitted attorneys previously, but that did not appear: one thing was certain, that they must have gone out without the license of the

directors to practise, which above all other points he considered was of the greatest importance. This inundation of attornies had, he was informed, led to very irregular practices. What would be the case when, under this clause, shoals of attornies would go out of the most needy and negative description? There were, he admitted, some good provisions in the bill, but there were others, as appeared to him, of the most rash description. Here was one clause throwing open these courts to all attornies of all descriptions without license from the directors, and there was another by which persons of every religion, caste, colour, or character were admitted to office. This was done on the principle of an extended liberality; and yet the gentleman who professed all this liberality had drawn up the most absolute code for the government of the East-Indies that ever was known to proceed from a British Legislature. The power given to the Governor-general was more absolute than any thing that was to be found in the West Indies. The clause in question partook of that rashness, but might, he thought, be qualified by directing that no barrister or attorney should be called or admitted to practise in India who has not previously been called or admitted into the courts of the United Kingdom. There were clauses in the bill for the rejection of which the petition expressly prayed for; but there were others that were objected to in the correspondence which the petition did not set out. He wished, therefore, that the Court of Directors would instruct those who would have to address the House of Lords as to how far they might touch upon those clauses which it was wished only to alter. With respect to the words which the hon. baronet wished to introduce, he did not think they were necessary. The hon. baronet was of opinion that that part of the petition which related to the authority of the Governor-general did not state with sufficient distinctness, that the objection of the court was to the power, "political and judicial," which this bill conferred on him. Now the petition was expressly directed against the inordinate power, generally speaking, that it was proposed to place in the hands of the Governor general, and of course embraced every species of power; and he again recommended its presentation.

The *Chairman* said, that there were very many objections against the bill, but it was not possible to bring them all within the compass of a petition; it did, however, embrace the most objectionable parts of the measure.

The petition was then agreed to, and the court adjourned.

SUPPLEMENT TO REGISTER.

Calcutta.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Political Department.

April 16. Mr. A. R. Bell, assistant to resident at Catmandhoo.

General Department.

April 19. Mr. John Trotter, opium agent for Benares division.

DEATHS.

April 19. At Neemtollah, near Guttal, of cholera, Thomas Grigg, Esq., formerly of Calcutta, aged 50.

20. At Aurungabad, in the 48th year of his age, of fever, Lieut.-Col. Richard Twine Seyer, of the Bengal army, commanding the Aurungabad division of the regular troops of H. H. the Nizam.

26. At Calcutta, Louis Dibby, Esq., of the firm of Nosky and Co., chemists and druggists, aged 28.

May 6. At Calcutta, Mrs. Monsell, relict of the late Thomas E. Monsell, Esq., of the civil service, aged 36.

Madras.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

April 12. R. Cathcart, Esq., to be special assistant to collector and magistrate of Chingleput.

C. J. Bird, Esq., to be assistant to principal collector and magistrate of southern division of Arcot.

19. H. Vivcash, Esq., to be principal collector and magistrate of Canara.

N. S. Cameron, Esq., to be principal collector and magistrate of Madura.

May 7. T. H. Davidson, Esq., to be assistant to principal collector and magistrate of Nellore.

24. Fred. Mole, Esq., to be assistant to principal collector and magistrate of Salem.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort St. George, April 2, 1833.—*30th N.I.* Capt. H. Wiggins to be major, Lieut. W. H. Simpson to be capt., and Ens. W. H. Lamphier to be lieut., v. Babington retired; date of coms. 1st April 1833.

April 9.—*2d N.I.* Lieut. A. H. Jeffries to be capt., and Ens. H. Stewart to be lieut., v. Downing dec.; date of coms. 3d April 1833.—Supernum. Ens. D. M. Bridges admitted on effective strength of regt.

Assist.Surg. F. Godfrey to be surgeon from 2d April, v. Aitken retired.

Assist.Surg. F. B. Stapp app. to medical charge of zillah of Guntoor, v. Palmer returned to Europe.

April 16.—The services of Assist.Surg. Bayfield placed at disposal of Resident at Ava.

April 19, 23, *and* 26.—*4th L.C.* Cornet F. Y. Cooper to be lieut., v. Haig invalided; date of com. 13th April 1833.—Cornet H. Garnier to be lieut., v. Ravenscroft dec.; date of com. 15th April 1833.—Lieut. John Maitland to be qu.mast. and interp., v. Ravenscroft dec.

8th N.I. Ens. John Seager to be lieut., v. Currie dec.; date of com. 13th April 1833.

7th L.C. Cornet R. T. Onslow to be adj., v. Wyndham proceeding to Europe.

April 30.—Lieut.-Col. W. Cullen, of artillery, to be military auditor general, with a seat at Military Board, v. Prendergast.—Lieut.-Col. J. H. Frith, of artillery, to be principal commissary of ordnance, and superintendent of gun carriage manufactory, v. Cullen.—Major F. Derville, of artillery, to be director of artillery depôt of instruction, v. Frith.

May 3.—Acting 2d Lieut. James Inverarity, of engineers, to be assistant to superintending engineer in northern division.

Surg. James Stevenson, 4th N. I., to be garrison surgeon at Cannanore, v. Hazlewood.

Capt. C. Hosmer, of artillery, to be com. of ordnance in S. division of army, on allowance of a commissary of 2d class, v. Francke, dec.

19th *N. I.* Ens. P. B. Young to be lieut., v. Webbe invalided; date of com. 16th Feb. 1833.

7.—Capt. Thomas Stockwell, 28th N. I., to be paymaster to troops on Tenasserim Coast.

Lieut. N. H. Fishe, *of* artillery, to be staff officer to artillery at Penang, Malacca and Singapore, v. Balfour; and Lieut. G. Balfour to be adj. of 4th bat. artillery, v. Fishe.

Artillery. Lieut.-Col. E. M. G. Showers to be col. v. Maj.-Gen. J. G. Scott dec.; date of com. 2d Jan. 1833.—Maj. T. T. Paske to be lieut.-col., Capt. P. Montgomerie to be major, 1st Lieut. P. J. Begbie to be capt., 2d Lieut. J. Moore to be 1st. lieut., and 2d Lieut. J. H. Bordieu to take rank in suc. to Showers prom.; date of coms. 2d Jan. 1833.—Acting 2d Lieut. R. Kinkead to be 2d lieut. from above date, to complete establishment.

Infantry. Lieut.-Col. F. W. Wilson to be col. v. Sir R. Scot, dec.; date of com. 22d Dec. 1832.—Maj. W. Williamson, from 3d L. I., to be lieut.-col. in suc. to Wilson prom.; date 22d Dec. 1832.

3*d L. I.* Capt. Joseph Leggatt to be major, Lieut. G. T. Pinchard to be capt., and Ens. Grant Allan to be lieut. in suc. to Williamson prom.; date of coms. 22d Dec. 1832.

May 10.—*34th N.I.* Lieut. J. W. Smyth to be capt., and Ens. D. Pearson to be lieut., v. Bell dec.; date of coms. 2d May 1833.

May 14.—Lieut. W. H. Miller, of artillery, to be deputy commissary of ordnance at Cannanore, v. Hosmer.

3*d L.C.* Cornet E. J. Hall to be lieut. v. Macdonald dec.; date of com. 19th May 1832.

49*th N.I.* Lieut. Thomas Wallace to be capt., and Ens. A. M'L. Glas to be lieut., v. Dusantoy dec.; date of coms. 23d Sept. 1832.

May 17.—Lieut. John Hill, 24th N.I., to be deputy assist.com.gen., v. Eaton; and Lieut. Thomas Sharp, 43d N.I., to be sub.assist.com.general.

17*th N.I.* Lieut. R. B. Preston to be capt., and Ens. John Macdougall to be lieut., v. Haultain dec.; date of coms. 11th May 1833.

May 21.—33*d N.I.* Ens. Thomas Master to be lieut., v. Alexander dec.; date 17th May 1833.

May 24.—20*th N.I.* Lieut. Wm. Shelly to be adjutant.

40*th N.I.* Lieut. Robert Cannan to be qu.mast and interpreter.

14*th N.I.* Capt. Alex. Tulloh to be major, Lieut. J. W. Harding to be capt., and Ens. H. A. Kennedy to be lieut., v. Salmon invalided; date of coms. 21st May 1833.

Transferred to Pension Establishment.—April 9. Cornet H. J. Pattison, 4th L.C.

Transferred to Invalid Establishment.—April 12. Lieut. Wm. Haig, 4th L.C.—May 21. Maj. H. Salmon, 14th N.I.—24. Maj. J. Crisp, 47th N.I.

Permitted to retire from Company's service.—April 2. Surg. James Aitken, M.D.—May 3. Maj. T. Hockley, 1st Nat.Vet.Bat.

Resigned ditto.—May 10. Lieut. Robert Affleck, 16th N.I., and to return to Europe, *via* Bombay.

The following officers having passed examination in Hindoostanee language, deemed by Commander-in-Chief entitled to reward authorized by Hon. the Court of Directors:—May 3. Cornet M. S. Ottley, 6th L.C.—11. Lieut. Robert Henderson, sappers and miners.—15. Lieut. John Gray, H.M. 57th Regt.—20. Lieut. J. Bower, 28th N.I.—21. Lieut. R. Cannan, 40th N.I.—Lieut. O'Brien, H.M. 49th regt.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.—April 2. Ens. J. A. Light, 3d L. I., on private affairs.—9. Lieut. W. Wyndham, 7th L. C., for health.—Lieut. R. C. Moore, artillery, for health.—19. Lieut. W.H. Brotherton, artillery. —Lieut. T. Coles, 16th N. I.—May 7. Assist. Surg. C.H. Auchinleck. M.D., for health.—10. Lieut. F.B. Lys, 45th N. I., for health.—Ens. C. A. Butler, 21st N. I., for health.—Capt. J. Clough, 11th N. I.—21. Lieut. R. H. Lushington, 2d Nat. Vet. Bat., for health.—24. Lieut. M. Watts, horse artillery, for health.—Acting Cornet F. Hughes, cavalry.

To Sea.—April 19. Assist. Surg. J. G. Coleman, M.D., till 31st Oct., for health.

To Cape of Good Hope.—April 20. Col. J. Prendergast, 30th N. I., late mil. auditor gen., for health (eventually to Europe).

To Isle of France.—May 21. Surg. C. Searle, till 30th June 1834, for health (also to N. S. Wales).

DEATHS.

March 5. On route from Secunderabad to Madras, at Yaimulpilly, of cholera, Lieut. James Hall, of H.M. 46th regt., aged 26.

29. At Bellary, from an epileptic fit, Lieut. W. F. Wake, of H.M. 55th regt.

April 11.—At Wallajahbad, Adj. R. B. Monsell, of the 2d Nat.Vet.Bat.

12. In camp, near Veergottam, Lieut. John Cure, of the 8th regt. N.I.

14. At Cuddapah, C.M. Whish, Esq., late acting judge and criminal judge of that district.

— At Trichinopoly, Major J. C. Francke, commissary of ordnance, aged 78.

15. At Poonamallee, Lieut. J. C. Ross, of H.M. 48th regt.

19. Of cholera; in camp, near Mahwarum, a village on the road from Hyderabad to Masulipatam, Capt. F. W. Barr, of the 2d regt. of H.H. the Nizam's Regular Infantry.

20. At Ingaram, David Valentine, Esq.

— At Tellicherry, Thomas, son of the late Thomas Dickson, Esq., surgeon on the Madras establishment, aged 20.

26. At Madras, Peter Mosse, Esq. of Calcutta.

28. At Tranquebar, J. Koefoed, Esq. late of His Danish Majesty's civil service, aged 58.

29. At Bellary, of a bilious fever, Capt. W. H. Champion, of H.M. 55th regt.

May 1. At Coimbatoor, Capt. C. C. Bell, of the 34th regt. L. I.

2. At Secunderabad, Mary Ann, wife of Capt. George Stott, 11th regt. N. I.

— At Madura, Mrs. E. H. Lyon, aged 17.

3. At Vepery, Miss Maria Ormsby, aged 24.

5. At Madras, in his 50th year, Mr. William Smith, late printer of the Madras Courier Press.

7. At Madras, Assist. Surg. E. Curling.

8. In camp at Goodlarumpullee, on route to Secunderabad, Assist. Surg. W. Scott, doing duty with H.M. 45th regt.

10. At Cuddapah, Capt. Arthur Haultain, of the 17th regt. N.I.

11. At Madras, Mrs. Jane Gee, relict of the late Capt. Gee, of the military service, aged 75.

16. At Kuggul, near Bellary, Lieut. and Qu. Mast. A. R. Alexander, of the 33d regt. N.I., aged 27.

18. At Madras, Lieut. Arthur King, of the 1st Native Veteran Battalion.

19. At Madras, Mr. Charles Gage, aged 33.

23. At Madras, Capt. R.J. Marr, of the 1st Native Veteran Battalion.

Lately. On his passage to Europe, Lieut. H. S. Kennedy, of the 19th regt. N. I.

HOME INTELLIGENCE.

Erratum.—The notice (p. 59) of the appointment of Archdeacon Robinson, of Calcutta, to the new see of Madras was erroneous. No appointment has yet been announced. The Rev. Mr. Corrie is archdeacon of Calcutta.

INDIA SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

SEPTEMBER 1. *Georgiana*, Young, from Bengal 17th March; at Gravesend.—1. *Prince George*, Adams, from Bombay 3d March, and Cape 16th June; off Dover.—1. *Robert Seawfield*, Clough, from Bombay 27th April; at Falmouth.—2. H. C. S. *Barroasa*, Wilson, from China 29th Jan., and Quebec; *Andromache*, Andrews, from Bengal 24th April; *Exmouth*, Warren, from Bengal 24th April, and Cape 29th June; and *Courier*, Chesser, from Cape 25th May; all at *Deal*.—3. *Robarts*, Wake, from Bengal 8th Feb., Masulipatam 9th March, Mauritius 25th April, and Cape 15th June; at Deal.—3. *Lord Althorp*, Sproule, from Bengal 8th April; at Liverpool.—4. *Beatrice*, Liddell, from Cape 14th June; at Deal.—4. *Oriental*, Fidler, from Bombay 5th March, and Aleppie 19th do.; at Liverpool.—6. *Lotus*, Wilson, from Bengal 1st March; at Portsmouth.—6. *Medora*, Tweedie, from Bombay 4th April; at Liverpool.—6. *Parsee*, Miller, from Bombay 6th April; in the Clyde.—8. *Earl Bathurst*, *Smith*, from Mauritius 23d April; off Hastings.—10. *Alexander Robertson*, Gray, from Batavia 30th April, and Cape 21st June; at Gravesend.—13. *Superior*, Brown, from Bombay 20th April; at Liverpool.—14. *Porcupine*, Laing, from Ceylon, 6th April, Mauritius 13th May, and Cape 7th July; at Gravesend.—14. *Lavinia*, Gray, from Van Diemen's Land 5th May, and Pernambuco 1st Aug.; at Liverpool.—16. *Triumph*, Green, from Bombay 28th April, and Cape 14th July; off the Wight.—16. *Caledonia*, Stroyan, from Bombay 15th May; at Liverpool.—17. *Herculean*, Battersby, from Bengal 26th April; at Liverpool.—18. *Clyde*, Ireland, from New South Wales 20th May, and New Zealand 8th June; at Liverpool.—20. *Mary*, Jameson, from New South Wales 9th May; at Deal.—20. *Wellington*, Robinson, from New South Wales 14th April; off Weymouth.—22. *Duckenfield*, Riddell, from Van Diemen's Land 23d May; at Gravesend.—22. *Linnæus*, Smith, from Bombay 8th May; off Liverpool.—23. *Dryade*, Heard, from New South Wales 27th May; at Deal.—26. *Sesostris*, Yates, from Madras 28th May, and Cape; at Deal.—*Lord William Bentinck*, Douthy, from Bengal 7th May; off Dartmouth.—*Moffatt*, Cromartie, from China; in the River.

Departures.

AUGUST 23. *Singapore*, Cargill, for *Singapore*; from Greenock.—26. *Othello*, Leggett, for V. D. Land and N. S. Wales; and *Lucy*, Mackie, for Batavia and Singapore; both from Liverpool.—28. *Alexander*, M'Lachlan, for New South Wales; and *Amphitrite*, Hunter, for ditto (since wrecked); both from Deal.—28. *Fergus*, Mason, for Bombay; and *Theodosia*, Simpson, for Batavia and China; both from Liverpool.—SEPTEMBER 1. *Sir Charles Forbes*, Leslie for New South Wales and Manilla; from Liverpool.—1. *Victis*, Parsons, for St. Helena and Mauritius (since on shore at Sheerness).—2. *Madras*, Beach, for Madras; and *Wellington*, Liddell, for Cape and Madras; both from Portsmouth.—4. H. C. Ch. S. *General Palmer*, Thomas, for Bengal; and *Eugene*, Osgood, for Batavia; both from Portsmouth.—4. *Emma Eugenia*, Tilley, for Mauritius and Bengal; from Deal 7th from Falmouth.—4. *Industry*, Dawson, for V. D. Land and N. S. Wales; from Weymouth.—4. *Royal William* Smith, for Bengal; and *Annandale*, Ferguson, for Bombay; both from Liverpool.—4. *Norman*, Lofgren, for Manilla; from Greenock.—5. *Rambler*, Anderson, for Cape and Mauritius; from Deal.—5. *Florentia*, Deloitte, for N. S. Wales; from Ramsgate.—5. *Fairy Queen*, Snipe, for Cape; from Liverpool.—6. *Albion*, Sutherland, for Mauritius; from Plymouth.—6. *Sanguenay*, Cummins, for Batavia and China; from Liverpool.—7. *Princess Victoria*, Bissett, for N. S. Wales; from Liverpool.—7. *Gloucester*, Brooks, for Mauritius; from Gloucester.—8. *Frances Ann*, Ramsay, for Bengal; and *Duchess of Clarence*, Macdonald, for Batavia, Singapore, and Manilla; both from Liverpool.—9. *Atwick*, M'Kay, for V. D. Land and N. S. Wales; and *Sterling*, Burnett, for Mauritius; both from Deal.—10. *Martha*, Andrews, for N. S. Wales; from Deal.—13. *Mary Ann*, Hornblow, for Madras; from Portsmouth (17th from Plymouth).—13. *Athol*, Malcolm, for Cape and Mauritius; and *Miranda*, Sims, for Cape; both from Liverpool.—14. *Eleanor*, Mann, for N. S. Wales; and *Ulysses*, Crawford, for Cape; both from Deal.—16. *Ann*, Penrice, for Cape; from Liverpool.—16. *Janet*, Leitch, for Cape and Mauritius; from Greenock.—18. *Olive and Eliza* (American), Parsons, for Manilla and China; *Alert*, Cole, for China; and *Rennen*, Gordon, for Mauritius; all from Deal.—18. *Lady Flora*, Ford, for Madras and Bengal; from Portsmouth.—19. *Symmetry*, *Stephens*, for Ceylon; from Deal.—19. *Huron*, Hardy, for Bombay; and *Tamar*, Selkirk, for Cape; both from Liverpool.—20. *Roxburgh Castle*, Fulcher, for Bengal; from Deal.—21. *Baretto Junior*, Saunders, for Madras and Bengal; from Portsmouth.—21. *Columbia*, Patterson, for Bombay; from Liverpool.—21. *Bencoolen*, Hunt, for Madeira and Mauritius; from Deal.—26. *Alfred*, Tapley, for Madras; from Deal.

PASSENGERS FROM INDIA.

Per Exmouth, from Bengal: Mrs. Sage; Mrs. Pearce; Mrs. Field; Mrs. Tombs; Mrs. Tytler; Capt. Pearce, Bengal army, retired; Capt. G. P. Field, pension estab.; R. Tytler, Esq., surgeon; Veterinary Surg. Tombs; Lieut. C. Grissell; Lieut. J. J. Poett; Veterinary Surg. Skeffington and Mrs. Skeffington; Mr. and Mrs. Henderson; Mr. Anderson; two Misses Field; several steerage passengers

Per Columbia, from Bombay: Mrs. Valiant; Mrs. Goodridge; Capt. Cocke, 3d Bombay N. I.; Capt. Oakes, 13th do.; Mr. G. Trotter and three children.—(Brig. Gen. Hessman and Mr. Goodridge died at sea.)

Per Georgiana, from Bengal: Mrs. Heyman; two Misses James; Maj. Seymour, 26th B. N. I.; Mr. Richards; Mr. Hicks; Mr. Oliver; two children; two female servants.

Per Andromache, from Bengal: Capt. M'Donald; Mr. Reed; Mr. Percival.

Per Prince George, from Bombay: Sir James and Lady Home and family; Capt. and Mrs. Dunn and family; Mrs. Pierce and family; Dr. and Mrs. Barrington and family; Mr. Adams; Mr. Thornbury; Mr. Sproule.

Per Robarts, from Bengal, &c.: Mrs. Henderson; Mrs. Sturt; Maj. Martin; Capt. French; Lieut. Zuhleke; Lieut. De Blaquiere; Lieut. Lacy; Lieut. Edmonds; Paym. Iveson; Qu. Mast. Allan; Assist. Surgs. Lister and Henderson; four children; 331 rank and file, women, and children of H.M. 46th regt.

Per Norval, from Van Diemen's Land: Mrs. Reed and child.

Per Triumph, from Bombay: Mrs. Morgan; Mrs. Downing; Capt. Spratt; Capt. Newport; Lieut. Morton; Lieut. Moore; Lieut. Wyndham; Mr. Newnham; Mr. Ludlow; Mr. Horne; three children; three servants; four invalids H.M. service.—From the Cape: Lieut. Manning, R.N.; Lieut. Dickson, ditto; Mr. Halliday, 75th regt., from the Cape.

Per Mary, from New South Wales: Mrs. Palmer; Mrs. Willis; Dr. Bromley; Wm. M. Harper, Esq.

Per Oriental, from Bombay: Mrs. Marriott and child; Dr. Fortnom; Dr. Carruthers; Lieut. Pilcher, I.N.; three servants.

PASSENGERS TO INDIA.

Per Madras, for Madras: Mrs. Gray; Mrs. Nicholay; Miss Gray; Miss Wilson; two Misses Sheppard; Capt. Gray; Capt. Borradaile; Mr. Davidson; Mr. Wilson; Mr. Gray; Mr. Cumyn; Mr. Borradaile; Mr. Harvey; Mr. Cowie; Mr. Nicholay; Mr. Beaver.

Per Mary Ann, for Madras: Mrs. Smith; Mrs. Arbuthnot and child; Mrs. Cunningham; Mrs. Robertson; Mrs. Phillerop and daughter; Misses Wilson, Lindsay, Gahan, and Fitzgerald; Col. Smith; Col. Paske; Maj. Cunningham; Capt. Robertson; Capt. Baily; Lieut. Whitlock; Mr. Arbuthnot; two Messrs. Eaton.

Per Lady Flora, for Madras and Bengal: Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Gerrard and family; Capt. and Mrs. Nutt; Capt. and Mrs. Hutchings; Capt. and Mrs. Blaxland; Capt. and Mrs. Wilford; Mrs. Capt. Rowlandson; Mrs. Capt. Wilson; Lieut. and Mrs. Campbell and family; Rev. E. T. Allen, wife, and family; Mr. and Mrs. Rose; Misses Morse, Daunt, and two Misses Farrington; Malcolm Lewin, Esq. C.S.; Joseph Pugh, Esq.; Adolphe Lami, Esq.; Lieut. Pettigar; Ens. Holder; Mr. Speller, cadet.

Per Bolton, for Cape: Lieut. Col. Somerset and family; Mr. Heathcote.—For Madras and Bengal: Capt. and Mrs. Smith and child; Capt. and Mrs. Inge, and Miss Inge; Dr. and Mrs. Blist; Misses Wilkinson and Smelt; Major Urquhart; Lieut. Brown; Ens. Scott; Mr. Smelt; Mr. Smith; Mr. Salmon; Mr. Carden; Mr. Oakes; Mr. Barclay; Mr. Fremlin; Mr. Elton.

Per Roxburgh Castle, for Bengal: Mrs. Barnard and family; Mr. and Mrs. Davies; Mr. and Mrs. Church; Mr. Harris; Mr. Wheler; two servants.

Per Alfred, for Madras: Mrs. Doveton; Mrs. Campbell; Mrs. Ley; Mrs. Knox; Mrs. Palmer; Mrs. Boyes; Mrs. Wood; two Misses Chaumier; two Misses Lascelles; Misses Boyes, Khyves, James, and Boulderson; Col. Doveton, C.B.; Major James; A. D. Campbell, Esq.; Capt. Ley; Capt. Palmer; Capt. Boyes; Dr. Knox; Lieut. Wood; Lieut. Maclean; Mr. Moorat; Mr. Stretell.

Per Symmetry, for Madeira and Ceylon: Capt. Budden; Rev. Mr. Glennie; Mr. and Mrs. Bray; Mr. Price; Mr. Beckwith; Mr. Pereira.

Per Barretto Junior, for Madras and Bengal: Mrs. Roberts; Mrs. Haynes; Miss Roberts; Miss Birch; two Misses Gordon; two Misses Haynes; Miss Godfrey; Dr. Birch; Dr. Haynes; Lieut. Wilson; Mr. Cardoza; Mr. White; Mr. Goodwyn; three female servants.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Aug. 22. At Edinburgh, the lady of Lieut. Col. W. G. Mackenzie, East-India Company's service, of a son.

27. At Broxbournbury, Herts, the lady of G. J. Bosanquet, Esq., of a daughter.

29. At Cruicksfield, Berwickshire, the lady of Capt. Slight, Bombay engineers, of a son.

31. At Twickenham, the lady of Sir Henry Willock, of a daughter.

Sept. 1. At Air, the lady of Major Cunningham, Bengal establishment, of a daughter.

7. At Chatham, the lady of Capt. A. Fraser, 45th Madras N.I., of a daughter.

Lately. At Hollymount, in the Queen's county, Ireland, the lady of Capt. Alexander St. Leger M'Mahon, of Calcutta, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Aug. 13. At Whitwell, Herts, Frederick Ayrton, Esq., of the Bombay artillery, to Margaret, eldest daughter of the late G. Hicks, Esq., of Baldock, Herts.

27. At Westbury Church, Henry Gaisford Gibbs, only son of the late A. Ludlow, Esq., of Heywood House, Wilts, to Fanny, youngest daughter of the late R. Clark, Esq., of the Madras civil service.

29. At St. Mary's church, Bryanstone-square, Benjamin Travell Phillips, Esq., captain in the 7th Regt. of Bengal Cavalry, to Marianne Henrietta Sophia, only surviving daughter of Major James Marrie, of Great Cumberland-street, Hyde-park, and late of Brettenham-park, Suffolk.

Sept. 5. At Rotterdam, Thos. Thornton, Esq., of London, to Ellen, eldest daughter of Wm. O. West, Esq., of the former place, and the nephew and niece of Richard Thornton, Esq.

11. At Synton House, Roxburghshire, David Laird, Esq., of Strathmartin, to Margaret, youngest daughter of John Corse Scott, Esq., of Synton.

17. At Chalfont, St. Peter's, Bucks, Robert Du Pre Alexander, Esq., son of Sir Robert Alexander, bart., to Eliza Nembhard, youngest daughter of the late B.B. Nembhard, Esq., of the island of Jamaica.

18. John Betham, Esq., captain in the Indian Navy, to Sarah, daughter of Peter Nichols, Esq., of Yelverton, in the county of Norfolk.

Lately. At Kinlough Church, Ireland, Lieut.-Col. Robert Lowry Dickson, of the Hon. E.I. Company's service, to Alicia Elizabeth, daughter of the late Rev. D.E. Lucas, late Rector of Castle Blackney, county Galway.

DEATHS.

Jan. 27. Off the Cape of Good Hope, Captain Thomas Boag, of the ship *William*, of Liverpool.

May 14. At sea, on board the *Columbia*, on the passage home, R. E. Goodridge, Esq. late first assistant to the master attendant at Bombay.

27. At sea, on board the *Columbia*, on the passage from India, Brigadier Gen. H. Hessman, Bombay artillery.

July 25. At Delegate Hall, Northumberland, aged 70, Col. Mark Wm. Carr, a deputy lieutenant of the county. He served in India against Tippoo Saib, and was present at the taking of Seringapatam.

Aug. 20. At Edinburgh, Miss Isabella Durham, daughter of the late Hercules Durham, Esq., of the Hon. East-India Company's service.

24. At Newton House, Perthshire, in the 70th year of his age, Andrew Berry, Esq., M.D. and F.R.S.E., late member of the Medical Board at Madras.

25. At Air, after a short illness, Mr. Duncan Sprent, Surgeon, late of the East-India Company's service.

27. At Bagneres de Bigorre, in the Pyrenees, John Wilson, second son of the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, in the 26th year of his age.

31. At 3, Carlton Terrace, Peckham, after a short but severe illness, originating in the rupture of a blood-vessel, aged 21 years, James Stuart, Esq., of the Hon. East-India Company's civil service (only son of the late James Stuart, Esq., of the Hon. Company's Court of Directors).

Sept. 2. At the East-India College, Charles, the third child of the Rev. Henry George Keene, aged 6 years.

3. At Pembroke Park, Ireland, in the 27th year of her age, Jane Roe, daughter of Thomas Jones, Esq., officer of excise, and wife of Assist. Surg. Henry Roe, now serving in India.

4. At Carshalton, Mary Ellen, second and only surviving daughter of R. T. Wallace, Esq., of Bombay.

— At Alresford, Hants, Booth Hancock, Esq., aged 64, many years slater to the Board of Works and the Hon. East India Company.

19. Thomas Dowley, Esq., of Brixton, Surrey, formerly of the East-India House, aged 57.

Lately. On his passage from Madras to England, Capt. Drake, of the 48th regt. of Infantry.

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* 500lb. *The* Surat Candy *is equal to* 746½ lb. *The* Pecul *is equal to* 133⅓ lb. *The* Corge *is* 20 *pieces.*

CALCUTTA, April 11, 1833.

	Rs. A.		Rs. A.
Anchors ..... Sa. Rs. cwt.	8 0	@	12 0
Bottles 100	10 8	—	11 0
Coals ..... B. md.	0 6	—	0 10
Copper Sheathing, 16-40 .. F. md.	35 12	—	36 0
—— Brasiers', 40-120 ..... do.	35 0		——
—— Thick sheets ..... do.	——		——
—— Old Gross ..... do.	33 0	—	33 4
—— Bolt ..... do.	32 8	—	33 0
—— Tile ..... do.	30 0	—	31 4
—— Nails, assort. ..... do.	28 0	—	29 0
—— Peru Slab ..... Ct. Rs. do.	35 0	—	37 0
—— Russia ..... Sa. Rs. do.	——		——
Copperas ..... do.	1 5	—	1 6
Cottons, chintz ..... pce.	——		——
—— Muslins, assort. ..... do.	1 4	—	12 0
—— Yarn 16 to 170 ..... mor.	0 4¼	—	0 7¼
—— do., ... do.	——		——
Cutlery, fine	25 A.	—	30 A.
Glass	30 D.	and	P.C.
Hardware	25 A.	and	P.C.
Hosiery, cotton	P.C.		——

	Rs. A.		Rs. A.
Iron, Swedish, sq. .. Sa. Rs. F. md.	3 15	@	4 0
—— —— flat ..... do.	4 0	—	——
—— English, sq. ..... do.	2 2	—	2 3
—— —— flat ..... do.	2 3	—	2 4
—— Bolt ..... do.	2 6	—	2 7
—— Sheet ..... do.	5 0	—	5 4
—— Nails ..... cwt.	8 0	—	13 0
—— Hoops ..... F. md.	2 12	—	2 13
—— Kentledge ..... cwt.	1 0	—	1 1
Lead, Pig ..... F. md.	4 10	—	4 12
—— Sheet ..... do.	4 12	—	——
Millinery	40 A.	—	50 A.
Shot, patent ..... bag	——		——
Spelter ..... Ct. Rs. F. md.	4 9		4 10
Stationery	10 D.	and	P.C.
Steel, English ..... Ct. Rs. F. md	8 0		——
—— Swedish ..... do.	7 8	—	7 9
Tin Plates ..... Sa. Rs. box	18 0	—	18 4
Woollens, Broad cloth, fine .. yd.	3 0	—	3 4
—— —— coarse and middling	1 4	—	2 4
—— Flannel fine	1 4	—	1 6

MADRAS, March 6, 1833.

	Rs.		Rs.
Bottles 100	7	@	8
Copper, Sheathing ..... candy	280	—	300
—— Cakes ..... do.	200	—	220
—— Old ..... do.	195	—	200
—— Nails, assort. ..... do.	290	—	300
Cottons, Chintz	P.C.	—	10 A.
—— Muslins and Ginghams	5 A.	—	10 A.
—— Longcloth	10 A.	—	15 A.
Cutlery, fine	P.C.	—	10 D.
Glass and Earthenware	10 A.	—	20 A.
Hardware	10 D.	—	15 D.
Hosiery	15 A.	—	20 A.
Iron, Swedish, ... candy	42	—	50
—— English sq. ..... do.	15	—	17
—— Flat and bolt ..... do.	15	—	17

	Rs.		Rs.
Iron Hoops ..... candy	15	@	17
—— Nails ..... do.	——		——
Lead, Pig ..... do.	42	—	45
—— Sheet ..... do.	45	—	50
Millinery	15 A.	—	20 A.
Shot, patent	10 A.	—	15 A.
Spelter ..... candy	28	—	30
Stationery	10 A.	—	15 A.
Steel, English ..... candy	50	—	60
—— Swedish ..... do.	65	—	70
Tin Plates ..... box	18	—	20
Woollens, Broad cloth, fine	P.C.	—	10 D.
—— —— coarse	P.C.	—	10 D.
—— Flannel	20 A.		——

BOMBAY, May 11, 1833.

	Rs.		Rs.
Anchors ..... cwt.	16	@	18
Bottles ..... doz.	¾	—	1
Coals ..... chald.	20	—	21
Copper, Sheathing, 16-32 .... cwt.	55½		——
—— Thick sheets ..... do.	59		——
—— Plate ..... do.	51	—	52
—— Tile ..... do.	53		——
Cottons, Chintz	} See Remarks		
—— Longcloths			
—— Muslins			
—— Other goods			
—— Yarn, Nos. 25 to 60 ..... lb.	¾		——
Cutlery, table	P.C.		——
Glass and Earthenware	20 D.	—	30 D.
Hardware	25 D.	—	P.C.
Hosiery	P.C.		——

	Rs.		Rs.
Iron, Swedish, bar ..... St. candy	55	@	——
—— English, do. ..... do.	23		——
—— Hoops ..... cwt.	5		——
—— Nails ..... do.	12		——
—— Sheet ..... do.	6		——
—— Rod for bolts ..... St. candy	32		——
—— do. for nails ..... do.	33	—	36
Lead, Pig ..... cwt.	8		——
—— Sheet ..... do.	8½		——
Millinery	no demand		
Shot, patent ..... cwt.	12	—	14
Spelter ..... do.	7		——
Stationery	25 D.		——
Steel, Swedish ..... tub	10		——
Tin Plates ..... box	17		——
Woollens, Broad cloth, fine .. yd.	8	—	10
—— —— coarse	1	—	2
—— Flannel, fine	0½	—	1

CANTON, March 17, 1833.

	Drs.		Drs.
Cottons, Chintz, 28 yds. ..... piece	2¼	@	4½
—— Longcloths, 40 yds ..... do.	5	—	6½
—— Muslins, 20 yds ..... do.	2	—	2½
—— Cambrics, 12 yds ..... do.	1½	—	1¾
—— Bandannoes ..... do.	1½	—	2½
—— Yarn, Nos. 16 to 36 ..... pecul	35	—	38
Iron, Bar ..... do.	1·75	—	2
—— Rod ..... do.	2·75	—	3
Lead ..... do.	4	—	——

	Drs.		Drs.
Smalts ..... pecul	20	@	60
Steel, Swedish, in kits ..... cwt.	5		——
Woollens, Broad cloth ..... yd.	1.55	—	1.80
—— Camlets ..... pce.	20		——
—— Do. Dutch ..... do.	28	—	30
—— Long Ells Dutch ..... do.	8		——
Tin, Straits ..... pecul	15½	—	16
Tin Plates ..... box	*6	—	6½

SINGAPORE, February 28, 1833.

	Drs.		Drs.
Anchors ..... pecul	12	@	14
Bottles 100	3½	—	4
Copper Nails and Sheathing ..... pecul	35	—	38
Cottons, Madapollams, 25yd. by 32in. pcs.	2	—	3½
—— Imit. Irish ..... 25 ..... 36 do.	2¼	—	3
—— Longcloths 38 to 40 .... 36-37 do.	4	—	6
—— —— do. do. .... 38-40 do.	5	—	7¼
—— —— do. do. .... 44 do.	7½	—	8
—— —— 50 do.	8	—	9
—— —— 54 do.	8	—	9
—— —— 60 do.	10	—	12
—— Prints, 7-8. *single colours* ..... do.	2¼	—	3½
—— —— 9-8. ..... do.	3	—	5½
—— Cambric, 12 yds. by 42 to 45 in. .. do.	1¾	—	2¼
—— Jaconet, 20 ..... 44 .. 46 .... do.	1½	—	4
—— Lappets, 10 ..... 40 .. 44 .... do.	1½	—	2

	Drs.		Drs.
Cotton Hkfs. imit. Battick, dble. .. corge	5	@	6
—— do. do Pullicat ..... do.	50	—	60
—— Twist, 16 to 80 ..... pecul	38	—	70½
Hardware, assort. ..... (over stocked)	no demand		
Iron, Swedish ..... pecul	5	—	5½
—— English ..... do.	2½	—	3
—— Nails ..... do.	4	—	5
Lead, Pig ..... do.	5	—	5½
—— Sheet ..... do.	5½	—	6
Shot, patent ..... bag	1	—	2
Spelter ..... (none) .... pecul	4	—	4½
Steel, Swedish ..... do.	6½	—	7
—— English ..... do.	no demand		
Woollens, Long Ells ..... pcs.	10	—	11
—— Camblets ..... do.	25	—	32
—— Ladies' cloth (Scarlet) ..... yd.	1	—	2½

REMARKS.

Calcutta, April 11 1833.—We have no alteration to notice in the market for White Piece Goods, which continue to be slightly depressed from recent imports, but the demand, it is expected, must revive very shortly. Printed Goods continue to go off at rates such as were current last week, excepting Bengal Stripes and Single coloured Spots, which have not supported the slight advance lately noticed. Ginghams are dull, and improvement may be retarded for a short time, in consequence of there having been lately large sales. White Cotton Twist may be quoted rather improved.—Coloured Yarns without change. Metals: the market is very dull, and sales trifling. In Wines and Beer, nothing doing excepting by public sale.

Madras, March 6, 1833.—Europe Goods have varied very little since our last. The market continues to be supplied with almost every kind of British and Foreign produce without effecting any improvement. Metals continue to be sold in small parcels, at prices a shade under our quotations.

Bombay, April 20 1833.—The Piece Goods market is exceedingly dull, and is generally greatly overstocked, and much improvement cannot now be looked for till after the rains, the season being so nearly at a close. A considerable scarcity of cash also prevails in the bazaar at the present moment, ascribable, in some measure, probably to the large amount of bills on London from Canton now afloat in the market, and for which there appears but little enquiry. English Iron is declining. *April* 27.—The market remains exceedingly dull, and without improvement. The only sales of Piece Goods during the past week are the following:—1,000 pieces Longcloths at Rs. 9-1 per piece; 3,000 pieces Madapollams at Rs. 3-2, 4, and 5 per piece; 900 pieces Cambrics at Rs. 2-2 and 3 per piece; 1,200 pieces Jaconetts, at Rs. 3 per piece.

Canton, March 17, 1833.—The prices for Longcloths keep up. Chintzes and Bandannoes overstocked.—*April* 4. The trade very dull.

Singapore, Feb. 14, 1833.—The market continues dull for British manufactures.

INDIA SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Calcutta, April 16, 1833.

Government Securities.

Buy.	Rs. As.		Rs. As.	Sell.
Prem. 30 0	Remittable		29 0	Prem.
4 0	1st, or Old 5 p. Cent. Loan	1 Class	3 0	
2 4	.... Ditto	2 do.	1 12	
0 12	.... Ditto	3 do.	0 4	
Par	.... Ditto	4 do.	4 as. dist.	
Par	New 5 per Cent. from No. 1 to 250		.. Par	
Prem. 4 4	2d, or Middle 5 p. Cent Loan		 0	4 Prem.
4 8	3d, or New ditto		.... 4 0	
Disc. 0 12	4 per cent. Loan dis.		.. 1 4	disc.

6,300 Bank of Bengal Shares—6,200.

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' sight,—to buy 1s. 10d. to sell 1s. 10d. Sa. R.

Madras, May 23, 1833.

Government Securities.

Six per cent. Bengal Remittable Loan.
At the Rate of Subscription, *viz.* 350 Madras Rs. per 335 Sa. Rs. ..... 36 Prem.
At the Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public Securities, *viz.* 106½ Madras Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs. ..... 34 Prem.

Five per cent. Bengal Unremittable Loan.
At the Rate of Subscription, *viz.* 350 Madras Rs. per 335 Sa. Rs. ..... Par.

At the Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public Securities, *viz.* 106½ Madras Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs. ..... 2 Disc.

Bengal Five per cent. Loan of 18th Aug. 1825.
At the Rate of Subscription, *viz.* 106½ Madras Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.
Bonds, No. 1 to 1,000 ..... Par.
Ditto, above No. 1,000 ..... from ¼ to 1 Prem.

Bengal Five per cent. Loan of 15th Jan. 1830.
At the Rate of Subscription, *viz.* 106½ Madras Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs. ..... 2½ Prem.

Bombay, May 11, 1833.

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, 101 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, 107 to 111 per ditto.
Ditto of 1825-26, 108 to 111 per ditto.
Ditto of 1829-30, 108 to 111 per ditto.

Canton, March 17, 1833.

Exchanges, &c.

On London, 6 mo. sight,—bills suitable for negociation in India, 4s. 4d.; other bills 4s. 5d. per Sp. Dol.
On Bengal, Cos., 30 days', Sa. Rs. 207 per 100 Sp. Drs.—Private Bills, 209 to 210 per ditto.
On Bombay, ditto Bom. Rs. 218 per ditto.
Sycee Silver at Lintin, 2½ to 3 per cent. prem.

(T)

GOODS DECLARED for SALE at the EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

For Sale 8 *October—Prompt* 17 *January* 1834.
Company's and *Licensed.*—Indigo.

For Sale 21 *October—Prompt* 14 *February.*
Company's.—Bengal and St. Helena Raw Silk.
Private-Trade.—China Raw-Silk.

For Sale 30 *October—Prompt* 31 *January.*
Company's.—Sugar.

For Sale 12 *November—Prompt* 7 *February.*
Company's.—Saltpetre.

CARGOES of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S SHIP lately arrived.

CARGO of the *Exmouth, Andromache, Zenobia, Georgiana,* and *Robarts,* from *Bengal.*
Company's.—Silk Piece Goods—Raw Silk—Indigo—Saltpetre—Sugar.

LIST of SHIPS Trading to INDIA and Eastward of the CAPE of GOOD HOPE.

Destination.	Appointed to sail.	Ships' Names.	Tonnage.	Owners or Consignees.	Captains.	Where loading.	Reference for Freight or Passage.
	1833.						
	Oct. 31	*Louisa*	250	R. H. D. Towle	R. H. D. Towle	W. I. Docks	{ Arbuthnot&Latham,Gt.St.Helens, & Alves & Co., Lime-st-sq.
Madras	Dec. 1	*Horatio*	500	Henry Templer	Joseph Harfield	St. Kt. Docks	John Pirie & Co.
	Portsm. 15	*Claudius*	500	Joseph L. Heathorn	Henry Heathorn	W. I. Docks	Joseph L. Heathorn, Birchin-la.
	20	*Amelia Thompson*	470	John Pirie and Co.	James M'Kellar	W. I. Docks	John Pirie & Co., Freeman's-ct.
	Jan. 25, 1834	*Hashmy*	550	Henry Templer	Henry Wake	W. I. Docks	Edmund Read, Riches-ct.
Madras & Bengal	Nov. 20, 1833	*Robarts*	750	Gledstanes & Co.	Harford Arnold	E. I. Docks	Edmund Read, Riches-ct.
	Oct. 31	*City of Edinburgh*	500	David Fraser	David Fraser	W. I. Docks	Edmund Read.
	Dec. 30	*Andromache*	408	John Jacob and Son	Joseph Burrows	St. Kt. Docks	Arnold & Woollett, & Tomlin, Man.
Bengal	Oct. 1	*Zenobia*	602	Baring, Brothers, & Co.	John F. Owen	E. I. Docks	Edmund Read. [& Co., Cornhill
Cape, Madras, and Bengal	20	{ *Mount Stuart*	611	Joseph L. Heathorn	George Richardson	W. I. Docks	J.L.Heathorn, & Tomlin, Man, & Co.
	1	{ *Elphinstone*	557	William Tindall	Wm. Buckham	Lon. Docks	John Lyall, Willie, & Co.
	20	*Upton Castle*	600	John Thacker	J. E. Duggan	W. I. Docks	{ John Thacker & Co., Leadenhall-st. or { T. Harrison & Co., Birchin-lane.
Bombay	25	*Triumph*	545	Robert & Thomas Green	Thomas Green	St. Kt. Docks	Robert Green, Birchin-lane.
	20	*Prince George*	812	John Green	James Adams	St. Kt. Docks	Arnold & Woollett, & Tomlin, Man.
	Dec. 5	*Duke of Roxburgh*	417	Wigrams & Co.	James Petrie	E. I. Docks	John Pirie and Co., [& Co.
Cape and Batavia	Oct. 20	{ *Alexander Rotheson*	229	Daniel Halkett	John Gray	Lon. Docks	Arnold & Woollett, Clement's-lane.
	5	*Seppings*	550	George Joad	Benjamin Freeman	W. I. Docks	{ Barber, Neate, & Co., Fenchurch st.
Cape and Ceylon	16	*Don Giovanni*	980	William S. Spawforth	Robt. J. Butcher	Lon. Docks	{ C. J. Kelham, Newman's-ct. Cornhill.
Mauritius	20	*Meta*	294	John Downs	Thomas Gaskell	St. Kt. Docks	Edward Luckie, Birchin-lane.
St. Helena	1	*Quebec Trader*	400	Robert Taylor	Henry Richards	Lon. Docks	Edward Luckie.
Cape and Swan River	3	*Mars*	300	John Masson	James Jones	St. Kt. Docks	John Masson, Lime-st-sq.
Hobart Town	3	*Norfolk*	300	H. Reid	Henry Ager	Portsmouth	Buckles & Co.
Launceston	10	*Parmelia*	755	Thomas Ward	James Gilbert	Cork	Joseph Lachlan.
	3	*Planter*	444	Joseph Somes	Robert L. Fraser	Lon. Docks	Arnold & Woollet, and G. Bishop.
	5	*Cadogan*	307	William Bottomley	William Ray	St. Kt. Docks	{ Jewry Street.
New South Wales	1	*City of Edinburgh*	550	Alexander Forbes	Wm. F. Baker	St. Kt. Docks	Buckles & Co.
	20	*Sovereign*	366	Wm. F. Baker	Wm. M'Kellar	St. Kt. Docks	Tomlin, Man, & Co.
	Nov. 1	*Charles Eaton*	398	Thomas Hall and Co.		St. Kt. Docks	Thomas Hall & Co., & John Masson.
	10	*Palambam*	530	Gledstanes & Co.		St. Kt. Docks	T. Haviside & Co., Leadenhall-st.
	20	*J. Smith*	400	J. Smith	George Willis	St. Kt. Docks	John Masson.
	Oct. 2	*Resource*	417	Henry R. Robley	J. J. Coombs	St. Kt. Docks	E. Bryant, St. Dunstan's-hill.
	15	*Mary*	276	William Beachcroft	W. Beachcroft	Lon. Docks	Arnold and Woollett.
Van Diemen's Land & New South Wales	—	*James Pattison*	513	Thomas Ward & Co.	Joseph Grote	Lon. Docks	{ F. & C. E. Mangles, Cornhill, or { Buckles & Co.
Swan River							

EAST-INDIA AND CHINA PRODUCE.

	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
Barilla ..... cwt.	— —	@	— —
Coffee, Java	3 0 0	—	3 8 0
—— Cheribon	3 4 0	—	3 9 0
—— Sumatra and Samarang	2 16 0	—	3 0 0
—— Ceylon	3 2 0	—	3 7 0
—— Mocha	3 18 0	—	6 0 0
Cotton, Surat ..... lb	0 0 6½	—	0 0 8½
—— Madras	0 0 7	—	0 0 8½
—— Bengal	0 0 6½	—	0 0 7½
—— Bourbon	0 0 11	—	0 1 2
Drugs & for Dyeing.			
Aloes, Epatica ..... cwt.	9 10 0	—	14 0 0
Anniseeds, Star	3 5 0	—	3 10 0
Borax, Refined	none		— —
—— Unrefined	£ 8 0		— —
Camphire, in tub	7 10 0		— —
Cardamoms, Malabar .. lb	0 3 9	—	0 4 0
—— Ceylon	0 1 10		— —
Cassia Buds ..... cwt.	4 0 0	—	4 10 0
—— Lignea	4 2 0	—	4 5 0
Castor Oil ..... lb	0 0 9	—	0 1 6
China Root ..... cwt.	1 5 0	—	— —
Cubebs	3 5 0	—	4 0 0
Dragon's Blood.	3 0 0	—	20 0 0
Gum Ammoniac, drop ..	6 0 0	—	7 0 0
—— Arabic	1 15 0	—	3 0 0
—— Assafœtida	2 0 0	—	7 10 0
—— Benjamin, 3d Sort ..	5 0 0	—	12 0 0
—— Animi	5 10 0	—	10 0 0
—— Gambogium	7 0 0	—	19 0 0
—— Myrrh	2 0 0	—	12 0 0
—— Olibanum	1 15 0	—	4 10 0
Kino	13 0 0	—	14 0 0
Lac Lake ..... lb	— —		— —
—— Dye	0 2 6		— —
—— Shell ..... cwt.	5 15 0	—	8 10 0
—— Stick	2 5 0	—	3 0 0
Musk, China ..... oz.	0 16 0	—	1 7 0
Nux Vomica ..... cwt.	1 4 0	—	1 5 0
Oil, Cassia ..... oz.	0 0 7	—	0 0 7½
—— Cinnamon	0 4 0	—	0 6 0
—— Cocoa-nut	— —		— —
—— Cajaputa	0 0 5	—	0 0 10
—— Mace	0 0 2½		— —
—— Nutmegs	0 0 10	—	0 1 3
Opium	none		— —
Rhubarb	0 2 0	—	0 3 0
Sal Ammoniac ..... cwt.	none		— —
Senna ..... lb	0 0 6	—	0 1 8
Turmeric, Java ..... cwt.	1 4 0	—	1 6 0
—— Bengal	0 16 0	—	1 0 0
—— China	1 5 0	—	1 10 0
Galls, in Sorts	4 15 0		— —
——, Blue	5 0 0	—	5 10 0
Hides, Buffalo ..... lb	— —		— —
—— Ox and Cow			— —
Indigo, Blue & Viol., ex. fine	0 8 4	—	0 8 6
—— Blue and Violet	0 7 9	—	0 8 3
—— Purple and Violet	0 7 3	—	0 7 6
—— Fine Violet	0 7 3	—	0 7 6
—— Mid. to good Violet ..	0 6 8	—	0 7 2
—— Violet and Copper	0 6 6	—	0 7 0
—— Copper	0 6 3	—	0 6 6
—— Consuming, mid. to fine	0 6 2	—	0 6 9
—— Do. ord. and low	0 5 6	—	0 6 0
—— Dust	0 4 1	—	0 6 4
—— Madras, very fine	0 5 4	—	0 5 7
—— Do. ord. to good	0 4 0	—	0 5 3
Mother-o'-Pearl Shells, China } cwt.	3 12 0	@	4 5 0
Nankeens ..... piece	— —		— —
Rattans 100	0 1 8	—	0 3 2
Rice, Benga White .... cwt.	0 14 0	—	0 16 0
—— Patna	0 17 0	—	1 0 0
—— Java	0 10 6	—	0 11 0
Safflower	4 0 0	—	11 0 0
Sago	0 16 0	—	0 18 0
—— Pearl	1 10 0	—	2 5 0
Saltpetre	2 0 0	—	2 3 0
Silk, Bengal Skein ..... lb	— —		— —
—— Novi	0 15 0	—	1 2 0
—— Ditto White	0 15 0	—	1 2 0
—— China	0 17 0	—	0 18 6
—— Bengal Privilege	0 17 0	—	1 1 0
—— Organzine	0 19 0	—	1 4 0
Spices, Cinnamon	0 5 0	—	0 10 6
—— Cloves	0 1 2	—	0 1 6
—— Mace	0 6 0	—	0 8 6
—— Nutmegs	0 4 6	—	0 7 9
—— Ginger ..... cwt.	1 16 0		— —
—— Pepper, Black ..... lb	0 0 4½	—	0 0 5
—— —— White	0 0 6	—	0 1 0
Sugar, Bengal ..... cwt.	1 6 0	—	1 14 0
—— Siam and China	1 2 0	—	1 8 0
—— Mauritius (duty paid)	2 16 0	—	3 4 0
—— Manilla and Java	1 2 0	—	1 7 0
Tea, Bohea ..... lb	0 2 0	—	0 2 1
—— Congou	0 2 0½	—	0 3 0
—— Souchong	0 2 3	—	0 4 4
—— Campoi	none		— —
—— Twankay	0 2 0½	—	0 2 9½
—— Pekoe	0 2 5½	—	0 3 8
—— Hyson Skin	0 2 0½	—	0 2 9
—— Hyson	0 3 2½	—	0 5 2
—— Young Hyson	none		— —
—— Gunpowder	0 4 9	—	0 5 3
Tin, Banca ..... cwt.	3 2 0	—	3 3 8
Tortoiseshell ..... lb	1 10 0	—	2 15 0
Vermilion ..... lb	0 2 9	—	0 2 10
Wax ..... cwt.	4 5 0	—	6 0 0
Wood, Sanders Red .... ton	16 0 0	—	19 0 0
—— Ebony	6 15 0	—	7 10 0
—— Sapan	8 0 0	—	20 0 0

AUSTRALASIAN PRODUCE.

Cedar Wood ..... foot	0 5 0	—	0 7 0
Oil, Fish ..... tun	25 0 0	—	26 0 0
Whalefins ..... ton	100 0 0	—	120 0 0
Wool, N. S. Wales, *viz.*			
Best ..... lb	0 3 6	—	0 5 4
Inferior	0 2 3	—	0 3 10
—— V. D. Land, *viz.*			
Best	0 2 6	—	0 2 11
Inferior	0 1 0	—	0 2 1

SOUTH AFRICAN PRODUCE.

Aloes ..... cwt.	3 0 0	—	3 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 0 4½	—	0 0 4½
—— Salted	0 0 4½	—	0 0 6
Oil, Palm ..... cwt.	1 13 0		— —
Raisins	2 0 0		— —
Wax	5 10 0	—	5 15 0
Wine, Cape, Mad., best .. pipe	16 0 0	—	20 0 0
—— Do. 2d & 3d quality	14 0 0	—	15 0 0
Wood, Teak ..... load	6 10 0	—	7 10 0
Wool ..... lb.	0 1 0	—	0 1 11

PRICES OF SHARES, September 26, 1833.

	Price.	Dividends.	Capital.	Shares of.	Paid.	Books Shut for Dividends.
DOCKS.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	
East-India ..... (Stock)	46½	4 p. cent.	483,750	—	—	March. Sept.
London ..... (Stock)	56	3 p. cent.	238,000	—	—	June. Dec.
St. Katherine's	68½	3 p. cent.	1,352,752	100	—	April. Oct.
Ditto Debentures	—	4½ p. cent.	500,000	—	—	5 April. 5 Oct.
Ditto ditto	103	4 p. cent.	200,000	—	—	—
West-India ..... (Stock)	100	5 p. cent.	1,380,000	—	—	June. Dec.
MISCELLANEOUS.						
Australian ..... (Agricultural)	9½	—	10,000	100	25½	—
Carnatic Stock, 1st Class	97	4 p. cent.	—	—	—	June. Dec.
Ditto, 2d Class	89½	3 p. cent.	—	—	—	June. Dec.
Van Diemen's Land Company	9½	—	10,000	100	15	—

Sugar.—This market has latterly been very heavy, and prices have declined, which has extended to Mauritius and East-India Sugars. In East-India Sugar there is nothing doing. The stock of West India Sugar is now 49,963 hhds. and trs. being 5,435 more than last year. The stock of Mauritius 95,924 bags, being 46,463 more than last year. The delivery of West India is 2,162 hhds. and trs. being 1,192 less than last year. The delivery of Mauritius is 6,430 bags, being 3,503 more than the corresponding week of 1832.

Coffee.—The Coffee market is exceedingly quiet.

Spices.—The advance in Pepper is maintained.

Indigo.—There is comparatively but little business doing, on account of the buyers being engaged at the shew; and 3d. per lb. advance is demanded on Company's sale-prices.

Silk.—The market for all descriptions still continues to meet a brisk demand, and prices are fully supported.

Tea.—The sale at the East-India House closed on the 17th instant. The following are the prices: Bohea, 2s. to 2s. 0½d., being 2d. advance on last sale.—Congou kind and packages, 2s. 0¾d. to 2s. 1d, 2d. advance; common, 2s. 0¾d. to 2s. 2d., lower; good, 2s. 2d. to 2s. 4d., ditto; fine, 2s. 5d. to 2s. 7½d., ditto; Pekoe kind, 2s. 8½d. to 3s., ditto; Souchong, 2s. 8d. to 4s. 5d. Twankay, common, 2s. 0½d. to 2s. 0¾d., 3d. per lb. lower good, 2s. 1d. to 2s. 2½d., ½d. lower; fine, 2s. 6½d. to 2s. 9d., last sale's prices.—Hyson Skin, 2s. 6¾d. to 3s. 0½d., rather higher. Hyson, common, 3s. 2¾d. to 3s. 4½d., as before to 1d. advance; good, 3s. 5d. to 3s. 10½d., rather lower; fine, 4s. 4d. to 5s. 3d., ditto.—Pekoe, 2s. 11d. to 4s.—Caper, 2s. 0¾d. to 2s. 3d.—Orange Pekoe, 2s. 6d. to 3s 8d., 1d. per lb. dearer. Young Hyson, none. Gunpowder, 4s. 9d. to 5s. 3d.

Bohea is selling at cost price, but in other sorts no particular alteration has occurred since the sale.

DAILY PRICES OF STOCKS, *from August 23 to Septem'er 22, 1833.*

Aug.	Bank Stock.	3 Pr. Ct. Red.	3 Pr. Ct. Consols.	3½ Pr.Ct. Red.	New 3½ Pr.Cent.	Long Annuities.	India Stock.	4 Pr.Ct. 1826.	India Bonds.	Exch. Bills.
23	211½212½	88⅝89⅛	88⅛88⅝	96⅛96⅝	95½95⅞	17 5/16 17⅜	244½5½	103¼4⅛	29 31p	44 45p
24	212 213	88⅝89	88⅛88⅝	96¼96½	95⅝95⅞	17 5/16 17⅜	—	—	29 31p	44 45p
26	212 213	88⅝88⅞	88⅛88¼	96¼96⅜	95⅝95⅝	17¼ 17 5/16	244	103⅜37/8	29 31p	45 46p
27	212½213½	88⅛88⅞	88 88¼	96 96⅜	95½95½	17¼ 17 7/16	242½3½	103⅝37/8	30 32p	45 46p
28	212 213	88⅞89	88⅛88⅜	96⅛96½	95⅝95¾	17 5/16 17⅜	243½	103¾4	30 32p	45 47p
29	211½	88⅝89	88 88⅜	96¼96⅜	95½95¾	17⅜	—	103¾4	28p	41 46p
30	211½212½	88⅝89	88⅛88⅜	96¼96½	95½95¾	17 5/16 17 7/16	243	103¾4	25 28p	38 41p
31	211½212½	88⅞89⅛	88¼88½	96⅜96⅝	95⅝95⅞	17⅜ 17 7/16	—	103¾4	25 27p	39 40p
Sep.										
2	211½	88⅝89	88⅛88⅜	96⅜96½	95½95¾	17 5/16 17 7/16	244	104	25 27p	40 42p
3	Shut	88⅝88⅞	88 88⅛	96¼96⅜	95⅝95⅝	—	243½	104	25 27p	39 40p
4	—	88⅛89⅛	88⅛88½	96¼96⅝	95½95⅞	17 5/16	—	104	25 27p	39 41p
5	—	Shut	88⅜88⅝	96⅛96¾	95¾96	17⅝ 17⅜	—	104 4⅛	25 27p	40 41p
6	—	—	88¼88½	Shut	95⅝95⅞	17 5/16	243 4	104 4⅛	25 27p	40 41p
7	—	—	88¼88⅜	—	95⅝95⅞	17¼ 17 5/16	—	104	27p	41 42p
9	—	—	88¼88⅝	—	95½95⅞	17 5/16	244	104¼4½	26 28p	42 44p
10	—	—	88⅛88¼	—	95⅝95⅞	17¼ 17 5/16	243 4	Shut	27 30p	43 45p
11	—	—	88⅛88⅜	—	95⅝95⅞	Shut	243	—	29 30p	44 45p
12	—	—	88⅛88¼	—	95⅝95⅞	—	—	—	29 30p	46 48p
13	—	—	88 88⅜	—	95¾	—	—	—	30 31p	45 48p
14	—	—	88⅛88⅝	—	—	—	—	—	30p	47 48p
16	—	—	88¼88½	—	95⅞96⅛	—	243 3½	—	29 31p	47 48p
17	—	—	88⅜88⅝	—	96 96¼	—	243¼4	—	30 32p	48p
18	—	—	88⅜88½	—	96⅛96¼	—	—	—	30p	48 50p
19	—	—	88⅜88½	—	96⅛96¼	—	242¾3	—	30 32p	47 50p
20	—	—	88⅜88½	—	96¼96⅜	—	—	—	31 32p	48 49p
21	—	—	88⅜88½	—	96¼96⅜	—	242½3½	—	31 32p	48 49p

FREDERICK BARRY, Stock and Share Broker, 7, Birchin Lane, Cornhill.

ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

Calcutta.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT, *April* 25.

Mr. Andrew Wight, solicitor, stood charged with an assault on Mr. Sullivan James Becher, on the 21st of March last. Mr. Wight pleaded "not guilty."

The *Advocate-general* gave a statement of the facts of the case, supported by the following evidence.

Mr. S. J. Becher. I am in the civil service; and have been six months in this country. On the evening of the 21st of March I passed through Wellesley Street, at about twelve o'clock at night; but I thought that I was in Durrumtollah. I stopped at a gate where I saw a light, and desired my syce to ask whose house it was. I had no previous knowledge of the house. The syce made the inquiry, when a person came out, and then returned; and then rushed out with a number of people, among whom were some chokeydars. They were ordered by Mr. Wight to seize my horse's head, which they did, and Mr. Wight immediately came up to the side of my buggy, and asked me my name. I refused to give it him, and asked what he meant by seizing my buggy, as I had given him no cause of offence. He said he knew who I was, and, mentioning a gentleman's name, again asked me for mine. He then took the light out of the buggy, and said he would find out who I was. He put the light up to my face, and after looking at me, said he did not know me. I replied that I knew who he was, and asked why he had seized my horse's head? He told the people to let go the horse, but immediately countermanded his order, and, seizing my whip, struck me with it once or twice. I immediately jumped out of the buggy, when Mr. Wight retreated towards the house, and I was surrounded with chokeydars. I then got into my buggy again, and drove off.

Cross-examined.—I will not swear there were chokeydars there; but I am almost certain that some of the people were chokeydars. There were three or four persons besides myself, Mr. Wight, and my syce; two of them were chokeydars: I knew them by their dark-coloured turbans. I was in perfect possession of my faculties that night. I reside at the College, and was proceeding homewards from Garden Reach. My intention was to go home, but when I saw the house lighted-up, I stopped there. I do go to houses where I see lights sometimes; and sometimes at twelve o'clock at night, on my way home-occurrence that night or the next morning; on the following day I consulted my father, who took me to the police. I consulted no person till I consulted my father. I did tell Mr. Wight that it was a cowardly assault, and that I would have recourse to the police. On the 26th, when I saw an infamous article in the paper, I consulted Mr. Graham, but not on the subject of the assault itself. I did not consider it as a gentlemanly insult. A gentlemanly insult should be resented in a gentlemanly manner. The injury was not considerable; I was struck on my cap and on my shoulder. I did not move over to the other side of the buggy when Mr. Wight put the light in my face. I was within reach of the whip when it was taken: I did not swear at the police that I was not. I did write that letter to the *John Bull*. The horse's head was towards the church-yard when I first saw the house. That is not the way to the buildings; but I thought I was in the Durrumtollah. I was not then in search of a house in the neighbourhood where I had been a few nights before. I had been in search of it that night, but was not so when I fell in with the lighted house. I did state at the police, that Mr. Wight was evidently expecting an attack on his house. I was not aware whose house it was, and went without invitation from any one. Mr. Wight said that he believed that I was Mr. Ryan; and I suppose he was there to defend his house against any one. My horse was not trotting on when his head was seized; I did not drive away then; I pulled up a little beyond the house. This did not take place twenty or thirty yards from the door, but at a very little distance. The people who stopped the buggy came out of the house, and did not come from an opposite direction. After I had driven away, I returned and repassed the door. The syce did not knock violently at the door. I have heard of the Culloden case;* but I did not know to what house it had reference. I did not know of any other attacks having been made on that house. I might have said to some of my friends, that I might have been flushed with wine, but that I was not. I came straight from Garden Reach to Calcutta without deviation.

To the Court.—I have been residing in Writer's Buildings since January last. My syce had not then been long in my service, and had never attended me to Garden Reach before.

Re-examined.—I did not swear before

* See vol. x. p. 64.

Mr. Blaquiere that I was born in 1811, but I said that I thought so. I had been dining at Mr. McNaughten's, and was not flushed with wine. I am quite certain that I was never in that house before. The letter I have spoken of was written in reply to an infamous article that appeared in the paper. My father is a colonel in the military service, and was the first person that I consulted in this matter. This is the article that I have called an infamous libel. [The witness was here requested to read over the article,* which he did, and declared the whole to be a libel from beginning to end.] I had a stick in my hand when Mr. Wight struck me. The stick was close to Mr. Wight's head; but I did not strike him.

Nisamdee. I am a syce in the service of Mr. Becher, and was with him on the night of the assault. We came to an upper-roomed house, when my master desired me to inquire whose house it was. I shook the door, and called out to the durwan; when the durwan and a gentleman came out. My master proceeded about 160 cubits onwards, but that gentleman and two syces followed the buggy, and the syces took hold of the horse by the head. There was a four-wheeled carriage in the street, near the door. The gentleman came up, and took hold of the buggy-hood, and he and my master had some conversation, which I did not understand, after which he took the buggy-lamp and looked at master's face, and beat my master with the whip.

Cross-examined. — When my master moved onwards with his buggy he went towards the carriage, which had two horses, opposite to which the buggy was stopped. My master drove to a short distance as soon as the gentleman came out of the gate. He was driving pretty fast, and the gentleman followed, calling out "*puckero! puckero!*" on which the two syces from the carriage seized hold of his horse.

Mr. Blaquiere was examined, but said nothing material. On his cross examination, he stated that Mr. Becher had said before him that he was of age. He did not state his conviction positively, but stated his age to the best of his belief. Mr. Blaquiere also said that Mr. Becher had mentioned the date of his birth, but he could not remember what that date was.

Hissan uddeen, thannadar. On the 21st or 22d of March last, Mr. Wight took me from my thanna to his house. I took three chokeydars with me, Mr. Wight having told me that he expected that some Europeans would come and make a disturbance.

Cross-examined. — Mr. Wight did not say that any one had been there making a disturbance, but that he expected that some would go. I went there with the chokeydars, and left with them, after Mr. Wight and the lady had left the house.

Mr. *Turton* made a long speech in defence, tending to throw discredit on the evidence of the principal witness, which differed in many material points from that of the syce. He also endeavoured to make it appear, that if there were any assault, the complaining party was the aggressor, inasmuch as he intruded himself on the privacy of the defendant.

The jury, after an absence of about three hours, returned with the following verdict: "The jury consider Mr. Wight guilty of an assault on the person of Mr. Becher to the extent of having slightly struck Mr. Becher with a whip, but under circumstances which induce the jury to attribute no moral blame to Mr. Wight, whom they beg to recommend in the strongest manner to the gracious consideration of the court."

Verdict *guilty*; fined one sicca rupee.

April 29.

In the matter of John Hughes.—This was a motion for a rule to be made absolute, which had been obtained, calling on Mr. John Hughes, one of the attorneys of the court, to show cause why his name should not be struck off the rolls, for malpractice in his profession.

After hearing an affidavit from Mr. Hughes, and the *Advocate-general* and Mr. *Prinsep*, on his behalf,

Sir *J. Franks* said there was a singular fact in this case, such as he had never heard put forward as an answer to an application in any court of justice—this was a written agreement, made by a gentleman belonging to an honourable profession, with a person, who was one of two characters—not material which—either the servant or paramour of Mrs. Lowis, to share the profits of an action, in which Mrs. Lowis was plaintiff and Mr. McCulloch was defendant. He apprehended that a person executing such an agreement was guilty of an indictable offence, which, if proved, it was the duty of the court to send the matter for further inquiry before another tribunal. Such a charge alone was sufficient to make the court look very strictly into the complaint; but there were other grounds to enable the court to come to a decision. It was clear, on his own acknowledgment, that he had received Rs. 318 for the purpose of carrying on the suit; and by his contract in December 1832, he undertook to go on with the proceedings, yet nothing whatever had been done. If he knew at the time that his instructions were not sufficient to bring a case into the court against McCulloch, why did he undertake to go on? At this time he was taking an indemnity for costs

* The article referred to is a report published in the *John Bull* of the 26th March, headed "Another Culloden Case."

from the servant or the keeper of this woman, therefore he was misrepresenting the case and cajoling his client. It had been stated that the native vakeels in this country conduct cases in this manner, sharing the profit with others, without exciting any reprehension; if they did so, it was very much to be regretted; but will it be argued that a gentleman belonging to this court is to put himself on the same level? The law does not permit such an abominable sacrifice. With reference to the bond and warrant, Mr. Hughes must have known that his client had no right to any thing if her name had been inserted in the schedule; and in aiding her to obtain an under-hand preference over the other creditors, he was guilty of an highly reprehensible evasion of the law. Looking at the whole of this transaction, it was impossible to countenance such conduct, and it was a duty the court owed to the profession to remove Mr. Hughes from the rolls.

Sir *E. Ryan* said he could not distinguish this case from the one which was lately before the court,* and he had come to the same conclusion as Mr. Justice Franks. He came to this conclusion on the undisputed facts of the case, and would give the party the benefit of his own statements. It was quite clear that in February 1832 Mr. Hughes was this woman's attorney, and that he received instructions to oppose Smith's† discharge, on the ground of fraud; that he did not oppose his discharge; and that he prepared a bond which Smith executed in gaol; and that the warrant was not filed according to the Act of Parliament: these were the undisputed facts. It was Hughes' duty as an attorney to look into this case. Had he done as an attorney ought to have done? In the first place, she informed him that she had the opinion of a professional gentleman, and that she could bring Smith before the court; then Hughes informs her that the bond and warrant are not valid, yet he chooses to execute them at her request. An attorney ought not to be implicitly guided by the directions of his client, because, as in this case, if he does that which is fraudulent, he does that which the court will not allow, and it is their duty to remove him from the rolls. The learned judge then commented on the statement contained in Mr. Hughes' affidavit, concurring in the views of Mr. Justice Franks, and concluded by saying that the court, looking at the facts as stated in Mr. Hughes' affidavit, could not permit him to remain any longer a member of the profession.

Insolvent Debtor's Court, *April* 27.

In the matter of James Young and others. —Mr. *Turton* put in a petition, signed by certain creditors to the late firm of Alexander and Co., who had claims on the house to the extent of fifteen lacs and upwards, praying that the order of the 23d of March last be amended, and that Mr. N. Alexander be allowed a monthly salary of Rs. 1,000 instead of Rs. 400, as directed by that order. The petition set forth that the creditors considered it beneficial to the interests of all concerned to secure the services of Mr. Alexander to wind up the affairs of the house, for which his long experience and thorough knowledge of its affairs rendered him peculiarly eligible; and as he was required to devote the whole of his time to this purpose, and could not undertake any other employment, they considered Rs. 400 a month a very inadequate remuneration, and were desirous that a more liberal allowance should be granted. An affidavit from Mr. Collins, who had been twelve years in the employ of the firm, was at the same time put in, deposing to the different signatures to the petition, which were stated to be those of a very great majority of the creditors.

Sir *E. Ryan* said he would comply with the desire of the creditors by revoking that part of the order of the 23d of March which assigned Mr. Alexander a salary of Rs. 400 a month, and ordering that he be allowed Rs. 1,000 a month, for one year. He still thought it, however, a very large sum, and would not have been disposed to grant it, if the application had not been made by such a numerous body of creditors, and to so large an amount; but he yielded his own judgment to that of the parties who had an interest in the house, and whose property was at stake.

Mr. Henry Smith said, that those creditors who thought otherwise had not yet had an opportunity of making their sentiments known.

The *Commissioner* said he had neglected to call upon those persons to express their opinions, from a supposition that there was no opposition to the desire of the petitioners; but he was perfectly ready to hear any thing they had to say against the passing of the order.

Mr. Smith said that the purport of the petition might be accounted for in various ways: Mr. Alexander was a man very much beloved in society, and the persons who had signed the petition might be his personal friends, or they might be in easy circumstances, and careless about the amount; but why should he and others who could ill afford it suffer by their carelessness or friendship.

Mr. Lingham looked over the signatures, and said that he found among them a great many of the Trade Association, and many of his bosom friends. Mr. Lingham also said that he had received a sort of a demi-official notification, a kind of threat, from

* See p. 75.

† The attorney in the case reported in p. 75.

one of the members of the Trade Association, that, if he persisted in opposing the measure, no member of that Association would employ or deal with him.

Sir *E. Ryan* said he would give them an opportunity of opposing the order by letting the matter stand over till the 11th of May next; and desired them to be ready to shew cause against it, with affidavits setting forth the grounds of their opposition.

Mr. *Turton* observed, that the alleged threats ought also to be proved, for that such a course of proceeding, if true, was highly improper and discreditable.

Mr. Andrew Wight moved, on behalf of the insolvents, for a month further time to enable them to file their schedule.

The *Commissioner*, after some hesitation, granted an order, impressing on the applicant the great importance of having the schedule filed with the least possible delay.

May 3.

In the matter of Alexander Colvin, and others.—Mr. *Turton* presented a petition, signed Alexander Colvin, William Ainslie, Thomas Anderson, and Daniel Ainslie, stating that, together with Bazett David Colvin, now residing in England, they had for several years past carried on extensive business in Calcutta as merchants and agents, under the firm of Colvin and Co.; that they were in debt to divers individuals in divers large sums of money; that they had an establishment of sircars and servants, and found they were in insolvent circumstances, but had estate and effects to the amount of half their debts, offering to execute an assignment to an assignee the court may appoint, and claiming the benefit of the Act for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors in the East-Indies.

Mr. *Turton* said that, with regard to Mr. Bazett David Colvin, the same objection would exist as in the case of Mr. Bracken, of the late firm of Alexander and Co., both gentlemen being in Europe. He also requested an order from the court to call a meeting of the creditors on the 6th.

Sir *E. Ryan* made the order, and directed that the meeting and the notice of filing the petition should be advertised in the newspapers without delay. He also wished it to be understood, it was his decided opinion, that when a mercantile firm became insolvent, the only course to prevent undue preference being given to creditors was to make immediate application to this court.

May 7.

In the matter of Alex. Colvin and others.—Mr. *Turton*, after informing the commissioner of the result of the meeting of creditors held yesterday, presented a petition signed by forty-nine creditors out of the seventy resident in Calcutta, praying that Mr. Elliott Macnaghten might be forthwith appointed assignee to the estate, also a petition from Mr. Macnaghten praying that he might be so appointed.

Sir *E. Ryan* inquired if there was any creditor present who wished to object to Mr. Macnaghten's appointment, and being answered in the negative, confirmed the recommendation of the meeting, and made the adjudication of insolvency.

In the matter of James Calder and others.—Mr. *Turton*, on behalf of Gungadhur Bannerjea, presented a petition praying for an adjudication of insolvency against the partners in the above firm. The petition set forth, that the members of the firm were indebted to him in the sum of Sa. Rs. 2,000, on their acceptance bearing date 24th December last; and that, on the 24th April last, they absconded from Calcutta, and took up their residence at Serampore, for the purpose of avoiding the demands of their creditors. The learned counsel begged to say, in order to contradict any erroneous impressions that might go abroad, that though he did not say this application was contrary to the wishes of the members of the house, it was made entirely without their concert.

Sir *E. Ryan* made the adjudication, and ordered a meeting to be called on the 10th inst., in order that the creditors might recommend fit persons as assignees to the estate.

Mr. *Turton* mentioned that a trust-deed had been executed by a number of creditors, allowing the partners to carry on the concern under a letter of license.

Sir *E. Ryan* said, if that deed could be set up as valid, it might produce so many conflicting suits as would certainly lead to the utter ruin of the estate.

Mr. *Turton* intimated that the trustees would at once resign the powers vested in them by the letter of license.

In the matter of James Young and others.—Sir *E. Ryan* intimated that the time had expired in which the assignees ought to have filed their quarterly accounts. The accounts had not yet been filed, and he wished this circumstance to be made public for the information of the creditors.

May 11.

In the matter of Alex. Colvin and others.—Mr. Macnaghten, the assignee of the insolvents, presented a certificate of the debts and assets of that estate, by which it appeared that the value of the assets put into his possession was Rs. 56,25,000, the debts being 112 lacs, and that both these sums were liable to be reduced by mortgages of the amount of something more that nine lacs. (A copy of the statement is given in p. 117).

The petition of the partners was admitted.

The Commissioner appointed Mr. Wm. Smoult special assignee to all the private estates.

In the matter of James Calder and others—Mr. *Turton* presented a petition, signed by a large number of creditors of Messrs. Mackintosh and Co., recommending that Messrs. R. H. Cockerell, R. C. Jenkins, and Thomas Holroyd, elected yesterday at a public meeting of creditors, should be confirmed as assignees to that estate.

Mr. *Cochrane*, on behalf of Mr. Dick, and many others, objected to two of the gentlemen named; to Mr. Cockerell, because of his other engagements, especially on account of his being one of the assignees of Palmer and Co.; and to Mr. Holroyd, as a man recently arrived, not versed in mercantile affairs, and totally unknown in Calcutta.

The commissioner said, there was one point on which he desired information from Mr. Holroyd. It had been considered proper not to allow an attorney to act as an assignee, while practising in this court. He, therefore, called upon Mr. Holroyd to state what were his intentions with regard to himself.

Mr. Holroyd said, he had practised as an attorney in the Court of King's Bench, but not being yet admitted by the court here, he could not be certain of admission: that when he should be admitted an attorney here, he should immediately give up his assigneeship. All three gentlemen were separately interrogated as to whether they were parties to any trust connected with this estate, or were under any engagement with trustees, which might interfere with their duty as assignees; the commissioner observing, that he could not appoint any man as assignee who was at all fettered in that way. The explanations given were considered satisfactory, and Messrs. Cockerell, Jenkins, and Holroyd were accordingly appointed by the court.

On the subject of remuneration, the *Commissioner* said, he approved the plan of a percentage upon dividends, which the creditors had proposed. This matter, however, at Mr. Turton's suggestion, was allowed to stand over until the assignees should have had opportunity to judge how far the remuneration offered (five per cent. to cover establishment) would be satisfactory to them. The commissioner took the opportunity again to urge upon the creditors, that it was his strong conviction, that if the validity of the trust-deed should be confirmed by a decision in the Supreme Court, it would be impossible to act under it against the conflicting jurisdiction of the Insolvent Court, without tearing the estate to pieces. He had hoped the hint he recently threw out, would have induced the creditors and trustees voluntarily to abandon the trust.

Mr. *Turton* said, the trustees would not persevere in supporting the deed one moment after they should have reason to think it for the interest of the estate that it should be relinquished.

In the Matter of James Young and others.—The *Advocate General* put in a petition from a number of individuals, representing themselves creditors to the amount of five lacs of rupees, praying that the rule *nisi* granted on the 27th ult., for the increase of Mr. N. Alexander's salary, should be discharged, the salary of Rs. 400 being in their opinion sufficient.

Mr. *Turton* contrasted its signatures and the magnitude of the claims of those who had signed the petition with those of his clients who desired the increase; and dwelt very strongly on the inadequacy of a salary of Rs. 400 per month in remuneration of mercantile ability of the highest grade, insisting that the assignees could not command the continuance of Mr. Alexander's services at this rate of salary.

On a question by the court, whether Mr. Ballard was still employed by the assignees, Mr. Hurry and Mr. Burkinyoung said that he was not employed constantly by them, but always attended when required. A note from Mr. Ballard was handed by one of them to the commissioner, which said something about his willingness to resign his situation. After reading it, the commissioner said he would let the matter stand over till next Saturday, and if, in the mean time, a saving of expense should be produced by Mr. Ballard's resignation, he might be disposed to add a part or the whole of the sum saved to the salary of Mr. Alexander; but he felt very unwilling to increase the amount now devoted to salaries of the late partners.

May 18.

In the matter of Alex. Colvin and others.—Mr. W. W. Bird presented a petition from the creditors of the estate, praying that the assignee be allowed Rs. 1,000 a month as salary, and Rs. 1,000 a month for establishment, should that sum be required, with the power to exceed that amount for the next three or four months; and that Mr. W. Ainslie and Mr. A. Colvin receive Rs. 400 a month, during such time as their services may be required.

Sir *E. Ryan* observed, that he had suggested, that the best mode of paying assignees was by per-centage; but it appeared in this case, as in that of Alexander and Co., the creditors doubted what would be the out-turn of the property, while in both these estates the assignees had certified that there was property to about half the amount of debts. This presented an inconsistency, for, in both cases, the creditors had, after the certificates had been submitted, agreed with the assignees, that the state of the property could not be decided on. However, he would follow what the creditors had thought best for their own interests, and

would confirm the suggestion, that Mr. Macnaghten receive a salary, for one year, of Rs. 1,000 a month.

The next recommendation that a certain sum be fixed for the expense of establishment, he would not comply with, as he thought it best that the assignee should use his own discretion, and if the creditors thought there was any misapplication of funds in this respect, it was open to them to bring the matter formally to the notice of the court. He would confirm the appointment of Mr. Colvin and Mr. Ainslie, on a salary of Rs. 400 a month, for such time as their services would be required within the limits of one year.

The order was then passed.

In the matter of James Calder and others.—Mr. *Turton* presented the schedule, adding that the schedule gave a list of the whole creditors, debtors, and property. Mr. Turton observed, that there were about 1,700 creditors to the estate, all of whom were in India, except about 400 in Europe, and these had mostly representatives here.

The order passed was to the effect, that the further hearing take place on the 14th September next; that notice be served on all creditors beyond the presidency of Bengal by letter, and that notice to those within its boundary be published in all the English papers of Calcutta, Dehli, Meerut, and Agra, in two languages if practicable; the notice of the further hearing in the Calcutta papers being published in English and Bengalee.

The *Advocate-General*, on behalf of the assignees, applied for leave to examine one of the partners. The grounds of the application were, that the assignees had applied to the trustees to deliver over the property, which was refused. It had since been arranged between the trustees and the assignees, that expense might be saved if both parties contributed, previous to the question of the validity of the trust deed being decided, such sums of money as might be recovered in the intermediate time, towards redeeming certain title deeds, and other documents deposited in the Union Bank for less than their value.

Mr. Storm, on examination, stated that the house had, about a year ago, borrowed money from the Union Bank, on a deposit of property to the value of five lakhs, but the debt had now been reduced to Rs. 1,70,000.

The *Advocate-General* wished the court to sanction the arrangement between the assignees and trustees, to contribute previous to the trial of the trust deed towards redeeming for the estate such documents as remained in mortgage.

The *Commissioner* refused to do this, explaining that he would not give any advice in that court, and the assignees were competent under the Act to redeem mortgages, and to enter upon other similar transactions, and they would not incur personal responsibility as long as they followed the advice of their legal advisers.

May 25.

In the matter of James Calder and others.—The trust deed was produced by Mr. *Turton*, on behalf of the trustees.

The *Commissioner* said he would give no opinion in that Court regarding the validity of the instrument, but directed that a copy of it should be filed.

The order was made absolute for the production of the books of the firm, but the commissioner declined to give entire possession to the assignees.

The *Advocate-General* said, the assignees would not insist on their being brought into court, being satisfied with the right of access which was offered them.

An order was passed, that the partners of the firm should severally file schedules of their separate estates.

Mr. *Prinsep*, on behalf of Baboo Joykissen Doss, a Benares creditor, examined Mr. Storm on the subject of the accounts and transactions of the firm with Baboo Dwarkanauth Tagore, between 1st December, 1832, and 16th February last: rumours having been abroad of preference shewn to their partner in the banking branch. An account-current of the firm with Baboo Dwarkanauth, and also an account-current of the Commercial Bank, embracing longer periods of time than were called for in the notices served upon the partners, were produced in court; and Mr. Storm very distinctly stated, that no transfers or assignments of any kind had been made by the firm, or by any member thereof, to Baboo Dwarkanauth, other than the transactions included in the accounts be produced. In answer to a question,—who were the partners in the Commercial Bank at the time of the failure of the house? Mr. Storm stated them to be the firm of Mackintosh and Co. and Dwarkanauth Tagore, and that the latter had since taken upon himself the whole responsibility and management of the concern

In the matter of Jas. Young and others. On a petition of creditors, presented by Mr. Wight, an order was passed, allowing the assignees to increase Mr. N. Alexander's salary to Rs. 800, upon an express understanding that he should devote his whole time to the business of the estate.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ESTATE OF MACKINTOSH AND CO.

A public meeting of creditors of this estate took place on the 10th May, in compliance with an order of the Insolvent Court, to suggest to the Court proper persons to be appointed assignees to the estate. Mr. H. M. Parker was called to the chair.

Mr. Parker then read the following resolutions of the inspecting trustees, relative to the subjects to be discussed:—

"*Fourteenth Meeting, May 9th*, 1833. Present Messrs. Dunlop, Cockerell, Holroyd, Kennedy, and Adam.

"The inspectors, having met in anticipation of the meeting of creditors, to be held to-morrow, at the request of the Insolvent Court, resolved:—

1. That Mr. Gordon be requested to make a statement to the meeting of the present condition of the estate, and of the objections that exist on the one hand to abandonment, and on the other to the maintenance, of the Trust Deed.

2. That on a consideration of the statement submitted by Mr. Gordon, a majority of the inspectors are of opinion that an attempt should be made to ascertain the validity of the deed in the Supreme Court, and, if held valid, to conduct the affairs of the estate under the authority it confers.

3. That Messrs. R. C. Jenkins and R. H. Cockerell be proposed to the creditors to be recommended for nomination as assignees, in the confidence that, pending the settlement of the question by the Supreme Court, they will not unnecessarily obstruct the working of the estate beyond what their duty, acting under the authority of the court, may appear to them to require."

Mr. Gordon then addressed the meeting. He adverted to the difference of opinion that had existed upon the question whether the estate should go into the Insolvent Court, or be kept out, and carried on under the direction of the creditors, and stated that he was at a loss to know what might be the prevailing opinion on the subject at the present time. It was the opinion of some, well-acquainted with such matters, that the Insolvent Act was not beneficial in its operation to this country, and among other inconveniences and difficulties, a creditor in Europe might, after a certain period, take out a commission of bankruptcy against the estate, and the commissioners were entitled to co-operate with the assignees here, so that a very voluminous correspondence must, under any circumstances, ensue, and in case of dispute, it would be impossible ever to bring the proceedings to a close, on account of the immense quantity of documents that would traverse backwards and forwards with the replies and rejoinders. There was also a clause in the Act which required the assent of creditors whose claims amounted to one-half of the debts of the estate, before they could perform many acts necessary to the settlement of the estate. In the case of Palmer and Co. this was averted only by the London house of Cockerell and Co. giving the preponderance to the Indian claims, by sending one of their partners to India; but it was through a mis-calculation that this succeeded, as the Indian claims even then did not reach the necessary amount. With regard to the question whether it was possible to carry on the affairs after an adjudication of insolvency had been passed, he thought it right to mention, that the highest legal authority in this country was reported to have said that it was not possible for the affairs of an insolvent house to be so conducted without giving an undue preference to some of the creditors. It was also generally supposed that the holders of promissory notes would assign them to debtors, who, having the notes as a set-off, would pay their debts with half the proper amount. On this latter objection the opinion of counsel had been taken, and it appeared that the holders of assigned notes would not derive any benefit by the assignment. It was proper to mention this opinion of counsel, because the trustees had reason to think there were some persons connected with the Supreme Court attempting such a set-off. He did not mean to assert that the purchase of the notes had been effected with any intention of doing an injury to the estate, or that it had been done with a dishonest motive: however, it was clear that after an adjudication of insolvency no such transfers could be made: therefore, there was no doubt but that on this point the estate was properly protected. The first advantage of the trust deed was certainly one of minor importance; by allowing the late partners the conduct of the business they were enabled to defray the expenses of the establishment by their own labours, and had it not been for the ill-advised measures of some of the creditors—measures which prevented the exertions of the friends of the firm—the partners would not only have been enabled by this time to afford their own labour without a salary, but would have defrayed all charges. Even under present circumstances, if they were permitted to go on with their business, he believed they could free the estate from the burthen of an establishment. The legal difficulties they would have to encounter in continuing the business under the deed of trust, might be simply explained; since the adjudication of insolvency, the legal interest was vested in the Insolvent Court; previous to the adjudication the trustees could institute an action in the names of the partners of the firm, but since that procedure they were not competent to do so; the trustees would now be obliged to have recourse to a suit in Equity—a formidable proceeding

for defendants, who, he thought, in many cases, would much sooner comply than hazard the ruinous consequences of a decree. He was aware he was arguing without experience, and that it might be, as was asserted by a high legal authority in this country, not possible to carry on the trust deed without injury to the creditors. If the course adopted could not be pursued without endangering the interests of the estate, he thought, and he was sure he spoke the feelings of his partners, that the sooner the trust deed was resigned the better.

Mr. Adam introduced the first resolution: "That the recommendation of the inspectors, to try the validity of the Trust Deed, be supported by this meeting.

After some opposition, and considerable delay in ascertaining the sense of the meeting, the resolution was carried.

Some inquiry having been made about what had been done with the estate during the last four months, Mr. Adam stated that the proceedings of the inspectors were recorded in the book then on the table, and any gentleman that wished could at any time examine it, and see what had been done. The proceedings had been so multifarious that it would be impossible to give an account of what had been done in a manner calculated to satisfy a public meeting. He could only state that they had endeavoured to do the utmost for the benefit of the creditors, but had been prevented from doing all they could have wished by the doubts that had been thrown on the powers under which they had acted; but after the question should be referred to the Supreme Court, and in the event of those powers being declared valid, they could do much more than could be expected from them, while interrupted in their proceedings by the doubts of others, and themselves uncertain of the validity of the authority under which they had been appointed.

The Chairman observed that the next point for consideration was the selection of those who were to be recommended for the appointment of assignees. He then proposed the adoption of the third recommendation of the inspectors.

Mr. Gordon wished it to be clearly understood that, if assignees were appointed, the trustees might, in the course of time, find it advisable that the estate should go entirely into the Insolvent Court, and then they would assign over the powers conferred on them by the deed of trust, in which there was a clause providing for such an emergency. If they nominated one or more of the trustees to be assignees, and the commissioner objected to their continuing to act under both powers, they would only have to resign their appointment as trustees, and others would be taken to fill up the vacancy.

Capt. Dalby enquired whether the creditors' recommending persons to the court, who would be called on to act in opposition to the powers of the deed of trust, might not be construed into a virtual surrender of the deed. The question was answered in the negative.

The Chairman recommended Mr. Holroyd, as an individual well qualified to serve the interests of the estate.

Here a long desultory conversation ensued; after which Mr. Plowden withdrew his motion, and Mr. Adam, for the purpose of bringing a specific question before the meeting, proposed—"That the remuneration awarded to the assignees, be one thousand rupees a month to each."

Capt. Forbes proposed as an amendment—"That the total remuneration of the assignees, including expense of establishment, but exclusive of law charges, should be limited to 5 per cent. on the dividends paid to the creditors."

The amendment and question were then successively put to the vote, and the former was carried by a large majority.

It was then proposed by Mr. Bruce—"That one assignee be recommended to the Insolvent Court;" by Mr. Plowden—"That two assignees be recommended;" and by Capt. Forbes—"That three assignees be recommended."

After much argument and irregularity, it was ascertained that the last amendment was carried.

The next question was, who should be the individuals. The following were proposed by Capt. Forbes: R. H. Cockerell, R. C. Jenkins, and T. Holroyd, Esqrs."

Mr. Adam pointed out that, in the second resolution of the inspectors, it was stated that a majority had come to the opinion that an attempt should be made to try the validity of the deed of trust, shewing that they had not been unanimous, and Mr. Cockerell and Mr. Holroyd were the gentlemen who constituted the minority. Mr. Adam proposed that all the candidates for recommendation to the court, should pledge themselves to support the deed of trust, as far as they could do so consistently with their duties as assignees.

This proposition being approved of, the candidates gave the necessary pledge.

The names of the following gentlemen were afterwards added to the list of candidates; *viz.* Mr. G. Leyburn, Mr. J. Allan, and Mr. J. M. Dove.

Mr. Dick objected to the appointment of Mr. Cockerell, because he had not given satisfaction as assignee in another estate, and it appeared that it was after he had made all of that business that he could, he came looking for something better in this estate. He also objected to Mr. Holroyd, whom nobody knew any thing about, and who was neither merchant nor lawyer.

proposed, "That, in the event of the estate going into the Insolvent Court, the Court be recommended to allow the partners each Sa. Rs. 500 a month, in remuneration of their services, as long as they may be required."

Mr. Gordon said he was particularly sensible of the intended kindness, but the partners had no wish to see the estate burdened beyond the five per cent. allowed to the assignees, and to receive remuneration from the funds of the estate, not included in the sum voted for the expense of establishment, was what they never could consent to. Were such an allowance recommended, and it be set aside by the court, it might be supposed that the partners had sanctioned it, and it would seriously affect them. He would always readily give his assistance, and where the assignees thought the partners might materially assist them, they might call upon them for their aid; but though their labour could certainly not be claimed without remuneration, to suppose that the estate should be burdened with a pension to them (for it amounted to nothing else), was what they never would agree to.

The resolution was withdrawn.

On a ballot, the result was as follows:

	Votes.
Mr. Cockerell	131
Mr. Jenkins	122
Mr. Holroyd	113
Mr. Leyburn	74
Mr. Dove	27
Mr. Allan	25

The first three were elected.

A creditor of the estate has addressed the following queries to one of the papers:

"1. Can there be two sets of managers of the insolvent estate, both lawfully at work upon the wreck at the same time, or not?

"2. Can the same persons be, at the same time, inspectors or trustees under the trust deed, and assignees under the Insolvent Court?

"3. Have the creditors who signed the trust deed, and insist upon its validity, any right to vote in the choice of assignees under the Insolvent Court?

"4. How is the trust deed to be contested by the assignees, if the assignees are themselves also inspectors or trustees under the deed? Can the same persons be both plaintiffs and defendants?"

FIRM OF COLVIN AND CO.

The following is the circular issued by the firm:—

"It is with feelings of the greatest pain that we have to announce to you our having been at length compelled to the final stoppage of our payments.

"We have been unable, after the most anxious consideration of the state of our affairs, and of the position in which we are now placed, to escape the conviction that we could not, in our circumstances, continue to carry on our business with any hope of ultimate safety; while delay would expose our estate to certain and considerable deterioration and expense. The circumstance on which this conviction is chiefly founded, is the fact of some considerable present deficiency in our assets, arising principally from losses in our indigo operations since 1828. While we have deeply to regret that our efforts to gain for ourselves the opportunity of retrieving this deficiency have at length failed, its existence entails upon us a heavy annual charge of interest to be provided for from a decreasing business; and this, with the continued, but almost imperceptible, drain to which our means are unavoidably exposed, would keep us so long in a state of pressing difficulty as to be fatal to the hope of our regaining the public confidence.

"Until the beginning of April, we had strong grounds for belief that means for meeting all the demands made upon us would continue to be at our command; and up to that period we were enabled to act on that belief, without incurring any extensive sacrifices. When we then found that the hopes on which we had relied would be frustrated by the encreasing growth of distrust, we considered it imperative to refuse all claims upon us for the withdrawal of funds, except such as were connected with the current and necessary disbursements of a business not actually brought to a close. More recently, we joined in an application to the government for assistance, but even could aid be afforded to us, after the explanation it has been our duty to offer, every day's subsequent experience has added to the painful conviction, that the effects of the discredit into which we have necessarily fallen, must, in our position, render that aid, to any extent to which it could be expected to be given, now unavailing to us.

"One of the first objects of present importance for the benefit of our estate is, the provision of the necessary funds for securing the indigo crop of the season: with the immediate means which we have been able to supply, we do not doubt that, in whatever hands our affairs may be placed, no difficulty will be experienced in arranging for such further advances as may yet be requisite.

"After much consideration, we have come to the determination of placing our affairs under the management of the Insolvent Court, as the only effectual mode of permanently protecting the general interests; and we shall submit to an early meeting of our creditors a statement of our affairs.

(X)

" To prevent inconvenience, we have made over to the custody of our confidential clerks, Messrs. John and Henry Cowie, the whole of the documents, government securities, &c. entrusted to us by our constituents, to whose application they will be delivered up.

" We are, your most obedient servants,

" COLVIN and Co.

" *Calcutta, May* 3, 1833."

On the same day, (it will be seen in a preceding page), they petitioned the Insolvent Debtors' Court.

On the 6th a meeting of the creditors took place; Mr. Wm. W. Bird in the chair.

Mr. McFarlan read an " approximate statement " of the debts and assets of the firm, the result of which has been given in p. 117. " The bulk of the deficiency," it is stated, " arises from shipments of indigo, reduced value of indigo-factories, and other losses connected with indigo, from 1828 to 1831."

Mr. McFarlan proposed that Mr. Elliott Macnaghten, (examiner and sealer in the Supreme Court) should be appointed assignee.

Capt. Vint thought Mr. Macnaghten had already sufficient employment to occupy the whole of his attention; and as the affairs of this estate were of a very extensive description, he greatly feared Mr. Macnaghten would not have sufficient leisure to attend to them. Besides it was absolutely necessary to have a mercantile man for assignee.

Capt. Courtayne observed, that no person who knew Mr. Macnaghten could doubt the ability of that gentleman; but, he thought, if he should be chosen, he ought to give up his official situation in the Supreme Court. He also suggested the propriety of remunerating the assignee by a per-centage, in preference to a fixed salary, and instanced the late firm of Barretto and Co. and several other houses, whose accounts are not yet closed, as precedents where neglect had been the consequence of a fixed salary having been given to the assignee.

Mr. Longueville Clarke said, he came to the meeting with the intention of proposing Mr. Macnaghten, without having any previous intimation that that gentleman would be proposed by any other individual. He had come to this determination from a knowledge that the exertions of the assignees of Palmer and Co. had not given satisfaction to all the creditors; he was also aware that the assignees of Alexander and Co. were in a similar situation. He did not say the dissatisfaction arose from the neglect or mismanagement of the assignees; he would rather say it was in consequence of the unreasonable demands of the creditors; but the fact of such disagreement existing ought to be a guide for the creditors in choosing assignees to this estate. Mr. Macnaghten was well accustomed to the business of winding up similar estates. It was well known that he had held a situation in the Supreme Court for the last seven years, and during that period had given satisfaction to the bench, bar, solicitor and client. It ought also to be remembered that he would have the advice of the partners.

Dr. Tytler proposed that Mr. Adam Smith should be associated with Mr. Macnaghten as co-assignee, and Captain Vint proposed Mr. Goddart as sole assignee. After much discussion, Dr. Tytler withdrew his amendment and the motion of Captain Vint was put and negatived by a large majority. The original motion was then put and carried.

EXPENSES OF THE INSOLVENT COURT.

An opinion having gone abroad that the process of the Insolvent Court in Calcutta was very expensive, Sir Edward Ryan took occasion, on Saturday, to state what had been the law-expenses in the case of Palmer and Co. Those, he observed, which were incident to the Insolvent Court were not 20,000 rupees, and all the law expenses, in more than three years, including three or four suits in the Supreme Court, did not amount to 60,000 rupees; which sums were, in both cases, infinitely less than would have been incurred under a bankruptcy in England, upon an estate of such magnitude. The commissioner also said that, in the present crisis, he was disposed to put a liberal construction on the clause in the act allowing the assignees to carry on the affairs of an insolvent's estate, and that he was satisfied there was no other way to prevent preferences after insolvency than by the protection of the court.

Much has been said also about the large establishment kept up by the assignees of Messrs. Alexander and Co. The establishment of that firm was on a very extensive scale at the time of the failure, and the expense, we believe, did for a short time afterwards amount to about 8,000 rupees per month; but we have good authority for stating, that it is now reduced to about 4,700 rupees per month.—*Cal. Cour. May* 13.

MONUMENT TO SIR WALTER SCOTT.

At a meeting of " the admirers of the late Sir Walter Scott," held in the Exchange Rooms, on the 11th May, it was resolved, " that a committee be appointed to promote and receive subscriptions in India, for the purpose of establishing a lasting memorial worthy of his great name." It was not determined whether the money should be applied to the erection of a monument in India, or remitted to the committee in Edinburgh.

In the course of the discussion, Mr. Plowden observed that he was acquainted with a native of India, who had read the whole of the works of Sir Walter Scott.

LAW STAMPS.

The *India Gazette*, of May 9th, incidentally mentions an instance of the heavy stamp duties on law proceedings in the Sudder Courts. A suitor, having occasion for a copy of an order in the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, was refused by the record-keeper a grant on plain paper. Application was accordingly made, *on a stamp at eight annas*, for an authenticated copy, which was granted. The order is contained in twenty printed lines. They were, however, written on five sheets of stamp paper, each sheet costing eight annas, and the five sheets measuring six feet in length and about eight inches in breadth. " We have reason to believe," says the writer, " that this is an exceedingly modest and humble specimen of the enormously protracted length of documents in the Company's courts. If we are rightly informed, there is an express order by the Sudder, prescribing the space to be interposed between each line of writing. The space actually interposed in the present case is one inch."

SAVINGS' BANKS.

The following gentlemen have been appointed by Government a committee to draw up a plan for a Savings' Bank:—P. M. Wynch, Esq., president; J. A. Dorin, Esq.; C. E. Trevelyan, Esq.; Lieut. Col. Kennedy; Capt. H. B. Henderson; Theodore Dickens, Esq.; and Baboo Ramcomul Sen. We understand that the whole question is referred for their consideration, with no other instructions than that the scheme is to be rendered as extensively beneficial as possible to all classes of the community.—*Cal. Cour. May* 8.

OUDE.

The propensity to give a false coloring to events is unfortunately so general among the natives, when their interest is concerned, that, if on that account extreme difficulty is found in coming at the truth of an affair sifted in a court of justice, where evidence may be commanded, the chance of reaching it is small indeed when matters of state and what passes in the courts of the native princes are the subject of report. We have an example of this in the various accounts which have lately been published relative to the affairs of Oude. The hukeem (Mehendee Ali Khan) is represented by the party in power as a profligate minister, who combines oppression with knavery; while his friends, and the generality of Englishmen, cry him up as distinguished for a high tone of feeling, honorable in all his pecuniary dealings, regardless of money, and the only fit man for prime minister in Oude—the only man able to keep the country in order. At this distance from the scene, we are quite perplexed when we receive communications from that quarter through natives. We have now before us a translation of a letter of recent date from Lucknow, written in the interest of the ruling party. To what extent the facts in it may be fairly represented, we are quite unable to judge. One of them we take to be a version of the story about the slaves said to have been purchased for the use of the palace. In the account now before us, the purchase or detention of these slaves (if it be the same affair) is made to appear an act of charity, instead of an infraction of the Royal decree against the purchase and sale of human beings. The following is the substance of the letter:—

" A decree has been promulgated from the King's court, prohibiting the sale of slaves; but it seems the publication was not sufficiently general, for it was stated in a newspaper that some Moguls had brought twenty Hussee (Habshee?) men and women to Nuwabgunge. On hearing this, the king was greatly surprised at their ignorance of the prohibition, and ordered money to be given to the Moguls to release the Hussees. But the latter with tears begged that they might not be turned adrift in a strange country, the language of which they did not understand, for they would certainly starve. In compassion, the king ordered them to be put upon his own establishment with the other slaves.

" From the time of Nuwaub Assud Doula, it has been the practice in Oude to give the zemindaree in farm. This has been abolished by his Majesty, being a source of oppression; and from the Fuslee year 1241, the king will make settlements with the zemindars as in the Company's territories. Regulations are preparing upon the subject, and will be submitted through the resident to the Governor General.

" There was an order to pay the resident 1,000 rupees per month for distribution in charity to the lame, blind, and other distressed objects. Instead of this, the king has sent him three lakhs of rupees, to be invested in Company's paper as a permanent fund, the interest of which to be so employed."—*Cal. Cour. May* 14.

EXTRAORDINARY HAIL-STORM.

A letter from the neighbourhood of Al-

lahabad gives an account of an extraordinary hail-storm which occurred there on the afternoon of the 5th of May. A hail-stone that was measured was *ten inches in circumference* and eighteen Furruckabad rupees in weight (six ounces and three-quarters troy)—the statement being verified by a private letter before us, signed by two gentlemen of high character in the civil service, who further state that there were others larger that might have been selected. They add that, if they were to read such an account in a newspaper, they would hesitate to believe it, and they have therefore done all they could in communicating their names and vouching for the accuracy of the statement.

Another letter, dated Chunar, 6th May 1833, states:—"We were yesterday visited with one of the most dreadful hail-storms perhaps ever witnessed. During the fore part of the day, the heat was excessive. About noon, from the distant thunder and the appearance of the atmosphere, we were anxiously looking for a small shower to cool us. Between two and three in the afternoon, a few straggling hail stones, about the size of a common fowl's-egg, commenced falling. About ten minutes after, the hail, more like blocks of ice, fell in enormous quantities, beating down branches of trees, killing quantities of birds, &c. I am really speaking within bounds, when I say a goose's-egg was a trifle compared to some of the stones that fell. Only imagine the measurement of one, after being in a hot-house full ten minutes, in circumference *eleven inches and a-half*. I may safely aver, that if we had had a pit to deposit, with a hundred coolies to collect, we might have got sufficient ice in one hour after the storm to supply the whole station for the season. I have only heard of two men who lost their lives. I have just been informed that in the bazaar a man weighed one of the hail-stones, which was a seer (two pounds); another man, three-quarters of a seer."—*India Gaz.*

THE REV. MR. WOLFF.

After this eccentric gentleman left Calcutta, a correspondence took place in the newspapers between Lieutenant Burnes and some defenders of Mr. Wolff, not calculated to exhibit his theological opinions, at least, in a very orthodox light. In p. 117, we inserted an extract from Lieut. Burnes' letter, which throws some imputation upon the reverend traveller's veracity. In replying to some caustic remarks in a letter defending Mr. Wolff, Lieut. Burnes further states, that, at the meeting at Cabul, Mr. Wolff desired him to state to the Mahomedans that the son of Napoleon was *dujal*, or antichrist, (who was not to be destroyed for about fifteen years, though now dead), and that he did so; that Mr. Wolff claims the power of casting out devils, and that he (Mr. Burnes) has seen a letter of Mr. W., in which he records the miracles he actually worked in Egypt, "where, in imitation of Christ, he called upon the evil spirit to depart, in the name of Jesus, and it departed;" that Mr. Wolff has declared "he had interviews with Jesus Christ in Bokhara," and that he told him (Mr. Burnes) in Cabul, on the 3d May 1832, that he believed Mahomed to be a true prophet and no impostor."

The reverend gentlemen has published a reply at Madras, which will be found under that presidency.

THE SALT-SALE.

Yesterday was the first day of the usual monthly sale of salt. These sales commonly occupy three days and bring together a large concourse of people; and the spirit of competition carries up the biddings, as at the opium sales, somewhat beyond the prices which prudent men would tender in private bargains. For once however not a bid was made. In vain the hammer trembled in the hand of the auctioneer; in vain he looked round among the magnates of the trade, hitherto anxious for his nod of recognition: still not a bid—not one. There was, in short, a general strike, a combination among the salt merchants not to buy at all, and they stuck to their resolution to-day, when the same dumb show was repeated in the sale room. There are now in the golahs twenty lakhs of maunds all paid for, which the purchasers cannot clear, not knowing how to dispose of it without loss. Their capital is absorbed and every market is glutted.—*Cal. Cour. May 15.*

The *John Bull* observes that this "sounds like a requiem of the monopoly."

The *Hurkaru* has the following remarks:—"There was on the day of this singular occurrence, a re-sale of some salt, for which the deposit had not been paid, and by some it is conjectured that the natives may have combined in this manner to defeat the sale, by way of revenge. Others again conceive, that the object of the combination is to bring down the price of salt materially, so that the purchasers of the twenty lakhs, at rather a high price, may, on a second purchase at a low rate, average a moderate price on the whole. The probability is, however, that the sole object is to create a scarcity, and run up prices; and so long as the salt is sold in enormous quantities, so long will it always be in the power of great capitalists to play these fantastic tricks with the supply of this important article to the consumer. At all events, it is quite clear that the failure of the sale is not to be ascribed to the superabundance of the supply. The remedy would seem to be to sell it in future in small quantities, and thus to extend the competition to such a degree as to render these combinations impossible."

The *Calcutta Courier* observes: "we believe the fact to be, that a glut of salt does exist generally in the hands of the salt-dealers; by which we mean a larger stock than there is a ready demand for at the usual monopoly prices, and more than they can conveniently hold with reference to the capital it has absorbed. This has been occasioned partly by excessive competition (not monopoly) at the public salt sales, partly by events which the salt merchants could not be expected to foresee—the extinction of capital to a large extent, in respect to its nominal amount, by the crash among the agency houses, and by other causes—and the natural effect of that crash, increased difficulty in those who want money to obtain it from those who have it, upon securities hitherto freely current between borrower and lender. Hence it follows that the salt dealers, who have usually traded to the full extent both of their means and of their credit, find themselves paralysed by the present state of commercial credit. They have gone on buying to *support* prices, until at last they can buy no longer. The merchants, some months ago, petitioned for a reduction of the quantity for sale this year to (we believe) forty-two lakhs of maunds. This was refused, because its effect would necessarily be to support prices, which were, in the opinion of Government already too high. They now want a bonus, and ask it upon the plea of precedent, as well as that of the cruel position in which they find themselves—threatened with absolute and wide-extending ruin. We understand the bonus they solicit is eight annas per maund, payable upon all salt of past sales, that shall be cleared and despatched from the golahs into the interior from the present date. This would, of course, very much accelerate the clearance of the golahs, while, at the same time, it would be an important relief to the trade. It would be obtained, however, at a cost to Government of ten lakhs of rupees, and not without injustice to those who might have salt in the different marts, bought perhaps from the very men who obtain the relief."

The *India Gazette* solves the difficulty on the principle of misgovernment: "the government monopoly," it says, "has produced a subordinate monopoly of the great capitalists who deal in the article. The remedy for this state of things would be found in the removal of the primary cause—the Government monopoly. This is what it must come to at last, but not at present; and in the mean time we must endeavour to ascertain, with a view to their removal, the secondary causes. The real secondary cause of the present difficulty is that the capital of the salt dealers is absorbed, and every market is glutted. But why is the market glutted? Is it that the wants of the people are abundantly supplied? We greatly fear that this is far from being the case, and that the fact is that the poor can no longer afford to purchase salt as before. The hire of an able-bodied labourer is now, even within forty miles of Calcutta, reduced to two and a-half rupees a month. The ryuts have become unable to pay their rents, and such is the present state of things, that when, in consequence of the inability of the ryuts, the zemindar becomes a defaulter and his estate is put up for sale, there is actually no bidder. This has been the case in instances of some estates that were a few years ago valued at from three to five lakhs of rupees. Our conviction then is, that the glutted state of the markets for salt in the Mofussil arises from the fact that the entire body of ryuts and labourers have been at last reduced to the lowest, or almost the lowest, subsistence-standard; that at the existing prices they cannot purchase salt to the extent even of their very limited wants, and that the glut thus occasioned has recoiled upon the Calcutta market, and now prevents the salt merchants from purchasing even at the low prices at which the article has been put up."

On the 21st May, it was determined in council to allow the salt merchants a bounty of eight annas per maund on all salt of sales anterior to the 1st May 1833, exported before the 31st October next; and the suspended sale was resumed on the 24th, when the biddings were brisk, at prices nearly corresponding with those of the April sale, which was attributed to an expectation that the early close of the season of manufacture and the destruction of salt by the storm and inundation, will oblige the Government to reduce the quantity for sale next year. The merchants were fortunate in getting their bonus before the storm.

SIX CHILDREN AT A BIRTH.

A correspondent of the *Mofussil Ukhbar*, who vouches under his own name for the accuracy of the statement, reports that a native woman, wife of a man of the *cachee* or gardener caste, was delivered of six children at a birth, four sons and two daughters, who died immediately and "were disposed of in the Jumna." The fact is attested by the kotwal of Muttra.

LORD W. BENTINCK'S VISIT TO THE INDUS.

It is rumoured that Lord William Bentinck goes to Sinlah next year *via* Ma-

dras, Bombay, and the Indus. We sincerely trust this latter part of the arrangement will not be given up. The opening of the navigation of the Indus is a scheme pregnant with considerable commercial advantages to the native states upon its shores and other provinces too in the lower part of Central Asia. A voyage made, therefore, by the Governor General himself will place the subject in a properly prominent light before the public both in India and at home. It will also facilitate the reduction of the duties of the proposed tariff, the rate of which seems in many instances to be tantamount to the present expense even of land carriage. The scheme is viewed by some benevolent individuals, we observe, as likely to lead to a total revolution, political and commercial, in the quarter of the world immediately interested. We are not ourselves quite so sanguine. We cannot however forget the language in which the voyage of Nearchus down the Indus to the Euphrates is characterized by a talented pen, and we fervently hope that the rumoured visit may prove eventually to be one of little less real importance. "The consequences of this voyage," says Dr. Vincent, "were such that, as in the first instance it opened a communication between Europe and the most distant countries of Asia, so at a later period it was the source and origin of the Portuguese discoveries, the foundation of the greatest commercial system ever introduced into the world, and consequently the primary cause, however remote, of the British establishments in India."—*Mofussil Ukhbar, May 4.*

FURRUCKABAD RUPEE AND SICCA WEIGHT.

The following is copy of a proposed regulation, read in council for the first time on the 13th of May:—

By a resolution of the Governor General in Council, dated the 10th September 1824, the Furruckabad rupee was ordered to be coined of 180 grs., 165 fine and 15 alloy, and was declared the legal currency of the Saugor and Nerbuddah territories; and all coinages of that rupee have been struck at the Saugor mint since the above resolution was passed, of the weight and standard therein specified. At the same time, the Furruckabad rupees issued from the other mints of the Hon. Company, have been coined to correspond with the standard described in Reg. xi. 1819: so that at the present moment, the Furruckabad rupees, fabricated at the mints of Saugor and Calcutta, respectively, differ, though in a very slight degree, from each other in weight and intrinsic value, while in the provinces where they are current they circulate at par. It is expedient to correct this discrepance, and to assimilate the Furruckabad rupee struck at the Calcutta mint to the Furruckabad rupee of 180 grs., 11 parts fine and one of alloy, struck at Saugor, which coincides precisely with the new currency of the Madras and Bombay presidencies. It is likewise convenient to make a trifling alteration in the weight of the Calcutta sicca rupee as prescribed by Reg. xiv. 1818. It is further convenient to introduce the weight of the Furruckabad rupee as the unit of a general system of weights for Government transactions throughout India, under the native and well known denomination of "the *tola*."

The following rules have accordingly been enacted by the Governor General in Council, to be in force from the date of their promulgation:—

II. So much of Reg. xiv. 1818, as fixes the weight and standard of the nineteenth *sun* sicca rupee, and of Reg. xi. 1819, as fixes the weight and standard of the Furruckabad rupee, is hereby rescinded.

III. The weight and standard of the Calcutta sicca rupee and its subdivisions, and of the Furruckabad rupee, shall be as follows:—

	Weight. Grains.	Fine. Grains.	Alloy. Grains.
Calcutta Sa. Rup.	192	176	16
Ditto half	96	88	8
Ditto quarter ..	48	44	4
Furruckabad Rup.	180	165	15

and its fractions in proportion being 11-12.h pure and 1-12th alloy.

IV. The use of the *sicca* weight of 179·666 grs., hitherto employed for the receipt of bullion at the mint, being in fact the weight of the Moorshedabad rupee of the old standard, which was assumed as the sicca currency of the Hon. Company's provinces of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa, shall be discontinued, and in its place the following unit, to be called the *tola*, shall be introduced, which, from its immediate connection with the rupee of the upper provinces, and of Madras and Bombay, will easily and speedily become universal through the British territories.

The *tola* or *sicca weight* to be equal to 180 grains troy, and the other denominations of weight to be derived from this unit, according to the following scale, *viz.*

8 Ruttees=1 musha=15 troy grs.
12 Mushas=1 tola = 180 ditto.
80 Tolas (or sicca weight)=1 seer=2¼ lbs. troy.
40 seers=1 mun or bazar maund=100 lbs. troy.

V. The calculation of the produce of bullion at the mints of Saugor and Calcutta will be made in accordance with the system herein-before set forth, subject to the duty or seignorage of two per cent. already provided by the Mint Regulations; and in the case of bullion below dollar standard, or more than six dwts. worse, subject to a further mint charge to cover the expense of refining it up to standard purity; it being optional with the proprietor of the bullion to refine it out of the mint, or to pay the refinage charge according to established rates.

THE LATE GOVERNOR OF SERAMPORE.

We regret to announce the death of the Hon. J. S. Hohlenberg, governor of Serampore. He died on board the *Guide* pilot vessel, on the 11th, off the Sandheads; his body was conveyed to Serampore, and was interred yesterday with due honours.—*Cal. Cour. May 13.*

Mr. Hohlenberg first arrived in Serampore in 1822, and was appointed judge and magistrate of the settlement and member of the royal council. From the very beginning he shewed himself a warm friend of every measure calculated to enlighten and benefit the people. His official authority he used for the suppression of vice, the encouragement of the good, and the pure administration of justice, and introduced a total change in the manner in which affairs were administered in Serampore. The government had been accustomed to draw a considerable revenue from a number of Chinamen, who erected sheds for gambling by the roadside, at the annual festivals of *Juggunnath*; but these dens of iniquity he would on no account allow. Every means in his power he used to prevent the occurrence of suttees; and we have seen the tears start in his eyes when he was thwarted in his purposes of mercy by a superior authority. When the inclemency of one season filled the roads with sick and dying pilgrims, on the occasion of a great festival, he converted the court-house into an hospital, under the care of the surgeon of the station, and rode himself for miles upon the roads near the town to seek out and bring in the poor, friendless sufferers. In another season, when a flood had overspread the country and laid low the houses of vast numbers of the people, he called the principal inhabitants together to adopt measures for the relief of the sufferers. He opened all the public buildings in the town, which could be so appropriated, for their reception; and was one of those who visited every family in the settlement whose house had fallen, to examine into their circumstances and portion out to them the funds raised by subscription for their relief. Such was his benevolent course on every public emergency, and in private he uniformly exhibited the same generosity of character.

In his judicial and magisterial duties, Mr. Hohlenberg invariably manifested the most impartial justice. If ever he shewed a symptom of partiality, it was in favour of the poor suitor against the rich and more influential. The personal fatigue to which he submitted in sifting the truth was inconceivable, for the imperfect organization of his court left far too much of the manual labour of recording proceedings in his hands; and he was scrupulous perhaps to a fault.

After visiting his native country, he returned again to Serampore in 1827, and resumed his former duties till the death of Colonel Krefting, in 1828, when he succeeded him in the government of the settlement. In this higher station, he still retained the esteem of all.—*Sumachar Durpun, May 15.*

STEAM NAVIGATION.

We understand that our relations with the Maharajah Runjeet Singh are on the best possible footing, and that his highness, in all his negociations on the subject of the Indus, has manifested a spirit of accommodation, a perfect freedom from all jealousy on the subject, that have exceeded the most sanguine expectations of our Government. We hear also that his highness has actually sent to England, through a private individual in Calcutta, for a steamer adapted for the Indus. We believe that it is the intention of our Government also to get out iron steam-vessels, for the navigation of the Indus, as there is every prospect of an amicable arrangement with the native chiefs on the subject of tolls and duties on that river.—*Hurk. May 19.*

THE SHAWLS OF CASHMERE.

The great mart for the wool is at Kilghet, a dependancy of Ludak, twenty days' journey from the northern boundary of Cashmere. There are two kinds; that which can be readily dyed is white; the other sort is of an ashy colour, which, being with difficulty changed by art, is generally woven of its natural hue. About two pounds of either are obtained from a single goat once a year. After the down has been carefully separated from the hairs, it is repeatedly washed with rice-starch. This process is reckoned important, and it is to the quality of the water of their valley that the Cashmerians attribute the peculiar and inimitable fineness of the fabrics produced there. At Kilghet the best raw wool is sold for about a rupee a pound. By the preparation and washing, it loses one-half, and the remainder being spun, three rupees' weight of the thread is considered worth one rupee.

Shawls are made of various forms, size, and borders, which are wrought separately, with the view of adapting them to the different markets. Those sent to Turkey used to be of the softest and most delicate texture. Besides the ordinary kind, of an oblong or square shape, many articles of dress are manufactured from the same material. Such as striped

pieces, flowered and plain stockings, gloves, and the waist-bands called *shumla*. Carpets and counterpanes are fabricated of the hair or coarser part of the wool From a variety of causes, among which the destruction of the Janissaries, who dressed much in shawls, the loss of royalty in Caubul, and the ruined finances of Lucknow, are adduced, it is certain that the demand for this elegant commodity has greatly declined of late years. Under the Mogul emperors, Cashmere found work for 30,000 shawl-looms. In the time of the Afghan kings, the number decreased to 18,000. There are now no more than 6,000 employed. I should attribute little of this diminution to the sale of English imitations among the Asiatic nations. When these counterfeits first appeared, the pretty patterns and brilliancy of the colours took the fancy of some, but their great inferiority in the softness and warmth characteristic of the genuine goods, soon caused the new articles to be neglected. I lately saw a camel-load of them put up at outcry in Delhi, when scarcely a native would bid for one. The very lowness of the price, no doubt, tends to put things out of fashion which serve more for ornament than use.

The average value of shawls exported from Cashmere amounts annually to 18,00,000 rupees. Runjeet Singh takes two-thirds in kind, as part of the gross revenue of the province, which is about twenty-five lacs a-year. He is said to sell three-fourths of what he thus receives and to keep the remainder for his own court. Of the rest disposed of by him and left for sale in the valley, seven lacs' worth go to Bombay and Western India; three to Hindoostan, chiefly Oude; half-a-lac each to Calcutta, Caubul, Herat, and Balk, whence some pass on to neighbouring countries. I am enabled to subjoin a curious calculation of the successive exactions from Cashmere to Bombay inclusive, which magnify the price of shawls.

Actual cost for materials and labour in making a pair of red shawls.

Four Furrukabad seers of wool .... Rs.	12	8
Cleaning, washing, and spinning..	50	0
Dyeing	11	0
Wages to weavers	264	6
Total .. Fd. Rs.	337	14

Duties on the same.

On sale and importation to Cashmere	3	12
On the thread	8	4
While the fabric is in the loom	125	0
Fees to chowdries, brokers, &c.	25	0
Total in Cashmere ..	162	0
Duties from Cashmere to Amritsir	12	9
From Amritsir to Bombay	3	3½
At Bombay	70	0
Total from Amritsir to Bombay Fd. Rs.	85	12½
Total from Kilghet to Bombay, 162 × 85 12½	247	12½
Prime cost.....	337	10
Proportion of carriage	0	12
Insurance	21	0
Total cost ..	607	2½

A pair of such shawls might sell for 500 at Amritsir, and in Bombay for 900 rupees. The amount of the imports and the sums levied by each government will appear more in relief if stated as they affect a camel-load in its progress. It consists of 14½ Cutcha maunds, and contains on an average 2,000 shawls of different kinds, valued on reaching Bombay at 28,500 Fd. Rupees.

The government of Lahore exacts .. Fd. Rs.		1,564
Patialah		61
Bikeneer		43
Joudpore		121
Bhownuggur		20
Total levied by native princes.....		1,809
Bombay (10 per cent. ad valorem).....		2,850

Nothing can be so injudicious as the vexatious attacks on the manufacture in its very cradle; but the native princes are moderate indeed when compared with the British Government, which, without affording the trade any protection, exacts upwards of a-third more than all of them collectively.—*Delhi Gaz. May* 11.

CONDITION OF THE WORKING CLASSES.

To account for the unquestionable poverty of the people, at the present moment, compared with their state ten years ago, is a complex task, and we therefore rather suggest than pronounce opinions. One of the elements for the solution of the problem may be that, in so far as the external commerce of the country affords the means for realizing the profits of industry, the people have for the latter moiety of the above-mentioned period been working to a positive loss, there having been scarcely any articles exported that have re-produced their first cost. There has been no surplus profit on the cotton manufactures, which were, until within these few years, the great staple of the Coromandel coast, and at one time the principal return for all the bullion and commodities imported into Bengal. Indigo purchased with the view of making a remittance has not only failed on an average to pay the planter his first cost, but has fallen very far short of making good to the exporter the payments for which it was shipped. The same remark might be applied to sugar and other commodities. If this is the fact, and we imagine few will dispute it, and if the people cannot sell so as to re-produce something more than will replace the whole cost of production, they must have become impoverished. To prevent this impoverishment, too, the surplus required must be at least enough to pay all the unproductive expenditure of government. If then the products of the country, created by the industry of the people, have become less profitable in the markets of the world, and if the diminished returns are made answerable for the same or an increased amount of taxes and public expenditure, always felt to be oppressive and preventive of the accumulation of capital, then it will follow that the condition of the people must be in a course of deterioration. Low wages, diminished production, and diminished consumption, are the signs and consequences.—*India Gaz. May* 19.

DELHI.

The *Mofussil Ukbar* of May 11th consains the following court news:—

It was stated in court that Mr. Huck, an Englishman, had been converted to Mahomedanism, and that the name of Abdallah has been assumed by him. A conversation on the subject of Baboo Ram Mohun Roy, now in London as the royal envoy, took place. His Majesty said, that when the order for increasing his tribute should be issued, he would then feel confident on the subject, and not before. It is said, that the resident has represented to his Majesty the impropriety of having conferred a title and khelaut on Rajah Luchmun Singh, Patanwala. In reply, his Majesty said, that the evil could not now be corrected, but that in future no title or khelaut would be granted to the feudal chiefs or dependants of the Company, without the advice and consent of the resident. It is said that the king is still urged by the British authorities to recall it.

THE OCHTERLONY MONUMENT.

It would appear that the neglected condition of the Ochterlony monument induced some thieves to go up on Friday night, and steal not only all the brass knobs of the rail, but a whole piece of division of it out of the stone gallery. Mr. Robison caused a watch to be placed, and the consequence was, that two persons were apprehended while carrying off a further portion of the rail.

It is a pity that the committee, who undertook the completion of this monument, should not only have left the builder injured by the job, but the building itself to go to wreck and ruin, which it must soon do, if some means are not taken to prevent it.—*Hurk. May* 23.

MOFUSSIL BANK.

At a meeting, pursuant to notice, at which a considerable number of gentlemen attended, held at Agra, on the 2d May, Col. R. H. Sale, C.B., commandant of Agra, in the chair, the report of the committee appointed at a general meeting, 4th of March 1833, for the purpose of taking into consideration the means to be adopted for the establishment of a bank at Agra, was received; after which, the amended rules for the management of the bank were unanimously adopted. The reply of government, to the application for its sanction and support, was unfavourable, declining, in the present state of commercial and other affairs, the being connected with the bank, till the success of the scheme was more apparent.

Mr. J. Henderson, in his speech on this occasion, stated, the bank was to commence its operations on the 1st July 1833; that it is chiefly from the subalterns of the army that the bank will be supported, and perhaps, ultimately the savings' bank. He considers that the support of large monied men is unnecessary. He has no fear that capital will flow in as fast as it is required. He contemplates that the bank's transactions with Europeans will be limited. "The first capital required for the commencement of the bank," he says, "must be very limited, and as the transactions will be with natives, the executive must be in a great measure consigned to their countrymen; these must be men of superior intelligence, brought up in the line, and who are familiar with all the intricacies of native banking. If the capital is received as required, and not promiscuously poured in, I feel confident that 6 per cent. interest will even be the dividend the first year: the second dividend will probably not be less than 10."

The *Calcutta Courier*, in its comments on the rules of management proposed for the bank, observes:—

"On perusing them, with the comment afforded by the speech of Mr. Henderson, we are not surprised that the supreme government should have refused its participation or sanction, on the ground of the want of sufficient prospect of success. The present is by no means a favourable moment for such an experiment. Banks are at all times hazardous undertakings, particularly banks of circulation; and the conjuncture most inauspicious for their inauguration is that, when the relative value of specie to commodities is gradually advancing; or, what is precisely the same thing, when the money prices of all classes of produce and property are falling. Such an oscillation of prices is most trying to the best conducted and most substantial banking-establishments already in existence, and calls into exercise the most accurate knowledge of the true principles of banking, the most perfect acquaintance with its practical details, and the most rigid inflexibility in those

entrusted with the management. Neither the scheme itself now presented to the public, nor the names which accompany its announcement, appear to us to give a reasonable assurance of any one of these requisites. Personal experience seems wanting altogether: and some of the intended operations of the bank are quite foreign to the legitimate business of a bank of circulation."

RUNJEET SINGH.

Runjeet Singh asked Hasn Alli, the agent of Shah Shuja Ul Mulk, why his master had not signed the treaty. He replied, your highness demands half the revenue of Shikarpore; without the advice therefore of Captain Wade, the treaty will not be signed and sealed. He then directed the agent to request his master to visit Lahore, saying, I will grant him an efficient force, such as will place him on the throne of Cabul: the vakeel assented. Since this, Runjeet Singh has said to Mullah Chukur and Hasn Alli, that as Cashmere, Peshawur, Shajacbad, Multan, &c. are in my possession, it is necessary that Shah Shuja enter into a treaty to make hereafter no claim to them. But that Shikarpore and Scende will remain with him, paying only tribute of half to Lahore. He moreover advised him to take up his position for the present in Shikarpore, and proceed thence to Cabul; adding that Shah Shujah when replaced on his throne should send 100 horses and camels to Lahore, and that whenever an army was required, it should take the field under some selected chief. The Lahore chief stated that he had agreed to advance 1,25,000 rupees. The vakils immediately put their master's seal to the treaty.—*Mofussil Ukbar, May* 11.

WILD ANIMAL.

We are informed that some twenty persons have been bitten by a singular animal, somewhat resembling a jackal, but of smaller size, in the suburbs of Calcutta.—*Cal. Cour. May* 29.

ENTERPRIZE OF NATIVE OPIUM-DEALERS.

"When Lord William Bentinck was at Ajmere, the great opium merchant of Malwa, Bahadoor Mull Shet, of Kota, was honoured with an interview with his lordship. On this occasion, the shet explained the nature of his extensive dealings in the drug. His lordship, however, on understanding that he disposed of his cargo at Bombay, or only occasionally sent it to Canton to the care of the European agents there, recommended him to save himself in the expense of commission. To this advice he paid little heed at the time, but the heavy losses which he has this year incurred by what he regards as the imprudent, and even unfaithful, sales of the European agency-houses at Canton, has determined him to avoid all future recourse to their mediation, and to send out his own supercargoes to Canton. He had great difficulty in persuading even the poorest of his Marwaree kinsmen of Bicaneer and Jessulmere to undertake the sea-voyage; but he at last succeeded. About a month ago, he despatched two Oswal bunyans of the Jain persuasion (his own caste) to Bombay, from whence they have engaged to proceed with his present investment of opium to Canton. Along with them are a Rajpoot and three other Hindoos, engaged as servants. I leave you to speculate on the grand benefits to be expected from this enterprize: but if successful, it seems certainly to promise more in breaking down the grand barrier against civilization and knowledge, in undermining their stagnating system of caste, than any other circumstance that I have yet heard of."—*Corresp. India Gaz., May* 24.

DREADFUL STORM.

The Calcutta papers contain frightful accounts of the ravages of the storm of May 21, which was unusually violent. The tide at the mouth of the river rose more than twelve feet above the ordinary springs of the season, sweeping over the land further than the eye could reach, destroying all the bunds and villages, with their population and cattle. At the lower stations of Hidgelee and Balasore, the tide rose several feet higher than in the gale of October 1831, which destroyed nearly 50,000 persons. The ground was strewn with the wrecks of houses, trees, and with dead bodies. Mr. Burt, the resident manager of the Shikarpoor estate, on the east side of Saugor Island, reports as follows:

"The gale has made a clean sweep here, and I understand all over the island. *All is gone:* no bunds, no tanks, no people—I think about sixty men, as many women, and about twenty children, are left out of 950 souls; but cannot say yet correctly. As nearly as I can judge from the height of the bungalow, there were seven feet water over the land. Men, women, and cattle, are lying dead in all directions." Mr. Burt advises that no further attempt be made to people and cultivate that ill-fated island. "Lacs of rupees have been expended in a bold, and certainly very creditable attempt to rescue it from jungle; and a population of about 7,000 persons, enjoying unmolested freedom, and comparative ease and comfort—many of them even wealthy for their class—had been gradually collected upon it in the course of a few years; and now in a single day nearly all of them have perished by an invasion of the sea, which has left the survivors without a shelter of any kind, in a helpless state of destitution."

The effects of the storm at Tumlook and Mud Point were terrible. A letter from Tumlook, dated the 22d, says: "Last night at this place there was the most awful storm ever witnessed by man; commenced about four o'clock in the morning, and ceased about eight in the evening. There was great danger of Tumlook being washed away; every house in it almost is blown down, the trees torn up by the roots and carried away; the inhabitants are running about like mad people, some searching for their children; many lives must have been lost, and the dead cattle were strewed about by dozens. The Company's loss will be great, as all the salt here is washed away, to the amount of about ten lacks of rupees. The natives all say they never saw any thing like it, and as for the two last storms, they were nothing to it. You cannot conceive how wretched every thing here is, the poor natives are without house or food: it it the most melancholy sight I ever saw. A great many boats also have been washed away; in fact, in some parts the shore is covered with wrecks; and to do justice to the heart-rending scene altogether surpasses my power, but suffice it to say, that I believe there never was such a storm before."

Later accounts moderate the estimate of loss of life.

At Shikarpoor there are 355 survivors instead of about 140. At Mud Point it is hoped that one-half will be found living, as about 1,200 had already been taken off the estate; the number of settlers upon it prior to the inundation not having reached 3,500. An account from Gunga Saugor stated that the European superintendant and all the inhabitants, with exception of some very few persons, had perished on that estate: the assistant is said to be among the survivors. So abject is now the condition of the sad remnant of the Saugor-population, that it is in general with difficulty the poor people can be prevailed upon to quite the scene of their misery.

The accounts from Diamond Harbour state that the whole country as far as can be discovered, both up and down the river on both banks, was strewed with corpses of human beings and of the brute race. The carcases of two or three tigers have been drifted at Diamond Point, besides many deer and cattle, and quantities of large fish.

Mr. Pickering, in charge of the new tripod, gives a most terrific account of the gale in that quarter. The gale commenced at S.E., and in the evening of the 20th, increasing during the night, and the whole country was inundated to seven feet high before one o'clock in the morning of 21st! At this time the force of the waters burst the flooring of the tripod, where Mr. Pickering and his people had taken shelter, and they clung to the joists at the sides of the building, almost up to their necks in water. When the gale abated, they got down and waded, or rather swam, to the next station, whence they got to Diamond Harbour in a boat, and saw in the way thither not less than 700 dead bodies.

A letter from Mr. Donnithorne, the salt agent at Hidgelee, describes the storm as a most awful hurricane: the doors and windows of his house at Kontai were all shattered to pieces, and several of the rooms unroofed, and all the large trees blown down. The poor villagers are in the greatest possible distress. It is remarkable that this gale did not break the embankments in that neighbourhood, consequently the loss of lives about the station, it is hoped, has not been considerable, as the country was flooded only to the depth of two feet and a-half, which Mr. Donnithorne attributes to the rain alone. But the ground in the neighbourhood of Kontai is high, and no account had reached him from the more exposed parts of the district. It is feared that much salt has been destroyed, as, in the agent's opinion, it was impossible that the golahs could have resisted the violence of the gale. It is even probable that many of them have been entirely washed away by the sea.

The gale, as in most of these cases, seems to have been confined within a small range, and to the vicinity of the land, as several ships which arrived at Calcutta a few days after had felt nothing of it.

THE MONEY MARKET.

Advices from the Cape state that the houses of Fergusson and Co. and Cruttenden and Co. had accepted loans from government, and that £200,000 in specie was on its way to Calcutta for the latter house.

BENGAL RETIRING-FUND.

The committee, appointed by government to report on the various schemes offered for a Military Retiring Fund, have given in their report. The committee recommend that Col. MacGregor's plan, with the alterations they have suggested, should be put in circulation by government for the consideration of the army at large. The auditor-general recommended that the step of captain to major should be made a line one, instead of what it is now, a regimental step; but this the committee do not approve, both because it would essentially alter the organization of the army, and because it would involve

an act of injustice to the senior captains, who have made great sacrifices to attain the position they now hold. The committee have suggested that, instead of taking all the twelve retirements from the lieut.-colonels, a portion of them should be taken from the top of the list of colonels. By giving three or four of the senior colonels of regiments, holding the rank of lieutenant and major-generals, the sum they now get from government—£456—or a sum equal to the purchase of such an annuity, a rise would be produced throughout the service. By this suggestion, the chances of promotion to lieut.-colonels would be greatly improved, and such an increase in the number of subscribers of the higher ranks would be secured, as would in all probability allow the bonus to be fixed as high as Sa. Rs. 30,000. The sanction of the Court of Directors is required to this proposed retirement from the head of the list of colonels, allowing the colonels to retain their off-reckonings, and taking from the fund a sum equal to what they give up in the shape of pension. The effect would be the same to the lower grades of the service, and would be highly beneficial to the fund, for it is ascertained that an annuity for officers of seventy-five years of age, can be purchased for about Rs. 24,000, equal to their pension of £456, thus producing a saving to the fund.

The committee have further suggested that the members of the Medical Board and superintending surgeons should be eligible for the retiring bonus, taking the members of the medical service as equal to 18½ regiments, which would give them 2½ retirements, or two every year, and one every fifth year. The subscriptions of the medical service have been proposed as follows: 9 of the superintending surgeons as lieut.-colonels; 18 of the senior surgeons as majors; 144 senior assistant surgeons as lieutenants, and the remainder as ensigns.

The scale of subscription recommended by the committee is understood to be the following:—

	Full Batta.	Half Batta.
Lieutenant-Colonels, per month....	80	64 0
Majors ..... ditto	60	48 0
Captains ..... ditto	20	16 0
Lieutenants ..... ditto	10	7 12
Ensigns ..... ditto	6	4 0

and for those on furlough at the rate of 5 per cent. out of their pay while absent.

It has been abundantly proved by the documents before the committee, that the rates of subscription from the several ranks are, in most instances, less than half the present value of the benefits derivable from the proposed fund. This is a material point for the consideration of the army, since many of those who have opposed the establishment of a fund, have objected to it chiefly on the ground that contributions equal to the proposed rates of subscription, laid out at the current interest of the day, would yield a higher annuity than that proposed from the fund. —*India Gaz. April* 23.

THUGS.

"Mr. Smith, agent to the governor-general in the Saugur and Nerbudda territories, after a session of nearly six weeks, during which time he was entirely occupied with Thug trials, has at length taken his departure for Jubulpore, having tried about 300 men for the most horrible murders: it is currently reported that about one-third of the convicts will be executed, and the remainder transported for life. In two sessions, upwards of 600 professional assassins have been disposed of; and if the number who have died, or become approvers, be added, I shall not be far wrong in stating that at least 1,000 assassins have been taken away from the murderous profession.

"The measures now in progress, to continue the war against the Thugs, are of the most vigorous description. The resident at Hydrabad has been entrusted with the duty of exterminating the confederacy South of the Nerbudda, and has, with the able assistance of Lieut. Reynolds, effected wonders. The north of the Nerbudda has been assigned to the Saugur authorities, who have directed their efforts from the Nerbudda to the Sutledge, with the greatest success. Lately, two of the junior assistants to the agent (Messrs. Macleod and Wilson) have been deputed to superintend the operations towards Gwalior and the Dooab; and the good effects of their mission have already been experienced in the arrest of numerous Thugs. On the whole, I entertain a sanguine expectation that these confederacies will shortly be rooted out of Hindoostan, which if effected will be a boon to the country, almost equal in benefit to the extermination of the Pindarees by Lord Hastings." — *Corresp. Cal. Cour.*

REPORTS OF LIEUT. BURNES.

Lieut. Burnes is about to proceed to England. He has made reports to the Supreme Government respecting the results of his journey, which are said to be of the highest interest and importance. He has prepared a political report on the whole of the countries which lie between Russia and India, descriptive of the relative power and influence of the chiefs, and the resources of the countries, and including the results of his observations as to their dispositions towards each other, and towards the British as well as the Russian government. Next follows a treatise on the subject of commerce in Central Asia, and the means which exist for improving it to the benefit of India and England. As a soldier, Lieutenant Burnes has not overlooked the military features and capabilities of the countries between the Caspian Sea and India, and he has an advantage over all other writers in having seen what he describes. He is of opinion, it is said, that there are no great physical obstacles to an Indian invasion. Lieut. Burnes's official reports conclude with a geographical and general account of the countries he has traversed. He has also written a personal narrative of his adventures, and has prepared a map of the countries from the frontiers of India to the shores of the Caspian, on astronomical data, a route topographically delineated, which will serve equally to guide and counteract the legions of the North. He has also a considerable collection of coins from the Punjab and Bactria, which are most valuable, generally Greek. It is reported that he has succeeded in distinctly tracing the route of Alexander.

INDIGO DISTRICTS.

Extract of a letter from Purneah, dated 27th April:—"The district this year, as regards the native population, is in a most distracted state: the ryots are daily running away in droves, and villages, which before were thickly populated, are now almost deserted. The emigration generally is to the Morung Hills. Various causes are assigned for the present distress; the principal ones are, bad rice-crops last season, heavy rents, and no money."

SLAVERY IN INDIA.

Whilst we *thus* rejoice at the banishment of slavery from the dominions of the king of Oude, our joy is checked by the consideration that slavery is carried on to a very great extent in various parts of the Company's territories. Sylhet, Assam, Rungpoor, and perhaps many other places, are yet cursed with this abominable traffic; and the most surprising feature of this fact is that it is carried on under the sanction of the law. The Sudder Dewanee Adawlut has decided many cases involving the proprietary right of slave-owners, and has thus recognized that right and stampt it with the sanction of legal authority. From our knowledge of the district of Rungpoor, we can affirm that there slavery is carried on to a very great extent. There is a class of a people called Malzadas, who purchase young girls for the express purpose of making them prostitutes, and they live by the earnings of these unfortunate slaves, on whom the commission of crime is imposed as a duty, and who are thus debarred for ever from relinquishing a sinful life. But these are not the only people who purchase slaves. They are very often sold to private families, where they remain as property of the purchasers, who has an equal right to the children of his slaves. Whoever purchases a slave is required to give a fee to the darogah of the place as well as to the zemindar, these being considered representatives of the rajah or king; the former in the judicial and the latter in the revenue department. It is astonishing to observe, that in these districts human beings are sold cheaper than Rungpore ponies; from five rupees to fifteen rupees being the usual price for a slave. Can any thing be more unaccountable than the existence of such a traffic in the very heart of that government which is renowned from Pole to Pole for its endeavours to abolish slavery? Yet this is a fact which no one can deny!—*Reformer, April* 18.

LOAN OF 1823.

Financial Department, 26th April, 1833. —Notice is hereby given, that under orders from the Hon. the Court of Directors, proprietors of the notes of the loan dated 31st of March 1823, numbered from 2,241 to 2,720 inclusive, and also of the notes from 1 to 250 inclusive, of the loan of 1825-26, advertised under date the 27th of March 1832 for payment, whose instructions to their agents make no provision for such an event, will be allowed the privilege of receiving treasury notes bearing interest at five per cent. for one year from the date on which, according to the above advertisement, their five per cent. notes were payable, the said interest to be payable half-yearly by bills on the Hon. Court at 1s. 11d. per sicca rupee, and twelve months after date.

CASE OF DISTRAINT ON AN INDIGO-PLANTER.

The *India Gazette* states the following case of a distraint by the officiating deputy collector of Pubna, with some severe comments:—

"Mr. Studdert, an indigo-planter, was intrusted by a former collector of Rajeshaye with the collection from the ryots of the rents of certain chur-lands attached to his factory. The next collector directed him to abstain from collecting the rents, and a balance due to Government remained in Mr. Studdert's hands, which in September last he expressed his anxiety to pay, but it was not then convenient to receive it. The real amount due appears to have been 1,823 rupees; but, during Mr. Studdert's absence in Calcutta, two separate demands were made by the collector of Rajeshaye and the officiating deputy collector of Pubna, for Sa. Rs. 4,977 on this account. On his return from Calcutta, he was, it is alleged, on account of illness, unable to reply to the Rajeshaye demand,

and he was ignorant till after the distraint that a second demand had been made. On the 19th of November, his house, furniture, factories, &c. were distrained, without any previous notice, for an alleged claim of 6,700 rupees, now for the first time made, and the distraint is stated to have been accompanied with various circumstances of unnecessary annoyance, which cannot here be detailed. It is sufficient to quote here the decision of Government in the words of the Board of Revenue, in whose opinion the Governor General in Council concurs. 'The proceedings of the officiating deputy collector of Pubna,' the Board says, 'certainly have been precipitate and harsh to a degree which the Board are compelled to regard as quite unjustifiable, and for which the only excuse, or rather palliation, is the unquestionable purity and singleness of his motives, and his youth and inexperience in office. To this, perhaps, it may be added, as stated in the commissioner's report, that he was urged to the attachment of Mr. Studdert's property by the collector, and subsequently by the officiating collector, of Rajeshaye, though he alone must be personally responsible for the manner in which this duty was effected.'"

STATE OF FEELING AMONG THE NATIVES TOWARDS THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

"I will now give another instance to show the estimation in which our government is held by the people,—one which I have learnt from unquestionable authority. On the Goorkah conquest of the Himalaya mountains, their tyranny was such that immense numbers of the people emigrated. From the Deyra Doon and parts adjacent, a few individuals settled in our neighbouring provinces; but the greater number crossed the Jumna, and fixed their abode in the independent Sikh territories. When the Goorkah government became a little settled, the chiefs endeavoured to encourage the inhabitants to return to their homes, and partially succeeded; the majority still remaining in their new possessions. On the accession of the British Government, the return of the expatriated population to their own land was fully anticipated; but no such event followed. On the contrary, the number already in some parts of the province was diminished by the partial emigration to the Sikh territories. Some years after, very great efforts were made by the civil functionary to induce the old inhabitants to return, but without success. The strong local attachment of the natives of India is well known. In this case there was no long journey through a perilous country to be undertaken, the generation that had been exiled still existed, and the distance from their own home was from fifteen to fifty miles; yet they preferred remaining in their newly-adopted country.

"I will here relate an anecdote of what I one day witnessed; in explanation of which it should be stated, that in a certain place resides a native chief (whose family were rulers over a large territory) on a pension which he has received for more than twenty years. He does not possess a foot of land, nor has he any influence beyond what he derives from personal character and hereditary recollections. This chief was at a town nearly sixty miles distant from his own residence, and in a different district from that in which it was situated. It was the first time he had visited the place for many years, and the people there did not at all benefit by his usual expenditure. I saw the judge and magistrate of the district ride through the town; he scarcely received a salaam. I saw the nawab ride through; the people all immediately came out of their houses and shops, removed any little obstacle that might be in the road, and all salaamed and greeted him as one they were glad to see. Let me add, too, that this chief was a Moosulman, and that the majority of the population from whom he received such a reception were Hindoos. Are the differences in religion, customs, and foreign extraction, between us and the Hindoos, and between them and the Moosulmans, so much greater, that our civil officers cannot excite such feelings of respect among the people?"—*Anon. Corresp. India Gazette, April* 19.

ARMY-REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND.

A printed copy of a letter addressed by the secretary to government in the military department to the adjutant-general of the army, announces the regret of the Governor General in Council at being precluded by positive orders of the Court of Directors from granting to the officers of the Company's army the privilege of remitting the amount of their actual savings at the exchange of 2s. 6d. for the rupee. It is added, that when this boon was conceded to the European soldiery, the Supreme Government recommended that it should be extended to the officers of the Bengal army; but the Court declined to comply, on the grounds that their home treasury could not without great difficulty and loss be placed in a condition to meet such an additional demand. The Governor General in Council, however, engages to transmit the memorials that have been received, with an earnest request that they may meet with favourable consideration. We do not expect that, under present circumstances, the Court of Directors will be disposed to take a different view of the subject from that expressed above, but if proper measures are taken, an impression might pro-

had adopted for relieving themselves, the public would, in the present state of things, have been much less surprised at the communication than at the air of mystery which has been given to the whole affair by the silence of the papers; and the editors would, at the same time, have been doing their duty, while, as it is, the public may well complain of them.—*Bombay Cour., May* 11.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH EUROPE.

On the 14th May, a public meeting, convened by the sheriff, was held at the Town Hall, to consider certain propositions for establishing a communication by means of steam-navigation between Bombay and Europe; the Chief Justice filled the chair.

A report from the committee appointed at a preceding meeting was read, in which they recommend an appeal to the British and native community of India, to raise by voluntary subscription a sum equal to the cost of one vessel, as the only means now left of accomplishing a regular and effective communication by steam. "The committee are of opinion that, until a constant steam-communication with Suez has been fairly set on foot, any expectation of establishing the connecting link betwixt Alexandria and Malta would be premature."

Appended to the report is an estimate for three voyages each year to and from Suez, which gives an expenditure of 1,30,000 rupees, to be covered by passage-money, postage of letters, freight, &c. The immediate outlay for a vessel of 270 tons, machinery, &c. is estimated at 1,65,000 rupees, which it is proposed to raise at the three presidencies by subscriptions of defined amounts, varying from 1,000 to 10 rupees each. Subscribers of 1,000 rupees to have one free passage to or from Suez, and subscribers of 100 to have a share in the profits.

The plan was unanimously approved and adopted, and by June 15th 38,000 rupees was subscribed. The number of 1,000 rupees' subscribers was fixed at twenty; and thirteen have already appeared, several of them Parsees.

ROBBERIES.

The utmost anxiety and alarm prevail amongst the inhabitants of this island, especially in Girgaum, Mazagon, Byculla, and the neighbourhood, in consequence of the daring outrages committed by gangs of robbers, armed with swords, pistols, and even muskets, who, from the open and fearless manner in which they proceed along the streets, sometimes carrying torches with them, seem to dread neither opposition nor detection, and to defy the police.—*Durpun. May* 24.

REDUCTIONS IN THE INDIAN NAVY.

Positive orders have been received for making extensive reductions in the Indian Navy, from the 1st July; the superintendent's salary to be reduced from Rs. 3,500 to Rs. 2,000 a month; the storekeeper's department to be abolished, and the force to be cut down to four ships and one steamer. The officers thrown out of active service are to have their choice, either to retire on the pension of their respective ranks, or to hang on as supernumeraries, and await the almost impossible chance of further promotion. Great reforms are also rumoured in the other services. A reduction of thirty per cent. in every branch of the civil service, and increase of the army, are talked of with confidence.—*Bombay Gaz. June* 15.

MEDICAL RETIRING FUND.

The following is the Memorial of the Committee of Management of the Bombay Medical Retiring Fund to the Hon. Court of Directors.

"That the letter of your Hon. Court, dated 8th August last, on the subject of the Medical Retiring Fund, having been communicated by Government to your memorialists, has been by them submitted to the general body of subscribers, who desire us to express their gratitude for your Hon. Court's favourable intentions in proposing to incorporate us with the army in the Military Fund, such being in your opinion the best mode of providing for the object of accelerating the retirement of your medical servants by means of annuities. If the subscribers, with but one exception, after the most anxious consideration, venture to differ in opinion from your Hon. Court, it is only from a conviction that insuperable obstacles exist, in the discrepant constitution and views of the two services, to their incorporation in a common retiring fund on terms of equal advantage, or rather without positive disadvantage to both, at all events to the weaker party; and that the existence of a separate fund for your medical servants involves no additional charge on your Hon. Court.

"The most obvious of those discrepancies, the important bearing of which we cannot here fully advert to, are the different age and rank of the military and medical officer at entering, the difference of their respective pay and allowances, promotion and duration of service, including the final compulsory retirement of the medical officer; the different proportion of the higher ranks of the two services,* the field officers of the army exceeding one to seven of their whole body, whilst in the

* Military: one colonel, one lieutenant colonel, one major; three field officers in each regiment of twenty. Medical: three members Medical Board, four superintending surgeons; seven field officers in the whole corps of 143.

medical corps those of the corresponding rank fall short of one to twenty; in the military these are permanent, in the medical not so, but merely official.* The latter body also possesses nothing corresponding in any way to the Off-reckoning Fund of the army, the effect of which on the operation of a retiring fund must be most material. Finally, your medical servant is, from a variety of causes, more desirous, as he is in some respect more able, than his military brother to contribute from his present means towards such ulterior objects as are promised by a retiring fund.

"The Military Fund, moreover, so far from being yet established, as your Hon. Court no doubt anticipated in proposing our incorporation with it, has hitherto made so little progress, from various causes, but chiefly from the difficulty of adjusting the conflicting claims of the cavalry, engineers, and artillery with the infantry, as to be either despaired of, or looked on as very distant and doubtful; and so greatly would those difficulties be increased and complicated by the introduction of the claims of the medical body also, that in the opinion of all parties the scheme must inevitably fail should this be insisted on.

"Under these circumstances, we entreat your Hon. Court to consider the length of time† that the Medical Fund has now been fully organized, and the great hardship of making our provision for retirement still contingent on the establishment of a general fund, which, as has been shewn, could not soon and would probably never take place, from which we are assured it is the wish, as the interest, of the army to exclude us, and which, if included, our interests could not be duly provided for.

"We, therefore, pray that your Hon. Court, sanctioning the continuance of the Medical Fund as a separate institution, will be pleased to permit us to avail ourselves therein of the advantages offered in the above despatch, if the arrangement it proposes could be accomplished. You will not object, you are pleased to declare, to a proportionate ‡ increase, in this event, to the number of annuities remittable through your treasury. This proportion, we are persuaded, your Hon. Court, in consideration of the small number of the rank of field officers and captains in our list, of the advanced age at which most of us enter on our duties, and above all of the want of any provision for us like the Off-reckoning Fund of the army, will not think overrated at one and a-half per annum, or three annuities of £300 each in every two years. The extent to which we here pray the benefit of the terms of interest and remittance offered to the Military Fund, is, in itself, and in proportion to the annuities of the Madras Fund, so small that, in thus restricting our petition, we trust to ensure at once your gracious assent to it.

"Your Hon. Court will, we further trust, in granting this boon to your medical servants, be pleased to make it, as in other funds, imperative on all who shall hereafter enter the service to join § the institution; and, in consideration of the evils we have already suffered from the delay of four years in this important matter, with the farther time that must yet elapse before we can be relieved from those evils, permit the Medical Retiring Fund to take retrospective effect, in granting annuities, from the date of your Hon. Court's despatch above referred to, in which the principle and objects of the institution are graciously recognized and sanctioned."

"*Bombay, 28th March* 1833."

* A member of the Medical Board, or superintending surgeon, who proceeds to Europe on furlough, returns to duty here in the rank of surgeon, *i. e.* captain.

† Four years; in which we have collected, under the sanction of Government, funds to the amount of one lakh and a-half of rupees, a sacrifice which, so far from benefiting the contributors hitherto, has been turned into a source of injury by this long suspense preventing retirements.

‡ We know not in what sense the term proportionate is here used. If in relation to the Madras medical service, the amount available for us would be £612 annually; for as the number (232) of their body is to ours, so is (£1,000) their allowance to £612. If, on the contrary, it is to be understood as relative to the army, and in the most unfavourable sense for us, *viz.* with reference to numbers merely, and without any attention to our peculiar claims herein set forth, our proportion would be but £233 1-3d, or 7-9ths of an annuity yearly; the Court's letter giving about one annuity of £300 for nine regiments, and our corps being numerically equal to seven. It cannot fail to strike the Hon. Court that while the mean of these two results nearly coincides with the amount we ask for, no smaller number than one and a-half annuities granted annually, could in fact have any sensible effect in accelerating retirement and promotion in a service constituted as ours is; and that for the attainment of objects of so great moment the extra cost, under any view of the case, can be but trifling beyond was contemplated in the passage referred to.

§ The Medical Fund already numbers among its members 110 out of the 143 of whom our medical list consists; the increase of members has from the first being steadily progressive, and we have every reason to believe that all would join on receipt of your Hon. Court's sanction.

CHOLERA AND SMALL POX.

The cholera has within the last few days been committing alarming ravages amongst the natives, particularly the Cammatees; the deaths have been upon an average a hundred daily. The small-pox is also prevalent in some quarters of the island, but not in such a degree as it is said at present to exist in Bengal, where the effects of the disease are said to be beyond all description: numbers being carried off who have been inoculated.—*Bom. Gaz., May* 15.

Penang.

The Bengal government has passed a Regulation (III. 1833), for establishing an office for the registry of imports and exports at Penang, Singapore, and Malacca, in the preamble to which it is declared that "the import and export of goods to and from Singapore and Malacca, having been declared by the Hon. Court of Directors to be free of all duties, and the collection of those hitherto levied at Prince of Wales' Island having been superseded by the same authority; the rules now promulgated have been established for the purpose of ensuring the correct registry and account of all goods imported and exported at the three settlements, the due observance of the laws and statutes provided for the general trade of the British settlements, within the limits of the Company's charter, and the prevention of loss and inconvenience in respect to the excise revenue of the three settlements."

Heavy complaints are made against this regulation in the Calcutta papers, as entailing a heavy charge upon the government, and imposing most harassing restrictions upon trade, by the entire exemption from which alone Singapore was at the first established, and has hitherto been supported. "It has evidently been framed by persons wholly ignorant of the commerce of the Straits, and of the peculiar position of the ports for which they were legislating."

Singapore.

LAW.

Court of Judicature. — The Criminal Sessions commenced on the 6th May, before Sir Benj. H. Malkin, the new Recorder, the Governor (Mr. Ibbetson), and the Resident Councillor (Mr. Bonham). The Recorder, in his address to the grand jury, said there were several matters which he was desirous of submitting to them, but as he was yet new to the office, he would defer them till another occasion.

The grand jury, in their presentment, which embraces nearly all the topics complained of in the presentment of the last grand jury (just twelve months before), notice the very great increase of piracy in the Straits and the neighbourhood, "which, if some effectual measures be not speedily adopted to put a stop to it, will without doubt prove seriously detrimental to the trade of the settlement." They also express their opinion that much danger is to be apprehended from the custom of the convicts and other natives carrying about lighted flambeaux in the processions at night.

The Recorder remarked upon the several topics in the presentment. Relative to the great increase of piracy, he regretted that, through an unfortunate oversight in framing the charter of the Straits Court, it had not the power even to try offences of this nature. As to the danger of allowing native processions at night with flambeaux, &c., if danger really existed in allowing such processions to parade the town at night with flambeaux, it was a nuisance that subjected the parties composing them to indictment.

The sessions lasted six days; the number of prisoners in the calendar was twenty-four.

GAMBLING.

The *Singapore Chronicle* complains of the prevalence of gambling in the settlement, and states that there are about twenty gambling-houses in active employment in Church Street. It also states that the custom of granting a free license to the Chinese to gamble for fifteen days, at the commencement of their new year (under an erroneous impression that this is enjoined by their religion), leads to idleness, theft, debauchery, and ruin.

THE PRESS.

The censorship of the press was removed by an official notification dated 28th March. The press has been virtually free for a long time; so says the *Chronicle*.

PIRACY.

Information has reached this settlement within a few days from Pahang, that several sampan-pucats, having property on board to the amount of upwards of Sp. Drs. 200,000, are blockaded in that port by a swarm of pirate-boats stationed at the mouth of the river, which prevent these valuable trading vessels from returning to this settlement. A deputation of Chinese merchants waited on the governor yesterday to represent this sad state of affairs, and to require the assistance of government in delivering the above property, in which they are principally concerned, from the imminent danger and loss which threaten it. The native merchants are, however, anxious to forward matters, and are about chartering the brig *Heaplee*, for 300 dollars, and having put her in a proper condition for attack or defence, they purpose sending her, in company with the government armed boat (which is allowed them for the occasion), and two other boats fitted out by private individuals, to Pahang, to convoy the sampan-pucats to this port. This spirited conduct is worthy of much commendation and of imitation. —*Sing. Chron. April* 25.

We find that three of the boats have returned, having contrived to leave Pahang river under the darkness of night, and by keeping out to sea, to elude the pirates along the coast. The brig, partly in consequence of this, and partly because her owners would not agree as to terms, was

not chartered; but the Chinese adopted a wiser, and we hope a more effectual plan of obtaining assistance and protection against pirates for the future—by petitioning the governor on the subject. To this they were the more urged, as the pucats which arrived, brought accounts that another of their number had not been so fortunate as to elude the pirates, having encountered a number of them off Tringanu, and after a severe conflict, during which her commander and nine of the crew were killed, and five others severely wounded, had fortunately effected her escape by entering Tringanu river. The pirates were so bold, that the Rajah of Tringanu was obliged to fire guns from the shore, in order to disperse and drive them off. This boat has property on board to the amount of about Drs. 14,000, belonging to Chinese merchants residing here; and being unable to leave Tringanu, the Chinese are extremely anxious for assistance from government.—*Ibid. May* 9.

The governor assured the Chinese merchants, that he would submit their petition to the consideration of the supreme government.

REVENUE FARMS.

Comparative Statement of the Revenue Farms, commencing the 1st May 1832-33, and 1st May 1833-34.

Monthly.

—	1st May 1832.	1st May 1833.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Drs.	Drs.	Drs.	Drs.
Spirit	1,765	1,610	—	155
Opium	3,440	4,000	560	—
Seerih	570	490	—	80
Pork	660	670	10	—
Pawn Brokerage	160	140	—	20
Toddy and Ganga ..	90	65	25	—
Market China Town	355	359	4	—
Ditto Campong Glam	98	111	13	—
Total	7,113	7,470	612	255

The purchasers of the first two are Chinese.

Malacca.

EXACTIONS OF THE MALAY CHIEFS.

We mentioned (last vol p. 130) that a tax of three dollars the bahar, or a dollar the picul, had been imposed by Rajah Alli and Seyd Saban, on all tin exported from the mines at Lingie. A quantity of that metal had been purchased from the Rajah Mooda of Lingie, by Hootkee, a Chinese merchant residing at Malacca, *previous* to the imposition of the above tax, at a fixed price. Being anxious to obtain it, he sent the brig *Catharine* to Lingie, to have the tin conveyed to Malacca. The vessel was well armed, and had on board a mock commissioner (a discharged Dutch soldier, "dressed up as a civilian,") with a fictitious interpreter, and one or two other "fighting characters." Seyd Saban, seeing a square-rigged vessel coming up the river, so equipped, quitted his stockade, and fled inland; but after ninety bahars of the tin had been shipped, he returned and demanded the tax from the supercargo (a Chinaman, we believe), who refused paying it, and referred him to the owner of the tin, Hootkee. Seyd Saban then mildly requested the supercargo to pay him as much of the tax as he pleased!—which was likewise refused by the latter, who required Seyd Saban to exhibit his right to levy such an unusual impost. The latter produced a document, written in Malayan characters, and having two seals attached to it, which paper, he said, had been given to him by the English authorities as a reward or compensation for his valuable interference in the Naming war. The *Catharine* shortly after returned to Malacca with her cargo, followed by Seyd Saban, who immediately complained to the Government against the supercargo. The resident sent for the latter, and required him to give two securities for 500 dollars each, to appear at the next criminal session, along with one or two principals concerned in the above transaction, to stand their trial, before a jury,—on what indictments charged, we have not heard.

It appears, however, that on the arrival of the governor at Malacca, a few days after, the security-bond was ordered to be destroyed, as the transaction had occurred beyond the jurisdiction of the court of judicature. Thus the affair rests at present.—*Sing. Chron. May* 16.

SLAVE TRADING.

A Malay prow came into the river, a few days ago, from Batu Barrah (in Sumatra), bringing six slaves,—three women and three children—also some paddy and rice. The naquodah met with the constable, and not knowing him, offered for sale a woman and her child for fifty dollars; the constable struck a bargain in presence of a witness, and having reported the affair to a magistrate, the naquodah was committed to prison. We have reason to fear a practice still prevails, both at this settlement and at Malacca, among natives, of purchasing slaves from native vessels: an example is therefore much required to put a stop to this most nefarious traffic.—*Ibid.*

Mauritius.

The following horrible act of frenzy is related in the *Cernéen*, which connects it

seriously with the necessary acts of rigour adopted by the government:

"Want of time and space prevents us giving the details of a frightful event, which may perhaps make those who are the cause of it feel some remorse.

"M. Jean Jacques J———, an individual of a mild and humane disposition, generally beloved and esteemed, killed his wife, his two boys, and afterwards stabbed himself with his own sword. The magistrates proceeded to the spot; he was still living and sensible, and gave a detailed account of the transaction. It appeared that, for long time, he had perceived a system carried on which tended to the destruction of the colony, and that foreseeing great calamities, he wished to withdraw his family from horrors more terrible than death itself; that the tone of the Anti-Colonial Journal left no doubts of the realization of the infernal projects he suspected; he wished, therefore, (we use his own expression) to *extinguish his name.*"

Accounts to the 28th of June state, that the depôts of arms, alluded to in the Governor's late proclamation, had nowhere been discovered. The police had made domiciliary visits to several establishments or plantations, but had entirely failed in the object of its search, and the colonists, who at first had protested against the invasion of their dwellings, have subsequently declared their intention of appealing to law against the violation of their rights.

There seemed, when the last accounts came away, to be no symptoms of returning cordiality between the colonists and the local government.

Bourbon.

An ordinance of the government respecting the emancipation of the slaves in this island, appears in *La Balance* of March 4, which directs that, considering that it is as much in the spirit of the ordinance of the 12th July 1832, as for the interests of the slaves and of public order, that in default of the means of subsistence resulting from their own industry, the freed slaves should receive the same from the munificence of their masters; that ordinance is to be carried into execution conformably to the following regulations:

"There shall be kept, at each mayoralty of the colony, a register to contain the declarations of proprietors who are willing to emancipate their slaves. The declaration to specify, 1st. The name, surname, caste, age, and sex of the slave; 2. The period he has been in the possession of the master who desires to emancipate him; 3. The reasons for which emancipation is demanded; 4. The labour of the slave and the place where he exercises it; 5. In default of labour, the means of subsistence which the master proposes to afford to the slave, with an express statement of the nature of the assignment. The declaration ought to be signed by the mayor and the person making it. The municipal councils will assemble the first Monday of each month, at the requisition of the mayor, to deliver their opinions on the applications for emancipation. Their report should be immediately transmitted to the Procureur Général, and should mention—1st. The labour and conduct of the slave; 2d. The nature and sufficiency of the means of subsistence offered by the master; 3d. The occasion of emancipation. Whenever it shall appear from the report of the municipal council that the slave proposed for emancipation is not in a condition to ensure his maintenance by his own industry and labour, the master, if he wishes to obtain his liberty, shall be bound to assign him a grant to the value of not less than 2000 francs. The mother, father, and other relations of the freed man shall not be considered in the valuation. A child under seven will follow the fate of its mother, and will not afford occasion to increase the grant. The master, in emancipating his slave, can give him a name which shall be transmitted to his children; in default of this, it shall be provided for in the deed of emancipation."

Cape of Good Hope.

The *South African Advertiser* contains an account of a singular, perhaps unprecedented, case in the Supreme Court, in which the plaintiff sought to remove a dam placed by the defendant across a stream, whereby plaintiff's property was injured.

When the trial was about to commence, one of the judges stated that he conceived himself an interested party in this case, because he might be benefited by the water coming from plaintiff's premises, and submitted to the court his incompetency to sit. The trial thereupon was postponed *sine die*, as the charter requires three judges to sit in every first cause.

Next term the plaintiff submitted to the court a document executed between the judge and a former proprietor of plaintiff's place, by which the former was prohibited from having any right to the benefit referred to, which he expected would remove the incompetency of the judge to sit on the trial. The judge admitted the correctness of the document, but declared that, although he did not object to sit as a

judge, yet "he thought the defendant borne out in urging his possible interest, however remote, as an objection, as the water *might* or *might not* run into the river which bounded his (the judge's) place of residence."

The plaintiff, in consequence of a suggestion from the court, moved that a rule might be granted to him for an order to remove the records of the cause to the circuit court. Defendant objected to this, as the removal of the trial would subject him to additional expense to take up his witnesses, which he did not conceive he was liable to, except upon the merits of the case itself.

The court held that the rules of the court only warranted a removal of trial to one of the circuit judges when a case might be better tried there than before the full court; that this case did not come under this head, and that plaintiff must be contented to await the removal of the impediment which prevented the court from taking the case. The plaintiff was, therefore, left without legal redress, so long as the present charter is in force, and part of the bench remains in local possession.

Cape papers have been received to the 10th of August. A statement of the revenue and expenditure of the colony, from the 1st of January to the 31st of Dec. 1832, had been published by the treasurer-general, by which it appears that the gross revenue for that year was £130,808, and the total expenditure £126,889, leaving a balance of £3,919, in favour of the revenue.

Twenty-five additional juvenile emigrants had arrived by the *Vine*, all of whom were disposed of to different masters the same day they landed, and numerous applications for such apprentices were still before the committee. The ages of these youths were about fourteen, their term of apprenticeship seven, and the sum advanced by the masters was £15 for each.

Addresses had been presented to the governor, Sir Lowry Cole, who was on the eve of departure, expressive of the approbation of the colonists of his impartial administration of justice, and for the manner in which he had, at all times, upheld the interests of the colony. His Excellency and family were to embark in a few days for England.

Netherlands India.

The *Singapore Chronicle* of April 4 contains some particulars, connected with the massacre of the Dutch troops at Padang, not found in the Batavian account given in p. 108. The number killed are stated to be from ten to fifteen officers, and 200 to 300 soldiers, all Europeans. The prospects of the Dutch in Sumatra, it is added, were very deplorable, and Padang itself was not considered secure.

"Pangerang Alli Bassa Pranredo Dudjo (the late famed Lintot) and his brother, are suspected of being concerned in this massacre, and have been sent from Padang to Batavia, as state-prisoners. Alli Bassa formerly had the chief command of the insurgents in Java, under Diepo Nagoro, and on going over to the Dutch became the means of bringing the late Javanese war to a favourable conclusion. Since then, he has held the rank of colonel in the Dutch service, with the command of 800 native troops, and was sent on the expedition to Padang.

"The stratagem used to make Alli Bassa a prisoner deserves notice. It appears he was stationed at some distance from Padang, with about 800 Javanese troops, and as the natives did not attack him at the time of the massacre, the Dutch at Padang suspected he must have had some knowledge of the preconcerted plan to destroy the European force. The resident, afraid to make any open charge against him, requested he would proceed to Java, at the urgent solicitations of the Governor-general, to collect a larger force, and return to conquer Sumatra. Having scarcely any European troops in the latter country, the Padang authorities likewise entertained considerable fears of Alli Bassa's joining the Padries against them. He embarked on board the government cruiser *Circe*, and arrived at Batavia on the 7th ult. On his landing, he was received by the resident and a general officer, with a guard of hussars and the Governor-general's state carriage in waiting. But, in place of being conveyed to his residence, Alli Bassa was hurried to jail, and confined in one of the most dismal dungeons there, without having been told even the nature of the charge brought against him! Governor Bosch must certainly be ashamed to enter that carriage again, having allowed it to be used as a common prison van. This disgraceful proceeding requires no comment. If the Dutch are incompetent to rule excepting by stratagem and deceit, they had better evacuate Java at once, for certainly the spirited natives of that fine country will not submit much longer to be governed by pusillanimous men, whose fears for the consequences of their despotic acts oblige them to rule with a rod of iron.

"We learn also that a commissioner is to be despatched forthwith to Medano for the purpose of removing Diepo Nagoro, (who is confined in a fortress there) to some place of greater security, as it is thought by the Dutch authorities that the British, in case of war, would release him for the purpose of exciting internal commotions in Java! It is generally thought that Alli Bassa will lose his life."

Spanish India.

Accounts from Manilla, brought by the barque *Lady of the Lake*, inform us that a most destructive fire occurred in that city on the 26th of March last. It broke out among the bamboo huts, and consumed upwards of 10,000 of them, laying waste an extent of about three miles, and making nearly 30,000 poor Indians houseless, the principal part being composed of those employed in the tobacco manufactory. Fifteen persons were burnt to death. The fire commenced at noon, and lasted only four hours. The Chinese, who had their shops in the neighbourhood, were in a great state of alarm, but fortunately suffered no losses.

Sugar had risen in price to 5½ Spanish dollars per picul.—*Sing Chron. May* 16.

China.

COAST-VOYAGE.

Edict, dated 8th January 1833, issued by Loo, governor of Canton, &c.

"On the 16th of the 11th moon of the 12th year of Taoukwang (January 6th, 1833), an express was received from the military board, communicating a letter sent by the great officers of the council of war, to Ke, governor of Chihle, Taou, governor of the two Keang, Ching, governor of Che-Keang and Fuh-këen, Loo, governor of the two Kwang (Canton and Kwangse), Lin, fooyuen of Keangsoo, Foo, fooyuen of Chekeang, Wei, fooyuen of Fuhkëen, and Choo, fooyuen of Canton, requiring him to enjoin the contents thereof on Chung the hoppo of Canton.

"On the 25th of the 11th moon of the 12th year of Taoukwang (December 16th), an imperial order was respectfully received (saying):

"'Kwotseang and others have represented, that it has been reported to them that on the 2d day of the 10th moon (November 23d), at Hwang Ching island, there was seen at a distance, in the direction of south-west, an English foreign ship sailing very fast. Immediately, by an officer on board a war-junk, she was chased and driven away, &c. Already have English foreign ships, from Fuhkëen, Chekeang, Keangsoo, and Shantung provinces gone cruizing about on the outside ocean, and have proceeded to Corea, where they were by the king of that nation expelled and not allowed to trade. Now from Corea, they proceeded to Shingking, (*i.e.* Mougden, the capital of Manchow Tartary.) The ways of the said foreigners are deceitful and crafty; every where do they loiter about. Intensely do they deserve detestation. At present, according to Kwotseang and the others, it is made incumbent on the Tsotung, to take with him officers and men, and pursue the said foreign ship; compelling her to go beyond the boundary, and delivering her over perspicuously, after examination, to the officers of the adjoining provinces. It is hereby ordered that Ke, Taou, Ching, &c. strictly command the officers of the chow and hëen, and the naval captain, to take on board a military force, and see that the said foreign ship, in passing the boundaries, is immediately expelled, and not permitted to anchor nor any one to ascend the shore, nor to take any goods and trade with natives, which might lead to create disturbances. As to rice and provisions, it is particularly necessary to disallow the people on the coast to supply any clandestinely. When the said foreign ship arrives at Canton, it is ordered that Loo, Choo and Chung strictly examine into the motive which has influenced her to go cruizing about—and farther to proclaim, saying, that according to the regulations of the celestial empire your nation is only allowed to trade to Canton; you are not allowed to go clandestinely to the various provinces. Hereafter, it is absolutely necessary that you obey and adhere to the fixed laws; there must be no opposition. Also command the said nation's chief to restrain the said ships, and to command and enforce her speedy return to her own country. Take these several orders; cause them to be known.—Respect this!

"'In obedience to the above decisions of the emperor (by us the council of war), this letter is now sent.'

"On this coming before me, the governor, I have examined, and find that, concerning the English ships cruizing about on the coast of various provinces, official communications have been made, from Fuhkëen, Chekeang, Keangsoo and Shantung provinces; and orders have been issued to guard against and expel them. Letters also have been written to the treasurer and judge of Canton to deliberate carefully and suggest arrangements to prevent English ships clandestinely going to other provinces, which proceedings have been reported to the emperor and placed on record.

"Having now reverently received the above communication, I have informed the fooyuen and hoppo thereof; and further, I hereby issue an order to the hong merchants, requiring them to enjoin forthwith an order on the said nation's chief, to ascertain clearly whether or not the foreign ship which went to Kirin has previously been at Canton; as soon as she arrives at Canton, let him enquire what the intention of the said foreign ship is, in cruizing about the various provinces? Further, in reverent obedience to the above, let him be enjoined to restrain the said ship and command her speedily to return to her own nation."

THE "SYLPH."

We hear that the *Sylph*, now absent on the eastern coast on an experimental voyage, has been so fortunate as to save the lives of a number of Chinese sailors who were taken from a wreck. This circumstance is said to be favourably adverted to in an imperial edict, which has been transmitted to Canton respecting the foreign vessels which have of late made their appearance on the coast. The humanity of the foreigners has made an impression in their favour, and the chop directs the officers of the ports, while using every means to expel the foreign vessels who are engaged in contraband trade, by no means to fire on or otherwise injure the ship which has been instrumental in rescuing from death the subjects of his Imperial Majesty.—*Chinese Cour., Feb.* 16.

Cochin China.

PERSECUTION OF THE CHRISTIAN RELIGION.

The following communication appears in the *Singapore Chronicle* of the 9th May, signed, "Albrand, priest and apostolic missionary."

"The theatre of persecution at present is in Cochin-China. A letter, I have lately received from a French missionary in that kingdom, announces that the king has passed a solemn and public judgment, condemning to different punishments, and even to death, many of the missionaries and Christians, for no other reason than that of their being Christians. I conceal from you the name of the author of this letter, for fear of injuring him with the King of Cochin-China. It was addressed to one of two missionaries, who have come out to give their lives for the Gospel at Pulo Nias:

"Very dear Sir and Brother: During two years past, seventy-four Christians, of the village of Duong-son, have been detained in prison for the cause of religion, and compelled to wear the *cangue* (moveable pillory) while awaiting their sentence. At length, in the month of July last, sentence was passed on them in these terms:—'The church of Duong-son and that of Jen-ninh are to be pulled down. The first chief of Christianity is condemned to be strangled, and the second chief to be transported to the province of Tranninh; thirteen or fourteen soldiers are condemned to bear the *cangue* for two months, exposed to the heat of the sun; then to receive 100 blows each with a cudgel, and finally to be banished. The rest are remitted the punishment of exile, but are treated in all other respects as those already mentioned. The women are acquitted with 100 blows of the rattan each. As to M. Jaccard, who has come into the imperial kingdom of his Most Pagan Majesty to seduce the people and gain money, he deserves most exemplary punishment; but his Majesty graciously remits his punishment, and condemns him only to serve as a soldier in the royal city. He is not permitted any longer to travel over the country.'

"This sentence has been executed on all, one after another, and all the Christian professors of Duong-son have suffered their punishments with admirable patience. During the two months that they wore the *cangue*, they were exposed to the sun, in front of the apartment occupied by M. Jaccard, probably with the design of making him a partaker in their sufferings.

"While M. Jaccard is detained in the royal city, he is under guard of a Mandarin; he does not perform the functions of a soldier, but is only an *honorary* one.

"But there is yet a circumstance of an equally serious nature which has since happened to M. Jaccard. The king had several prints of the Old and New Testament, which his sailors had purchased. The king desired M. Jaccard to give him an explanation of these prints. After having explained to the best of his ability, M. Jaccard ventured to present to the king an abridgment of the Sacred Scriptures and of religion, in order to give the king a more perfect knowledge of the prints. The latter had the book copied almost entirely, and then sent it, not to M. Jaccard, but to the governor, who immediately commanded M. Jaccard to be placed on his knees, to hear the following sentence: 'You have already been condemned once as a preacher of religion, and the king graciously remitted your punishment, condemning you only to serve as a soldier. Yet now you have again dared to keep books respecting religion, and still more, you have dared to present them to the king. You have again deserved an exemplary punishment. His Majesty, however, grants you pardon anew, but this shall not happen to you again. As to the books, his Majesty ordains that you shall burn them.' M. Jaccard replied, 'Let his Majesty inflict on me whatever punishment he desires me to suffer; I would rather that the king should have me beheaded, than that I should burn the writings of the true religion.'—'Ah well,' returned the governor, 'the books must be brought to me, and I will burn them myself.' The same answer was made by M. Jaccard, and the governor finished by exhorting him to keep the books concealed; but the book that had been presented to the king was burnt in the presence of M. Jaccard.

"Our mission is now in a very deplorable state. In the sentence of Duong-son, the king prohibits the observance of religion. The persecution, also, is public and general. On all sides, the Pagans afflict, oppress, and vex the Christians, wishing to force them to perform acts of idolatry and superstition, to abandon religion, to pull down their churches, &c. At this moment several other villages are cited before the tribunals of the Mandarins, as professing the Christian religion. From the single village of Tho-duc fourteen men and ten women have just been arrested. They are in prison, waiting for their sentence, and in the mean time wearing the *cangue*: the other Christians of this village have taken flight. Several, unhappily, abandon religion. Some villages, a little too timid, have pulled down their churches, for fear of being denounced. In the province in which I reside, four villages have done so. The religious of almost all the convents have returned to their parents' homes; a few only of the more intrepid having remained to take care of the houses. I burn with desire to go through the country, to fortify the minds of the Christians; but that is impossible; I should be arrested immediately, and the Christians themselves would not receive me, for fear of being denounced.

"I do not know if all our fellow brethren are the same as myself; I think they are not much better. My lord, who is under surveillance of a Mandarin, has fallen sick, when coming to administer confirmation. MM. Cuenot and Miallon are probably dead by this time. The Mandarin who protects us has just died. Such are the latest news which I have received from Dong-nai."

The United States ship *Peacock* left China on the 29th of December last, on a diplomatic mission to Cochin-China and Siam, having on board an American gentleman (Mr. Roberts) as special agent of the U. S. Government. The *Peacock*, at first, endeavoured to make Turon Bay; but owing to strong contrary winds and currents, was unable to do so, and finally put into Phuyen Harbour, lower down on the same coast. This harbour is said to be a safe and commodious one, well sheltered from the northerly winds. It is distant from the capital, Hué, where the king resides, about five or six days' journey overland. Owing to various causes, not explained, the object of the mission was not accomplished, and after remaining at Phuyen about one month (from the 5th of January to the 8th of February), the *Peacock* proceeded to Bankok. While the *Peacock* was at Siam, a French missionary arrived there, who had fled from Cochin-China to the borders of the country, and had obtained permission from the Siamese government to repair to Bankok. It was reported that many Christians had been compelled to trample on the cross.—*Sing. Chron, May* 9.

Siam.

The United States' ship *Peacock*, after leaving Cochin China, proceeded to Bankok, where the mission was more successful, having completed a commercial treaty with the Siamese Government. The vessel remained at Bankok upwards of six weeks (from the 18th of February to the 7th April), when she left for Singapore. During her stay at Bankok, a conflagration took place, by which the whole Christian parish of Santa Cruz, consisting of about 150 to 200 huts, was burnt down; two or three lives only were lost. This parish adjoins the British Factory where the mission resided.

Arabia.

Extract of a letter written from on board the *Hugh Lindsay* steamer, in her last trip to the Red Sea, dated Hodeedah:—"On our arrival here, we found the place in possession of Mahomed Ali's rebellious Toorkish soldiers, who, last year, made an attack on, and held possession of Mekka, until driven out by the Nizam Judeed, or regular troops of the Pasha. They have also taken possession of Mocha and other places along the coast, such as Zeebed, Bait-ul Fukeh, &c. At Zeebed they made a prisoner of Sayud Abdoolah, the governor of Mocha, and brought him to Hodeedah, where he was put to death, having been discovered corresponding with the Wahbees of Duraiyah, whom he excited to come and release him from the hand of the Toorks. The Wahbees did, indeed, advance on Hodeedah; but retired on being presented with Sayud Adboolah's dead body, and told that he had met his death in an attempt to escape from the guard. Toorkeebil Mas, formerly a slave of Mahomed Ali's, and once governor of Mekka, is the leader of this rebellious band, and is, as would appear, a brave and active commander, who possesses some of the better parts of his quondam master's character. He had not permitted his troops to plunder any of the places which he had taken possession of; and all the inhabitants, under an assurance that their persons and property would be respected, had resumed their usual occupations. At Hoodedah, we found the trade going on as usual; and the Arabs altogether more civil than at Mookullah, or than they otherwise would have been if not under the government of the Toorks. Khoohid Aga, who was

commanding, was most polite and attentive to our party, and offered guides to conduct us wherever we wished to go during our stay. The Imam of Senna, to whom these places belong, is sunk in effeminacy and debauchery, and has so long permitted his deputies to make exactions on the people, such as they could ill bear, that the mercantile Arabs scarcely view with dislike their new masters. Toorkee bil Mas, in order to maintain his popularity, is at present obliged to wink at some lawless acts of his followers, who amount to two thousand fighting men; but if able to retain his power, and allowed time to organize a system of government, the change may be of infinite service to this part of Arabia. The rebels have possessed themselves of the whole of Mahomed Ali's ships now in the Arabian Gulph, and have written to the Sultan of Constantinople of their proceedings. Some are disposed to think that they have been encouraged to rebel by the authorities at Constantinople, and to make a diversion in the Sultan's favour; but for this opinion their appears no good foundation, and the real cause for their rebelling was, that their demands for arrears of pay were not attended to. When driven from Mekka, they retired to Juddah; and when obliged to evacuate the latter, they seized all the treasure, guns, &c. in the place, and sailed away with the ships then in the harbour. The pay of all the Pasha's troops is at least twelve months in arrears, and the soldiers are much dissatisfied. Those of them now stationed at Kamfida demanded, the other day, their pay from their commander, Ismael Beg, who drove out the Toorks from Mekka, and as he would not satisfy them they shot him."—*Bombay Gaz. April 24.*

Pashalik of Bagdad.

A letter from Bagdad, dated 17th February, published in the *Bombay Gazette*, states the following facts:—"The Basha is most anxious to have a complete and efficient army and flotilla, among which he wants to equip some steam-boats—adopting the bitumen of Hit and Hummum Ali for fuel; but the present state of the country will not him allow to put his plans into execution.

"The plans of Ali Rezah, Basha of Bagdad, must appear palpable to every one. The Porte is now tottering from its base of power: and Irak Arabia, with part of Kurdistan and Adjome, will form as nice a little independent government as any Turk could desire. Ali was formerly a dervise, so his first rise was in the sanctuary of a mosque: as a fanatic his bravery was conspicuous against some rebel Bashas, for which he was rewarded with the gomoroock of Smyrna. In this lucrative situation he amassed enough of ill-gotten wealth to purchase a Bashalic, —Aleppo. Last year, he commanded the Sultan's forces at the reduction of Bagdad, and quietly assumed the reins of government, of which he will give but little account during the present state of affairs."

Egypt.

On the 18th of July the *Homs*, a ship of 100 guns, was launched at Alexandria. The Pacha, who was present, expressed the most lively satisfaction at this new proof of the activity of his chief engineer, Carisy Bey. The Pacha's fleet now consists of seven ships, seven frigates, five corvettes, and eight brigs.—*Le Moniteur de l'Egypt.*

Letters from Alexandria announce the death of Defter Bey, son-in-law of the Pacha. He has left a fortune of 100,000,000 of piasters, which he acquired in command of the army at the conquest of Darfour. The whole of this large sum will, of course, be seized by the Pacha, to which it will be a most seasonable supply, after the vacuum created in the treasury by the late campaign against the Porte. The army of the Pacha which has returned from Turkey is to be stationed along the coast, but the fleet is to proceed to Candia, where he contemplates gigantic changes. The Greeks of that island are, however, very much discontented with their new sovereign, and dread the introduction of the Egyptian system of monopoly. A messenger has arrived at Alexandria, bringing some rich presents from the Sultan as a peace-offering to his vassal; but it is believed that both the Sovereign and the tributary contemplate a new contest the moment they have recruited their now exhausted resources.

Australasia.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Governor Bourke left Sydney in April on a visit to Hunter's and Paterson's rivers, and the Green Hills. The addresses presented to him speak the language of tranquillity and content.

It is said that a society is about to be formed, and that, too, by individuals recently arrived, whose object will be to promote and encourage, by the most vi-

gorous means, the consumption of colonial produce alone, to the absolute exclusion of that of every other place, as far as it is practicable—its members undertaking to deny themselves the use of any luxury or neccessary which is not strictly of colonial growth or manufacture.—*Sydney Gaz.*

The hill of Woolloomoolloo, formerly a frightful picture for the eye to rest upon from Sydney, is at length stripped of its sombre covering, and begins to present to the view the most pleasing prospect, from the number of gentlemen's seats and tastefully laid-out gardens which appear scattered about it.—*Ibid.*

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

A meeting of the merchants, traders, and others, was yesterday held at the Launceston Hotel, for the purpose of addressing the Lieut. Governor upon the subject of the very serious losses to which they are continually exposed, by the facility with which parties, after incurring large debts, can leave this town for Sydney or elsewhere, before any legal process can be obtained to stay their hasty departure. The meeting was numerously and respectably attended; several resolutions were proposed, seconded, and unanimously agreed to.—*Independent, Mar.* 16.

"The party politics of the colony," says the *Launceston Advertiser*, "seem to bubble less loud than they did—for a personal squabble or two will not take rank in public estimation with politics." The same paper states that the trade of the island is depressed; and that in Launceston, as elsewhere, the cry continues, as usual—want of money. "Is coin subject to the blight—does it diminish of its own accord? When it is said 'the money has all gone out of the country,' one would suppose that it vanished like Abdallah's riches. Men are always at inventing figures of speech, either to hoodwink themselves or their neighbours. Thus it is that men cry out that money is scarce, when they should deplore their past extravagance, and resolve on frugality in future. If money is scarce, what makes it so? Taxes—the necessaries of life—and extravagance. But the chief of these is extravagance—and that men have it in their power to avoid."

A little vessel called the *Friendship*, belonging to Mr. Griffiths of Launceston, had returned to port, after an absence of scarcely four months, with a cargo of seal and kangaroo skins, salt, seal-oil, &c., to the value of £1700.

Complaints are made of the inefficiency of the police at Launceston. Life and propertyare stated to be so insecure at that side of the island, that several respectable families intend leaving their farms, retiring to town, or quitting the colony, until things alter for the better.

The people of Launceston congratulate themselves on the bustle and trade which is witnessed on their still half-formed quays. At the latest accounts there were four ships laying in the harbour, direct from Britain, besides several others from various ports, and two had just sailed for England. But a short time since, the residents at Launceston received their goods over-land from Hobart Town. Now they send vessels laden with merchandize to that place.

The *Colonial Times* says, in future, all educated convicts are, immediately on their arrival, to be sent to Tasman's Peninsula, there to remain till the termination of their sentence, to be kept to hard labour, strictly rationed, and allowed no indulgence.

Postscript.

ACCOUNTS from Bombay to the 17th June add nothing to our stock of news, either at that or the other presidencies.

REGISTER.

Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT ORDER.

SERVICES OF MR. W. A. BROOKE.

Judicial and Revenue Department, March 1, 1833.—The Right Honourable the Governor-general in Council was pleased, by Orders in the Political Department of the 19th February 1833, to accept the resignation tendered by Mr. W. A. Brooke of his office of a judge of the Provincial Court of Appeal for the division of Benares, Mr. Brooke continuing to retain charge of the office of agent to the Governor-general at Benares. On the occasion of Mr. Brooke's resignation of his judicial functions, his Lordship in Council deems it incumbent upon him to express the high sense he entertains of his official character. During a period of more than sixty years' excellent service, Mr. Brooke has enjoyed the uninterrupted approbation of the Government, and he has earned the respect and affection of the whole community, both European and native.

COURT-MARTIAL.

ASSIST. SURGEON C. GRIFFITHS.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, April 15, 1833.—At a European General Court-Martial, held at Cawnpore on the 15th March 1833, of which Col. F. J. T. Johnston, of the 8th L.C. was president, Assist. Surg. Charles Griffiths, late of the 70th N.I, was arraigned on the following charge:

Charge.—" Assist. Surg. Charles Griffiths, late of the 70th regt. N.I., placed in arrest by order of his Exc. the Commander-in-chief, on the following charge:

" Having, in contempt of military order and subordination, addressed to Captain Douglas, deputy assistant adjutant general of the Saugor division of the army, a letter dated the 1st Jan. 1833, containing assertions regarding Lieut. Col. Aubert, commanding the 70th regiment, his late commanding officer, which are false and groundless, and injurious and degrading to the character of Lieut. Col. Aubert."

Upon which charge the court came to the following decision:

Finding and Sentence.—" The court is of opinion that the prisoner is guilty of the whole charge alleged against him, and sentences him to be suspended from rank and pay for the period of six months."

Approved and confirmed,

(Signed) E. BARNES,
Commander-in-chief.

The Commander-in-chief remarks, that much irrelevant matter has been introduced into the proceedings on the trial of Mr. Assist. Surg. Griffiths.

However necessary it may have been to go into evidence to prove the fact of a want of confidence on the part of the married officers of the 70th N.I. in Mr. Griffiths' professional abilities, it was not correct in the court (and it was the court itself that forced the inquiry) to enter into an examination of Mr. Griffiths' skill and practice, thereby making themselves judges of the same, in order to determine whether there were or not sufficient grounds for such want of confidence.

The evidence of Serg. Major Walton ought not to have been permitted, as it related to a fact totally unconnected with the case before the court, and to a circumstance which took place in 1830, which is two years before Mr. Griffiths's complaint against his commanding officer of alarming patients in hospital by his inquiries after their health; and the fact of Serg. Major Walton being alarmed by the kindness of Lieut. Col. Aubert, in recommending him, when ill with fever, to go out into the district for change of air, and offering him a tent and elephant for his accommodation, is altogether absurd. But the court was still more in error in allowing Mr. Griffiths to introduce such language as the following extract exhibits, into his defence, *viz.* " Can Colonel Aubert deny that he attempted to practise a very unwarrantable experiment upon the Sergeant Major? I think not: and his artfully omitting to inform me of his own part in this transaction shows he was aware that his conduct was not what it ought to have been. I aver that he is chargeable with duplicity."

Much indulgence is always allowed to a prisoner in making his defence, but he should be restrained from using unbecoming language, and advancing actual charges in the course thereof.

There are many other parts of Mr. Griffith's defence highly objectionable, and which ought to have been put a stop to by the court.

The suspension from rank and pay of Assist. Surg. Griffiths is to commence from the date on which this order may be published at Cawnpore.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

General Department.

May 3. Mr. J. W. Grant to be commercial resident at Etawah and Calpee.

13. Mr. E. Deedes to be secretary to Board of Trade.

Mr. J. B. Lawrell to be assistant to export warehouse-keeper.

Financial Department.

May 3. Mr. W. H. Oakes to be sub-treasurer.

Mr. J. A. Dorin to be deputy accountant general and accountant to military department.

Mr. F. Macnaghten to be 3d member of government agency.

Judicial and Revenue Department.

April 12. Mr. Walter Ewer, commissioner of revenue and circuit for 10th or Sarun division, to officiate as a judge of courts of Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut at Allahabad.

Mr. G. Mainwaring, ditto as commissioner of revenue and circuit of 10th or Sarun division.

Mr. G. A. C. Plowden, ditto as joint magistrate and deputy collector of Chittagong.

26. Mr. C. Raikes to be assistant under commissioner of revenue and circuit for 1st or Meerut division.

May 3. Mr. T. Taylor to be joint magistrate and deputy collector of Buggoorah.

Mr. F. J. Halliday to be joint magistrate and deputy collector of Noacolly.

Mr. W. Braddon to officiate as a judge of courts of Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut at presidency.

Mr. P. E. Patton, ditto as commissioner of revenue and circuit for 20th or Burdwan division, in room of Mr. Braddon.

13. Mr. A. F. Donnelly to be assistant to magistrate and collector of zillah 24-pergunnahs.

Mr. Charles Gubbins to be second assistant to commissioner and governor-general's agent at Dehlee.

Mr. E. Thomas to be assistant to commissioner of Kumaon.

Mr. E. L. Hodgson to be assistant under commissioner of revenue and circuit of 1st or Meerut division.

Mr. J. S. Dumergue to be assistant under ditto ditto of 11th or Patna division.

Mr. C. T. Davidson to officiate as magistrate and collector of Tipperah, during absence of Mr. G. Gough.

Mr. T. Richardson to be civil and session judge of zillah Dacca (consequent on the new regulation for forming the jurisdiction of the city of Dacca and the zillah of Dacca Jelalpore into one district, to be denominated the Zillah of Dacca).

Mr. W. H. Martin to be joint magistrate and deputy collector of Dacca, stationed at Furreedpore.

Mr. T. C. Scott to be deputy collector, and to officiate as magistrate of Dacca.

Mr. J. Shaw, formerly judge and magistrate of Dacca Jelalpore, to officiate, until further orders, as civil and session judge of Tipperah.

20. Mr. G. W. Battye to be head-assistant to magistrate and collector of Zillah Jungle Mehals.

Mr. O. W. Malet to be assistant under commissioner of revenue and circuit of 19th or Cuttack division.

Mr. H. Millett to officiate, until further orders, as commissioner of revenue and circuit of 20th or Burdwan division.

Furlough.—May 13. The Hon. R. F. Moore, second Tanjore commissioner, to proceed to Europe from Madras.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort-William, April 23, 1833.—Capt. John Thomson, corps of engineers, to be agent for construction of iron suspension bridges, and superintendent of the Circular and Eastern canals.

Acting Ens. Robert Price, of infantry, to be ensign, from 19th March 1833, to fill a vacancy, in suc. to W. H. Phibbs transf. to invalid estab.

Cadet of Engineers J. L. D. Sturt and Cadets of Infantry J. S. D. Tulloch and Wm. Vine admitted on establishment.—Mr. J. H. W. Waugh admitted on ditto as an assist. surgeon.

Capt. Edw. Morshead, 60th N.I., permitted, at his own request, to resign service of Hon. Company from 30th April 1833.

40th N.I. Ens. John Erskine to be lieut., from 20th Oct. 1832, v. Hay dec.

Head-Quarters, March 28 and 30, 1833.—The following orders confirmed:—Surg. J. Thompson, 2d L.C., to take charge of office and records of superintending surgeon, western division, in room of Mr. Superintend. Surg. Ludlow, proceeded on leave towards Bombay; date 19th March 1833.—Lieut. and Adj. G. S. Lawrence, 3d brig. horse artillery, to act as adj. to Sirhind div. of artillery; date 11th Feb.

Maj. J. Thomson, 31st N.I., late deputy paym. at Dinapore, to do duty with European regt.; and Maj. W. H. Hewitt, 40th regt., to do duty with 62d N.I.

April 2.—The following division and regimental orders confirmed:—Assist. Surg. H. M. Tweddell, 52d regt., to afford medical aid, during present season, to civil and military officers residing at Mussoorie, and Assist. Surg. J. H. Serrell to take medical charge of 52d N.I., during absence of Assist. Surg. Tweddell; date 11th March.—Assist. Surg. G. Anderson, 1st L.C., to perform medical duties of civil station of Saharunpore, during temporary absence, on leave, of Assist. Surg. Falconer; date 17th March.—Local Lieut. and Adj. H. Forster, 3d local horse, to act as 2d in command of regt., during absence of Lieut. Meade; date 15th March 1833.

April 3.—Lieut. and Brev. Capt. J. Tritton, of H.M. 11th L. Drags., to do duty at Landour Depôt; and Capt. H. Astier, of H.M. 31st Foot (recently app. to do duty with depôt) to remain with his regiment.

Fort William, April 30.—18th Regt. N.I. Ens. Francis Wallace to be lieut., v. J. Brooke struck off, with rank from 15th Nov. 1833, v. W. Minto prom.—Supernum. Ens. H. E. Pearson brought on effective strength of regt.

68th N.I. Lieut. G. H. M. Dalby to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. G. P. Brooke to be lieut. from 6th Oct. 1832, in suc. to J. Thompson retired.—Ens. F. G. Backhouse to be lieut., from 25th April 1833, v. A. Barclay dec.

Lieut. Richard Raban, 4th N.I., to be capt. by brevet, from 21st April 1833.

The following Acting Ensigns and cadet of infantry to be Ensigns, to fill vacancies on establishment:—F. W. Horne, from 24th March 1833, in suc. to G. N. C. Hall dec.—George John Brietzche, from 25th ditto, in suc. to W. F. Alexander dec.—J. T. Harwood, from 29th do., in suc. to J. H. Peck dec.

Assist. Surg. Andrew Walker to continue in charge of medical duties of civil station of Agra during authorized absence of Assist. Surg. James Duncan.

Assist. Surg. H. H. Goodeve, M.D., app. to medical duties of civil station of Midnapore, v. Craigie.

Veterinary Surg. R. B. Parry to be temporarily attached to central stud, during absence of Veterinary Surg. Lindsay. (The temporary app. of Mr. Parry to Hurrianah estab., dated 15th Oct. 1832, cancelled.)

Head-Quarters, April 4.—The following district and station orders confirmed:—Capt. S. L. Thornton, 13th N.I., to perform duties of major of brigade in Rohilcund, during absence of Capt. Hay; date 2d March.—Acting Ens. W. M. Roberts, attached to 13th N.I., to act as adj. to 3d local horse, during Local Lieut. Forster's employment as second in command; date 16th March.—Assist. Surg. A. Walker (1st) to afford medical aid to civil station of Agra on departure of Assist. Surg. Duncan; date 24th Feb.

April 6.—Superintending Surg. W. A. Venour posted to Neemuch.

April 9.—The following station and regimental orders confirmed:—Lieut. T. G. Dundas to act as station staff at Berhampore, and adj. to 73d N.I., during absence, on duty, of Lieut. and Adj. R. W. Beatson; date 5th April.

Lieut. H. J. McGeorge, 7th, to do duty with detachment of 63d N.I. at Dinapore until 15th Nov. 1833.

Ens. D. Lumsden removed, at his own request, from 36th to 27th N.I.

April 10.—Capt. E. Marshall, 71st N.I., to do duty at Landour Depôt; date 21st March.

Assist. Surg. A. K. Lindsay to officiate as garrison assist. surg. at Chunar, during absence of Assist. Surg. J. Smith.

Fort William, May 9.—*Infantry.* Major Thos. Oliver to be lieut. col., from 20th April 1833, v. R. T. Seyer dec.

Left Wing Europ. Regt. Ens. Francis Harrison to be lieut., from 2d May 1833, v. J. King dec.

3d N.I. Capt. S. D. Riley to be major, and Lieut. David Downing to be capt. of a comp., from 20th April 1833, in suc. to T. Oliver prom.—Supernum. Lieut. Charles O'Brien brought on effective strength of regt.

29th N.I. Lieut. David Simpson to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. G. B. Reddie to be lieut., from 24th April 1833, in suc. to C. Pearce retired.

60th N.I. Lieut. T. E. A. Napleton to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. Thomas Riddell to be lieut., from 30th April 1833, in suc. to E. Morshead resigned.

Lieut. John Martin, 41st N.I., to be capt. by brevet, from 3d May 1833.

Head-Quarters, April 16, 18, *and* 19.—Assist. Surg. E. T. Downes, 51st regt., to officiate as garrison assist. surg. at Allahabad, until 15th Oct. 1833.

The following division and other orders confirmed:—Cadet H. Brougham to duty with 3d L.C. at Sultanpore, Benares, until 1st July, when he will proceed to join 10th L.C.; date 9th April. —Lieut. A. C. Scott to act as adj. to 70th N.I., and Ens. J. T. Fergusson to act as interp. and qu. mast. to ditto, during absence on duty of Lieut. and Adj. Harris and Lieut. Interp. and Qu. Mast. Mercer; date 10th March.—Lieut. G. Brockman to officiate as interp. and qu. mast. to 24th N.I., during absence, on leave, of Lieut. Spry; date 12th April.

23*d N.I.* Lieut. C. Chester to be adj., v. Holmes prom.

Assist. Surg. T. Smith, M.D., app. to 8th L.C.

Fort William, May 11.—Lieut. Darvall, 57th N.I., to take charge of invalids, &c. of Hon. Company's service, proceeding to Europe on H.C. Ch. ship *Lord Amherst*, in room of Capt. Howard.

May 16.—16*th N.I.* Capt. James McLaren to be major, Lieut. H. M. Graves to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. W. G. McConnel to be lieut., from 3d May 1833, in suc. to H. E. Peach dec.

Mr. J. A. Dorin to be accountant in military department, v. Oakes.

Mr. R. Dring, with rank of local lieut., to have temporary command of a detachment of Ramghur bat. at Sumbhulpore.

Head-Quarters, April 20.—The following division and other orders confirmed:—Assist. Surg. M. McN. Rind to take medical charge of 13th N.I., as a temp. arrangement; date 26th March.—Assist. Surg. C. McKinnon, M.D., to do duty with 8th L.C., as a temp. arrangement; date 30th March. —Ens. C. H. Wake to act as adj. to four comps. of 34th N.I. during their separation from headquarters of regt.; date 18th March.

2d-Lieut. A. M. Seppings removed from 2d comp. 3d bat., to 2d comp. 4th bat. artillery; and 2d-Lieut. K. J. White from latter to former.

Lieut. G. E. Hollings, 38th, and Ens. R. G. George, 7th N.I., exempted from further examination, having been declared by examiners of College of Fort William to be fully qualified for duties of interpreter to a native corps.

Fort William, May 23.—The following appointments made in army commissariat department, to fill existing vacancies:—Lieut. Col. William Dunlop, 49th N.I., and officiating town and fort major of Fort William, to be deputy com. general, v. H. E. Peach dec.—Lieut. T. J. Nuthall, 46th N.I., and Ens. George Newbolt, 31st N.I., to be sub-assistants com. general.

Lieut. Edward Brace, 48th N.I., to officiate as fort adj. of Fort William, v. Cornet Loughnan, for so long as his corps may form a part of troops furnishing garrison guards.

Surg. William Pitt Muston restored to military branch of service, and placed at disposal of commander-in-chief.

Surg. John Grant to be apothecary to Hon. Company, v. Muston.

Cavalry. Lieut. Col. James Kennedy to be col., from 26th Dec. 1832, v. J. Gordon dec.—Major Adam Duffin to be lieut. col., from 26th Dec. 1832, v. J. Kennedy prom.

7th L.C. Capt. E. J. Honywood to be major, Lieut. B. T. Phillips to be capt. of a troop, and Cornet Whalley Master to be lieut., from 26th Dec. 1832, in suc. to A. Duffin prom.

The following acting ensigns to be ensigns, to fill vacancies on establishment:—*Infantry.* H. T. Combe, from 23d April 1833, in suc. to J. Brooke struck off; Geo. Dalston, from 23d do., in suc. to F. Torrens resigned; H. S. Stewart, from 23d do., in suc. to J. Thompson retired; and A. H. Ross, from 22d do., in suc. to J. Hay dec.

Cadet of Cavalry George Cunliffe to be acting cornet, to enable him to draw allowances authorized by Hon. the Court of Directors.

Major Hugh Ross, 42d N.I., to officiate as town and fort major of Fort William, during absence of Capt. Sir Robert Colquhoun, Bart., or until further orders.

Returned to duty, from Europe.—April 23. Surg. D. Harding.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.—April 29. Lieut. H. Maynard, 24th N.I., for health.—May 11. Lieut. Edw. Darvall, 57th N.I., on private affairs.—23. Ens. Wm. Broadfoot, right wing Europ. regt., for health.

To China.—April 30. Lieut. J. G. Lawson, 2d L.C., for two years, for health (eventually to N.S. Wales).

Cancelled.—May 11. The leave to proceed to Europe, granted on 7th Jan. last, to Capt. W. H. Howard, Europ. regt.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals in the River.

MAY 3. *Morgiana*, Feathers, from Liverpool and Madras; and *Corvo* (Amr.), Towne, from Boston.—5. *Ruby*, Hill, from Madras and Eskapilly. —6. *L'Eliza*, Ballot, from Bourbon.—16. *Janet*, Rodger, from Glasgow, Manilla, and Singapore. —17. *William Wilson*, Miller, from Mauritius and Moulmein.—20. H.C.S. *Duke of York*, Locke, from London and Madras.—26. H.C.S. *Ingilis*, Dudman, from London and Madras; *Tyrer*, Ellis, from Rio de Janeiro; *Elizabeth*, Hill, from Liverpool; and *Hooghly* (Amr.), Bacon, from Boston.—27. *Industry*, Coombes, from Isle of France, Madras, and Eskapilly.—28. *Calcutta*, Molleyn, from Stockholm; and *Welcome*, Buchanan, from Glasgow.

Departures from Calcutta.

APRIL 25. *United States*, Webb, for Boston; and *Tauje*, Richards, for Bombay.—26. *Thomas Dougall*, Brown, for Mauritius.—27. *Dunvegan Castle*, Duff, for London.—28. *Livingston*, Cowley, for Liverpool; and *Indus*, Haggart, for Glasgow.—MAY 1. *Madras*, Thornton, for Liverpool.—7. *Ann*, Adler, for Mauritius.—8. *Ernaad*, Gillett, for London.—19. *Crown*, Cowman, for Liverpool.—23. *Bengal*, Lee, for London.—24. *Ruby*, Hill, for Mauritius.—JUNE 3. *Hooghly*, Reeves, for London.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Feb. 18. At Juanpore, the lady of Major Eckford, of a son.

March 22. At Coel, the lady of J. O. Beckett, Esq., of a daughter.

April 14. At Cawnpore, the lady of George Crofton, Esq., H.M. 16th Lancers, of a daughter.

16. Mrs. J. C. De Gama, of a daughter.

17. At Kurnaul, the lady of Capt. W. J. Thompson, assist. com. gen., of a daughter.

— At sea, the lady of Capt. J. Ricketts, of the bark *Austin*, of a daughter.

18. Mrs. G. Scales, of a daughter.

22. At Dacca, Mrs. Kallonas, of a daughter.

25. At Berhampore, the lady of Lieut. J. C. Rouse, H.M. Buffs, of a daughter.

— At Mirzapore, the lady of W. H. Woodcocke, Esq., civil service, of a daughter.

26. At Mhow, the lady of Capt. Windsor Parker, major of brigade, of a son.

27. At Cuttack, the lady of Major T. Dundas, 47th N.I., of a son.

— At Garden Reach, the lady of Francis Macnaghten, Esq., civil service, of a son.

30. At Landour, the lady of Lieut. Fairhead, 28th N.I., of a son.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. Chas. Urage, of a daughter.

May 3. At Meerut, the lady of Capt. G. D. Roebuck, of a daughter.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. Ewan, of a son.

4. At Mhow, the lady of Lieut. R. H. De Montmorency, 65th regt., of a daughter.

— At Lucknow, the lady of Major J. Low, of a daughter.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. W. Smalley, of a son.

5. At Garden Reach, the lady of John Francks, Esq., of a daughter.

6. At Allahabad, the lady of H. B. Harington, Esq., civil service, of a daughter.

6. At Howrah, the lady of Capt. Charles Bell, of a daughter.

9. At Calcutta, Mrs. J. Hullock, of a son.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. A. Lingham, of a son.

13. At Howrah, Mrs. J. Floyd, jun., of a daughter.

14. At Dacca, the lady of Thomas Richardson, Esq., civil service, of a son.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. H. Williams, of a son.

15. At Chunar, the lady of Capt. C. A. Munro, 74th N.I., of a son.

— At Calcutta, the lady of G. Evans, Esq., of a son.

16. At Calcutta, Mrs. A. W. Stone, of a son.

17. At Calcutta, the lady of David Ross, Esq., of a daughter.

19. At Barrackpore, the wife of Ens. H. Palmer, interp. and qu. mast., 48th N.I., of a daughter.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. John Biss, of a son.

— At Cawnpore, the lady of Capt. Richard Home, of a daughter.

20. At Chowringhee, the lady of H. W. Coultman, Esq., H.M. 26th regt., of a daughter.

21. At Hooghly, the lady of T. A. Wise, M.D., of a son.

22. At Calcutta, Mrs. P. Vernieuw, of a son.

24. At Allahabad, the lady of J. Dunsmure, Esq., of a son. The child survived only a few hours.

25. At Asimghur, the lady of J. Thomason, Esq., civil service, of a son.

27. At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. A. T. Smith, department of public works, of a daughter.

28. At Cawnpore, the lady of Henry Newmarch, Esq., of a son.

June 4. At Fort William, the lady of Capt. D. Birrell, Bengal Europ. regt., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

April 25. At Calcutta, James Henry Crawford, Esq., civil service, to Charlotte, third daughter of the late John Shakespear, Esq., civil service.

27. At Calcutta, Charles Grant Udny, Esq., of the civil service, to Mrs. C. F. Hunter.

— At Calcutta, Mr. Robert Shedden Homfray, youngest son of Sir J. Homfray, of Llandaff, to Catherine Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Capt. J. J. Denham, of the country service.

May 4. At Calcutta, Mr. J. H. Frederick, merchant, to Miss M. E. Gervain.

— At Mozufferpore, in Tirhoot, Mr. H. G. Hampton, to Sophia, youngest daughter of the late Mr. T. Rawstone.

5. At Calcutta, Alfred Arabin, major of brigade of Barrackpore, son of the late General Arabin, of West Drayton, Middlesex, to Mary, eldest daughter of the late Sir William Russell, chief justice of Bengal.

11. At Hansie, G. R. Talbot, Esq., adj. 8th regt. N.I., to Miss F. Plumbe.

14. At Cawnpore, Charles Havelock, Esq., H.M. 16th Lancers, to Mary, second daughter of James Wemyss, Esq., of the civil service.

18. At Calcutta, Mr. Henry Goodwin, mariner, to Miss Pulcheria Rebeiro.

20. At Calcutta, Mr. William Baxter, to Miss Caroline Pratt.

— At Chandernagore, Mr. C. Donzelle, to Benjamine, eldest daughter of J. G. Verploegh, Esq.

June 1. At Calcutta, J. A. Penman, Esq., surgeon, to Mrs. Mary Ann Sarah Howard.

DEATHS.

April 7. At Mhow, Sarah, wife of Capt. Robert Taylor, 65th regt. Bengal N.I.

10. At Monghier, Mrs. Martha Billon, aged 21.

18. At Allahabad, Charlotte, wife of Mr. Thomas Cussons, aged 23.

24. At Calcutta, Mr. Henry Curling, of the H.C.'s Marine, aged 23.

25. At Calcutta, Mary, wife of John Grimsdick, Esq., aged 48.

26. At Calcutta, Mr. John Frederick Orton Hand, indigo planter, aged 32.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. John Castello, aged 32.

27. At Allahabad, Eliza Janet, eldest daughter of M. H. Turnbull, Esq., of the civil service, aged 21.

— At Meerut, Mr. Arthur Gibbon, aged 24.

28. Miss Mary Jane Moran, aged 15.

30. At Calcutta, Mr. Joseph Conally, superintendant of semaphores, aged 70.

May 2. At Calcutta, Mr. Thomas White, pensioner in the H.C. marine.

3. At Cawnpore, Major H. E. Peach, deputy commissary-general of the army; an able, zealous, and upright public officer.

— At Benares, Mr. Demetrius Galanos, aged 74. This gentleman was a native of Greece, and for many years he has devoted himself with singular assiduity to the study of the sacred language and literature of the Hindoos. He is understood to have left numerous translations from Sanscrit into Greek.

— At Calcutta, Mr. W. Mabert, aged 27.

6. At Calcutta, Mr. John Lewis, of the ship *Hercules*, aged 40.

10. At Calcutta, Mr. George Alexander Turnbull, schoolmaster, aged 27.

11. On the river, after a long and lingering illness, the Hon. J. S. Hohlenberg, chief of his Danish Majesty's settlement at Serampore, aged 38.

13. At Calcutta, Sir John Wilmot Prideaux, Bart, of the Bengal military retired list, and formerly of the 37th N.I. Sir John is succeeded by his brother, Major, now Sir Edmund Saunders Prideaux, of his Majesty's service.

— At Calcutta, Mr. W. H. Whatford, assistant to Messrs. Cruttenden, Mackillop and Co.

— At Calcutta, Mr. Alex. Clarke Foreshaw, master H.C. marine, aged 33.

— At Monghyr, Elizabeth Webberley, aged 66.

16. At Calcutta, Emma, daughter of the late Mr. Malcolm Morrison.

— At Calcutta, Mr. O. A. Thomas, aged 28.

— At Calcutta, Mr. Francis Sutton, examiner, Military Board office, aged 43.

19. At Dacca, after a lingering illness, Mary, (formerly Mrs. Arratoon), wife of Edmund Kent Hume, Esq.

— At Calcutta, in his 49th year, Edward Gordon, Esq., of Madras.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. G. W. Keymer, aged 16.

20. At Calcutta, Mr. Francis D'Cruz, aged 60.

21. At Calcutta, Charlotte, widow of the late Mr. J. T. Lane, indigo planter, aged 47.

24. At Calcutta, Sarah, daughter of Mr. T. J. Jones, merchant, aged 15.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. Elizabeth Crook, aged 63.

25. At Calcutta, Mr. William Benneham, aged 33, assistant marine storekeeper.

28. At Berhampore, Lydia Elizabeth, wife of Capt. J. L. Lavoine, of H.M. 3d Buffs.

29. At Fort William, after a lingering illness, Mrs. Baldwin, lady of Capt. G. Baldwin, of H.M. 31st regt.

June 3. At Berhampore, Colonel Mitchell, C.B., of H.M. 3d regt. or Buffs, commanding the station.

Lately. At Sea, Mr. J. P. Aubrey, of the firm of Messrs. Currie and Co., of Calcutta.

Madras.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

SERVICES OF COL. J. PRENDERGAST.

Fort St. George, April 30, 1833.—Col. J. Prendergast, of the 39th regt. of Native Infantry, is permitted to resign the appointment of military auditor general, and to proceed, on sick certificate, to the Cape of Good Hope and eventually to England. His furlough will commence from the date of his embarkation.

Colonel Prendergast has held the important and confidential office of military auditor general at this presidency upwards of twenty years. The zeal and integrity, the correctness and impartiality, which have invariably characterized the discharge of his duties, and the ready and able manner in which he has at all times afforded the Government the benefit of his advice, has justly secured their entire confidence and esteem; while the many valuable suggestions which he has, from time to time, offered, for the better management and control of different branches of military expenditure, have obtained for him frequent expressions of their approbation, and high commendations from the Hon. the Court of Directors. The Right Hon. the Governor in Council, on the retirement from office of Colonel Prendergast, derives satisfaction from publishing to the army the sense which he entertains of that officer's character and services.

SALARY OF DEPUTIES JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL.

Fort St. George, May 17, 1833.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased, in conformity to instructions from the Hon. the Court of Directors, to fix the salary of deputies judge advocate general at this presidency at Rs. 250 per mensem, in addition to full batta, with retrospective effect from the 22d ultimo, the date of receipt of the Hon. Court's orders.

2. From the date of operation of the new (increased) salary now sanctioned to deputies judge advocate general, the travelling allowances of Rs. 3 per diem, authorized by Government on the 1st Dec. 1829, to those officers when detached from their stations on duty, will cease.

PALANQUIN ALLOWANCE TO ASSISTANT SURGEONS.

Fort St. George, June 4, 1833.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased, under instructions from the Hon. the Court of Directors, to authorize palanquin allowance of Rs. 30 per mensem to assistant surgeons under this presidency when not in medical charge of, but attached to, and present with, regiments; this indulgence is to have effect from the 1st instant.

BATTALION OF PIONEERS.

Fort St. George, June 7, 1833.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following extract of a general letter in the Military Department from the Hon. Court of Directors, dated the 28th Dec. 1832:

"We are satisfied that one battalion of sappers and miners (or pioneers, whichever they may be called) is sufficient for the wants of your presidency. We accordingly direct that the battalion of pioneers be disbanded, the European officers returned to their respective regiments, and the native officers and soldiers transferred to the battalion of sappers, there to be absorbed by casualties."

2. The aforegoing orders are to have effect from the 1st Aug. next, and his Exc. the Commander-in-chief will be pleased to issue such subsidiary orders as may be necessary.

COMPENSATION TO OFFICERS FOR LOSS OF HOUSES.

Fort St. George, June 11, 1833.—The following extract from letter from the Hon. the Court of Directors in the Military Department, dated the 26th Feb. 1833, is published for the information of the army:

"Para. 1. Frequent applications having been made to us to grant compensation to officers for the loss sustained by them from the abandonment of stations at which they have purchased or erected houses, we have resolved to establish the following rule:

"2. Whenever a cantonment at which officers have drawn only half-batta shall be abandoned, such officer shall be allowed six months extra half-batta, as a compensation for loss of houses, but no compensation allowance shall be granted to any officer either on the abandonment or on the first occupation of a full-batta station, officers in receipt of full batta being considered to be in the field."

COURTS-MARTIAL.

LIEUT. D. BIRLEY.

Head-Quarters, Choultry Plain, March 25, 1833.—The following extracts from the confirmed proceedings of an European general court-martial, holden at Fort St. George on the 6th March 1833, by virtue of a warrant from his Exc. Lieut. Gen. the Hon. Sir R. Wm. O'Callaghan, K.C.B., Commander-in-chief, are published to the army:—

Lieut. Daniel Birley, of the 27th regt. of N.I., placed in arrest by order of Lieut. Col. Leonard Cooper, commanding the same regiment, on the following charges.

First Charge.—For scandalous and infamous behaviour, such as is unbecoming

the character of an officer and a gentleman, in having, at Palaveram, on the morning of the 18th of Feb. 1833, entered the quarters of Lieut. John Alfred Stoddart, of the 5th regt. of N.I., and then and there vilified and aspersed the character of Ens. and Adj. Hillyar Young Pope, of the 27th regt. of N.I., more especially by designating him "a damned liar:" such aspersion having direct reference to a charge which had been preferred by him, Lieut. Birley, against the said Ens. Pope, on the 14th of July 1831, and which had been officially returned to him, Lieut. Birley, as unwarrantable and unjustifiable, by order of his Exc. the Commander-in-chief, as set forth in a letter from the Adjutant-general of the Army, under date the 26th of July 1831.

Second Charge.—For conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in neglect of the fifth paragraph of the fourteenth section of Standing Orders, in the following instances.

First Instance.—In having, at the time and place set forth in the first charge, been out of his quarters without leave, visiting, when in the sick report.

Second Instance.—In having, at the same place, on the evening of the same day, been again out of his quarters, without leave, when in the sick report.

The above being in breach of the Articles of War.

(Signed) LEONARD COOPER,
Lieut. Col. Com., 27th regt. N.I.
Palaveram, 27th Feb. 1833.

The court having most maturely weighed and considered the whole of the evidence adduced in support of the prosecution, as well as what the prisoner, Lieut. Daniel Birley, of the 27th regt. of N.I.; hath advanced in his defence, and the evidence in support thereof, is of opinion:

Finding on the First Charge.—That the prisoner is guilty of behaviour unbecoming an officer, in having, at Palaveram, on the 18th of February 1833, aspersed the character of Ensign Hillyar Young Pope, of the 27th regt. of N.I., by accusing him of "lying," such aspersion having direct reference to a charge which had been preferred by him, Lieut. Birley, against the said Ens. Pope, on the 14th July 1831, and which had been officially returned to him, Lieut. Birley, as unwarrantable and unjustifiable, by order of his Exc. the Commander-in-chief, as set forth in a letter from the adjutant general of the army, under date the 26th of July 1831; but not guilty of the remainder of the charge.

Finding on the First Instance of the Second Charge.—That the prisoner is guilty.

Finding on the Second Instance of the Second Charge,—That the prisoner is guilty.

Sentence.—The court having found the prisoner "guilty" to the extent above stated, and considering such behaviour to be to the "prejudice of good order and military discipline," doth sentence him, the said Lieut. D. Birley, of the 27th regt. N.I., to be reprimanded in such manner as his Exc. the Commander-in-chief may see fit to point out.

(Signed) E. M. G. SHOWERS, Lt. col.
Horse brigade, president.

The court begs to remark that, although it has found the prisoner "guilty" of the second charge, yet, considering the peculiarity of the circumstances under which he availed himself of the permission of the regimental surgeon, to take air and exercise, does not attach any culpability to the act of temporary absence from his quarters.

(Signed) E. M. G. SHOWERS, Lt. col.
Horse brigade, president.

Confirmed—and Lieut. Birley is hereby reprimanded accordingly.

(Signed) R. W. O'CALLAGHAN,
Lieut. gen. and Com.-in-chief.

Madras, 25th March 1833.

Lieut. Birley is to be released from arrest, and will return to his duty.

ENS. J. W. NOBLE.

Head-Quarters, Choultry Plain, March 25, 1833.—The following extracts from the confirmed proceedings of an European general court-martial, holden at Cannanore, on the 8th March 1833, 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:—

Ens. James William Noble, of the 20th regt. of N.I., placed in arrest by Lieut. William Shelly, of the same regiment, and charged by me:

Charge.—With scandalous and infamous behaviour, such as is unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in the following instances.

First Instance.—In having at Cannanore, on the 25th of Jan. 1833, come up to me with his fists clenched, and shaking them in my face, dared me to call him a liar; at the same time threatening to knock me down.

Second Instance.—In having at the same time and place, said "if I lose my commission you shall lose your life," or words to the same effect; thereupon taking up a table-knife with intent to stab me therewith.

The above being in breach of the Articles of War.

(Signed) DASHWOOD STRETTELL, Lieut.
20th Regt. N.I.

Cannanore, 26th Jan. 1833.

The court having most maturely weighed and considered the whole of the evi-

dence, brought forward in support of the prosecution, as well as what the prisoner, Ens. J. W. Noble, of the 20th regt. of N.I., 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 guilty.

Finding on the Second Instance of the charge.—That the prisoner is guilty, with the exception of the words, "with intent to stab me therewith."

Sentence.—The court, having found the prisoner guilty to the extent above stated, doth sentence him, the said Ens. J. W. Noble, of the 20th regt. of N.I., to be discharged from the service.

(Signed) J. H. SCHOEDDE, Lieut. Col.
H.M. 48th regt., president.

The court having performed their painful duty, with great respect, beg leave to recommend the case of Ens. Noble to the merciful consideration of his Exc. the Commander-in-chief, on account of the high character he has hitherto maintained.

(Signed) J. H. SCHOEDDE, Lieut. Col.

Confirmed.—As the court has awarded such punishment as the case required, these proceedings are not sent back for revision; but it is expedient to remark that the *partial* finding upon the second instance of charge involves an anomaly; inasmuch as the facts which have been found proved *necessarily* show the very intention of which the prisoner has been acquitted.

It is greatly to be regretted that the court, having by its judgment declared the prisoner unfit for an honorable service, should nevertheless have recommended his restoration thereto.

(Signed) R. W. O'CALLAGHAN,
Lieut. Gen. and Com.-in-chief.

Madras, 25th March 1833.

Mr. James William Noble will repair to the presidency, and place himself under the orders of the Town-major of Fort St. George.

ENS. W. H. GREVILLE.

Head-Quarters, Simla, April 20, 1833.—At a general court-martial assembled at Moulmein, on the 17th Dec. 1832, Ens. Wm. Henry Greville, of H.M. 41st (or Welsh) regt. of infantry, was arraigned on the following charge:

Charge.—"For conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in applying to Lieut. Wm. Ponsonby Morris, of H.M. 41st (or Welsh) regt. of infantry, his superior officer at Moulmein, on the evening of the 10th Dec. 1832, in the presence of Lieut. Francis Chambers, the following opprobrious epithets: "you are a liar, a blackguard, and a coward," at the same time spitting in the said Lieut. W. P. Morris's face, and striking him repeatedly.

Upon which charge the court came to the following decision:

Finding.—"The court having most maturely weighed and considered the whole of the evidence in support of the prosecution, as well as what the prisoner, Ens. Wm. Henry Greville, of H.M. 41st (or Welsh) regt. of infantry, has urged in his defence, is of opinion, that the prisoner is guilty of the charge."

Sentence.—"The court having found the prisoner guilty as above stated, doth sentence him, the said Ens. W. H. Greville, of H.M. 41st (or Welsh) regt. of infantry, to be cashiered.

Approved and confirmed.

(Signed) E. BARNES,
Commander-in-chief.

PRIVATE A. E. P. LIMMING.

At a general court-martial holden at Fort St. George, Alfred Eugenius Philolethes Limming, private of effective supernumeraries, was tried on the following charge:

Charge.—"For conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in having at Madras, on the 15th of May 1833, addressed a letter to the editor of the *Madras Gazette*, for the information of the Right Hon. the Governor in Council, falsely and maliciously stating that an extensive fraud had taken place in the ordnance department; the above being in breach of the articles of war."

The court found the prisoner guilty of the charge, and sentenced him, the said Private A. E. P. Limming, to suffer solitary confinement for the space of six calendar months.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

April 23. J. F. Bishop, Esq., to act as sub collector and joint magistrate of Tinnevelly.

T. W. Goodwyn, Esq., to act as head assistant to collector and magistrate of Tinnevelly.

May 3. H. F. Dumergue, Esq., to act as deputy collector of sea customs at Madras.

W. E. Lockhart, Esq., to act as sub-collector and joint magistrate of Madura.

7. W. Douglas, Esq., to as senior deputy register to court of Sudr and Foujdaree Udalut.

Fred. Hall, Esq., to act as assistant judge and joint criminal judge of Madura.

J. H. Cochrane, Esq., to act as head assistant to register to board of Sudr and Foujdaree Udalut.

10. E. B. Thomas, Esq., to act as sub-collector and joint magistrate of Coimbatore.

G. Sparkes, Esq., to act as register to Zillah Court of Malabar.

June 11. E. B. Wrey, Esq., to be temporary additional judge of Provincial Court of Appeal and Circuit for northern division.

18. C. E. Oakes, Esq., to act as assistant judge and joint criminal judge of Rajahmundry.

A. P. Onslow, Esq., to be sub-collector and joint magistrate of Bellary, in suc. to Mr. Glass.

T. H. Davidson, Esq., to be assistant to principal collector and magistrate of Coimbatore.

The under-mentioned civil servants have attained the respective ranks specified, on the dates set opposite their names:—

E. B. Glass, senior merchant, 10th May 1833.

J. C. Scott, ditto, 14th May 1833.

W. A. Morehead, junior merchant, 27th April 1833.

W. C. Ogilvie, ditto, 26th May 1833.

R. B. Sheridan, ditto, 26th May 1833.

T. A. Anstruther, factor, 21st May 1833.

Furloughs.—April 19. N. S. Cameron, Esq., to Cape of Good Hope, for ten months, for health.—June 4. E. B. Glass, Esq., to Europe, for health.—21. T. R. Wheatley, Esq., to Cape of Good Hope, for eighteen months, for health.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Head-Quarters, March 28, 1833.—Lieut. F. W. Todd, 14th N.I., to act as adj. to that corps, until further orders, v. Liardet app. to pioneers.

April 1.—Major T. W. Wigan removed from 1st to 2d Nat. Vet. Bat., and app. to command of detachment of that corps at Nellore.

The following order confirmed:—Capt. James Wylie, 45th N.I., to assume command of troops at Mergui as senior officer; date 29th Feb. 1833.

April 2.—Lieut. Col. J. Mallandaine removed from 14th to 35th regt., and Lieut. Col. H. Munn from latter to former corps.

April 3.—The following order confirmed:—Lieut. J. C. N. Favell to act as adj. to 1st L.C. during time Lieut. Munsey is in charge of regt.; date 13th March 1833.

April 4.—The following removals ordered in artillery: Capt. F. Bond from 3d to 4th bat.; Capt. J. Chisholm, from 4th to 3d ditto; Acting 2d-Lieut. A. Foulis, from 3d to 4th ditto.

Fort St. George, April 2, 1833.—The services of Major Henry Wiggins placed at disposal of Commander-in-chief.

Assist. Surg. James Dorward permitted to enter on general duties of army.

April 6.—Lieut. Col. T. Macleane (having returned to presidency) to resume his duties as secretary to Military Board, Lieut. Col. W. Cullen to revert to his appointments of principal commissary of ordnance and superintendent of gun-carriage manufactory, and Lieut. Col. J. H. Frith to resume charge of Artillery Depôt of Instruction at St. Thomas's Mount.

April 9.—Assist. Surg. Colin Patterson, M.D., permitted to enter on general duties of army.

The services of Capt. A. M. Campbell, 7th L.C., late civil engineer in ceded districts, replaced at disposal of Commander-in-chief.

Head-Quarters, April 10.—The following removals and postings ordered:—Surg. W. Haines from 30th to 32d regt., and Surg. A. Paterson, from 32d to 30th do.; Assist. Surg. Colin Paterson, M.D., to 4th N.I.

April 11.—The following temporary appointments ordered:—Lieut. T. E. Gleis, horse artil., to act as cantonment adj. at St. Thomas's Mount, during absence of Lieut. Chalmers on duty.—Lieut. A. F. Oakes to act as adj. to horse brigade of artil., during absence of Lieut. Gleis.

Lieut. D. Birley, 27th, to do duty with 39th N.I., until further orders.

April 13.—Lieut. Wm. Haig, recently transf. to invalid estab., posted to 1st Nat. Vet. Bat.

April 17.—Adj. Samuel Lewis, late 3d N.V.B., posted to Carnatic Europ. Vet. Bat., v. Jones dec.—Adj. Thomas Payne, late 4th N.V.B., posted to 2d Nat. Vet. Bat., v. Monsell dec.

April 19.—1st Lieut. J. E. Mawdesley brought on effective strength of horse brigade of artillery, v. Brotherton proceeding to Europe.—1st-Lieut. W. H. Brotherton, horse brigade of artillery, to be borne on supernum. estab. of that corps.

Acting Ens. A. Wyndham removed from 18th to do duty with 38th N.I.

The following order confirmed:—Capt. H. Coyle, 29th regt., to act as assist. adj. gen. to Hyderabad subsidiary force during absence of Capt. Coxe on sick cert.; date 8th April 1833.

April 20.—1st-Lieut. R. Henderson, of engineers, appointed to corps of sappers and miners.

Fort St. George, April 19.—Cadet of artillery R. R. Little admitted on establishment, and app. to act as 2d-lieut.

Mr. B. J. Everitt admitted on estab. as an assist. surgeon, and app. to do duty under medical officer in charge of General Hospital at presidency.

April 30.—Cadet of Engineers C. A. Orr admitted on estab. and app. to act as 2d-lieut.—Cadet of Infantry James Renwick admitted on ditto, and app. to act as ensign.

Messrs. Charles Kevin and John Conwell admitted on estab. as assist. surgeons, and app. to do duty under medical officer in charge of General Hospital at presidency.

May 3.—Lieut. Col. T. H. S. Conway, C.B., to resume office of adj. gen. of army, the duties on which he has been lately employed in Mysore having ceased.

May 23.—Lieut. F. B. Lys, 45th N.I., to take charge of invalids, &c. of H.C. service proceeding to England on ship *Sesostris*.

May 24.—Mr. G. A. Pegler admitted on estab. as a veterinary surgeon.

Head-Quarters, April 23.—The following order confirmed:—Lieut. Alexander to act as adj. to 33d N.I., during absence of Lieut. Tulloch on furlough; date 10th March.

April 25.—Lieut. M. W. Perreau, 1st, to do duty with 5th N.I., till 1st Oct. 1833.

April 26.—Assist. Surg. A. Wight to afford medical aid to several details of troops and followers at Tavoy, v. Bayfield.

April 27.—The following orders confirmed:—Ens. E. Marriott to act as qu. mast. and interp. to 45th N.I., during absence of Lieut. F. B. Lys on sick cert.; date 4th April 1833.—Lieut. W. R. A. Freeman to act as adj. to 45th N.I., during absence of Lieut. J. J. M'Murdo on sick cert.; date 6th April 1833.

April 30.—Assist. Surgs. James Cooke to do duty with H.M. 57th regt., and Samuel Cox with H.M. 54th do.

Acting Ens. James Renwick to do duty with 5th N.I.

May 1.—Capt. G. Alcock brought on effective strength of horse brigade of artil., v. Montgomerie proceeded to Europe.

May 2.—The following orders confirmed:—Lieut. Blogg to act as qu. mast. and interp. to 7th L.C., v. Lawrence proceeded to Europe; date 27th May 1832.—Lieut. H. Stewart to act as qu. mast. and interp. to 2d N.I., v. Jeffries prom.; date 22d April 1833.

May 3.—Assist. Surg. G. M. Watson to do duty with H.M. 62d regt.

Capt. G. Sandys, 6th, removed from doing duty with 1st L.C.

The undermentioned Acting Cornets removed from riding school and posted to do duty with regiments as follows:—Hon. Hugh Arbuthnot and George Cumine with 4th L.C.; John J. Mudie and Fred. Studdy with 7th do.

May 8.—Col. F. W. Wilson, C.B. (late prom.), posted to 36th N.I., and Lieut. Col. W. Williamson (late prom.) to 39th do.

May 9.—The following orders confirmed:—Capt. E. A. M'Curdy, 27th N.I., to act as deputy assist. adj. gen. to centre division until arrival of Lieut. M. Poole; date 6th May 1833.—Lieut. E. Hughes to act as adj. to 39th N.I., during absence of Lieut. Eades on furl.; date 15th March.

Mr. (late Lieut.) George Reade, pension estab., permitted to reside and draw his stipend at Cuddalore.

May 11.—The following order confirmed:—Lieut. Duval to act as adj. to 27th N.I., during absence of Ens. Pope on furl.; date 5th May.

May 14.—The following postings and removals ordered in artillery:—Col. Sir J. Sinclair, Bart., from horse brigade to 3d bat.; Col. E. M. G. Showers (late prom.), to horse brigade, Lieut. Col. W. M. Burton, from 4th to 2d bat.; Lieut. Col. T. T. Paske and Maj. P. Montgomerie (late proms.) to horse brigade; Capt. P. J. Begbie (late prom.) to 2d bat.; Lieut. C. W. Rolland from 3d to 2d bat.; Lieut. G. Balfour from 2d to 4th bat.; Lieut. E. H. F. Denman from 1st to 2d bat.; Acting 2d-Lieut. F. C. Vardon, from 3d to

2d bat.; Acting 2d-Lieut. J. W. Goad, from 2d to 1st bat.

May 16.—Assist. Surg. A. Wight to afford medical aid to details proceeding to Moulmein on board the ship *Ganges*.

Lieut. H. Stewart to act as qu. mast. and interp. to 2d N.I., v. Jeffries promoted.

The following orders confirmed:—Lieut. T. A. Duke to be staff officer to detachment of left wing of Madras Europ. regt. ordered to Malacca, and Lieut. J. C. Hawes to assume charge of remainder of wing left at Masulipatam; date 22d June 1832.—Lieut. T. A. Duke, as next senior officer, to relieve Capt. French in command of a detachment of left wing Madras Europ. regt. returned from Malacca; date 1st Sept. 1832.—Ens. Jenkins to act as adj. to 33d N.I., during absence of Lieut. and Adj. Tulloch; date 26th April 1833.

May 17.—Assist. Surg. J. Dorward removed from 13th L. Drags. and attached to H.M. 55th regt.

May 18.—Lieut. G. B. Marshall to act as adj. to 17th regt., v. Preston prom.

Fort St. George, May 23.—Assist. Surg. Duncan Munro to be medical officer to zillah of Malabar, v. Higginson prom.

47th N.I. Capt. F. E. Smith to be major, Lieut. Charles Bond to be capt., and Ens. James Gomm to be lieut., v. Crisp invalided; date of coms. 1st April 1833.

Mr. R. H. Buchanan admitted on estab. as an assist. surg., and app. to do duty under surgeon of 2d bat. artillery at St. Thomas's Mount.

May 31.—Surg. G. Bucke to have medical charge of Male Asylum, v. Auchinleck.

Madras Europ. Regt. (left wing). Lieut. James Kerr to be capt., and Ens. Arundel Barker to be lieut., v. Puget dec; date of coms. 20th May 1833.

14th N.I. Ens. H. T. Hillyard to be lieut., v. Brooks dec.; date of com. 24th May 1833.

Head-Quarters, May 23 *and* 25.—Majors H. Salmon and John Crisp recently transf. to inv. estab., posted to 1st Nat. Vet. Bat.

Lieut. Col. W. Cullen removed from 2d to 4th bat. artillery.

Veterinary Surg. G. A. Pegler to do duty under veterinary surgeon of 8th L.C.

Ens. P. A. Latour to act as qu. mast. and interp. to 40th N.I., during absence of Lieut. R. Cannan on furl.; date of order 4th May 1833.

May 27.—Assist. Surg. E. Finnerty, M.D., removed from 42d regt. to 6th L.C., and Assist. Surg. W. G. Maxwell, M.D., from latter to former regt.

Assist. Surg. Jas. Hamlyn posted to 36th N.I.

Surg. Robert Anderson removed from 9th to 11th regt., and Surg. S. Higginson, from latter to former corps.

May 29.—Ens. Jenkins to act as qu. mast. and interp. to 33d N.I. until further orders, v. Alexander dec.; date of order 17th May 1833.

1st-Lieut. T. Ditmas removed from 2d to 1st bat. artillery, and app. to act as qu. mast. and interp. until further orders.

May 30.—1st-Lieut. C. J. Cooke re-appointed to horse artillery, v. Watts proceeding to Europe.

Fort St. George, June 4.—*Cavalry.* Major R. H. Russell, 6th L.C., to be lieut. col., v. Smith retired; date of com. 31st May 1833.

6th L.C. Capt. Geo. Sandys to be major, Lieut. J. R. Brown to be capt., and Cornet T. L. Pettigrew to be lieut., in suc. to Russell prom.; date of coms. 31st May 1833.

Infantry. Major Geo. Muriel, 8th N.I., to be lieut. col., v. Munn dec.; date of com. 25th May 1833.

9th N.I. Capt. W. Low to be major, Lieut. Geo. de Blaquiere to be capt., and Ens. C. Sherrard to be lieut., in suc. to Muriel prom.; date of coms. 25th May 1833.

14th N.I. Capt. Vincent Mathias to be major, Lieut. C. M'E. Palmer to be capt., and Ens. C. F. Kirby to be lieut., v. Tulloh dec.; date of coms. 25th May 1833.

16th N.I. Ens. C. W. Hodson to be lieut., v. Affleck resigned; date of com. 31st May 1833.

Supernum. Ens. D. C. Campbell admitted on effective strength of 10th regt. to complete its estab.

General Order.—Under instructions from the Court of Directors, the G.O. of the 5th Nov. 1830, No. 225, is cancelled; and the Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to order the promotion of the under-mentioned gentlemen cadets to the rank of cornet, 2d-lieut., and ensign respectively, from the date of their arrival, in conformity with the previous usage of the service:—

Cavalry. F. Simpson, H. Garnier, W. D. Erskin, E. E. Miller, A. B. Jones, T. Snell, T. L. Pettigrew, M. S. Ottley, St. V. Pitcher, A. J. Kelso, J. Flower, J. Norman, J. J. Mudie, Hon. H. Arbuthnot, G. Cumine, F. Hughes, F. Studdy, A. Tottenham, and G. W. Russell (admitted).

Artillery. J. D. Mein, C. C. Harvey, J. H. Bordieu, G. P. Eaton, E. J. Morgan, W. H. Grubb, A. B. Gould, T. Austin, R. Kinkead, J. G. Balmain, J. Caulfield, G. Selby, H. T. M. Berdmore, G. Hutton, W. B. Stevens, F. C. Vardon, H. Morgell, G. M. Lethbridge, J. W. Goad, A. W. Macintire, T. H. Campbell, A. Foulis, and R. R. Little.

Engineers. W. W. Saunders (resigned), W. H. Horsley, W. Douglas (the late), J. W. Rundall, H. C. Armstrong, J. Inverarity, S. E. O. Ludlow, and C. A. Orr.

Infantry. D. T. Thomson, J. H. A. Vosper, G. F. Walker, W. L. Seppings, C. G. Plees, J. B. Hayman, H. Houghton, R. Fletcher, J. N. Warrington, H. Birley, P. L. Spry, G. A. Brassey, J. Hacking, G. Harvey, C. T. Plummer (the late), R. T. Snow, W. J. Arrow (the late) (admitted); J. E. Lacon, F. S. S. Stuart, D. H. Dundas (the late), M. Beachcroft, H. R. Phillott, P. Ogilvie, G. Glasscott, E. Norman, W. L. Boulderson, P. Fair, R. B. Boddington, J. Eykyn, E. Pereira, W. Fleetwood, W. Scafe, W. Hake (admitted), C. D. Babington, J. E. Arbuthnot (resigned), E. D. Roper, H. F. Gustard, S. Gompertz, W. Brown, W. P. Luscombie (the late), E. Armstrong, M. B. Cooper, W. Newby, C. F. Kirby, S. S. Coffin, J. Stewart, A. M. Molyneux, J. T. Walker, P. G. Cazalet, H. G. Free, E. Robertson (discharged), G. H. Walker (the late), S. Hay, F. C. Bishop, S. I. Corfield, H. Marsh, P. A. Lautour, P. T. Snow, C. Lamb, G. A. Marshal, G. S. Conolly (the late), J. Tupper, G. J. Strettell, R. Jackson, G. Newland, F. Templer, R. O. Gardner, A. Wyndham, F. S. Gabb, A. E. Brooke, C. F. Irby, W. S. Snow, W. E. P. Cotton, W. J. Williams, T. W. Mitchell, W. G. P. Jenkins, W. Middleton, W. C. Western, C. Mann, and J. Renwick.

The commissions of the abovementioned officers, to be adjusted as they may be, or have been, brought upon the established strength of regiments.

June 7.—Mr. James Cornfoot, M.D., admitted on estab. as an assist. surg., and app. to do duty under medical officer in charge of General Hospital at presidency.

The following lieuts. to have rank of captain by brevet from 3d June 1833:—Arthur M'Cally, 44th N.I.; John Lewis, 24th do.; Arch. Chisholm, 30th do.

Supernum. Lieut. P. T. Cherry admitted on effective strength of 1st L.C., to complete its estab.

Assist. Surg. J. C. Fuller permitted to enter on general duties of army.

Lieut. S. Best, corps of Engineers, to act as civil engineer in southern division until relieved.

June 11.—The recent exchange of corps between Capt. Arch. Douglas, 49th, and Capt. Geo. Wright, 10th N.I., annulled.

37th N.I. Ens. Wm. Hake to be qu. mast. and interpreter.

Infantry. Maj. John Mencrieff, 20th N.I., to be lieut. col., v. Gwynne dec.; date of com. 31st May 1833.

20th N.I. Capt. Maurice Tweedie to be major, Lieut. G. M. Arthur to be capt., and Ens. C. Newsam to be lieut., in suc. to Moncrieff prom.; date of coms. 31st May 1833.

The services of Maj. M. Tweedie, commanding resident's escort at Tanjore, placed at disposal of Com.-in-chief for regimental duty.

Assist. Surg. John Cardew, M.D., permitted to enter on general duties of army.

June 14.—*8th N.I.* Lieut. John Grimes to be qu. mast. and interp.; date 14th June 1833.

Cadets of Infantry E. R. Sibley, E. H. Impy, and Edw. Kevin admitted on establishment, and prom. to rank of ensign respectively.

Head-Quarters, June 1.—The following orders confirmed:—Lieut. E. G. Taynton to act as qu. mast. and interp. to 8th N.I., during absence of Lieut. Grimes on furl.; date 28th Oct. 1832.—Lieut. H. Pritchard to act as qu. mast. and interp. to 8th N.I., during absence of ditto; date 7th Nov. 1832.

June 7.—Assist. Surg. James Cooke to do duty with H.M. 55th regt.

June 8.—Lieut. J. C. Salmon, 43d N.I., to act as adj. to that corps until further orders.

Lieut. Edw. Brice, horse artillery, to be adj. to E troop, v. Montgomery.

June 11.—Assist. Surg. James Dorward posted to 1st bat. artillery.

Assist. Surg. S. T. Lyall to be attached to H.M. 62d N.I.

June 5.—Lieut. Blaxland to act as qu. mast. and interp. to 47th N.I., v. Bond prom.; date of order 4th June 1833.

Fort St. George, June 18.—Assist. Surg. J. G. Coleman, M.D., to be surgeon, v. Moore.

Cadets of Infantry John Wilson, A. H. A. Hervey, C. H. Worsley, T. P. Moore, and D. R. H. Beadle, admitted on establishment and prom. to ensigns.

June 21.—2d-Lieut. C. A. Orr, corps of engineers, to be assistant to superintending engineer in Mysore division.

Lieut. F. Burgoyne, horse artil., permitted to resign app. of adj. to that corps, at his own request.

Head-Quarters, June 18.—The following young officers, recently arrived and promoted, to do duty with regts.:—Ensigns John Wilson, A. H. A. Hervey, E. R. Sibley, and Edw. Kevin, with 5th N.I.; C. H. Worsley, with 9th do.; T. P. Moore, with 15th do.; E. H. Impey, with 18th do.; D. R. H. Beadle, with 48th do.

Lieut. C. J. Cooke, of the horse artillery, having passed a very favourable examination in the Hindoostanee language, deemed by Commander-in-chief entitled to reward authorized by Hon. the Court of Directors; date 14th June 1833.

Returned to duty, from Europe. — April 26. Lieut. M. W. Perreau, 1st N.I.—May 7. Lieut.-Col. W. M. Burton, of artillery.—1st-Lieut. E. H. F. Denman, of artillery.—21. Capt. T. D. Carpenter, 48th N.I.—24. Capt. G. W. Osborne, 19th N.I.—28. Ens. F. W. Humphreys, 44th N.I.—June 11. Capt. John Campbell, 41st N.I.—Lieut. R. Gordon, 37th N.I.

Permitted to retire from Company's Service.—May 31. Lieut.-Col. James Smith, of cavalry, on pension of his rank.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.—May 31. Capt. C. E. Faber, engineers, for health.—June 7. Maj. J. N. Abdy, artillery, for health.—14. Assist. Surg. R. H. Manley, for health.—Assist. Surg. T. White, for health.—18. Col. J. Prendergast, 39th N.I. (his leave to Cape of Good Hope being cancelled).—Lieut. W. Haig, 1st N.V. Bat., for one year, on private affairs.

To Sea.—June 18. Capt. H. W. Lardner, 50th N.I., until 30th Nov. 1834, for health.

To Calcutta. — May 3. Ens. and Adj. H. Y. Pope, 27th N.I., for four months.—June 18. Lieut. G. P. Valleney, 36th N.I., till 26th Dec. 1833.

To New South Wales.—May 24. Capt. Robert Butler, 21st N.I., for twelve months, for health (also to China).

To Cape of Good Hope.—June 18. Lieut. J. Maitland, 4th L.C., for one year, for health.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

APRIL 23. *Industry*, Combes, from Port Louis.—26. *Austen*, Ricketts, from Batavia and Anjeer.—30. *Ganges*, Ardlie, from Amherst.—MAY 7.—H.C.S. *Duke of York*, Locke, from London.—11. H.C. sloop of war *Clive*, Hawkins, from Bombay, &c.—13. H.C.S. *Inglis*, Dudman, from London. — 19. *Avoca*, Boadle, from London; and *Orontes*, Currie, from London and Cape. — 20. *Roslyn Castle*, Richards, from Sydney (with a detachment of H.M. 39th regt.)—25. H.M.S. *Harrier*, Vassall, from a cruize.—26. *Eudora*, Mackie, from Leith and Mauritius.—27. *Pompée*, Mallett, from Bordeaux and Pondicherry.—28. *Dolphin*, from Madeira, Batavia, and Cardoza (Portug.), from Madeira, Batavia, and Galle.—31. H.M.S. *Magicienne*, Plumridge, from Trincomallee.—JUNE 2. H.C.S. *Kellie Castle*, Patullo, from London.—4. *Fifeshire*, Wilson, from Masulipatam. — 7. H.C. Ships *Castle Huntley*, Johnstone, *Vansittart*, Scott, and *Warren Hastings*, Sandys, all from London. — 11. H.C.S. *Claudine*, Shea, from London.—12. *Buckinghamshire*, Evans, from Bimlipatam. — 17. *Exporter*, Anwyl, from Mauritius.—23. *Arab*, Sparkes, from London. — 25. *Thalia*, Biden, from Mauritius; and H.C. Ch. S. *Larkins*, Campbell, from London.

Departures.

APRIL 16. *Ruby*, Hill, for Calcutta.—MAY 3. *Industry*, Combes, for Calcutta.—12. H.C.S. *Duke of York*, Locke, for Calcutta. — 13. *Claudine*, Evans, for Coringa.—14. H.C. sloop of war *Clive*, Hawkins, for Penang.—16. H.C.S. *Inglis*, Dudman, for Calcutta.—19. *Ganges*, Ardlie, for Amherst.—25. *Eudora*, Mackie, for Ennore and Calcutta —12. H.C. Ships *Warren Hastings*, Sandys, *Castle Huntley*, Johnstone, and *Vansittart*, Scott, all for Calcutta. — 26. *Claudine*, Heathorn, for London.

Freight to London (June 26).—£3. dead weight, £5. light goods.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

March 14. At Kamptee, near Nagpore, the lady of Major Lethbridge, 22d N.I., of a daughter.
17. At Trichinopoly, the wife of Capt. Walch, 54th regt., of a daughter.
21. At the French Rocks, the lady of Capt. G. C. Whitlock, 36th N.I., of a son.
31. At St. Thomas's Mount, the lady of Capt. W. Cuningham, 44th N.I., assist. qu. mast. gen. Nagpore subsid. force, of a daughter.
April 1. At Palaveram, the lady of Lieut. G. Nott, 19th regt., of a son.
5. At Bangalore, the lady of Ens. White, 35th N.I., of a son.
6. At Nagpore, the lady of Capt. A. G. Hyslop, artillery, of a son.
8. At Secunderabad, the lady of Capt. J. Bell, assist. qu. mast. gen. Hyderabad subsid. force, of a son.
10. At Kamptee, near Nagpore, the lady of Lieut. E. Clutterbuck, 3d M.N.I., of a son.
11. The lady of Lieut. J. M. Madden, 51st N.I., of a son, still-born.
— Mrs. Edmund Vincent, of a son.
14. Mrs. J. Hall, of a daughter.
15. At Bangalore, the lady of W. H. Wormsley, Esq., veterinary surgeon, of a daughter.
— At Pondicherry, the lady of A. Mackenzie, Esq., of a daughter.
— At Salem, Mrs. A. Walton, of a son.
17. At Masulipatam, the lady of Capt. C. Farran, of a son.
— Mrs. J. H. Millett, of a son.
18. At Madras, the lady of Capt. Sandys, of a son, still-born.

23. At Bolsurum, near Hyderabad, the lady of Capt. W. Agar, 5th Nizam's Infantry, of a son.
29. At Secunderabad, the lady of Capt. G. Stott, 11th N.I., of a daughter.
May 4. At Madras, Mrs. H. E. Boyle, of a son.
5. At St. Thomé, the lady of Lieut. and Adj. F. Eades, 39th N.I., of a daughter.
7. At Dindigul, the lady of W. Buckley, Esq., 18th N.I., of a daughter.
— At Pursewaukum, the lady of the Rev. Vincent Shortland, officiating chaplain of the Vepery district, of a son.
8. At St. Thomas's Mount, the lady of W. K. Hay, Esq., surgeon 3d bat. artillery, of a daughter.
— At Bangalore, the lady of Capt. Collins, of H.M. 13th drags., of a daughter.
11. Purnewaukum, Mrs. T. W. Hogg, of a son.
12. At Madras, the lady of Colonel Sewell, deputy qu. mast. gen. H.M. forces, of a son and heir.
— At Chittoor, the lady of Robert Nelson, Esq., civil service, of a daughter.
13. At Madras, the lady of Henry Chamier, Esq., of a son.
— At Madura, Mrs. Hufford, of a daughter.
14. At Trichinopoly, the lady of Capt. C. Hill, H.M. 84th regt., of a son.
15. At Bangalore, the lady of Frederick Gray, Esq., 35th regt., of a son.
18. At Trichinopoly, the lady of Lieut. C. A. Cosby, 25th N.I., of a son.
20. At Madras, the lady of C. R. Baynes, Esq., civil service, of a son.
21. At Vizagapatam, the lady of Lieut. Col. C. Mandeville, of a son.
23. At the Lux, the lady of E. Seth Sam, Esq., of a son.
24. At Vizianagrum, the lady of Assist. Surg. Gilchrist, of a daughter.
28. At Trichinopoly, the lady of Capt. R. T. Wallace, 44th N.I., of a son.
June 6. At Ootacamund, the lady of Lieut. F. B. Doveton, sub.-assist. com. gen., of a daughter.
10. At Bangalore, the lady of P. T. Cherry, Esq., 1st L.C., of a daughter.
— At Madras, Mrs. William Murray, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

March 20. At Quilon, Capt. Rehe, 26th regt. N.I., to Eliza, second daughter of the late Capt. Gray, of H.M. Ceylon Rifles.
— At Madras, Lieut. and Acting Adj. E. Peel, Carnatic European Vet. Bat., to Mrs. Susanah Deaton.
April 11. At Madras, Mr. Robert Taylor, of the Accountant General's Office, to Margaret, second daughter of the late Adj. John Greene, of the N. V. B.
12. At Trichendoor, J. W. Cross Starkey, adjutant of the 1st regt. N.I., eldest son of John Cross Starkey, Esq., of Wrenbury Hall, Cheshire, to Miss Mellor, eldest daughter of Charles Mellor, Esq.
14. At Calicut, Mr. Wm. Bates, of Madras, to Georgiana Pascoella, youngest daughter of Mr. A. J. Rodrigues.
26. At Madras, Mr. John McGregor, draftsman, artil. depôt, to Miss Octavia L'Etoille.
May 1. At Madras, Mr. James Rodgers to Miss Mary Sertane.
2. At Madras, George Thomas Beauchamp, Esq., of the Madras civil service, to Hester Maria Frederica, eldest daughter of Thamas Daniel, Esq., Madras civil service.
9. At Madras, Edward Lecot, Esq., to Mary Anne, eldest daughter of the late Capt. William Peyton, 19th regt. N.I.
16. At Madras, James Corbett Taylor, Esq., of the civil service, to Fanny Wilson, second daughter of H. Atkinson, Esq.
21. At Hyderabad, Mr. H. W. S. Jones, to Miss Mary Mason.
24. At Ootacamund, Neilgherry Hills, John Wilton, Esq., 36th regt. N.I., to Emily Blakeney, third daughter of Major Pilkington, of Ty-Nanny, North Wales, late of the 7th Royal Fusileers.
— At Madras, Mr. Thomas Pybus, to Regina, eldest daughter of Mr. Jacob Santineer.
28. At Ootamacund, Lieut. Edward Vere P. Holloway, 42d regt., and adj. of the corps of Pioneers, to Susan Caroline, eldest daughter of Lieut.-Col. Thomas Bell, C.B., commanding H.M. 48th Foot.
June 3. At Madras, Mr. C. Smith, to Miss Eliza Hopes.

DEATHS.

March 10. At Pangim, Goa, in his 24th year, Thomas, eldest son of Mr. Thomas Morriss, many years merchant at Cannanore.
24. At Bangalore, Capt. Meyrick, of H.M. 39th regt. of Foot.
27. At Vepery, Maria, wife of Mr. D. Kerr, of the Vepery Academy, in her 30th year.
April 8. At Bangalore, Mary Ann, wife of Mr. George Brasher, *merchant*, aged 26.
24. At Jaulnah, of apoplexy, Mr. Andrew Gilbert Hooker, aged 23.
May 8. At Bellary, of cholera, Catherine Corse Scott, wife of E. B. Glass, Esq., civil service.
— At camp, Hingolee, in his 18th year, of cholera, Mr. Thomas Lynn, medical pupil, in H.H. the Nizam's service.
13. At Madras, Mrs. Slater, aged 55.
16. At Madras, Troop Qu.-Master Daniel Cleaver, of the pension establishment.
17. At Seetabuldee, Mrs. Eliza King, aged 45.
19. At Madras, Mrs. George Cortnell, aged 25.
20. In camp, at Kamareddepettah, Capt. J. B. Puget, left wing Madras European regiment.
21. At Negapatam, Mrs. C. E. Lumbruggen, widow of the late R. H. Lumbruggen, Esq., of the Dutch civil service at Surat, aged 56.
22. At Madras, Assist. Surg. Daniel Doherty H.M. 49th regt. (late acting surgeon H.M. 46th regt.)
— At Madras, Mr. James Fraser, aged 40.
— At Karical, Mr. James Crump, late superintendent of the army clothing agent's office.
23. At Cuddalore, Major T. Hicks, of the 1st Native Veteran Battalion.
24. At Masulipatam, of apoplexy, Lieut. Col. Munn, commanding 14th regt. N.I.
— At Masulipatam, of apoplexy, Major Tulloh, 14th regt. N.I., aged 38 years, sincerely and deeply regretted by the corps, in which he had served for nineteen years.
— At Masulipatam, of cholera, in the 29th year of his age, Lieut. Alfred Brooks, 14th regt. N.I.
— At Vepery, Mrs. M. Mendes, aged 35.
26. At Madras, Mr. James Barclay Norris, coach-builder, aged 28.
27. At Tanjore, Frederick Louisa, wife of the Rev. A. C. Thomson, missionary, aged 26.
30. At Guntoor, when on route to Madras, Isabella Jane, wife of Lieut. Sharp, 43d regt. N.I., aged 21.
31. At Ellore, Lieut. Col. I. Gwynne, of the 43d regt. Native Infantry.
— At Vizagapatam, Adj. S. Lewis, of the Carnatic European Vet. Battalion.
June 1. Near Moongool, on route from Masulipatam to Secunderabad, of fever, Mrs. Mary Dermer, relict of W. Dermer, Esq., of Whitehead Grove, Chelsea.
4. At Madras, Mrs. Jos. Rebeiro, aged 29.
5. At Madras, Mrs. W. Taylor, aged 24.
18. At Pursewaukum, Capt. John Metcalfe, of the 1st Nat. Vet. Battalion, aged 37.
Lately. At Masulipatam, Capt. Crawley, of the bark *Fifeshire*.

Bombay.

GOVERNMENT ORDER.

ARTILLERY DEPOT OF INSTRUCTION.

Bombay Castle, June 1, 1833.—In conformity with instructions recently received from the Hon. the Court of Directors, the Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that the artillery depôt of instruction be abolished from the 1st of July next, and that all appointments and establishments connected therewith cease from that date.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Territorial Department.—Revenue.

May 15. Mr. Henry Hebbert, to be assistant to collector of Ahmednuggur.

Mr. John H. Pelly, junior, to be assistant to principal collector of Surat.

General Department.

May 21. Mr. Bourchier to act as stipendiary commissioner of Court of Requests, during absence of Mr. Stewart.

June 3. L. R. Reid, Esq., sec. to gov. in commercial and territorial departments, to be secretary in attendance on Right Hon. the Governor from this date.

Chas. Norris and John Bax, Esqrs., to conduct Mr. Reid's duties in territorial and commercial departments.

Leave of absence.—May 21. Mr. P. Stewart, for twelve months, to China, on private affairs.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Bombay Castle, May 8, 1833.—The following temporary arrangements confirmed:—Lieut. F. Cristall, 9th N.I., to act as adj. to that regt. during absence of Lieut. Morse, on sick cert. —Lieut. and Adj. C. W. Wenn, to act as qu. mast., and Lieut. C. S. Mant, 6th N.I., to act as interp. to Marine Bat., during absence of Ens. Dickinson, on leave.—Lieut. J. Beck, 9th N.I., to act as adj. to a detachment at Broach, consisting of upwards of 300 rank and file, from 11th May.

May 14.—The following temporary arrangement confirmed:—Lieut. W. J. B. Knipe to act as adj. to 17th N.I., during absence of Lieut. Leaviss, on sick certificate.

2d Lieut. C. H. Nixon, of artil., to take charge of ordnance store department, southern division of army, during absence of Capt. Gibson on sick certificate; date of order 30th April 1833.

May 22.—The following temporary arrangements confirmed:—Lieut. R. St. John, Europ. regt., to act as assist. adj. gen. to Poona div. of army, during absence of Lieut. Urquhart, on sick cert. Lieut. H. Forster to act as adj. to 3d tr. horse artillery, until arrival of Lieut. Lechmere, app. to situation.

May 27.—Cadet of Engineers John Skirrow, and Cadets of Infantry H. J. Barr and C. Mellersh, admitted on establishment.

May 28.—25th N.I. Capt. T. Marshall to be major, Lieut. T. R. Gordon to be capt., and Ens. T. L. Frederick to be lieut., in suc. to Hancock retired; date of rank 18th Nov. 1831.

Acting Ens. Albert Vaillant to be ens. from 17th March 1833, and posted to 25th N.I., v. Frederick, prom.

The following temporary arrangements confirmed:—Lieut. W. J. Eastwick, 12th N.I., to act as qu. mast. and interp. during period Lieut. Laurie may be in charge of regt.—Acting Ens. C. D. Mylne to act as qu. mast. and interp. of 14th N.I., during absence of Lieut. J. Burrowes on leave.

The Hon. Court's orders of 13th Jan. 1830 recalled, and the acting cornets, 2d-lieuts., ensigns, and cadets, whose promotion may have been effected by those orders, to be promoted to rank of cornets, 2d-lieuts, and ensigns as heretofore, from dates of their several arrivals in India.

May 31.—*Regt. of Artillery.* Maj. J. G. Griffith to be lieut. col., v. Moor dec.; Capt. F. Schuler to be major, and 1st-lieut. E. Stanton to be capt., in suc. to Griffith prom.; date of rank 6th May 1833.—*Supernum.* Lieut. G. K. Mann to be admitted on effective strength, from above date, v. Stanton prom.

Returned to duty, from Europe.—May 27. Maj. D. Capon, 2d Gr. N.I.—Capt. J. P. Cumming, Europ. regt.—Lieut. R. T. Lancaster, 10th N.I.—Surg. A. Young.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.—May 16. Major C. Davies, 18th N.I., for health.—21. Ens. W. Denman, 11th N.I., for health.—27. Troop Qu. Mast. George Timms, 3d tr. horse brigade, for health.

To Madras.—May 28. Lieut. J. R. F. Willoughby, 25th N.I., for six months, on private affairs.

To the Neilgherries.—May 11. Lieut. R. Fullerton, 25th N.I., for twelve months, for health.

To Cape of Good Hope.—June 3. Capt. W. Dowell, 9th N.I., for health (eventually to Europe).

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

May 13.—Commander McDowall, Indian navy, placed on invalid list.

May 21.—Lieut. Robert Moresby to be commander in Indian navy, v. McDowall invalided; and Mr. F. P. Webb, midshipman, to be lieut., v. Moresby prom.; date of coms. 13th May 1833.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.—May 29. Midshipm. S. King, of sloop of war *Clive*, for health (to proceed from Madras).

To Calcutta.—May 29. Lieut. R. Lowe, Indian navy, for six months, on private affairs.—31. Midshipm. E. Daniell, for six months, on ditto.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

MAY 15. *La Balgueris*, Freland, from Bordeaux and Rio de Janeiro; H.C. Ships *Marquis of Huntly*, Hine, and *Duke of Sussex*, Whitehead, both from London; and H.C. sloop of war *Coote*, Harris, from Persian Gulf.—18. *Cumbrian*, Blyth, from London.—19. *Cleveland*, Morley, from Liverpool; and *Richard Walker*, Gill, from ditto.—20. *Gentoo*, Black, from Greenock.—23. H.C.S. *Thames*, Pidding, from London.—24. *John Stamp*, Young, from Liverpool.—27. H.C. sloop of war *Elphinstone*, Rose, from Table Bay.—JUNE 11. H.C. Ships *Herefordshire*, Foord, and *Farquharson*, Cruickshank, both from London.—13. *Sarah*, Whiteside, from London.—14. *Ranger*, Mitchinson, from Plymouth.—17. H.C.S. *Lady Melville*, Shepherd, from London.

Departures.

MAY 1. H.M. Ships *Melville*, Hart (bearing the flag of Vice Adm. Sir John Gore), and *Curaçoa*, Dunn, both to sea.—25. *Duke of Roxburgh*, Petrie, for London.—28. *Hindostan*, Pattison, for Liverpool.—30. *Mountstuart Elphinstone*, Small, for Port Glasgow.—JUNE 3. H.C. brig of war *Euphrates*, Denton, for Persian Gulf.—6. *Palambam*, Willis, for London.—7. *Gipsy*, Highat, for Liverpool; and *Gentoo*, Black, for Calcutta.—9. H.C. sloop of war *Coote*, on a cruize.—15. *Richard Walker*, Gill, for Liverpool.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

May 4. At Poona, the lady of Lieut Crockett, Grenadiers, of a son.
21. At Colabah, the lady of George Adam, Esq., of a son, still-born.
24. At Mount Aboo, near Deesa, the lady of S. J. Stevens, Esq., 21st N.I., of a son.
— Mrs. T. T. Von Gever, of a daughter.
27. At Bombay, the lady of George Howley, Esq., fort. adj. of Bombay, of a daughter.
28. At Poona, the lady of J. Hobson, Esq., Europ. regt., of a daughter.
30. At Poonah, the lady of Capt. J. P. Pennefather, H.M. 40th regt., of a son.
June 1. At Bombay, the lady of John Bax, Esq., of a son.
2. At Seroor, the lady of Lieut. W. B. Goodfellow, engineer corps, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

April 23. At Belgaum, Lieut. and Adj. John Douglas Halleth, 3d regt. N.I., to Diana Augusta, daughter of John Rolton, Esq., of Leicester.
29. At Bombay, Mr. Walter Fullerton, to Mrs. Catherine Leonard.
May 1. At Bombay, Lieut. Edward P. De l'Hoste, son of the late Maj. General S. P. De l'Hoste, to Elizabeth, daughter of Colonel S. Goodfellow, chief engineer, Bombay.

4. At Bombay, William Robert Strange, Esq., of the 2d Madras cavalry, second son of Sir Thomas Strange, formerly chief justice at Madras, to Charlotte Jane, step-daughter to His Exc. Lieut. Gen. Sir Colin Halkett, commander-in-chief at Bombay, and eldest daughter of the late Major Tyler, of the royal artillery.

14. At Malcolm Peth, Richard Warden, Esq., deputy commissary of ordnance, to Mary Anne, third daughter of Lieut. Col. Lodwick, resident at Sattara.

DEATHS.

Feb. 14. At Bombay, Lieut. and Adj. Henry Sutton, of the Hon. Company's artillery, aged 27.

May 5. Near Bombay, Lieut. Col. John Moor, of the artillery.

7. At Bombay, C. S. Simon, Esq., aged 28.

26. At Bombay, Lieut. David Jenkins, qu. mast. and interp. of the 2d or Queen's royal regt.

Ceylon.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

May 14. John Dinwoodie, Esq., assistant to collector of Colombo, to be also assistant to collector of customs, Colombo.

W. C. Gibson, Esq., to be assistant to collector of customs, Colombo.

17. P. E. Wodehouse, Esq., first assistant in colonial secretary's office, to be also secretary to council.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

April 13.—Lieut. Col. Macalister, Ceylon rifle regt., to temporary command of Pioneer corps, until further orders.

Lieut. Col. Bircham, Ceylon rifle regt., to be commandant of Jaffna, v. Lieut. Col. Macalister.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals at Colombo.

MAY 4. *Doncaster*, Surflen, from London.—9. *Africa*, Skelton, from London.—11. *Circassian*, Douthwaite, from Van Diemen's Land.—12. *Peru*, Graham, from London.

BIRTHS.

March 14. At Colombo, Mrs. Ackland, of a son.

April 13. At Colombo, the lady of Lieut. E. Irving, 61st regt., of a daughter.

15. At Colombo, the lady of Capt. G. Hutchinson, of H.M. 97th regt., of a daughter.

DEATHS.

March 19. At Kandy, Mrs. Gunn, wife of Wm. Gunn, Esq., qu. mast. 78th regt.

May 2. At Colombo, Susan Maria, fourth daughter of the late Mr. Francis Smith, aged 19.

Penang.

MARRIAGE.

March 4. At Penang, Mr. T. G. Mitchell, chief mate of the H.C. schooner *Zephyr*, to Miss Phips, of Penang.

DEATH.

Feb. 7. In the Strait of Banca, on the passage to Singapore, Mr. George Rickards, second officer on board the *Colonel Young*, aged 25.

Java.

DEATHS.

March 19. At Batavia, John Ewing Brown, Esq.

20. At Indramayo, A. W. Sutherland, Esq.

21. At Pakalongon, John Nutting Esq.

Isle of France.

BIRTH.

March 18. The lady of Michael Willoughby, Esq., Bombay artillery, of a son.

Cape of Good Hope.

BIRTHS.

May 5. Mrs. Conrad Gie, of a daughter.

28. At Graham's Town, the lady of Capt. Halifax, 75th regt., of a daughter.

June 29. At Baufort, the lady of Wm. Kinnear, Esq., of a son.

July 9. Mrs. J. D. Jackson, of a son.

10. Mrs. H. E. Rutherfoord, of a daughter.

19. At Cape Town, Mrs. Dyce, of a daughter.

Lately. At Roode Hek, the lady of James Bance, Esq., of a daughter.

DEATH.

July 20. At Cape Town, Lieut. Col. Edward Vaughan, commanding H.M. 98th regt.

HOME INTELLIGENCE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BENGAL REMITTABLE LOAN.

Having, in our September number (p. 52), adverted to a second petition presented to the House of Lords on the part of Mr. Courtney Smith, respecting the security for the remittable loan under the new bill, we subjoin a copy of that petition, as the subject is by no means unimportant:

That, on the 5th instant, a petition was presented to your Right Hon. House, on the part of your petitioner, respecting the East-India Charter Bill.

That your petitioner laments its having failed to procure for him and others similarly situated, such modification of the pending bill as might protect them from the injustice which is likely to result therefrom.

That your petitioner would earlier have stated the grievance of which he complains, had he been earlier apprized of the provisions of the bill in question, and perceived their tendency to make his property insecure.

That the priority of payment given to the holders of India stock formed no part of the original plan of his Majesty's Ministers, having been first communicated in the India Minister's letter of the 27th of May, according to which it was, in order to meet the views of the proprietors, proposed that the dividends should by law have a preference to all other territorial payments in this country.

That your petitioner, not being a proprietor of stock, had no access to this document, with which he did not become acquainted till the month of July, when, by favour of a proprietor, he obtained perusal of No. 4 of the Printed Papers, in which that letter stands as No. 47.

That your petitioner did not petition the Lower House upon the subject, partly from his ignorance of the usages of Parliament, still more from a persuasion that, rapidly as the measure was moving through that House, he could not do so in time, and principally from an impression that, amidst the vast quantity of important business with

which that House was occupied, the remonstrance of an humble individual like himself would command no attention, and, if opposed by his Majesty's Ministers, would not, in that House, have the slightest chance of success.

That your petitioner laid his case before your Right Hon. House, in full confidence that a claim, so obviously reasonable and just, as that of a creditor praying that the security for his debt under which he advanced his money might not be altered without his consent, would without difficulty be conceded to him.

That it has been conceded to the Carnatic creditors, though they too presented no petition to the House of Commons, and though even their intention to petition your Right Hon. House was not declared till after the petition had been presented and read.

That no time,—not even the eleventh hour,—is too late for doing justice, especially where the power appealed to is the last resort of those who think themselves aggrieved.

That your petitioner did deem himself a national creditor, but that if the Legislature will not acknowledge him as such, deciding him to be no more than a creditor on the territory of India, he ought at least to be on a par with all other creditors of the same class, and that, to give the stockholders a precedence in payment, when they shall become creditors under the same loan, is a self-evident departure from justice, an unquestionable violation of the conditions on which the Bengal—which, in the lender's belief, was but another name for the British—Government obtained your petitioner's money.

That, to meet the views of the proprietors, the expressions of the India Minister, in his letter of the 27th of May,—though a perfectly legitimate object where it can be accomplished without injury to the right of others,—assumes a widely different character, when the advantage given them is at the expense of a third unconsenting party; and that to pass a law for such a purpose and upon such a principle would be a novelty in British legislation, a most alarming precedent, a stain upon the records of your Right Hon. House.

That, in the judgment of your petitioner, it reflects but little credit on the proprietors of India stock to have accepted such unjust preference, while it redounds highly to the honour of an individual member of that body to have recorded his sense of the injustice, and his reluctance to participate in such undue advantage.*

That, in the spirit of that honourable example, your petitioner begs leave to disclaim all feeling of satisfaction at being given to understand that the territorial fund, to which alone, it seems, your petitioner must look as his security, is to be enriched by adding to it all the commercial assets of the East-India Company, it being your petitioner's opinion that those assets have not been justly taken or freely given up, and your petitioner being hitherto unaccustomed to improve his own means in any way that is not consistent with equity, rectitude, and integrity: *alterum non lædare, suum cuique tribuere*, being the homely maxim by which the conduct of your petitioner has been guided through life.

Your petitioner, therefore, with unshaken confidence in the justice of your Right Hon. House, presuming again to solicit attention to his case, humbly prays that the preference of payment given to the stockholders may be expunged from the pending bill, and that, in the concluding part of the sixteenth clause of the bill, there may be inserted some clear and precise rule and order, according to which the holders of the Remittable Loan may be entitled, independent of the pleasure of the Board of Control and the East-India directors, to payment of their half-yearly dividends of interest, and ultimately the principal of their debt.

JOINT-STOCK TEA COMPANY.

An advertisement of a Joint-Stock Company, with a capital of two millions, for the purpose of trading to China and importing tea, has excited much conversation, and more doubts as to its success under existing circumstances. The Government, by depriving the Hon. East-India Company of their monopoly, have virtually pledged themselves not to countenance any other. The one proposed would, in effect, be a monopoly of the worst kind; hence its projectors have no feasible grounds for expecting the Government to grant them a charter in defiance of the executive policy. Further, if the Company, as monopolists, and with a long acquaintance with the character of the subtle natives of the celestial empire, did not succeed, it may be inferred that an establishment of the nature alluded to stands, as a Company, but little chance. Who then will risk their money in such an ill-digested scheme!—*Morning Herald.*

* See Mr. Tucker's dissent of the 11th of June, No. 67 of the Printed Papers.

PROMOTIONS AND CHANGES IN HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES

(SERVING IN THE EAST.)

4th L. Drags. (at Bombay). Capt. H. Heyman, from h.p. unattached, to be paym. v. Cormick, app. to 3d L. Drags. (30 Aug. 33).—Cornet L. J. Torkington to be lieut., v. May dec. (21 Feb.)—Wm. Persse to be cornet by purch. v. Torkington prom. (13 Sept.)—Cornet L. Dalgleish to be lieut. by purch., v. Houston prom. (20 do.)

11th L. Drags. (in Bengal). Ens. H.W. Bunbury, from 43d F., to be lieut. by purch., v. George prom. (30 Aug. 33).—Cornet F. W. Horne to be lieut. by purch., v. Salkeld who retires; and Jas. Martin to be cornet by purch., v. Horne both 6th Sept.)

3d *Foot* ((in Bengal). Lieut. J. T. Airey, from 30th Regt., to be lieut., v. Thorpe, who exch. (23 Aug, 33).—Ens. W. J. Hamilton to be lieut. by purch., v. Ward who retires; and Chas. Sawyer to be ens. by purch., v. Hamilton (both 6th Sept.) —Lieut. H. A. Dalton, from h.p. 6th W.I. Regt., to be lieut., v. W. Fitz G. Scott placed upon h.p. (20 do.)

17*th Foot.* (in N. S. Wales). Ens. C.W. Finch to be lieut. by purch., v. Ball who r tires; and Jas. Fitz H. de Tessier to be ens. by purch., v. Finch (both 13th Sept. 33).

26*th Foot* (in Bengal). Staff Assist. Surg. C. Pine to be assist. surg., v. Minto app. to Staff (30 Aug. 33.—Ens. John Laidlaw, from h.p. 61st F., to be ens. v. Coultman prom. in 63d F. (20 Sept.)

48*th Foot* (at Madras). Cadet W. H. H. Anderson to be ens., v. Higginbotham prom. in 63d F. 20 Sept.)

49*th Foot* (in Bengal). Capt. S. D. Pritchard) from 52d F., to be major by purch., v. Townshend who retires (30 Aug. 33).—Capt. Edm. Morris to be major by purch., v. Pritchard app. to 71st F., and Lieut. Richard Halpin to be capt. by purch., v. Morris (both 13 Sept.)

62*d Foot* (at Madras). Lieut. Wm. Mathias, from 1st F., to be lieut., v. Cooper who exch. (6 Sept. 33).

63*d Foot* (in N. S. Wales). Major J. W. Fairtlough to be lieut. col.; Brev. Maj. P. Baylee to be major, v. Fairtlough; and Lieut. John Gibbons to be capt., v. Baylee (all 17 Sept. 33); Lieuts. Mars' Morphett, and C.D.C. O'Brien, from 48th F., to be lieuts. (17th do.)—Lieut. S. Bowles, from h.p. 29th F., lieut; Lieut. John Spier, from h.p. 61st F. to be lieut.; Lieut. John Tharp, from h.p. 78th F. to be lieut.; Lieut. J.H. Fearon, from Royal Afr. Corps, to be lieut. (all 18 do.); Ens. John Montgomery, to be lieut.; Ens. W.J. Darling, to be lieut.; Ens. J.P. Jones to be lieut. (all 19 do.); Ens. C. Higginbotham, from 48th F., to be li ut.; Ens. H.W. Coultman, from 26th F., to be lieut. (both 23 do.); Ens. Wm. Fairtlough, from h.p. 56th F., to be ens., v. Montgomery; Ens. S.H. Johnson, from h.p. unattached, to be ens. v. Darling (both 19 do); cadet H.R. Simpson to be ens., v. Jones (20 do.)

75*th Foot* (at Cape of Good Hope.) Lieut. Henry

Boys to be capt. by purch., v. Magra who retires; Ens. Geo. Collier to be lieut. by purch., v. Boys; and Geo. T. George to be ens. by purch., v. Collier (all 6 Sept. 33).

78*th Foot* (in Ceylon). Ens. A.W. Browne, to be lieut. by purch., v. Macleod who retires; and D. St. V. Hamilton to be ens. by purch., v. Browne (both 30 Aug. 33).

Royal African Colonial Corps. — Ens M.M. Cooke, from 24th F., to be lieut., v. Buckland who retires (20 Sept 33).

Unattached — Lieut. F.D. George, from 11th L.D., to be capt. by purch. (33 Aug. 33 —Lieut. Wm. Houston, from 4th L.D., to be capt. by purch. (20 Sept.)

INDIA SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

SEPTEMBER 25. *MountstuartElphinstone*, Small, from Bombay 30th May; in the Clyde.—29. *Crown*, Cowman, from Bengal 30th May; at Liverpool.—30. *Manfield*, Williams, from Singapore 20th April; at Gravesend.—30. *Indus*, Haggart, from Bengal 10th May; in the Clyde.—OCTOBER 1. *Dunvegan Castle*, Duff, from Bengal 10th May, and Ascension 17th Aug.; off Plymouth.—1. *Susan*, Gillies, from Bengal 26th April, and Cape 28th July; and *Thomas Laurie*, Langdon, from Van Diemen's Land 1st May, and Mauritius 18th June; both off Penzance —2. *Livingston*, Cowley, from Bengal 11th May; at Liverpool.—3. *Palambam*, Willis, from Bombay 6th June; at Falmouth.—4. *Ceylon*, Davison, from Bengal 23d March, and Ceylon 23d May: off Falmouth. — 5. *Aliquis*, McFie, from Bombay 12th May; off Liverpool.—6. *Ernaad*, Gillett, from Bengal 12th May; at Plymouth.—7. *Britannia*, Bowden, from Bengal 25th April; off Plymouth.—7. *Hindostan*, Pattison, from Bombay 28th May; at Liverpool.—8. *Gipsey*, Highat, from Bombay 7th June; at Liverpool.—13. *Leander*, Batchelor, from Sumatra 19th June; at Southampton —13. *Belle Alliance*, Arkcoll, from Batavia 18th March, Mauritius 11th June, and Cape 11th Aug.; off the Wight.—14. *Duke of Roxburgh*, Petrie, from Bombay 25th May; at Deal.—14. *Winscales*, Fisher, from Bengal 10th May; and *King William*, Carr (late), from Bombay 8th May; both at Liverpool.—16. *Salsa*, Crickmay, from Cape 18th July; at Gravesend.—17. *Henry Wellesley*, Johnstone, from Bombay 14th May; at Deal.—17. *Washington*, Jefferson, from Manilla, and Java Head 14th July; off Dover —18. *Emma*, Gillett, from Bengal; at Gravesend.—18. *Cambridge*, Barber, from Singapore 25th May; at Deal.—18. *Hashmy*, Arnold, from New South Wales 4th May, and Bahia; and *Cashmere* (Amr.), Hunter, from Singapore 21st June; both off Dover.—20. *Lyra*, Billing, from Mauritius 9th May; at Gravesend.—21. *Claudine*, Heathorn, from Madras 26th June, and Cape 23d Aug.; at Deal.—24. *Richard Watker*, Gill, from Bombay; off Liverpool.—26. *Aquilla*, Blanshard, from Cape 30th July; at Deal.

Departures.

SEPTEMBER 26. *Indian*, Ravenscroft, for Cape and Manilla; from Liverpool.—27. *Southworth*, Maltby, for Van Diemen's Land (with convicts); *Coventry*, Purdie, for Cape and Mauritius; and *Royal George*, Embleton, for Mauritius; all from Deal.—27. *Duncan Gibb*, Donald, for Bombay; from Dublin.—30. *Victis*, Parsons, for St. Helena and Mauritius; from Portsmouth.—30. *William Roger*, Crawford, for Bombay; and *Fortune*, Currie, for Bengal; both from Glasgow.—30. *William Shand*, Purse, for Newfoundland and Bengal; *Philip the First*, Martin, for China; and *Norval*, Watson, for Batavia and Singapore: all from Liverpool.—OCTOBER 1. *Bolina*, Murdoch, for New South Wales; from Deal.—2. *Bolton*, Driver, for Cape, Madras, and Bengal; and *Juno*, Myrburg, for Batavia; both from Portsmouth.—2. *Columbia*, Booth, for Singapore; from Liverpool.—3. *Parmelia*, Gilbert, for New South Wales (with convicts), *vid* Cove of Cork; from Deal.—4. *Euphrates*, Buckham, for Cape, Malabar Coast, Ceylon, and Bombay; from Portsmouth.—5. *Hindostan*, Redman, for Madras and Bengal; from Portsmouth.—5. *Lord Althorp*, Sproule, for Bengal; from Liverpool.—5. *Tancred*, Blues, for Cape and Mauritius; from Greenock.—7. *Fairlie*, Agar, for N.S. Wales (with convicts); from Portsmouth.—8. *Troughton*, Thomson, for Singapore; from Deal.—11. *Rose*, Harrison, for Rio de Janeiro and N. S. Wales; from Liverpool.—13. *Perseverance*, Gibson, for Batavia and Singapore; from Liverpool.—16. *Briton*, Parker, for Cape; and *Norval*, Jones, for V.D. Land; both from Deal.—16. *Parsee*, Miller, for Bengal; and *Osprey*, Salmon, for Bombay; both from Greenock.—17. *Quebec Trader*, Bellamy, for Cape and Swan River; from Deal.—18. *Caledonia*, Stroyan, for Bombay; from Liverpool.—20. *Charles Carter*, Christall, for Cape; and *Amanda*, Durant, for Manilla; both from Deal. 23. *Mary*, Morton, for Bombay; from Liverpool.—25. *James Harris*, Pearson, for V. D. Land and N.S. Wales; *Branken Moor*, Crosby, for Cape and Mauritius; *Tam-o'-Shanter*, Coyde, for ditto; *Penyard Park*, Middleton, for Mauritius; and *Folkstone*, Bliss, for New Zealand; all from Portsmouth.—26. *Lavinia*, Cain, for V.D. Land; from Portsmouth. — 26. *Zenobia*, Owen, for Bengal, from Portsmouth.

PASSENGERS FROM INDIA.

Per Seaostris, from Madras: Mrs. Younge and child; two Misses Bell; Miss Conwell; four Misses Frend; Capt. Taylor, H.M. 46th regt.; Capt. Campbell, Madras 2d N.V.Bat.; Capt. Currie, late of the ship *Orontes*; Lieut. Younge, H.M. 46th regt.; Lieut. Eustace, H.M.3d Buffs; Lieut. Lye, Madras army; Cornet Hughes, Madras Cavalry; Dr. Auchinleck, Madras estab.; Mr. Robertson; Mr. Reid; Messrs. King, Spicer, Frend, and John Frend; 137 men, women, and children of H.M. 46th regt., and Hon. Company's service.

Per Hindostan, from Bombay: Thomas Cole, Esq.

Per Duke of Roxburgh, from Bombay: Viscount Pollington; Hon. Charles Saville.

Per Dunvegan Castle, from Bengal: Mr. Openheim.

Per Thomas Laurie, from Van Diemen's Land: Mrs. Langdon; Mrs. Curr; Miss Curr; E. Curr, Esq.; two Masters Curr; Mr. Friend, &c.

Per Porcupine, from Ceylon: Capt. Tinling; Capt. Holyoake, H.M. 78th regt.; Ens. Wilmot Horton, H.M. 58th regt.; Dr. McDermott, H.M. 61st regt.; Rev. Mr. Gogerly.—(J. E. Young, Esq. was landed at the Mauritius.)

Per Susan, from Bengal: Dr. and Mrs. Fisher, and two children; Mr. and Mrs. Eglington; Mrs. Massonie and seven children; Capt. Nicholl; Mr. Myers.

Per Ceylon, from Ceylon: Major Moor, Royal Artillery; Lieut. F. Skinner, Ceylon Rifle Regt.; C. P. Layard, Esq., Ceylon civil service; Rev. J. Bailey, Church missionary; Misses E. Layard and J. Selkirk; Master J. Layard.

Per Palambam, from Bombay: Mrs. Davies; Mrs. Sutton; Maj. Davies; Lieut. Hall; Lieut. Elwes; Mr. Main; Mr. Wyatt; Mr. Green; three children; two servants.—(Capt. Dowell died at sea 28th June.)

Per Belle Alliance, from Batavia and Cape of Good Hope: Gen. Sir G. Lowry Cole, G.C.B., late governor of the Cape; Lady Cole, and four Misses Cole; two Masters Cole; Mrs. Vaughan and three children; Mrs. Dyce and two children; Mrs. Muhlenveldth and two children; Miss Cozens; Capt. During; Capt. England; Capt. Holyoake; Dr. Dyce; Rev. Mr. Cooke; Mr. Horton; Mr. Baillie; Mr. Sandly; ten servants.—(Mr. Muhlenveldth and Mr. Robertson died at sea.)

Per Cambridge, from Singapore: Col. Farquharson; John Lock, Esq.; Dr. Kirby; Rev. Mr. Abel, American missionary; Mr. Holloway; three children.

Per Claudine, from Madras: Mrs. Faber; Miss Faber; Miss Glass; E. B. Glass, Esq., civil service; Maj. Hockley, Madras Artillery; Capt. the Hon. H. Keppell, R.N.; Capt. Faber, Madras army; Lieut. M. Watts, artillery; Lieut. Haig, 4th L.C.; Lieut. Butler, 21st N.I., Lieut. Light, 3d L.I.; Lieut. Jackson, H.M. 62d regt.; Assist. Surg. T. White; Mr. Sweeny; two Masters Faber; two servants.—From the Cape: Rev. Mr. Sevright; Masters Amyn and Elliott; one servant. —(The following were landed at the Cape: Mrs. Prendergast; Mrs. Deck; two Misses Prendergast; Col. J. Prendergast; J. R. Wheatley, Esq., Madras civil service; Lieut. Deck, 15th Madras N.I.; Lieut. Maitland, 4th L.C.; Masters Prendergast and Deck; nine servants.)

Per Hashmy, from New South Wales: Dr. Boyter, R.N.; Dr. Sterret, ditto; Mr. Castles; Mr. Assen.

Per Aliquis, from Bombay: Mrs. Ullythorne and child; Capt. Smee; Capt. Pelham; Lieut. Pearson.—(Mr. D. Gibb died at sea.)

Expected.

Per Hooghly, from Bengal: Lady Franks; Mrs. Swinton and family; Mrs. Charters and family; Mrs. Beatson; Geo. Swinton, Esq.; Dr. Charters; Capt. Howard.

PASSENGERS TO INDIA.

Per Euphrates, for Cape: Capt. Boyes.—For Ceylon: Mr. and Mrs. Crips.—For Bombay: Mrs. Rougett; Miss McDonald; Capt. Balfour; Lieut. Rooke; Mr. Saunders; Mr. Vincent; Mr. Stroud; Mr. Cockburn.

Per Hindostan, for Madras and Bengal: Capt. and Mrs. Boyes, and Miss Boyes, for Madras; Capt. and Mrs. Yaldwin; Capt. and Mrs. Nixon; Lieut. and Mrs. Vibart, and Miss Vibart; Mrs. Ferguson and two young ladies; Mr. Hibbert, Mr. J. Hibbert, and Miss Hibbert; six servants.

Per Zenobia, for Bengal: Colonel and Mrs. Peckett; Lieut. and Mrs. Flemying; C. R. Read, Esq.; Dr. Hough; Lieut. Sharp; Lieut. Menzies.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Sept. 20. The lady of Henry Hancock, Esq., Bombay army, of a son.

30. At South Wraxhall, Wilts, the lady of W. J. B. Knyvett, Esq., Bengal army, of a daughter.

Oct. 1. At Dalston, the lady of the lately deceased Lieut.-Col. Robert Robertson, of the Bombay army, of a daughter.

16. At Hunthill, near Jedburgh, the lady of Colonel Cumming, of the Bengal cavalry, of a son.

18. At Clapham-common, Mrs. Frederick Borradaile, of a daughter.

19. At Charlton Kings, near Cheltenham, the lady of A. D. Gordon, Esq., formerly of the Bengal army, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Sept. 26. At Park House, Banffshire, William Fuller Mercer Cockerill, Esq., of the Hon. E. I. Company's service, to Elizabeth Mary, third daughter of Capt. Alex. Shippard, R.N. of Dover-street, Piccadilly.

Oct. 1. At Great Milton, Oxon, Hector Rose, Esq., late of the Hon. East-India Company's service, to Honoria, eldest and only surviving daughter of the late Charles Fowle, Esq., of Lincoln's Inn, barrister-at-law, and grandaughter of the late Richard Townsend, Esq., of Newbury.

— At Topsham, Devon, Lieut. Charles Henry Boyé, Bombay artillery, son of the late Lieut.-Gen. Boyé, of the Bombay army, to Georgiana Amelia, daughter of the late Samuel Thacker, Esq., of Madras.

14. At Edinburgh, John Loftus Tottenham, Esq., 3d Bengal L. C., to Isabella, daughter of Alex. Gordon, Esq., of Great King-street,

17. At St. James's church, Piccadilly, John Simm, Esq., of the Madras Medical Establishment, to Jane, daughter of the late Mr. B. Wilson, of Leeds.

19. Francis R. Thomson, Esq., captain Royal Engineers, to Selina Harriett Cotton, widow of the late G. H. Macartney, Esq., and niece of W. A. Brooke, Esq., chief judge of Benares.

21. At Marylebone church, Capt. Patrick Sanderson, Bombay establishment, to Catherine, daughter of the Rev. T. C. Edgell, Union-place, Regent's-park.

24. William Mumford, Esq., surgeon, of Ipswich, Suffolk, to Louisa, eldest surviving daughter of the late Samuel George Evans, Esq., of the Hon. East-India Company's medical service, Bengal.

DEATHS.

Jan. 16. At sea, on board the *Duke of Buccleugh*, Peter Bowles; and on the 2d of the ensuing month, Oliver Metcalf, both sons of Capt. J. D. Stokes, of the Madras army.

June 17. On board the *Aliquis*, on the passage from Bombay to Liverpool, Mr. Duncan Gibb, aged 24.

Aug. 2. At sea, on the passage from London to China, Capt. John Craigie, of the ship *Elizabeth*.

21. At the Cape of Good Hope, on the passage from Bombay, Capt. Nesmith, of the ship *Mary*, of Liverpool.

29. At sea, on board the *Sesostris*, on the passage home, Lieut. W. H. Brotherton, of the Madras artillery.

31. Drowned, off the coast of France, near Boulogne, Mr. John M. Shelton, second officer of the *Ann and Amelia* East-Indiaman, son of James Shelton, Esq., of Kinross.

Sept. 17. At Waterford, James Henry, youngest son of Lieut. Col. Wahab, of the Madras army.

23. On board the Marine Society's ship, of apoplexy, Mr. John Buyers, R. N., aged 66, in his 17th year as superintendent of that ship. He was several years in the Hon. East-India Company's service, performed seven voyages to the East-Indies, and two voyages round the world, in the last of which he was wrecked, when the lives of the crew were saved by his skill and perseverance.

— At Clifton, near Bristol, Major John Campbell, of the Hon. East-India Company's service.

25. At Pentonville, in his fifth year, Albert Anthony, and on the 28th, in her ninth year, Emma Mary Elizabeth, only children of the late Anthony Conwell, Esq., M. D., of the Bombay medical establishment.

27. At Stapleton Grove, near Bristol, Rajah Rammohun Roy. See a Memoir in our present number.

28. On board the *King William*, from Bombay to Liverpool, Capt. William Carr, aged 33, after a long and severe illness.

Oct. 1. In Welbeck-street, Mrs. Mary Droz, widow of the late Simon Droz. Esq., of the Bengal civil service, in her 80th year.

2. At Belfast, C. R. Rowan, Esq., 1st lieut. and adj. of the Bombay artillery.

3. At Bath, aged 61, Harriet, relict of the late Bernard M'Mahon, surgeon, of the Madras establishment.

4. At his house at Pimlico, Richard Heber, Esq., one of the greatest Bibliopolists of any age or country. He was half-brother to the late amiable Reginald Heber, bishop of Calcutta.

9. At Taunton, Joseph Whidney, Esq., R. N., projector and superintendent of the Breakwater, Plymouth, aged 78 years. The deceased sailed round the world in the *Discovery*, Capt. Vancouver, in 1791.

10. At Gadgirth House, Air, Lieut. Col. Burnet, late of the Hon. East-India Company's service.

— At his residence in St. John's Wood, Mr. Solomon Levey, partner in the firm of Cooper and Levey, merchants, of Sydney, New South Wales.

15. At his seat, Moor Hall, Harlow, Essex, Thomas Perry, Esq., late of the Hon. East-India Company's civil service, on the Bengal establishment, deeply regretted.

16. At South Wraxhall, Wilts, aged 17 days, the infant daughter of W. J. B. Knyvett, Esq., Bengal army.

17. At Bath, Miss Anderson, daughter of the late Dr. Anderson, of the Hon. East-India Company's service, and sister to Lieut. Col. Frith, Bengal artillery.

19. At Bath, Col. Goddard Richards, of the Bengal establishment.

— At Beauvais, on his way from Paris to England, Charles Mackinnon, Esq., of Grosvenor-place. Mr. Mackinnon entered the East-India Company's service early in life, and resided many years in China and Penang. He had a thorough knowledge of the trade with China in all its bearings, and was deeply impressed that the monopoly of the trade by the East-India Company, was the only means of securing its continuance with this country. He was late Member for Ipswich, and advocated liberal and patriotic principles.

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; N.D. no demand.—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 500 lb. The Surat Candy is equal to 746½ lb. The Pecul is equal to 133⅓ lb. The Corge is 20 pieces.*

CALCUTTA, May 23, 1833.

		Rs. A.		Rs. A.
Anchors	Sa. Rs. cwt.	16 0	@	22 0
Bottles	100	12 0	—	12 4
Coals	B. md.	0 9	—	0 10
Copper Sheathing, 16-40	F. md.	34 8	—	35 0
—— Brasiers', 40-120	do.	33 12	—	34 2
—— Thick sheets	do.	——		——
—— Old Gross	do.	32 10	—	32 12
—— Bolt	do.	33 0		——
—— Tile	do.	30 12	—	31 4
—— Nails, assort.	do.	28 0	—	29 0
—— Peru Slab	Ct. Rs. do.	32 12	—	33 0
—— Russia	Sa. Rs. do.	——		——
Copperas	do.	1 4	—	1 5
Cottons, chintz	pce.	——		——
—— Muslins, assort.	do.	1 4	—	12 0
—— Yarn 16 to 170	mor.	0 4½	—	0 7½
—— do.,	do.	——		——
Cutlery, fine	D.			——
Glass	P.C.			——
Hardware	P.C.			——
Hosiery, cotton	10A.		—	20A.

		Rs. A.		Rs. A.
Iron, Swedish, sq.	Sa. Rs. F. md.	4 0	@	4 2
—— —— flat	do.	4 0	—	4 2
—— English, sq.	do.	2 0	—	2 1
—— —— flat	do.	2 0	—	2 2
—— Bolt	do.	2 8	—	2 10
—— Sheet	do.	5 0	—	5 5
—— Nails	cwt.	8 0	—	13 0
—— Hoops	F. md.	2 10	—	2 11
—— Kentledge	cwt.	1 0	—	1 1
Lead, Pig	F. md.	4 10	—	4 12
—— Sheet	do.	4 14	—	5 0
Millinery		20 D.		——
Shot, patent	bag	——		——
Spelter	Ct. Rs. F. md.	4 8	—	4 10
Stationery		P.C.		——
Steel, English	Ct. Rs. F. md	7 0	—	7 4
—— Swedish	do.	7 0	—	7 4
Tin Plates	Sa. Rs. box	18 0	—	18 4
Woollens, Broad cloth, fine	yd.	3 0	—	8 4
—— coarse and middling		1 4	—	2 4
—— Flannel fine		1 4	—	1 6

MADRAS, June 19, 1833.

		Rs.		Rs.
Bottles	100	7	@	8
Copper, Sheathing	candy	255	—	260
—— Cakes	do.	220	—	230
—— Old	do.	215	—	230
—— Nails, assort.	do.	280	—	300
Cottons, Chintz		15 A.	—	15 A.
—— Muslins and Ginghams		5 A.	—	10 A.
—— Longcloth, fine		10 A.	—	15 A.
Cutlery, fine		P.C.	—	10 D.
Glass and Earthenware		P.C.	—	15 A.
Hardware		10 D.	—	15 D.
Hosiery		15 A.	—	20 A.
Iron, Swedish,	candy	42	—	50
—— English sq.	do.	21	—	22
—— Flat and bolt	do.	21	—	22

		Rs.		Rs.
Iron Hoops	candy	19	@	21
—— Nails	do.	——		——
Lead, Pig	do.	42	—	45
—— Sheet	do.	45	—	50
Millinery		30 A.	—	35 A.
Shot, patent		25 A.	—	30 A.
Spelter	candy	28	—	30
Stationery		15 A.	—	20 A.
Steel, English	candy	60	—	70
—— Swedish	do.	105	—	110
Tin Plates	box	22	—	23
Woollens, Broad cloth, fine	P. C.	—	10 Nom	
—— —— coarse	P. C.	—	10 Nom	
—— Flannel, fine	20 A.			——

BOMBAY, June 8, 1833.

		Rs.		Rs.
Anchors	cwt.	14	@	21
Bottles	doz.	3	—	1
Coals	chald.	18	—	20
Copper, Sheathing, 16-32	cwt.	54		——
—— Thick sheets	do.	57		——
—— Plate	do.	51		——
—— Tile	do.	51		——
Cottons, Chintz	}	See Remarks		
—— Longcloths	}			
—— Muslins	}			
—— Other goods	}			
—— Yarn, Nos. 25 to 60	lb.	0.13	—	1.4
Cutlery, table	P.C.			——
Glass and Earthenware	20 D.	—	30 D.	
Hardware	25 D.	—	P.C.	
Hosiery	P.C.			——

		Rs.		Rs.
Iron, Swedish, bar	St. candy	55	@	——
—— English, do.	do.	23		——
—— Hoops	do.	23		——
—— Nails	cwt.	5.4		——
—— Sheet	do.	14		——
—— Rod for bolts	St. candy	6.8		——
—— do. for nails	do.	22	—	23
Lead, Pig	cwt.	34		——
—— Sheet	do.	8.4		——
Millinery		9		——
Shot, patent	cwt.	no demand		
Spelter	do.	6.12		——
Stationery		7		——
Steel, Swedish	tub	25 D.		——
Tin Plates	box	10		——
Woollens, Broad cloth, fine	yd.	17		——
—— —— coarse		8	—	10
—— Flannel, fine		1	—	2
		0½	—	1

CANTON, April 4, 1833.

		Drs.		Drs.
Cottons, Chintz, 28 yds.	piece	2½	@	4½
—— Longcloths, 40 yds.	do.	5	—	6½
—— Muslins, 20 yds.	do.	2	—	2½
—— Cambrics, 12 yds	do.	1½	—	1½
—— Bandannoes	do.	1½	—	2½
—— Yarn, Nos. 16 to 36	pecul	39	—	40
Iron, Bar	do.	1·75	—	2
—— Rod	do.	2·75	—	3
Lead	do.	4		——

		Drs.		Drs.
Smalts	pecul	20	@	60
Steel, Swedish, in kits	cwt.	5		——
Woollens, Broad cloth	yd.	1.55	—	1.80
—— Camlets	pce.	20		——
—— Do. Dutch	do.	30	—	32
—— Long Ells Dutch	do.	8		——
Tin, Straits	pecul	15½	—	——
Tin Plates	box	8	—	——

SINGAPORE, May 23, 1833.

		Drs.		Drs.
Anchors	pecul	10	@	12
Bottles	100	3½	—	4
Copper Nails and Sheathing	pecul	35	—	40
Cottons, Madapollams, 25yd. by 32in.	pcs.	2	—	3½
—— Imit. Irish	25 —— 36	do.	2½	— 3
—— Longcloths 38 to 40	36-37	do.	4	— 6
—— —— do. do.	38-40	do.	5	— 6½
—— —— do. do.	44	do.	7½	— 8
—— ——	50	do.	8	— 9
—— ——	54	do.	8	— 9
—— ——	60	do.	10	— 12
—— Prints, 7-8. *single colours*		do.	2½	— 3½
—— —— 9-8.		do.	3	— 5½
—— Cambric, 12 yds. by 42 to 45 in.		do.	1½	— 2½
—— Jaconet, 20 —— 44 —— 46		do.	1½	— 4
—— Lappets, 10 —— 40 —— 44		do.	1½	— 2

		Drs.		Drs.
Cotton Hkfs. imit. Battick, dble.	corge	5	@	6½
—— do. do Pullicat	do.	50	—	60
—— Twist, *16 to 90*	pecul	38	—	70
Hardware, assort. —— (over stocked)		N. D.		
Iron, Swedish	pecul	5	—	5½
—— English	do.	2½	—	2¾
—— Nails	do.	3	—	3¼
Lead, Pig	do.	5½	—	6
—— Sheet	bag	1	—	2
Shot, patent	pecul	4	—	4½
Spelter	(none)	do.	6	— 7
Steel, Swedish	do.	N D.		
—— English	pcs.	10	—	11
Woollens, Long Ells	do.	25	—	32
—— Camblets	yd.	1½	—	2½
—— Ladies' cloth (Scarlet)				

REMARKS.

Calcutta, May 9, 1833.—There has not been much doing in Piece Goods since our last, arising, as is generally allowed, from the circumstance of the Bazaar Shroffs having of late greatly curtailed their transactions with dealers. The same observations apply to Twist. In Woollens nothing doing.—*May* 16. The bazaar for Piece Goods continues very dull, Long Cloths and some descriptions of Prints, being the only sorts enquired after. Twist has not been much asked after. Woollens without wholesale demand. Metals: the prices have if any thing slightly fallen. In Wines, Beer, and Spirits, there has been no activity.—*May* 23. Every thing remains comparatively inactive—a few sales of Twist have been made at our present quotations. The arrival of the Indiamen will probably create some stir in the market for Ales and Wines, but in the present state of commerce here, we fear the result will be very unfavourable to those interested.

Bombay, June 8, 1833.—The present state of the Bombay market is very discouraging, scarcely a single article brought to it realising a suitable return. The investments of the Indiamen have been sold at rates varying from prime cost to 25 per cent. discount, which leaves but a sorry prospect for those still to arrive. Upwards of 300 packages of Piece Goods of different descriptions are about to be exported to Calcutta, and 100 hogsheads of Hodgson's Beer to Madras.

Canton, April 4, 1833.—Within a few days the mark t for Broad Cloths has in a slight degree declined, in consequence of some information received from the upper provinces, by the native dealers. Extensive speculations in White Cotton Longcloths have contributed to keep up the market, which continues to maintain itself at rates beyond those which have prevailed for some time. The depression in Printed Cotton and Handkerchiefs still continues, and the enormous overstock of the market is likely to keep down prices for a long time to come. There is some improvement in Bar Iron, and some recent importations of Spelter have realized Sp. Dols. 4½ per pecul. Tin Plates have advanced to Sp. Dols. 8 per box, and are in request. Lead is saleable at rates quoted.

INDIA SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Calcutta, June 5, 1833.

Government Securities.

Buy.	Rs. As.		Rs. As.	Sell.
Prem.	32 0	Remittable	31 0	Prem.
	3 0	1st, or Old 5 p. Cent. Loan	1 Class 2 8	
	1 14	Ditto	2 do. 1 6	
	0 12	Ditto	3 do. 0 4	
	Par	Ditto	4 do. 4 as. dist.	
	Par	New 5 per Cent. from No. 1 to 250	Par	
Prem.	4 4	2d, or Middle 5 p. Cent Loan	0 4	Prem.
	4 8	3d, or New ditto	4 0	
Disc.	0 6	4 per cent. Loan dis.	0 12	disc.

6,100 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, *May* 23.

On London, 12 months' date,—to buy 1s. 10d. to 1s 10¼d.; to sell 1s. 11d. to 1s. 11¼d. Sa. R.

Madras, June 18, 1833.

Government Securities.

Six per cent. Bengal Remittable Loan.

At the Rate of Subscription, viz. 350 Madras Rs. per 335 Sa. Rs. ..... 36 Prem.

At the Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public Securities, viz. 106½ Madras Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs. ..... 34 Prem.

Five per cent. Bengal Unremittable Loan.

At the Rate of Subscription, viz. 350 Madras Rs. per 335 Sa. Rs. ..... Par.

At the Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public Securities, viz. 106½ Madras Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs. ..... 2 Disc.

Bengal Five per cent. Loan of 18th Aug. 1825.

At the Rate of Subscription, viz. 106½ Madras Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.

Bonds, No. 1 to 1,600 ..... Par.

Ditto, above No. 1,000 ..... from ½ to 1 Prem.

Bengal Five per cent. Loan of 15th Jan. 1830.

At the Rate of Subscription, viz. 106½ Madras Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs. ..... 2½ Prem.

Bombay, June 15, 1833.

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, 101 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, 107 to 111 per ditto.
Ditto of 1825-26, 108 to 111 per ditto.
Ditto of 1829-30, 108 to 111 per ditto.

Canton, April 4, 1833.

Exchanges, &c.

On London, 6 mo. sight,—bills suitable for negociation in India, 4s. 4d.; other bills 4s. 5d. per Sp. Dol.
On Bengal, Cos., 30 days', Sa. Rs. 207 per 100 Sp. Drs.—Private Bills, 209 to 210 per ditto.
On Bombay, ditto Bom. Rs. 218 per ditto.
Sycee Silver at Lintin, 2½ to 3 per cent. prem.

GOODS DECLARED for SALE at the EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

For Sale 13 November—Prompt 7 February 1834.

Company's—Saltpetre.

For Sale 2 December—Prompt 20 February.

Tea.—Bohea, 1,500,000lb; Congou, Campoi, Souchong, and Pekoe, 5,500,000lb; Twankay and Hyson Skin, 1,200,000lb; Hyson, 300,000lb.—Total, including Private Trade, 8,500,000lb.

For Sale 10 December—Prompt 7 March.

Company's—Bengal Piece Goods:—Romals Soot or Cotton; Bandannoes; Koraha; Taffaties. Sallampores (do.)—Coast Piece Goods:—Longcloths (ordinary); Sallampores (do.); Longcloths (blue); T

LIST of SHIPS Trading to INDIA and Eastward of the CAPE of GOOD HOPE.

Destination.	Appointed to sail.	Ships' Names.	Tonnage.	Owners or Consignees.	Captains.	Where loading.	Reference for Freight or Passage.
Madras	1833 Nov. 5	*Louisa*	250	R. H. D. Towle	R. H. D. Towle	W. I. Docks	Arbuthnot & Latham, Gt. St. Helens, & Alves & Co., Lime-st.-sq.
Cape and Madras	Portsm. —	*Sesostris*	487	Alexander Yates	Alexander Yates	W. I. Docks	Tomlin, Man, & Co., Cornhill.
Madras	Portsm. Dec. 1	*Horatio*	500	Henry Templer	Joseph Harfield	W. I. Docks	John Pirie & Co.
	15	*Claudine*	500	Joseph L. Heathorn	William Heathorn	W. I. Docks	Joseph L. Heathorn, Birchin-la.
	25	*Amelia Thompson*	470	John Pirie and Co.	James M'Kellar	W. I. Docks	John Pirie & Co., Freeman's-ct.
	Jan. 25, 1834	*Hashmy*	550	Henry Templer	Harford Arnold	St. Kt. Docks	John Pirie & Co.
Madras & Bengal	1833 Portsm. Nov. 15	*City of Edinburgh*	500	David Fraser	David Frazer	W. I. Docks	Edmund Read, Riches-ct.
	20	*Robarts*	750	Gledstanes & Co.	Henry Wake	E. I. Docks	Edmund Read.
	Dec. 15	*Ernaad*	650	F. & C. E. Mangles	John L. Gillett	E. I. Docks	Edmund Read.
	1834 Jan. 10	*Andromache*	468	John Jacob and Son	Joseph Andrews	St. Kt. Docks	Arnold & Woollett, Clement's-la. & Tomlin, Man, & Co.,
	5	*La Belle Alliance*	676	Thomas Farncombe	Charles Arkcoll	W. I. Docks	Capt. S. Remmington, Jerusalem Coffee-house.
Bengal	Nov. 10, 1833	*Ann*	273	Curling, Young, & Co.	Joseph Tindle	W. I. Docks	Domett, Young, & England, George-yd
	15	*Lord of the Isles*	365	Thomas Metcalfe	George Higton	St. Kt. Docks	Arnold & Woollett.
	30	*James Laing*	418	Campbell & Co.	Peter Campbell	W. I. Docks	Tomlin, Man, & Co.
Bombay	Nov. 3	*Triumph*	545	Robert & Thomas Green	Thomas Green	St. Kt. Docks	Robert Green, Birchin-lane.
	7	*Upton Castle*	600	John Thacker	J. E. Duggan	W. I. Docks	John Thacker, or T. Haviside & Co.
	15	*Prince George*	402	John Green	James Adams	St. Kt. Docks	Arnold & Woollett, & Tomlin, Man,
	27	*Palmyra*	560	George Joad	William Loader	W. I. Docks	Thomas Haviside & Co. [& Co.
	Dec. 5	*Duke of Roxburgh*	417	Wigrams & Co.	James Petrie	E. I. Docks	John Pirie and Co.,
Batavia & Sourabaya	Nov. 15	*Alexander Robertson*	229	Daniel Halkett	Thomas Smith	Lon. Docks	Arnold and Woollett.
Manilla	2	*Lord Wm. Bentinck*	450	H. Fletcher	Wm. Thompson	W. I. Docks	John Masson, Lime-st.-sq.
Cape and Ceylon	5	*Seppings*	350	George Goad	Benjamin Freeman	W. I. Docks	Barber, Neate, & Co., Fenchurch-st. & J. Kelham, Newman's-ct. Cornhill.
Ceylon	Dec. 1	*Ceylon*	250	John Bently	Francis Davison	W. I. Docks	John Lyney, Birchin-la.
Hobart Town	Oct. 20	*Mars*	220	John Masson	Henry Richards	W. I. Docks	John Masson.
Launceston	Nov. 24	*Chili*	200	Robert Brooks	T. H. Nixon	St. Kt. Docks	Robert Brooks, Old Broad-st., or Buckles and Co. Mark-la.
New South Wales	3	*Planter*	367	William Bottomley	Robert L. Fraser	Lon. Docks	Arnold & Woollet, and G. Bishop,
	6	*Craigievar*	350	Alexander Forbes	William Ray	St. Kt. Docks	Buckles & Co. [Jewry-st.
	2	*City of Edinburgh*	366	Wm. F. Baker	Wm. F. Baker	St. Kt. Docks	Tomlin, Man, and Co.
	7	*Dryade*	266	Thomas Richardson	Robert Heard	St. Kt. Docks	Godwin & Lee, Bishopsgate-st-within.
	10	*Sovereign*	400	Thomas Hall and Co.	Wm. Mc'Kellar	St. Kt. Docks	John Masson.
	25	*William*	350	J. Williams	Smith	St. Kt. Docks	John Masson.
Van Diemen's Land & New South Wales	1	*Clarence*	254	John Binmer	Thomas Blair	Lon. Docks	Buckles and Co.
	4	*Resource*	417	Henry R. Robley.	J. J. Coombs	St. Kt. Docks	E. Bryant, St. Dunstan's-hill.
	5	*Mary*	276	William Beachcroft	W. Beachcroft	Lon. Docks	Arnold and Woollett.
	10	*Duckenfield*	367	Cox, Heish, & Co.	Adam Riddell	St. Kt. Docks	John Pirie and Co.
	—	*Red Rover*	400	Robert C. Chrystie	Robt. C. Chrystie	St. Kt. Docks	Godwin and Lee.

Mother-o'-Pearl Shells, China	£. s. d. cwt.	£. s. d. @
Nankeens ..... piece	3 12 0	4 5 0
Rattans 100	0 1 8	— 0 3 3
Rice, Bengal White ... cwt.	0 14 0	— 0 16 0
—— Patna	0 17 0	— 1 0 0
—— Java	0 10 6	— 1 11 0
Safflower	4 0 0	— 0 18 0
Sago	0 16 0	— 0 18 0
—— Pearl	1 10 0	— 2 5 0
Saltpetre	1 15 0	— 1 19 0
Silk, Bengal skein ..... lb		
—— Novi	0 16 0	— 1 2 0
—— Ditto White	0 16 0	— 1 2 0
—— China	0 17 0	— 0 18 6
—— Bengal Privilege	0 17 0	— 1 1 0
—— Organzine	1 4 0	— 1 7 0
Spices, Cinnamon	0 5 0	— 0 10 6
—— Cloves	0 1 2	— 0 1 6
—— Mace	0 6 6	— 0 8 6
—— Nutmegs	0 4 6	— 0 7 9
—— Ginger ..... cwt.	1 16 0	— 0 7 9
—— Pepper, Black ..... lb	0 0 5½	— 0 0 5
—— White	0 0 6½	— 0 0 10
Sugar, Bengal ..... cwt.	1 6 0	— 1 14 0
—— Siam and China	1 2 0	— 1 8 0
—— Mauritius (duty paid)	2 12 0	— 3 2 0
—— Manilla and Java ..... lb	0 2 0	— 0 2 1
Tea, Bohea	0 2 0½	— 0 3 0
—— Congou	0 2 3	— 0 4 4
—— Souchong	none	
—— Campoi	0 2 0½	— 0 2 9½
—— Twankay	0 2 5½	— 0 3 8
—— Pekoe	0 2 9½	— 0 5 2
—— Hyson Skin	0 3 2½	— 0 5 2
—— Hyson	none	
—— Young Hyson	0 4 9	— 0 5 3
—— Gunpowder ..... cwt.	3 2 0	— 3 3 8
Tin, Banca ..... lb	1 10 0	— 2 15 0
Tortoiseshell	3 0 0	
Vermilion ..... lb	0 4 0	— 0 6 0
Wax ..... cwt.	4 0 0	— 19 0 0
Wood, Sanders Red ... ton	16 0 0	— 19 0 0
—— Ebony	6 15 0	— 7 10 0
—— Sapan	8 0 0	— 20 0 0
AUSTRALASIAN PRODUCE.		
Cedar Wood ..... foot	0 5 0	— 0 7 0
Oil, Fish ..... tun	20 0 0	— 22 0 0
Whalebns ..... ton	90 0 0	—100 0 0
Wool, N. S. Wales, viz.		
Best ..... lb	0 3 6	— 0 5 4
Inferior	0 2 3	— 0 3 10
—— V. D. Land, viz.		
Best	0 2 6	— 0 2 11
Inferior	0 1 0	— 0 2 1
SOUTH AFRICAN PRODUCE.		
Aloes ..... cwt.	2 0 0	— 3 0 0
Ostrich Feathers, und ... lb	2 0 0	— 7 0 0
Gum Arabic ..... cwt.	0 15 0	— 1 0 0
Hides, Dry ..... lb	0 0 4½	— 0 0 4½
—— Salted	0 0 4½	— 0 0 6
Oil, Palm ..... cwt.	1 13 0	
Raisins	2 10 0	— 5 15 0
Wax	5 10 0	— 18 0 0
Wine, Cape, Mad., best ... pipe	16 0 0	— 18 0 0
—— Do. 2d & 3d quality	14 0 0	— 15 0 0
Wood, Teak ..... load	6 10 0	— 7 10 0
Wool ..... lb	0 1 0	— 0 1 11

PRICES OF SHARES, October 25, 1833.

DOCKS.	Price.	Dividends.	Capital.	Shares of.	Paid.	Books Shut for Dividends.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	
East India ..... (Stock)	44	4 p. cent.	483,750	—	—	March. Sept.
London ..... (Stock)	56	3 p. cent.	238,000	—	—	June. Dec.
St. Katherine's	67	3 p. cent.	1,352,752	100	—	April. Oct.
Ditto Debentures	—	3 p. cent.	500,000	—	—	5 April. 5 Oct.
Ditto ditto	103	4 p. cent.	200,000	—	—	
West-India ..... (Stock)	98	5 p. cent.	1,300,000	—	—	June. Dec.
MISCELLANEOUS.						
Australian ..... (Agricultural)	19	— p. cent.	10,000	100	25	—
Carnatic Stock, 1st Class	97	— p. cent.	—	—	—	June. Dec.
Ditto, 2d Class	89½	3 p. cent.	10,000	100	13	June. Dec.
Van Diemen's Land Company	94					

Sugar.—The market continues languid and depressed, and the general belief is that prices are giving way. There have been no public sales of Mauritius within the last week, and few purchases privately are reported. Bengal Sugars are offered at lower rates, on account of the near approach of the East-India House sale. There have been inquiries for Siams by the refiners.

Silk.—The Company's sale commenced on the 21st with a full attendance of buyers, and prices went from 3s. to 5s. higher than the last sale; the few bales refused at the last sale were bought at an advance of fully 4s. per lb. on the taxed price. There was great competition for some Silks. There are but few private Bengals for sale, and a great part of the Chinas which were declared for sale have been withdrawn. Not one bale has as yet been refused. The sale may be stated to have continued to advance gradually from its commencement, and prices will now bring the average of 5s. per lb. higher than the last; manufacturers consider the prices fully established, and are preparing to lay in their ordinary stock.

Cotton.—The market remains in a very languid state; the purchases by private contract are inconsiderable.

Indigo.—The following is Messrs. Patry and Pasteur's report of the result of the Company's sale, which commenced on the 8th and closed on the 17th October:—

The quantity declared for sale was 8,161 chests, of which 1,426 chests were Company's. Previous to the opening and during the sale, the proprietors withdrew 557 chests, leaving for sale 7,604 chests, which presented the following assortment:—207 chests Bengal very fine shipping qualities; 1,644 do. good to fine do.; 3,654 do. fine consumers to middling and goop shippers; 1,678 do. oadinary to fine consumers; 315 do. low and ordinary do.; 91 Madras; 15 Kurpah, or made on the Bengal principle, and 10 Java; total 7,604 chests.

The sale begun with the Company's marks, which were generally taxed from 1s. to 1s. 6d. under the market prices. The biddings were at first very languid, and so long as the marks were left without support, there was a great fluctuation in prices, compared with the July sale; middling, good and fine qualities were at first from 3d. to 6d. and ordinary sorts 6d. to 10d lower, but on the close of the third day, Proprietors displayed great firmness, and a resolution not to submit to such a reduction; they bought in freely, in many instances supporting last sale's valuations; this gave confidence to buyers, and prices, with but few exceptions, improved 3d. to 4d. on the rates paid in the beginning.

The quantity of Madras was very small, but the orders for that description were very limited; the first mark was all bought in at about 4d. under last sale's prices, the second was afterwards withdrawn from the sale, leaving only 44 chests, which sold at a reduction of 4d. to 6d. on the July prices.

The whole quantity bought in by the Proprietors is about 2,200 chests, the largest quantity bought in for many sales past; this, added to the withdrawing of 557 chests during the sale, shows the confidence of Proprietors in the advices from India, which lead them to expect higher prices.

The following are the prices:—*Bengal*; fine blue 7s. 6d. a 8s.; fine purple 7s. a 7s. 6d.; fine red violet 6s. 6d. a 6s 9d.; fine violet 6s. 3d. a 6s. 6d.; good and middling do. 6s. a 6s. 3d.; good red violet 6s. 3d a 6s. 6d.; middling do. 6s. a 6s. 3d.; good violet and copper 5s. 9d. a 6s.; middling and ordinary do. 5s. 3d. a 5s. 6d.; low consuming do. 4s. 9d. a 5s. 3d.; very low do. 3s. 1d. a 4s. 6d. *Madras*; on Bengal principle, good, none; middling 4s. 8d. a 4s. 10d.; low, none; regular Madras, good and fine 4s. 3d. a 4s. 10d; ordinary and middling 3s. 9d. a 4s. 3d.; very low 3s. a 3s. 4d. *Java*; ordinary 3s. 11d. a 4s. 2d.

There has been no alteration since the close of the sale; a few sales are reported at 3d. per lb. premium.

DAILY PRICES OF STOCKS, *from September 23 to October 23, 1833.*

Sept.	Bank Stock.	3 Pr. Ct. Red.	3 Pr. Ct. Consols.	3½ Pr. Ct. Red.	New 3½ Pr. Cent.	Long Annuities.	India Stock.	4 Pr. Ct. 1826.	India Bonds.	Exch. Bills.
23	Shut	Shut	88⅜ 88½	Shut	96¼ 96⅜	Shut	243	Shut	31 32p	48 49p
24	—	—	88⅜ —	—	96¼ 96⅜	—	—	—	30 32p	47 49p
25	—	—	88⅛ 88⅜	—	96⅛ 96¼	—	—	—	32 33p	47 49p
26	—	—	88⅛ 88⅜	—	96⅛ 96¼	—	—	—	30p	45 47p
27	—	—	88⅛ 88⅜	—	96 96⅛	—	—	—	29 32p	44 45p
28	—	—	88⅛ 88¼	—	96 96⅛	—	—	—	—	44 45p
30	—	—	88⅛ 88¼	—	96 96⅛	—	243	—	—	44 46p
Oct.										
1	—	—	88 88¼	—	96 96⅛	—	—	—	29p	44 45p
2	—	—	88⅛ 88⅜	—	96⅛ 96½	—	242½	—	31p	45 46p
3	—	—	88⅜ 88½	—	96⅜ 96⅝	—	243	—	31 32p	45 46p
4	—	—	88⅜ 88½	—	96½ 96¾	—	242 3	—	30 32p	45 46p
5	—	—	88⅜ 88½	—	96½ 96⅝	—	—	—	31 32p	45 46p
7	—	—	87⅞ 88¼	—	96⅛ 96⅜	—	—	—	31 32p	45 46p
8	—	—	87⅞ 88⅛	—	95⅞ 96¼	—	243	—	31 32p	45 46p
9	—	—	87¼ 87⅜	—	95⅛ 9 7/16	—	240½ 1½	—	29 31p	45 46p
10	—	—	87⅛ 87⅜	—	95¼ 95½	—	240 1	—	29 31p	45 46p
11	207 208	86 86⅝	86⅞ 87⅜	94⅛ 94⅜	95¼ 95⅜	16 11/16 16 13/16	—	102 2⅜	29 30p	45 46p
12	207 208	86 86¼	86⅞ 87⅛	94⅛ 94⅜	95⅛ 95⅜	16⅝ 16 11/16	240 1	102¼	29 31p	45 46p
14	207 208	85⅝ 85⅞	86⅛ 86⅜	93⅞ 94	94⅜ 95	16 9/16 16⅝	239 40	101½ 2¼	29 31p	45 46p
15	207 208	85⅞ 86	86⅜ 86⅝	94 94¼	95 95¼	16⅝ 16 11/16	239½	102 2¼	29 31p	45 46p
16	207 208	85⅞ 86	86⅜ 87	94 94¼	95 95¼	16⅝ 16 11/16	239 40	102 2¼	27 29p	42 45p
17	206½ 207½	85⅞ 86⅛	86⅜ 87⅛	94 94¼	94⅞ 95⅛	16⅝ 16⅝	238½	102 2¼	—	40 43p
18	206½ 207½	85⅝ 85⅞	86⅛ 86⅜	93⅞ 94⅛	94⅝ 95⅛	16⅝ 16 11/16	236½ 7½	101⅞ 2	22 31p	38 40p
19	206½ 207½	85⅝ 85⅞	86⅛ 86⅜	93⅞ 94	94⅞ 95	16 9/16 16⅝	237 8½	101⅞ 2	20 22p	35 36p
21	208	86 86⅛	86⅞ 87⅛	94 94⅛	95 95⅛	16⅝ 16 11/16	—	101⅞ 2⅛	20 23p	35 37p
22	207½ 208	86 86⅜	86⅞ 87⅛	94 94⅛	95 95¼	16⅝ 16 11/16	237½	101½ 2⅛	19 21p	35 36p
23	208 209	86¼ 86½	—	94¼ 94½	95¼ 95⅜	16 11/16 16¾	238 9	102 2⅛	19 21p	34 46p

FREDERICK BARRY, Stock and Share Broker, 7, Birchin Lane, Cornhill.

ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

Calcutta.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT, *June* 28.

Cockerell and others, v. *Adam and others.*—This was an action of trover, brought by the assignees appointed by the Insolvent Court for the estate of Mackintosh and Co., against the trustees under the deed of assignment, to recover the property of the firm out of the custody of the trustees; who pleaded the general issue. The real subject of trial was the validity of the trust-deed.

Sir Edward Ryan sat alone, Mr. Justice Franks being unwell. One paper states that the learned judge declined to take any part in the proceedings, as Mackintosh and Co. were his debtors: an intention denied by Sir E. Ryan.

The jurisdiction, the act of insolvency, the debt of the petitioning creditor, and various other facts, were admitted.

The *Advocate-General*, for the plaintiffs, examined witnesses to prove that the deed of trust was merely nominal; that the partners in the firm had still the uncontrolled management of their affairs; that due diligence had not been exercised by the trustees appointed at the public meetings of the creditors, and that the public had not been properly apprized of the failure, and of the intention to hold the meetings.

Mr. *Turton*, for the defendants, repelled each of these averments, and contended that the matter to be decided by the court was, whether the trustees were legally appointed.

Sir *E. Ryan* said that he should give such a decision as would allow of the case being brought before the court again. He pronounced for the plaintiffs (against the deed), with leave to move to enter a verdict for the defendants.

SUDDER DEWANNEE ADAWLUT,
10th November 1831.

Maharaja Tej Chund, appellant-plaintiff; v. *Rammohun Rae and Gobindpurshad Rae, respondents-defendants.*—The plaintiff brought an action against the defendants, as heirs to Ramkanth Rae, deceased, in the Calcutta Provincial Court of Appeal, on the 16th June 1823, for the amount of a kistbundee bond, on account of arrears of land-revenue, with interest, Rs. 15,002. The petition of plaint stated as follows:—That Ramkanth Rae, of Radhanughur, father and grandfather of the defendants, had taken in farm a large portion of a zumeendaree from the plaintiff; that on account of the jumma of pergunnas Buleea, Bugdee, &c., he fell in balance Rs. 7,501, which he engaged to pay by instalments by the 15th of Aseen 1204 B.E., (A.D. 1797), and accordingly executed a kistbundee bond, which was countersigned by the judge and register of the zilla of Burdwan, and by Mr. C. Bruce, of Hooghly; that he did not pay the amount, and died in 1210 B.E. (A.D. 1803). The debt, with principal and interest, had amounted to Rs. 15,002, and the defendants, who had inherited the property of the deceased, would not come to any terms for its liquidation; the plaintiff therefore sued for redress.

In defence, Rammohun Rae answered, that he knew nothing of the kistbundee bond, when and wherefore it was executed; that his father, Ramkanth Rae, was a man of property, and that if the plaintiff had any demand against him, on account of arrears of land-revenue, he should have demanded it from him and not from the defendant, who, so far from inheriting the property of his deceased father, had during his life-time separated from him and the rest of the family, in consequence of his altered habits of life and change of opinions, which did not permit their living together; the plaintiff, therefore, on the plea of inheritance, could urge no claim against the defendant. With regard to the kistbundee bond, the plaintiff had stated that it was made payable in one year, *i. e.* 1204 B.E. If such were the case, why was the demand not made on, or payment enforced from, the defendant's father, for he did not die till seven years after that period? Admitting the claim to be just (which in fact it was not), the plaintiff should shew cause why he neglected to demand the debt for seven years, while the party in debt was alive; as his instituting a suit now against the defendants, after a lapse of twenty-six years, was opposed to the principles laid down in sec. 4, Reg. III. 1793. The palliating circumstances pleaded by the plaintiff, in extenuation of this palpable neglect, appear wholly untenable. His first excuse is, that he had not pressed the demand solely from motives of civility and good feeling; next, that Jugmohun Rae, the defendant's brother, was an oomeidwar with him; and that the defendant himself was not to be found in the zilla. Without risking an opinion as to the feelings of courtesy which deterred the plaintiff from urging his demand, it would be sufficient to say, in respect to his second excuse, that Jugmohun Rae (who died in 1218,

B.E., now thirteen years) being an oomeidwar with him, could be no bar to the plaintiff urging his demand on him. As for his allegation that the defendant's place of abode could not be found, it was scarcely worthy of consideration, for the defendant was never out of the Company's territories; he alternately resided in the zillas of Ramgurh, Bhagulpoor, and Rungpoor, and for the last nine years lived in the town of Calcutta; that his house was in Hooghly, and his property to a considerable amount lay within the collectorship of Burdwan; and moreover, he had putnee-tallooks of high jummas within the plaintiff's own zumeendaree, as well as in the town of Calcutta. With a knowledge of all this property, the plaintiff never made a single demand on the defendant in regard to the kistbundee bond. By the claim the plaintiff had now set forth, unfounded as it was, he seems to have no other end in view than to cause unnecessary vexation and annoyance to the defendant. This supposition would appear fully warranted, when it is considered that Gooroodas Mookerjea, the defendant's daughter's son, held the office of Dewan in the service of Maharaja Purtab Chunder, the son of the plaintiff, and, after the death of the young maharaja, acted as vakeel in behalf of the ranees, his wives, against the plaintiff, in vindicating their rights in the courts. The relationship existing between the vakeel and the defendant led the plaintiff to conclude that, in his judicial pleadings, the former was entirely swayed and aided by the advice of the latter; hence he entertained a feeling of animosity against the defendant, to gratify which the present suit, in order to work the ruin of the defendant, was brought on, deeming his rank and dignity a sufficient guarantee for the issue; while his immense wealth makes him careless about the expense of prosecution, if, in the gratification of a malignant feeling, it could but serve to crush the defendant.

The plaintiff's reply was a confirmation of his plaint, with this addition, that the defendant's father was among his respectable moostajirs, and was likewise on terms of intimacy with him. On the amount of the kistbundee being demanded, he used to excuse himself from payment by pleading his want of means. After he had died, the amount was successively demanded from his son Jugmohun Rae; and after the death of the latter, from his son Gobindpurshad Rae; but both eluded payment by specious promises and excuses. The defendant, devoid of all feelings of gratitude for the numerous favours conferred on him by the plaintiff, had now brought forth Reg. III. of 1793 to elude the plaintiff's demand; but he ought to recollect that while Reg. II. of 1805, providing a period of sixty years for the recognition of claims, existed, the Regulation quoted by him would avail him little.

The defendant, in his rejoinder, confirms all that he stated in his answer, and adds, that if a son succeeds to his father's estate, by virtue of such succession he makes himself responsible for all his debts; but in case of a son separating himself from his father during his life-time, and by his own exertion acquiring property unconnected with his father, and after his father's death inheriting no portion of his father's property, both the shastur laws and the established usage and custom of the country do not hold him amenable for his father's debts.

Gobindpurshad Rae, defendant, did not attend, either personally or through a vakeel, although eelamnamas for his attendance had been served.

Mr. Braddon, the judge of the Provincial Court, after a careful perusal of the whole of the records, came to the conclusion that the plaintiff had adduced no proof that a claim had ever been made on Ramkanth Rae, though he lived six years after the execution of the bond; that the two witnesses, who were brought forward to prove that a demand had been made on Jugmohun Rae and Gobindpurshad Rae, were not worthy of credit; that a period of twenty-seven years had elapsed since Rammohun Rae was said to have come into possession of his father's property, and yet no claims had been made on him. As for interest, no mention was made of it in the kistbundee bond; it was therefore inadmissible. The two witnesses had stated that demands were made for the money between 1211 (1804) and 1216 (1809); yet between 1216 (1809) and 1230 (1823), when the suit was instituted, fourteen years had elapsed. As therefore under the Regulations a suit cannot be instituted after twelve years had elapsed, the plaintiff's suit was dismissed with costs.

Against the above decision the plaintiff appealed to the Sudder Court.

The Court, having deliberately considered the whole of the circumstances of the case, passed the following judgment:

The reasons given in the roobukaree of the present date for the affirmation of the decree of the Provincial Court, in case No. 3004, were equally applicable to the present suit. On the grounds, therefore, therein set forth, the decision passed by the Provincial Court was upheld, and the appellant's suit dismissed, with costs of both the courts.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COMMERCE OF CENTRAL ASIA.

The following memoir or report of Lieut. Burnes, on the commerce of the upper parts of India, Cabul, Tartary, and Persia, has been published with the sanction of the government:

On the Commercial relations of the Punjab, and the advantages of opening the Indus.

There is perhaps no inland country of the globe, which possesses greater facilities for commerce than the Punjab, and there are few more rich in the productions of the mineral, vegetable, and animal kingdoms. Intersected by five navigable streams, it is bounded on the west by one of the vastest rivers of the old world. To the north, it has the fertile and fruitful vale of Cashmere to limit its sceptre, so placed that it can export without trouble its costly fabrics to the neighbouring kingdoms of Persia and Tartary, of China and India; situated between Hindoostan and the celebrated entrepots of central Asia, it shares the advantages of their traffic, while it is itself blessed with an exuberance of every production of the soil that is useful and nutritious to mankind.

The productions of the Punjab relieve it from any great dependance on external resources. Its courtiers and chiefs may robe themselves in the shawls of Cashmere and the strong and beautiful fabrics of Mooltan. Its citizens and husbandmen may wear the cheap texture of the native cotton. Every animal may be bounteously fed on the grains indigenous to the country; and a range of mountains, entirely composed of salt, furnishes that necessary ingredient of food, while the upland parts yield condiments and fruits to season the daily bread. To such a mart we can export but with dubious success the productions of our own or other countries; yet there are some articles, in which the industry of Britain may still cause a rivalry; and towards forming a conclusion on this important subject, we shall treat of the different productions of the country, and afterwards point out the probable effects of opening a new door to commerce on its imports and exports.

The staple commodity of the Punjab is found in the shawl manufactures of Cashmere. They are a fabric which no exertion on the part of foreigners can imitate, and the European manufacturer, though he may impart much of the beauty, and copy with success the pattern, his web possesses none of the delicacy of the original, and is equally destitute of that warmth and comfort which the inhabitants of Europe, in their more frigid zone, are so well able to appreciate. Nor are the weavers of the adjoining countries more successful in this branch of art than our own countrymen; the shawls of Lahore and Delhi, though woven by natives of the valley and with the same materials, are wanting in the fineness of those prepared in Cashmere, and have the degenerated appearance of a coarse woollen, but little superior to those of our own manufactures. If implicit reliance is to be placed on the people, the shawl derives its beauty from the water in which the wool is dyed, and which is peculiar to Cashmere.

The yearly revenue from the shawl manufactures, exclusive of every expense, is rated at eighteen lakhs of rupees; but as it is entirely realized in kind, every fraud, which the ingenuity of a deceiving people can devise, is practised in remitting it to Lahore. Shawls which cannot be valued at a higher price than Rs. 200 are rated at Rs. 1,000, and it is not a subject of surprise that the amount, which I have now stated, far exceeds the actual realization by the treasury of Runjeet Sing. An idea may be formed of the value to which these fabrics may be manufactured, by some shawls having been lately prepared to order for the Russian and Prussians courts at the enormous price of 30,000 roubles per pair. It is a source of complaint among merchants that the shawls have lately depreciated in quality, and good articles are now only to be procured by commissioning them from the valley. The article indeed has become a drug, and the Punjab government have at present in Umritsir a store of shawls that cannot be valued at less than half a million sterling, fifty lacs of rupees.

While this country is enriched by an unequalled art, the raw materials for which grow beyond its limits, the commercial genius of the people has introduced another manufacture from silk named *kois*, with a strength of texture and brilliancy of hue that has secured to the silks of Mooltan a merited reputation in the Indian market. The worm is unknown in the Punjab, but the small bulk and great value of its produce admit of silk being imported from distant provinces, and converted with profit by the trader into a rich manufacture. These silken stuffs are only woven in the shape of shawls and scarfs, which have an extensive sale, for the Indian weavers have been hitherto unable to rival either their colour or durability. There is also a considerable manufacture of piece silk in Mooltan called *atlas*; but it only shares this branch of trade with Umritsir and Lahore. The *kincob*, or brocade, of the Punjab is inferior to that of Bengal and Guzerat, and cannot therefore compete with the cloths of those countries. I should here mention the carpets of Mooltan, which do not equal those of Persia, but even they are far surpassed by the splendid shawl carpets of Cashmere. This manufacture is not to be purchased, and made, I believe, only for the ruler of the country.

The climate of the Punjab is unfavourable to the cotton shrub, which affects ano-

ther soil; yet it grows in considerable quantities. The plant is chiefly produced in the Dooab, between the Sutlege and Beeas rivers; but, on account of the demand, it is also imported from the dry country south of the former river, which is known by the name of Malwa. The natives of the eastern portion of the Punjab, about Rohun and Hoshyarpoor, are skilful in the manufacture of cotton, and their looms furnish white cloth of various textures, from the value of a yard to four times that quantity for a rupee. The cloth is inferior to that of British manufacture: but it is stronger, and lasts better, while it has the advantage of being much cheaper. The finer cottons of the Punjab are exported to the people south of the Sutlege, who are unable to vie with their manufactures. The chintzes of Mooltan were at one time much sought for in the Punjab and territories west of the Indus; but the trade is now ruined from the British imports, as we shall have occasion to mention hereafter.

The mineral resources of the Punjab have been but imperfectly explored; yet we are authorized in assuming their boundless value, from the little that has been laid open. A range of hills, extending from the Indus to the Hydaspes, formed entirely of rock salt, furnishes an inexhaustible supply, and being closely monopolized, contributes to the enrichment of the ruler. It is in general use throughout the country, and most extensively exported, till it meets the salt of the Sambre lake and the Company's territories. There is another deposit of salt on the verge of the mountains towards Mundee, but it is of an inferior description. In the same vicinity, if I can place reliance on my information, some veins of coal have been discovered, and there are also extensive mines of iron. The ore, after being pounded, is pulverized by grindstones, and then smelted: matchlocks and swords are formed of this metal, and the warlike weapons of Lahore are renowned among the Indian nations. The precious metals are more scarce, yet gold is found among the sands of the Acesines, as it issues from the mountains. The salt range as well as the other high lands yields sulphur. Nitre or saltpetre is gathered in quantities from the extensive plains, and *tooree* or milk bush, which gives the best charcoal, complete the enumeration of what is necessary for the manufacture of gunpowder.

The productions of the vegetable world exceed the consumption of the population, and increase in abundance towards the hills. Some of them are exported with advantage to the neighbouring countries, but the surrounding plenty discourages the husbandman. The wheat and barley of the plains are expended within the limits of the Punjab; but such is the number of horses in this country, that gram, moong, mut, bajree, and other grain, reared in a dry soil, are imported with advantage. Rice is exuberantly produced under the mountains; yet it is not a diet which suits the palate of the people. The cane thrives luxuriantly, and sugar is manufactured for exportation. The smallness of its stalk is remarkable; but it is said to produce the most saccharine fluid, and is preferred to the thicker canes of India. Indigo is reared about Mooltan, and eastward of Lahore, and it is exported to the Mahomedan countries westward, where dark-coloured cloths are more prevalent than in the Punjab. A valuable oil is expressed from the *Sersya*, or sesamum plant, and is both used for the lamp and culinary purposes. The esculent vegetables, such as turnips, carrots, &c. are produced every where, and most of the vines and fruit trees common to Europe may be seen in Kishtwar and Cashmere. The tobacco of Mooltan is only surpassed by that of Persia.

Without continuing longer to detail the resources of the Punjab, it will have already appeared that the nature and extent of its productions forrbid any sanguine hope of improving to a considerable degree our commercial communication even by water with the countries eastward of the Indus. A region that yielded corn, wine, oil, and salt, was considered in ancient times a favoured land, and we have here likewise extensive manufactures to keep pace with the modern tastes of mankind. Yet the trade in loongies at Tatta, and in the silks of Bawulpoor and Mooltan, which still exist, afford undoubted proof of a further line of commerce by the Indus. Trade is a sickly plant, and requires a fostering care, to which even uncivilized nations are no strangers: with such an extensive export trade as this country possesses in the single article of Cashmere shawls, it is evident that there must be equally extensive returns; and it is the province of commerce to effect an interchange of the goods of one country for those of another. An outlet for shawls was formerly found in Delhi; but in later years, since the tranquillity of Rajpootana was restored, they have been exported direct to Bombay, through that country, by Pallee. It may be averred, that the least inconvenient and expensive route which leads by the Indus will turn the commerce into that channel. As we introduce our goods into central India from other quarters, we must not look to the countries east of the Indus for any great increase to our commercial relations in that quarter. At present, the import of European articles into the Punjab is far from trifling, and as the resistance

to the stream is removed, the consumption ought to increase with the diminution of price. It depends on the Lord of Cashmere whether we receive the productions of his country alike reduced.

If we copy the manufactures of Ratta, Mooltan, and Bhawulpoor, as we did the chintzes of India, we may supersede the lingering remnants of trade in these cities, since we shall be able with our machinery to undersell their merchandize, for there is nothing in them that an European would find it difficult to imitate: but, as I have before observed, we had best confine our views to Western Asia. I do not touch upon the policy of supplanting still further the trade of India; but I am certain that, in the present instance, disappointment would follow the speculation, for the consumption of loongies and silks, which form the apparel of the higher orders, is far less than that of chintzes. A trade of ten lakhs of rupees in that article has, I am credibly informed, been driven for some years past from Bombay alone to the northern parts of India. With silk it would, I am persuaded, never rise to thousands. I do not of course include brocade, which is at present imported.

There are means of improving our exports to the Punjab, if shipped by the Indus. It has been seen that the country is without copper, brass, tin, or lead, all of which are bulky articles difficult of transport by land, and which could be imported with profit. Iron might also be imported to a great extent. Locks, keys, padlocks, bolts, screws, hinges, and such dead weight, have a steady sale, and are now imported by land. But the great desideratum of this country, though it possesses so numerous a list of manufactures, is in woollens, and in a climate where the cold exceeds other parts of India, they become an object to the people. Their consumption is considerable, and it is vastly increased by the large standing army which Runjeet Sing entertains and clothes in them. In the time of Timour Shah, the Company's factory in Sinde yielded a profit of five lacs of rupees, chiefly from the sale of woollens, which were sent up the Indus, or by its banks, to Cabool, for the use of that king's army. It is very immaterial to trade whether the armed body occupies the east or west bank of the Indus; and though Timour Shah and his successors have ceased to rule, Runjeet Sing governs in the zenith of his power. I must observe, however, that M. Allard, the general of Runjeet Sing's regular cavalry, informed me that he could clothe his troops in English woollens at Amritair in the Punjab, cheaper than at Hansee and the provinces on the frontier, where he had tried the experiment. This is to be accounted for by the reluctance of the merchants to open the bales before reaching the commercial mart. There is a taste among the people of the Punjab for woollens, and though less than exists in the colder countries of the Indus, it could no doubt be improved by cheapening the articles, which must follow on a water communication.

With regard to the cottons of the Punjab, I entertain doubts of any decrease in the price of British goods, which a more facile line of commerce might effect, supplanting the existing manufactures. They are generally of a coarser texture than the European article, and in a cold country this accords with the inclinations of the people, and will induce them to adhere to their own fabrics. The case was otherwise with chintzes, which pleased from their variety of patterns, and were, in other respects, a close imitation of their own. Their introduction involved at once a complete revolution in the manufactures of the country. The chintz of Mooltan was formerly exported to Persia, but in its competition with the British article, the manufacture has almost ceased. The European article, when first introduced about twelve years ago, was sold for four rupees per yard, and may be now had for as many annas, or 1-16th of its original value. The Mooltan manufacturers, being unable to reduce their prices to so low a standard, find little sale for their goods with so formidable a rival. Chintz has, however, decreased in the demand; and the reason is obvious, they have ceased to be a rarity, and the fashion has changed: for it is a mistake to believe that the customs of the Indians are unalterable, like the laws of the Medes and Persians,

For the finer articles of European manufacture, such as watches, cutlery, jewellery, chinaware, glass, &c. the natives of the Punjab have no taste beyond the precincts of the court, and there the demand is exceedingly limited. Pearls and precious stones are already imported from India by a safe route, and much prized by the more opulent natives, who give no encouragement to the minor manufactures of Birmingham and Sheffield, which too often compose an investment to this country. With a settled government, Runjeet Sing has introduced among his chiefs and subjects a taste for fine clothes; but the artisans of his own country supply these in abundance. In this respect, his court is perhaps unequalled in the East; yet this prince and his courtiers are entire strangers to the elegancies and comforts of civilized life; nor could such a taste be hoped for from an illiterate people, whose habits and life, at a late period, were those of a predatory horde. Many of the chiefs have, within these few years, built costly mansions; but they are yet unacquainted with the necessity or advantage

of furniture, or with the convenience of glass windows. A few of the Seik Sirdars exhibit the *penchant* of an epicure for savoury and preserved food, such as hams, &c.; but though wonderfully relieved from prejudice, no outlet can be looked for in this quarter, as in India, to the hermetically sealed dainties of Europe. Ardent spirits would be brought to a better market: but the Punjabees prefer the pungent, fiery drink of their own soil.

In opening a water communication to the countries at the head of the Indus, it would not appear that any advantages arose from navigating the great river higher than Dera Ghazee Khan, or the streams of the Punjab above Mooltan, and perhaps Lodeeana. The exports for central Asia might be landed at Bukkur, which may be considered the port of Shikarpoor, a most influential town, situated on the plains below the Bolan pass, the only great defile through the Sooliman mountains. If we found it advisable to transport them higher up to Lica, they would meet, at the Kaheree ferry, the stream of commerce, as it at present flows from Pallee, Beccanne, and Mooltan, which would involve a virtual annihilation of that trade. Though the passage from Attock downwards is perfectly open, und fruit is annually sent by the Indus to Shikarpoor, the difficulties of navigation increase above Kara-bagh, from the rapidity of the current that flows through mountains, and there are no solid benefits to be reaped from the risk. The Punjab trader, on the other hand, would effect his objects when he had reached Mooltan, for the Chenab and Jelum, both of which are navigable rivers, and the former a very noble one, lead to no mart beyond that city. The tortuous course of the Ravee, on which Lahore stands, with its inferiority to all the other streams in depth and size, will ever prevent its becoming a line of traffic, and the more so since the trade of the capital is limited, and the great commercial city of Umritsir can be approached within a distance of thirty miles by the course of the Sutlege. I cannot doubt that this latter river will be found navigable from Ooch to Hurreeke, where it is 275 yards wide, and joined by the Benas, after which it has a medial depth of twelve feet, and is never fordable: with but little difficulty it might be ascended as high as Lodeeana by the boats of the country, and thus connect our communication between the sea and the most remote position of our Indian empire. It is to be regretted that we have no proper report of the capabilities of the Sutlege from Lodeeana to its confluence with the Chenab at Ooch; but the facts I have recorded, and I cannot doubt them, excite the greatest hopes that it will be found navigable throughout, and present no physical obstacles to commerce. A mercantile capital of considerable consequence, the city of Bhawulpoor, fortunately stands on the banks of this river towards the embouchure. The Sutlege, in this part of its course, traverses a barren and ill-protected country; and though risks would be incurred at the outset, this trivial defect might disappear in the course of time.

On the Commerce of Cabool.

The commerce of Cabool has undergone a great alteration from political causes, since the year 1809, when this country was visited by a British mission. In the time of the monarchy, the trade with India was considerable, and our commercial factory in Sinde for a long time was principally supported by the demand from Afghanistan. The abolition of that establishment led the merchants of Cabool to seek their supply in the bazaars of India, and if the court has ceased to become the purchaser, from having ceased to exist, the body of the people has acquired a taste for European manufactures quite unprecedented. I have stated that the wealth of Cabool is now to be found eastward of the Indus; but the dismemberment of this once extensive kingdom into a variety of small chiefships, has not proved prejudicial to the interests of commerce. The wealth of the state is now subdivided, and we have four or five different courts instead of one of overgrown magnitude, which in so poor a country as Cabool has a very material influence on the market. But this is no speculative view of the subject, for the collections and town duties of the city of Cabool have greatly increased since the exile of the kings, and risen one-fourth within the last six years. Not only has the consumption of British and Indian manufactures been augmented in the country itself, but the transit-trade to Toorkistan has at the same time increased it.

The merchandize of Britain, which is sent into these countries, is landed in India, either at Calcutta or Bombay; I am given to understand that the greater supply is derived from Bombay. The caravans from both these places concentrate in Cabool, which they reach by various routes. It will be necessary to give an outline of these roads, which are three in number.—1. The merchants from Bengal take the route of the Ganges, Delhi, Hansee, Bhawulpoor, Mooltan, and cross the Indus at the ferry of Kaheree, above the latitude of 31° N. From this they proceed to the Golairee pass and Gomul river, to Ghuzni and Cabool. 2. Those from Bombay proceed by Guzerat to Pallee, in Marwar, from whence they cross the desert to Beecaneer, and join the above route at Bhawulpoor. 3. A portion of the merchandize from Bombay is shipped for

Leumeeanee, or Carachie, Sinde, from which they reach Candahar in eighteen marches, and proceed thence to Ghuzni and Cabool; such part of these goods as are not sold in the country, or intended for the Bokhara market, are sent to Herat. The route through Sinde to Shikarpoor is little frequented, from fear of the Kakers. It will be observed, in this enumeration, that the greater road between India and Persia from Delhi by Lahore, Attock, and Peshawur, to Cabool, is deserted. This arises from heavier duties being levied by the ruler of the Punjab than by his neighbours: such goods are exported from Umritsir, which is the mart of the Punjab trade, across the Hydaspes (Jelum) at Jung, and join the other routes at Kaheree. It is therefore a singular fact, that the city of Peshawur, which lies on the very eastern frontier of Afghanistan, is supplied with European and Indian articles from Cabool to the westward. The merchants can bring them cheaper to market by the circuitous route, and therefore prefer it.

The principal carriers of this trade between India and Cabool are the Lohanee merchants, a pastoral tribe of Afghans, who occupy the country eastward from Ghuzni to the Indus. Many of these are men of great opulence, and proceed in person to make their purchases in the Indian markets. Their families and flocks repair in due season to meet them on the banks of the river, and their merchandize is conveyed on their own camels by easy marches to Ghuzni. The intervening country is mountainous, and the roads are strong and difficult; but the territory is their native soil, and they are free from the imposts and duties that obstruct commerce. The Lahanee caravan reaches Cabool about the beginning of June, and when they dispose of their goods, they prosecute their journey to Bokhara. In return for the merchandize sold in Cabool, these traders export horses, the madder of Ghuzni and Candahar, as well as a great quantity of fruit, both fresh and dried. With these they repair to the banks of the Indus, where their camels are retained till the arrival of the caravans of the ensuing season.

It is a trite remark of the natives in these countries, that the exports of India are but grass, and her returns are gold. These are indigo, cotton and sugar, the chief imports of Cabool. The goods consist of white cloths of all kinds, calicoes and muslins; also chintzes of European manufacture, shawls, brocades, Dacca muslins, Punjab turbans, and spices, &c.: about a thousand camel-loads of these articles are now consumed yearly in Cabool. Previous to the year 1816, this country was supplied with many articles from Russia; but the chintz trade, which is to be dated from that time, has effected a material change. The manufactures of Europe have since flowed from India with increased volume on this part of Asia. It has been believed, and not erroneously, that the cloths of Russia not only found their way to Bokhara, but to the countries southward of Hindoo Coosh, and were distributed through the provinces of Cabool; but a commercial revolution, almost unobserved, has gradually changed the channels of commerce. It would be difficult in the most civilized kingdom of Asia, to furnish the authentic data which are so necessary to our European nations for the establishment of such an important point, but a single fact proves it: the amount of duties in the city of Cabool has increased upwards of 50,000 rupees within the last six years, nor has any additional tax been levied on the merchant. To the justice and equity of Dost Mahomed Khan, the chief of Cabool, we must mainly attribute a change so beneficial to Britain. Once effected, the fabrics of Russia have failed to vie with our own, and an outlet for our exports, which we owe to the wisdom of a chief, has been improved by the superiority of the exports themselves. The only cloths now received from Russia are nankeen and broad chintz, of a description which is not manufactured in Britain.

The two inferior chiefships of Cabool are Peshawur and Candahar, but the rulers of neither extend to commerce that encouragement which so distinguishes their brother of Cabool. Since the latter personage possesses both greater power and influence, his patronage is more valuable, and he likewise holds in his own dominions the great road of commerce to Cabool and Toorkistan. The shawl-trade from Cashmere to Persia has been driven into other routes by the exactions of the Candahar chief. These goods are now either sent by way of Bombay or Bushire, or the circuitous route of Cabool, Bokhara, and the Caspian. I am persuaded that these exactions at Candahar arise from ignorance, for the chief is well-disposed to the British government, and he must be aware of the fact that all the Bokhara merchants choose the route of Cabool to his detriment. It is otherwise with the needy distress of the Peshawur chief, who is over-awed by the Seiks, and can only secure his existence by oppression. His capital, which stands on the high-road from India to Tartary, has ceased to be an entrepôt of trade; for the merchants have deserted a neighbourhood, which was overtaxed by the chief, and continually alarmed by the demonstration of Runjeet Sing, who lately burned its palaces and laid waste its fields. The only merchandize imported into Peshawur is consumed in the city, and, as I have before said, much

of it is brought by way of Cabool. No merchant can afford to transport his goods through the territories of Punjab to Peshawur, and the Khyber pass between that city and Cabool is also unsafe. A tax of sixty rupees is levied on each horse between Peshawur and Lahore, which has almost suppressed that trade. Peshawur has no manufacture peculiar to itself, but a coarse kind of cotton loongee, which is exported through Tartary and the whole of Afghanistan. European goods are sold in its bazars, but the demand is limited. The better orders of people wear them and chintz dresses, and muslin turbans are common. They also wear Russian nankeens and velvets, and Indian silks. The lower classes dress in the cloths of the country. The whole revenues of the city of Peshawur do not amount to Rs. 80,000 a-year, nor does it boast a population of 50,000 souls, or one-half the number of inhabitants when the Cabool mission visited it in the year 1809.

The trade to Bokhara or Toorkistan is intimately connected with that of Cabool. That it can be improved and extended, I feel most fully satisfied, since those who shared it with us have been driven from the field within these few years, and the import of Indian chintzes has nearly ceased. The duties of Cabool are also moderate, not exceeding 2½ per cent. It occurs to me that the establishment of fairs or bazars, in imitation of the Russians, is the best means which we can follow towards the accomplishment of so desirable an end as the extension of British commerce westward of the Indus. The Cabool merchants began to frequent these annual assemblages in Russia within the last fifteen years, and at present make extensive sales and purchases. They have been so much encouraged by the emperor, that the greater part of the Russian trade to Bokhara has fallen into their hands, of which the Uzbecks complain bitterly. I mention the fact to shew that these institutions might be introduced with the greatest advantage on the frontiers of our Indian empire, which immediately adjoins that of Cabool. It may be seen that they have attracted merchants to a distant country, who would now readily embark their capital in speculations nearer home if they saw an opportunity. This would diminish their risks, and in all probability increase the demand, and consequently the exports, of British manufactures to Afghanistan. No men are more deserving of encouragement than the Lohanee merchants of Cabool. They are an enterprizing race, who may be often met in the upper parts of India. In returning to their own country they speak of little civilities, which are sometimes there shewn them, with a gratitude that proves how sensibly they would appreciate the more substantial favours of a liberal government. An introduction to the authorities in India, and a few presents of the most trifling description, would be to them a strong manifestation of the good feelings of government.

[*To be continued.*]

THE LATE GALE.

The papers still contain reports of the havock occasioned by the late gale. The postmaster at Diamond Harbour (Capt. Cowles) reports that the bund is nearly destroyed, the whole of the stone ghaut abreast the godowns has disappeared, and the banks of the river were thickly studded with dead bodies of men and animals, "the whole forming one scene of desolation and misery." At Gunga Saugor, cultivation is entirely destroyed, and the banks of the river are strewed with corpses of men and cattle. Some of those who escaped from the waters into the jungle were devoured by the tigers. The salt golahs in the Jessore agency have not received injury, nor has there been any loss of salt to the southward of Jessore, as far as Medanmul inclusive; but at Dhosa, the next station, and all the lower stations, the sea has made a clean sweep.

The following picture of the devastation and loss of life occasioned by the gale, is given by an eye-witness in the *India Gazette*:

"Proceeding down the Hooghly, the effects of the late gale are first presented in nearly whole villages of native habitations levelled to the ground; and in small craft, of all sizes and of every description, wrecked, or high and dry on the lands. About Fultah, numerous herds are seen tenaciously applying their parched mouth to the salt water, in the vain attempt to assuage their thirst. Even here the banks of the river are torn and dislodged as far inwards as forty or fifty yards. The inundation, which it is known reached Calcutta within twenty-two miles, and the waters from the salt lake, which found their level with the Dum Dum road, have all subsided: but the decayed vegetation has literally blackened the earth; the effluvia is appreciable, and near the Roop Narain, a wind in any point westerly sends forth, even in fair weather, the air as hot and strong as if one were within a few paces of a newly opened pile of manure. At Diamond Harbour, a breeze from the land comes perhaps pestilential, but certainly much more horribly disgusting than the air from a chamber of anatomy. Here you find the land strewed with lifeless forms of men, women, children, and cattle, as they fell or have been driven ashore in every conceivable posture of violent and frightful struggles for life, stark naked, putrescent, and, strange to say, deserted even by the bird and beasts of prey. Here the noble, generous, and prompt humanity of our government first shews itself; not only food and water in abundance have been instantly distributed, but even the dearest comforts to a native, oil, cloth, tobacco, and money, are daily, and, rather than fail of relief, almost indiscriminately, supplied to the wretched survivors, who have been brought away from their desolate stations and famishing condition to the charitable depôt of Diamond Harbour, where the Company's godowns have been given as a residence for the unfortunate people. The government also have sent koolies to clear the shores from the lifeless matter; but such is the terror of the natives in this instance, that, of all the people despatched, hardly a fourth reached their destination for this purpose. It is to be lamented that the intention is not effected by this revolting labour, for besides the host of lifeless bodies already in the water, every tide bears back its dreadful burthen on the land. Along the coast, eastward and westward, is the same devastation, and the known banks or points of land have been altered, or altogether washed away. Mud Point has been lessened in land estate some hundreds of begahs. At Kedgeree, Hidgely, and Saugor Island, in all directions, is absolute ruin. On either side of Channel creek, the lands are covered with carcases of men, women, children, cows, goats, bullocks, tigers, deer, and fish. The skirts of the forest or jungles are filled with mangled forms, and hardly a house, domestic utensil, clothing, or sign of habitation to be seen. Mr. Pinkney is laudably active in distributing and regulating the government relief to the thousands of natives who have survived the gale and inundation. How have they deserved this kind office? He had been for nearly twelve hours up to his neck in water, expecting to draw his last breath in every gust of wind, impelling the waves to the height of fourteen or sixteen feet beneath his frail footing. Escaped from this danger, he waded several miles, and begged an hour's repose at the haree of a pottahdar. He was refused a drop of milk—water for drink there was none—thrown into a shed with twelve cows, and finally roused from his sleep by a wretch who owed him a grudge, and who struck him violently several blows on the neck and head, abusing him and vowing to be revenged on him: of course, not a soul of the natives attempted to defend him. Tanks are being dug in every direction by the order of Government."

It appears that the liberal assistance so honourably afforded by government to the poor natives, has, in some instances, been productive of evil. In the neighbourhood of Diamond Harbour, they have accumulated in crowds, and given up all labour, refusing to work; while the cholera has made its appearance among the dense multitude, and is proving fatal to numbers.

THE BHAGURUTTY CLUB.

At a meeting of indigo-planters, held at the old house of Dum Dummah, on the 10th May, present, Messrs. G. Hardie, M. Maclean, W. G. Rose, J. A. Deverell, F. Saupin, R. C. Bell, J. A. Terreneau, J. Porteous, J. A. Gregg, and T. V. Newton, it was resolved to establish a club, under the above title, to promote acquaintance and mutual good understanding among planters: to adjust disputes whenever they may happen to arise among the members of the club; and to promote mutual interests, in every possible way, for the general good of the whole body.

After electing a President (Mr. Hardie), a Vice-President (Mr. Rose), a Secretary (Mr. Gregg), it was resolved: "That it shall be incumbent on members of the club to submit all disputes to the decision of the club, and that they do abide by such decision, such a rule evidently tending to save expense to all parties, and to promote the first object of the club; the decisions of course to be made in good faith and honour by the members of the club." Mr. Newton, however, objected to the above regulation extending to disputes existing previous to the formation of the club.

OUDE.

Letters from Lucknow communicate further information of the progress which the King of Oude is making in legislative and administrative reforms. Our present information is that the seizure of the families of debtors, which has hitherto been a very usual mode of coercion, is now prohibited. Household furniture, clothing, and agricultural instruments, are no longer to be seized in distraint for arrears of rent. Forced services are no longer to be exacted under any pretext. Self-immolation, especially of widows, is strictly prohibited under severe denunciations against all assisting at such ceremonies. For the purpose of carrying those laws into effect, four commissioners are appointed, who are instructed to employ means for procuring the earliest information regarding any breach of the laws, and who are also commissioners of circuit for trying all criminal charges whatever. We are incompetent to judge of the adaptation of these changes to the state of society in Oude; but we cannot doubt that they are intended to be, and are in fact, ameliorations.—*India Gaz. May* 30.

It is said that the King of Oude has ordered a college to be erected at Lucknow, for the dissemination of the English language, and endowed it on a liberal

scale: he intends himself becoming its patron, and has ordered proficient teachers to he engaged on adequate salaries.—*Delhi Gaz.*

THE EAST-INDIANS.

The East-Indians have complained of the prejudice and animosity felt towards them; and we have heard reports that though government by its late regulation has purposely opened to them a rank in its service that places the holder on a level with any gentleman, yet the society of even Principal Sudder Ameens is studiously shunned by the lowest covenanted officer at each station; a practice that cannot be mistaken as to its motive and intention. Such a practice is to be lamented; but the sole immediate remedies are conciliation, patience, and sound reflection, which will easily lighten the weight of undeserved contumely, especially as a reasonable hope presents itself that all the effects of a bad system will gradually, but inevitably, give place, as arts and literature, freedom and enterprize, spread themselves through the land. —*India Gaz. May 29.*

DIFFERENCE IN THE 11TH DRAGOONS.

By a letter from Landour, we hear that an unpleasant difference has occurred there between Captains T. and C. of the 11th Dragoons. The latter, being in the temporary charge of the convalescent depôt, proposed that the former, his senior, should be placed on a certain duty, as the only available person. This led eventually to a correspondence between the parties, in which a challenge is given, and declined on grounds considered by friends as imperative on the challenged. This party is then posted, and the other placed in arrest. He is released by Sir Samford Whittingham. Some fellow-officers of Captain T. circulated a paper, with their signature, stating that they approved of his conduct, which the General is stated to have ordered to be suppressed. The case will probably be referred, it is rumoured, to head-quarters.—*Mofussil Ukhbar.*

THUGS.

Sheodeen havildar has been directed by Mr. Macleod (the Saugor assistant deputed in the pursuit of the Thugs carrying on their operations to the south and west of the Jumna) to proceed with a party from Dhoulpoor, *viâ* Agra and Muttra, to Delhi, to apprehend an extensive gang of Thugs supposed to be now on a professional tour between Delhi and Loodhiana. Mr. Wilson is still at Etawah, and has been very successful, we hear, in clearing the Dooab of these atrocious homicides.—*Ibid.*

THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

It gives us sincere pleasure to notice the progress now making towards the general employment of English in India. With the view of encouraging the study of this language, Lord William has recently adopted it in his correspondence with Fyz Mahomed Khan, one of the native chiefs in the west, which has created a considerable sensation in Delhi. A demand for English tutors and secretaries is already perceptible. The teacher, who recently resigned his situation in the Delhi College, said he could easily get a tutorship and secretaryship under a native prince. Mr. Rennel, of the collector's office, having been discharged, has also the offer of a situation from a native prince. Kishenlall has already engaged an English teacher for his two sons, whom he intends to make secretaries to Fyz Mahomed Khan. Lord William's letters in English to the native chiefs are likely to draw their attention to the acquisition of English. As soon as the chiefs begin to study the language, or make their sons do so, the use of English will become general. From the *Bombay Durpun* we also learn that the English language is much more generally sought among the natives than at any former period. Besides the school at Poona, the central English school of the Native Education Society has one hundred students, and to this number the school is limited. There are, however, numerous private schools on the island, in which the total number of youths learning English will be found to be several hundreds.—*Sumachar Durpun.*

NEWAB MEHNDI ALI KHAN.

The following autographical memoir of his administration, by Newab Mehndi Ali Khan, ex-minister of Oude, appears in the *Mofussul Ukbar:*

"In appealing to the opinion of the public, I profess that I am solely actuated by a desire to do myself justice, and I disclaim every intention of wishing to draw conclusions inimical to the character of any one; facts as they are here related will speak for themselves, and they are sufficiently clear to shew the injustice with which I have been treated through the intrigues of certain interested persons at the court of Lucknow.

"While residing at Furruckabad, in retirement, in the hope of passing the remainder of my life in quietness, I received two firmans from the king of Oude; the first stating that Mr. Maddock had, at the king's request, applied to the British government for its sanction to my accepting office. Having resided at Futtyghur for nearly twelve years, I considered myself a subject of the Hon. Company, and consequently thought it my duty to submit, for the information of that government, the communication made to me by his majesty; I immediately transmitted a copy of the firman in question to Mr. Secretary Sterling, who, according to custom, forwarded the same to the resident at his majesty's court.

"At the expiration of twenty days, I received a second firman from his Majesty, stating that he had received the resident's permission to send for me, and directing me to repair to court. A copy of this order I forwarded to Mr. Maddock, and immediately left Futtyghur for Lucknow. On my arrival, I waited upon his majesty, who received me with much kindness, and some days afterwards invested me with the usual dress of honour, elephant, palkee, &c. Upon this occasion, his majesty directed me to wait on Mr. Maddock; I did so, when the resident informed me that, in obedience to the will of his majesty, I was to conduct the affairs of government in the character of prime minister.

"At this period, Akbar Alli Khan (son of Haidar Beg Khan), Ikbal ool Dowla (son of Captain Futti Alli), and Mewa Ram, who were conducting the affairs of the state, were, by order of his majesty, removed from office, and prohibited from attending the durbar.

Immediately on my appointment, I proceeded to examine the amil's accounts in the office of Mewa Ram, who, though entirely incompetent to the duties, had been appointed to the situation of dewan by the ex-minister, Matamid-ool-Dowlah, and discovered that many lacs of rupees had been received from the different amils and afterwards embezzled by the dewan. A list of the different balances due by the amils, together with a statement of the sums received by the dewan and unaccounted for, I laid before his majesty, who ordered that his displeasure should be expressed towards Mewa Ram, and further directed that, until the immense sums of money of which he had defrauded the state were made good, that individual should be prohibited from appearing at court.

"Rajah Balkishun, son of the late Dyar Kishun, though nominally assistant to the dewan, Mewa Ram, was in reality the principal person in the dafter dewani; this person was allowed exclusively to transact all the affairs of the office, with the assistance of his uncle Mul Ram. I was repeatedly advised upon coming into office to appoint my own dewan, and, as vacancies occurred in the minor branches of the establishment, to fill them up by mootsuddies of my own; but to prove that I was not, like my predecessors, actuated by motives of gain, I allowed those whom I found in office to continue on, and all papers and documents relative to the public collections and the revenue department went through the hands of Balkishun and Mul Ram, and continued to do so until the period of my removal from office.

"In consequence of orders from my successors, Roshun ool Dowla and Muzaffer Ally Khan, the office of dewani, and its establishment, together with the accounts of the revenue collections for the last two years (embracing the whole period of my administration), were made over to Roshun ool Dowla. I challenge any one to prove the existence of a defalcation of a single rupee during the whole period. I can indeed lay my hand upon my heart and solemnly declare before heaven, that the whole of my conduct was actuated with the most disinterested views of serving his majesty and the state. During the two years of my administration, all the money I paid to the troops, the head servants, and the royal family, went through the hands of Captain Futti Alli and his mootsuddies; and I solemnly declare, that neither myself nor any of my dependents have been concerned, in the least degree, in any pecuniary transactions of a public nature, except through this channel; a fact which can be easily ascertained by a reference to the records of the captain's office.

"The jaghires, apppropriated to the support of the ladies of his majesty's muhal, were made over in amani to amils, including the Punj Kosi, and during the period of my administration, the collections made therefrom were regularly paid to the parties entitled to them, and receipts bearing their signatures obtained.

"To account for this part of my conduct, it is necessary I should state that these tracts of country were, before my coming into office, accustomed to be farmed out by the ladies of the muhal to individuals, who abused their trust by the greatest acts of tyranny and oppression towards the unfortunate ryots. In consequence of the measures adopted by me in making over these tracts of country as amani, and giving triennial leases to each of the amils I selected, the jaghirs began in a short time to assume a prosperous appearance, and the collections, from the beginning of Akwar or November to the end of Assar or June, were punctually paid, and I have no doubt that, had this arrangement been permitted to remain in force, the estates would have continued to improve, and have yielded a higher revenue."

Appended to this memoir, or appeal, is a curious statement of the revenues derived by the ladies of his majesty's muhals from jaghires assigned to them. Their annual incomes (without reckoning contingent surpluses) were, during the two years of the hakeem's administration, as follows:—

Nuwaub Khoodseah Sooltan Bannu Begum Sahib	Rs. 2,40,000
Nuwaub Taj Mahal Sahib	2,40,000
Her Highness Badshah Begum Sahib	9,00,000
Joonab Malikah Zummaneeah Sahib	3,00,000
Joonab Mookudder Owlees, Nuwaub Sooltan Begum Sahib	2,40,000

making a total of 19,20,000 rupees (about £190,000) for the support of these five personages; a sum nearly twice as great as the allowance settled upon the Queen of England, and not far short of the entire charge upon the civil list for maintaining the whole royal family of the British empire, with exception of the King.

NAVIGATION OF THE SUTLUJ.

The public will be happy to learn that the object of Capt. Wade's mission to Lahore and Bahawulpore—to conclude commercial treaties, and to explore the course of the Sutluj and Garrah,—have been completely realized. These rivers have been found to be thoroughly navigable, and the maharajah and nuwaub have met the wishes of this government in the most cordial and liberal manner. Of the two boats laden with an experimental cargo, which accompanied Capt. Wade's fleet, one had advantageously disposed of its investment at Bahawulpore, and the other was about to proceed to the Shikarpoor market for the same purpose, as their spirited Marwarry owners were anxious to take advantage of the present opportunity, and extend their commercial connections to that city also. The whole flotilla had been lately furnished with masts and sails, under the superintendence of the assistant left at Bahawulpore; for, strange as it may appear, these important aids to navigation have never hitherto been on these streams. The boatmen are said to adopt the novelty with great readiness, finding the advantage of it in ascending the stream. So perfectly were the Loodiana merchants pleased with their voyage, and so satisfied of the practicability of the route, and with the advanced rate at which they had sold their cargo, that they had applied to Capt. Wade for his sanction to their immediately despatching another fleet of ten boats to Shikarpoor; and the Persian merchant, also resident there had received a letter from his correspondent at Bombay, mentioning his intention of sending a fleet thence to Loodiana directly he hears that the arrangements for opening the navigation are finally settled.—*John Bull, May* 27.

SLAVERY IN NATIVE STATES.

Some time ago we entered a feeble protest against the premature abolition of slavery in native states, while the necessity of selling or starving human beings is the only alternative left there, amidst the anarchy and vicissitudes of fortunes which our government upholds. It is just the mistaken humanity of removing the bitter draught from a sufferer, who without it must perish of a mortal disease. Besides reforming Kotah and Gwalior, the British authorities have lately induced the King of Oude, greeted with the hallelujahs of the press, to make his subjects embrace death by inanition rather than easy servitude, whenever it shall please his majesty to render them destitute.—*Delhi Gaz. June* 1.

MURDERS BY BHEELS.

A party of the 21st Bombay N. I., consisting of one havildar, one naick, and twelve sepoys, had been for a few days on leave of absence from Deesa to visit the shrines of Mount Aboo. On the road back, they stopt for a short time at a temple about half-way down the pass, where some Gosins resided, and having in vain offered money for a Bheel safeguard, although one word from the head Gosin might have procured the necessary assistance, they proceeded on their journey. Before long, however, they were assailed from behind by a continued shower of arrows, which soon took effect on the party, eight being severely wounded, and four slightly. Leaving the eight on the ground for future observation, the Bheels pursued the four slightly wounded men, but they luckily made their escape. The miscreants then returned, and with a sword finished their bloody business, by deliberately cutting to pieces the havildar, naick, and six sepoys, as they lay on the ground, and having collected the plunder, walked off. The naick alone survived long enough to declare he was almost sure the head Gosin was among the attacking party; and it is far from improbable, not only in this case by refusing to assist the party, but also, when subsequently interrogated by a gentleman on the hill, declaring he did not know a Bheel even by sight, though he acknowledged to have lived at the temple twenty years, and there was plenty of evidence to prove the Bheels are in the constant habit of frequenting the place, of course under the mask of religion, but in reality to pick up news regarding travellers to and from the mountain.—*Delhi Gaz.*

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Some able letters, written, it is understood, by Mr. Trevelyan, under the name of "Indophilus," have appeared in the Calcutta Journals. They are long, and embrace a variety of topics connected with the politics, finance, revenue, and domestic policy of British India. He has provoked a swarm of assailants (especially by his attack on the "horse-leeches" of the Presidency, in the matter of the steam-meeting), who accuse him of exaggeration, misrepresentation, assumption, &c. Some of the writer's theories are evidently crude and hasty; many of his views are

at times sound and just. The letters appear to have excited much interest, and will probably be republished. The controversy is too voluminous for us to attempt to condense it for this journal.

"MIRROR OF THE INDIAN PARLIAMENT."

A work under the above singular title has been set on foot at the Presidency, the profits of which are to be applied to that excellent institution, the School-book Society, which, we regret to learn, is in debt to the amount of nearly £1,000, and obliged to suspend its operations. The work is intended to concentrate the "Spirit of the Indian Journals," by reprinting the best productions which appear in them. The discussions in the newspapers are assimilated to those in our parliament, and hence the fanciful title of the work.

INFANT SCHOOLS.

At a meeting held at the bishop's palace, June 18th, which was attended by about fifty highly respectable persons, it was resolved that an infant school should be established; that a committee undertake to carry this measure into execution; that a master be brought from England; and that subscriptions be collected for defraying the expenses. The subscriptions, on the 20th June, amounted to about 1,400 rupees, the donations to about 1,200; the name of Dwarkanath Tagore is amongst the former.

STEAM-COMMUNICATION WITH EUROPE.

A public meeting was held in the Town-Hall, June 14th, to consider the propriety of forwarding the plan of steam-navigation lately proposed between Bombay and Suez, and of petitioning the local and home authorities to aid the plan. Sir Edward Ryan was called to the chair.

Mr. M'Naughten proposed, without preface, the first resolution, which was carried unanimously:

"That in the opinion of this meeting, the establishment of a secure and speedy communication between Great Britain and India, by steam navigation, would be productive of immense advantages, both to the public and to private individuals; and that, as this country would derive the chief benefit from a speedier communication with Great Britain, the efforts of all classes of the community throughout India ought therefore to be directed towards its accomplishment."

The next resolution, proposed by Mr. Cockerell, which spoke of the "reasonable probability" of establishing such a communication, was not deemed by the meeting to go far enough; the following amended one was proposed by Mr. Greenlaw, and adopted by 47 votes against 28.

"That, from the voyages already performed by the *Hugh Lindsay*, from Bombay, and the practical proof afforded of the facilities for passing across the Isthmus to Alexandria, there can be no doubt of the practicability of establishing such a secure and speedy communication by the way of the Red Sea, if the Government at home and the Court of Directors would co-operate with the local governments of India in all the necessary measures."

Mr. W. W. Bird proposed the third resolution, that petitions be presented to the local and home authorities. He observed, that the establishment of the proposed communication, however beneficial to private individuals, must ultimately be much more advantageous to government; and he trusted it would turn its attention from a casual intercourse by steam with India, to the establishment of a regular and permanent communication, which would enable the people of this country to make interest with the people at home, and consequently introduce those reforms which are required for the happiness and prosperity of India.

This resolution was carried unanimously.

Mr. Parker remarked the eagerness of all that the proposed communication should be established, though it was no less evident that the money could not be obtained to carry their wishes into effect. This was a national object, or not; if it was, then it was the duty of government to carry it into effect; but if not a national object, it was evident that the means of the inhabitants of this part of India were now more limited than ever to promote such an undertaking. He thought that object a national one, which would improve the communication between Great Britain and the most magnificent of all her dependencies. That shortening the distance was an improvement, there could be no doubt; and that it would fix more firmly the British rule in this quarter of the world, was equally evident. As a servant of government, it was not for him to discourage any appeal to the authorities at home or here; but he must say that the meeting was particularly fortunate in assembling at a time when they might fairly calculate on the cordial co-operation of the Governor-general and those who sat with him in the council, whose aid, given at this period, would be a happy remembrance of them hereafter. He had reason to know that the Governor-general and the Council had expressed themselves favourable to the project. He then proposed the following resolution:—

"That petitions be accordingly prepared for general signature, addressed to the Crown, to both Houses of Parliament, the Court of Directors, and the government here, and that a committee be appointed to prepare the same, and a subscription be entered into to defray the expense of engrossing and forwarding the same."

Mr. Greenlaw objected to this resolution, with the conviction that it would injure the cause of steam-navigation. It appeared that two subscriptions were intended: one to promote the Bombay plan, the other to defray the expenses of

the petitions, which he considered departing from the terms of the requisition, and from the object for which they had met; at the same time it was incumbent on the meeting to enter on an immediate subscription, and appoint a committee to carry their own plan into effect. He would propose that the committee should have powers to enter into communication with the committee at Bombay; though he thought the plan of the latter a very imperfect one, yet he thought something was due to the inhabitants of that Presidency, who had subscribed more towards their undertaking than the inhabitants of Calcutta had when the scheme was originally proposed, leaving out the amount of what had been subscribed by the agency houses. He moved the following amendment:—

"That petitions be presented to the Crown, to Parliament, and, through the Supreme Government, to the Hon. the Court of Directors, urging, in the strongest manner possible, the immediate establishment of such a communication, and that a special committee be appointed to prepare the same, and to forward them to their several addresses."

Mr. Turton opposed the amendment, on the broad ground that the question of a petition to parliament was wholly distinct from that of a subscription, and would support the original proposition, though he had but a very faint hope that the plan would ever be carried into effect, because it was a national enterprise. He never knew a national enterprize meet with any success, unless its projectors were able to show something on the credit side of their ledger. He had no hope of their effecting any thing by the small means they would raise in the way of subscription, or that government would do anything unless it was assured of receiving interest for the sums advanced. The present or late communication with England, by means of steam, was truly contemptible; it was of no use once a-year; no one knew when it was to start from India, or what was its chance of meeting with despatch on the other side of Asia. It was in fact not worth having. When it could be fairly shown that the communication could be carried on like the mail coaches in England, they would have a right to demand the aid of government, and call upon it to take the whole business into its hands. With the support of private individuals, it might go on for a time, but expenses without remuneration could not be endured very long. Mr. Parker had not alluded to one of the advantages steam might give to the natives of India. In fact, until they could be induced to abandon their prejudices, there could be no hope the project would receive such encouragement from them as would yield any great profit to the projectors. He hoped to see the day when they would adopt the example of their enlightened countryman, Rammohun Roy, especially when it would but take the same time to go to London, that they now employ to go on a pilgrimage to Benares. He would support the original proposition, because it was evident it could not be carried into effect without the assistance of government. Again; from Bombay to the Straits of Babelmandel would occupy fourteen days and consume a proportionate quantity of coal; if the Bombay projectors attempted to establish steamers carrying such a quantity of coal, it must certainly end in the ruin of their scheme. But, besides this, they must have another steamer in the Mediterranean, and for this expense a capital of no less than fifteen lakhs would be required. He was one who originally subscribed to the fund here, but now he could not recommend any plan but what was fixed on a firm basis.

Mr. M'Farlan observed, that the object in preparing the petition was to meet the views of all parties. In attempting to discover the feelings of the community, he had found that many, competent to judge, were of opinion that the effort should be made; but that any scheme of a private nature would only have the effect of squandering away their funds; and that others thought that any demonstration of public feeling ought to be backed by money-subscriptions.

Mr. Dickens considered that no person could object to aiding in raising a small sum for the furtherance of the petition, which would only be a necessary means to the end. As far as he understood Mr. Turton, he had consented to petition the Court of Directors, though he expected nothing from them. It would have been as well had he abstained from reflections throwing obloquy on their past conduct. He (Mr. Dickens) did not know their motives for having once refused their co-operation in one plan, but he did not draw reasons from the past to judge of the future; and he hoped that the Court of Directors had understandings to be convinced; but if they could not be brought to the more enlarged and statesman-like view, and if they would adhere only to speculations of profit and loss, he hoped that something like means of coercion would be discovered, —something that would compel them to adopt larger views than those of a merely mercantile character.

The amendment was then put to the vote and lost, and the original motion carried.

A committee was then appointed to prepare and forward the petitions.

It was then proposed by Mr. M'Farlan,

"That, although in the opinion of this meeting, permanent success can only be expected from the continued support of the public authorities, yet the creation of a fund by private subscription may, nevertheless, induce an earlier adoption of active measures, and be useful as a proof of the earnest and anxious zeal of the Indian public; and to this end it is resolved, that a subscription be opened for the general promotion of steam navigation between England and India."

To which an amendment was proposed to the following effect:

"That it appears to this meeting most desirable to evince a sympathy in the public spirit manifested by the community of Bombay by their efforts to establish a communication between that presidency and Suez by steam; and that the inhabitants of Calcutta do cordially co-operate with them in their endeavours to accomplish the object, by immediately raising subscriptions without binding themselves to any specific plan."

Sir E. Ryan here said he would make a few observations, not as chairman of the meeting, but as a private individual. He believed he should have full credit with those present when he said, that no one could be more cordial on the subject of steam communication with England than he was; but there was a reason on which he opposed parts of both the propositions now submitted, for there were parts in each with which he agreed. He did not oppose them on the ground maintained by Mr. Turton, which he thought was the narrow ground; but he considered this as a question of interest between the government of India and that of England; and he could not understand the opposite to a proposal which must improve the government of the country, by bringing, in effect, the government and the governed nearer together; one which would afford the means of the most speedy redress where injury had been sustained. Look at the question of the Dutch embargo; having steam-communication, had war followed, what would have been the consequence? Among other results, we would have been enabled speedily to take Java. Then, again, in the event of a war with Russia, might not great advantages be derived with regard to the protection we could obtain, by means of steam-communication, for our Eastern possessions? These were the main points on which he considered the subject; he put considerations of profit and loss entirely out of the question, and thought they had sufficient grounds for calling on the government of England for assistance. Merchants might undertake the scheme for profit; but they were not the individuals on whom they should place the most reliance; for however expensive it might be,—and he believed that £100,000 would not suffice to carry it into full effect,—they should call upon the people of England to expend that sum,—a miserable amount compared to the glory and advantages they as a nation would derive from it. Therefore, his opinion did not accord with the two propositions he had read. The first observed "that although permanent success can only be expected from the continued support of the public authorities"—according to his belief, it could not otherwise exist at all, on a large scale, —"yet the creation of a fund by private subscriptions may nevertheless induce an earlier adoption of active measures," &c. —It was his opinion that they wanted no such administration. Would they raise a lakh for the purpose? Even this would fall far short of what would be required. It would be absurd to go to the government and say "Here is a lakh of rupees to induce you to take up our scheme;" but we should go to them and say, "You have the money of the nation, our money among the rest; we call upon you to advance a portion of it in support of a national benefit." But individuals should not be called on to pay their small amounts. This was one principal part of the proposition he would oppose; but in that part, which referred to the generous and active share Bombay had already taken in the proceedings, he entirely concurred. Private means did not appear at all likely to effect the end in view; but when he saw it required of the community to give subscriptions, without specifying any plan, he thought it highly objectionable in every way. But if the resolution merely rested on forwarding a petition, properly drawn up and carefully worded, he thought they might look for success. Every one knew the severe calamity that had befallen this place, and he thought it would not be right to work on the sympathies of the inhabitants, whose circumstances had been so much reduced, unless it could be seen that there was an end adequate to meet the risk. Sir Edward proposed the following amendment:

"That it appears to this meeting most desirable, that we should express the deepest sympathy in the public spirit manifested by the community of Bombay, by their efforts to establish communication between that presidency and Suez by steam; but, in the opinion of this meeting, it is not desirable that we should support their scheme by subscriptions, it being our conviction that steam-communication between India and England can only be effectually promoted by the government here and at home."

After some remarks, from different speakers, for and against private subscription,

Mr. L. Clarke objected to the plan of a subscription, unless it could be shewn it would attain the object they intended. It was decided that the Bombay plan was crude and ill-digested, and yet the subscription, that was to be handed to the people of Bombay, was in support of a plan which it was known would not succeed. There was, ten years ago, a meeting in this hall for the purpose of steam-navigation, and Rs. 80,000 had been raised; but what had been done with that sum? The result showed that nothing could be effected by private funds, and the attempt to raise such would be a mere plundering of the public. He did not think that more than Rs. 5,000 could now be collected; and that sum put forward, as all they could do, would lead

to positive mischief. If they had no money to give, let them give opinions, and send with one petition a lakh or two lakhs of signatures. A subscription here must be very trifling, and at least twenty lakhs would be necessary. The receipt of letters at the post-office was three lakhs, and if the monopoly were vested in a company, it would far exceed that amount. Then propose to the merchants of England, and they might come forward.

Mr. Turton, though he did not anticipate the same results with other supporters of the resolution, opposed both amendments. He had a decided confidence in the virtue of pounds, shillings, and pence, and until it could be shewn that the scheme would not entail a loss, he felt certain that they would never have the support of the government at home. They would say, you have a government of your own, and we should have to go back to the Court of Directors, who might refuse to listen to our account, and we might then come back to our subscription.

Sir E. Ryan thought that the benefit to be derived by eighty millions of persons, should not for a moment be placed in comparison with questions of minor import. If they looked at the state of the Isthmus of Suez, they would find that it was necessary to adopt measures and precautions that could only be adopted by government. He repeated that the question was a national one, and that, even if the necessary funds could be raised, it could not be carried on without the co-operation of the British and Indian Governments.

Sir E. Ryan's extra-amendment was then put, and carried by a majority.

The meeting (which polled seventy-five persons) is stated to have been one of the most numerous and highly respectable ever assembled in Calcutta, and to have included men of high standing in the civil service, several of the leading barristers, military officers, some of the principal merchants, several rich natives, and a general mixture of the society, among whom there were few who went from mere curiosity.

The Calcutta community, which is excited to the utmost on this subject, appear to have been disappointed at the result of the meeting, there having been a strong disposition, at the Presidency and in the Mofussil, to push the Bombay project without waiting for aid from government. The *Calcutta Courier*, which at first considered the arguments in favour of an appeal to the ruling authorities as quite irresistible, and argued that the ministers of the crown, "who are now really the rulers of India," would not refuse or delay compliance with the application, subsequently qualified this opinion; stating that the proceedings at the meeting, far from suppressing the zeal of the advocates of an immediate subscription, had irritated their impatience; that it was now sufficiently manifest, that the resolution not to support the exertions of the Bombay community, did not speak the sense of the community in Calcutta; that the show of hands, by which it was passed, was small; that it was but a sort of negative majority, while the real majority of those who were present gave no vote at all upon the question; and that "the expediency of giving or discouraging support to the Bombay subscription rests upon the degree of probability that a sufficient sum may be raised to carry the object of *that* subscription into effect."

The subscriptions on the 29th June amounted to 40,135 rupees: amongst the subscribers are Lord Wm. Bentinck, 2,000, the Bishop of Calcutta, 1,000, Sir J. Franks, 1,000, Sir E. Ryan, 1,000, Sir C. T. Metcalfe, 1,000, and several natives. In the letter enclosing his subscription, Sir E. Ryan observes: "I have done all I can to expose what I consider still to be a delusion—but I have a right to risk my own money upon any chance, though not, with my views, to induce others to subscribe. Sincerely and most heartily do I hope to find I am mistaken in all my notions."

The writer, to whom we have before alluded, under the signature of "Indophilus," treats the resolutions of the meeting and the arguments used there, with great contempt. He observes:—"The depositories of the influence and the greatest portion of the wealth of the country, it is our duty to set the example of making a personal sacrifice to secure for her the invaluable boon of a rapid communication with the mother country. As the stipendiaries of the state and the contributors of the smallest proportion of its burdens, we are bound in gratitude to take this opportunity of rendering her some return for the extraordinary privileges conferred upon us. But, say the breeches-pocket-men, the waiters upon the generosity of the Court of Directors, 'Charity begins at home!' To be sure it does: and have we English not a peculiar personal interest in the establishment of a steam-communication? The natives of the country are not directly concerned at all. The only benefit they can derive is indirectly, from the improved system of government which is likely to result from the measure: but how different is it with us! Many of us have the whole or a portion of our families in England. All of us have relations there. We are all deeply interested in the events which are passing in Europe. We have all of us a direct personal interest in the establishment of a speedy conveyance of our letters, or ourselves or families. Shame upon the Mahratta Ditch majority, who desire to pay nothing and enjoy all. The adage of 'charity begins at home,' has never been carried to such a monstrous extent as this any where except in India." He inveighs against future public meetings, in the existing state of the society, which, he says, are ruled by the lawyers. "The majority, at the late meeting, gave the sense of the lawyers and the *horse-leeches* of Calcutta." He observes: "as the monopoly of the Company was succeeded by the mercantile oligarchy of the agency houses, so the latter has been replaced by the agents or partners of London and Liverpool houses, who trade upon their own capital, and consequently draw the whole profits of it themselves, instead of having to give the better share to the services. As might be supposed, they are all thriving, flourishing men. Their star is evidently on the ascendant. They are all in the highest spirits, and more than one of them are already gone home with fortunes." He recommends that a subscription book be sent round to every station in India, and that every man contribute according to his means. "There are 74 native infantry regiments and 23 of cavalry, artillery, and engineers, with an average of sixteen officers present in each. Ten King's regiments with an average of thirty officers, and about 350 medical officers present on this establishment, making a total of 2,202 officers. Supposing, therefore, they were to give on an average only twenty-five rupees each, it would be 55,056 rupees. There are 450 civilians present on this establishment, whose subscriptions will certainly not amount to less than 100 rupees each, which will be 45,000 rupees more; and besides this, we have the whole of the European mercantile community, and all the natives throughout the country."

On the 22d June, a meeting of the subscribers to the "New Bengal Steam Fund" took place at the Town Hall, to consider the measures proper to be adopted for furthering the object of the subscription; the bishop in the chair.

The right rev. chairman avowed himself an enthusiast in the cause, and recommended the election of a committee.

Mr. McFarlane proposed a list of persons to compose a committee, comprehending all classes, scientific, mercantile, civil, and military men, gentlemen of influence, natives, and an East-Indian, (Mr. Kyd) so that the public might have an efficient working committee, such as only need issue their plan to secure general confidence.

After some changes and additions of names, the following resolutions were agreed to:

"That this meeting will support with unabated zeal the measures adopted at the general meeting of the inhabitants of Calcutta, held on the 14th instant, for the purpose of petitioning the public authorities connected with the government of India for the establishment of a steam communication with England, and will adopt all other measures calculated to obtain that end.

"That a subscription be raised in furtherance of the above purpose, and that the following gentlemen be appointed a committee, to be denominated 'the Committee of the New Bengal Fund.'

Mr. D. McFarlan,	Mr. J. Willis,
Captain Forbes,	Mr. C. J. Middleton
Dwarkanauth Tagore,	Mr. T. E. M. Turton,
Mr. W. H. Macnaghten,	Mr. James Kyd,
Muthoornauth Mullick,	Captain Steel,
Mr. James Prinsep,	Mr. Cockerell
Mr. C. B. Greenlaw,	and
Mr. B. Harding,	Mr. R. S. Thomson

"That the Union Bank be the treasurers, and that whenever the amount of the subscriptions on hand shall be 1,500 rupees, 1,000 of that sum shall be invested in Company's paper, so that no sum exceeding rupees 500 be ever allowed to remain permanently in the treasurer's hands.

"That the committee be instructed to realize the amounts already subscribed as speedily as possible, and to use their utmost endeavours to procure additional subscriptions; and that no sum or sums paid into this fund be considered as part of the Bombay joint stock, or of any other joint stock fund.

"The the committee immediately apply themselves to the consideration of the means by which the communication now interrupted by the laying up of the *Hugh Lindsay* may be, first, most certainly, and secondly, most speedily re-opened; and they be authorized for that purpose to seek the aid of the Supreme Government, and endeavour to obtain the aid of the East-India committees formed at home, add that they report to a general meeting of the subscribers when they shall have come to some definite conclusion.

"That, in furtherance of the foregoing resolutions, the committee make every enquiry in their power into the feasibility of the plan proposed at Bombay, entering into immediate communication with the committee at that place, as well as with those which may be formed at Madras, Ceylon, or elsewhere in India.

"That, at the general meetings referred to in the fifth resolution, if it shall appear to the majority of the subscribers and proxies present in number and amount, that there is a fair and reasonable prospect of the plan proposed by the committee being successful, it shall be competent for such majority to direct the whole or any portion of the funds subscribed to be paid in aid of that plan, and that the decision of such majority shall be binding on each individual subscriber.

"That a period of not less than six weeks shall elapse between the publication of the committee's report in the public papers of this presidency and the calling of the general meeting of subscribers to take it into consideration, and that subscribers resident beyond the precincts of the town of Calcutta be entitled to vote by proxy or by letter, should they desire it; otherwise the sense of the majority of *viva voce* and written votes to decide the matter.

"That the committee be authorized to disburse such small sums as may be found necessary for stationery, copyists, and printing.

"That the committee may be added to at any public meeting of subscribers, but not by the committee themselves; and that it shall be imperative on them to call a meeting of subscribers once in every six months or oftener, if they think fit, for the purpose of submitting to them a report of their proceedings, and a statement of their accounts."

The bishop, in returning thanks for the usual concluding vote, urged zeal and perseverance, and the encouragement of small subscriptions, which from their number were generally more effective than

large donations. He did not think that ultimately there would be any want of funds, but hoped also that the government here and at home would unite with the public to give permanence to the project. He felt convinced that the people of England would be deeply interested in the scheme, and that there was not a man there who would not subscribe towards it.

A steam-subscription committee has been formed at Agra and 1,200 rupees collected, which, the committee state, in a letter to Bombay, will be reserved until a satisfactory modification of the Bombay plan shall have been effected; adding their "conviction, that were the rules modified as recommended, a considerable subscription would be raised at this and the neighbouring stations." The Agra committee desire that every subscriber shall participate *pro rata* in the profits. They also urge the expediency of directing the purchase of a steamer ready for sea in England, instead of attempting to build one at Bombay.

Another committee has been formed at Delhi, which has raised subscriptions in that city, Futtyghur, Kurnaul, Beawr and Meerutt.

MR. COCHRANE AND THE "HURKARU."

Mr. John Cochrane, the Company's standing counsel, having taken just offence at a paragraph which appeared in the *Bengal Hurkaru* (in its report of the proceedings at the Steam-Navigation meeting), calculated to expose him to contempt and ridicule,* sent Ensign Lumsden, of the 36th N. I., with a message to Mr. James Sutherland, the present editor of the *Hurkaru*, demanding "personal satisfaction." Mr. Sutherland placed the affair in the hands of Mr. Wm. Cobb Hurry, explaining to him that Mr. Smith, the proprietor of the *Hurkaru*, had, at his (Sutherland's) representation, struck out the offensive passages from the dawk edition, and adding that he (Sutherland) was "not in the habit of interfering with the reporters." Mr. Hurry explained the matter to Mr. Lumsden, but the latter stated that "no apology could be taken," and requested that a time and place might be appointed. Mr. Hurry, in reply, observed that "he had not offered any apology on the part of Mr. Sutherland;" that Mr. Cochrane had been informed by the latter, that "the reporters were not under his orders;" that, "under these circumstances, Mr. Cochrane cannot be permitted to fix upon a person who has given no offence to him," and that he (Mr. Hurry) "must, therefore, decline permitting Mr. Sutherland to meet him, especially as Mr. Smith, the proprietor of the *Hurkaru*, has frequently, in the most public manner, announced his own responsibility for every thing that is inserted in the paper."

After this exoneration of responsibility, Mr. Cochrane, very naturally, turned to Mr. Smith, to whom Mr. Lumsden wrote that, as he had been declared to be "entirely answerable for any thing that appears in the *Hurkaru*," he (Mr. Lumsden) requested Mr. Smith would give "immediate personal satisfaction to Mr. Cochrane."

Mr. Smith replied that he had "consulted a friend," and was advised to decline complying with this call, "because the circumstances of the case did not warrant the demand." He added that he was also "advised," that the report was correct; that "he would, therefore, abide by it and was ready to defend it;" and he requests "that any future communication may be sent to his attorney." Mr. Smith, with tradesman-like tact, intimates, in a postscript to his reply (which is in a letter to Mr. Lumsden), that Mr. Cochrane owes him the sum of 862 sa. rs., the amount of a promissory note *several days* overdue, and he would "feel obliged" by his sending the money forthwith, "to avoid the trouble and expense of legal proceedings!"

Mr. Cochrane, upon this, posted Wm. Cobb Hurry, Esq., Mr. Sutherland and Mr. Smith "as cowards, for refusing him the satisfaction of a gentleman."

Mr. Hurry noticed this step, in a straightforward manner, by a publication under his signature, declaring that "Mr. Cochrane never, on any occasion, demanded such satisfaction from him, and that he never had any dispute with him in his life;" and that he "consequently denounces him as a *public liar*, a disgrace to the honourable profession of the law, and unworthy of any notice from a gentleman, except this public refutation of his scandalous falsehood."

The proprietor and irresponsible editor of the *Hurkaru* met the affair in a different, but quite characteristic manner, by venting a quantity of low abuse of Mr. Cochrane in the columns of their paper.

Mr. Cochrane contented himself with complimenting Mr. Hurry and his friends upon their admirable conversancy in the vocabulary of vulgar language, and asks why the pecuniary demand was not made at the first interview, and whoever heard of pecuniary matters being mingled with such transactions by the advice of any man who calls himself a gentleman?"

Mr. Smith closes the affair by acknowledging "with much satisfaction," that Mr. Cochrane had paid him the 862 rupees. He seems, therefore, to have been the only person "satisfied."

* The paragraph was as follows: "Mr. Cochrane then favoured the meeting with a long, unconnected, enthusiastic speech, full of poetry and metaphor, which bids utter defiance to all the mysteries of stenography. The meeting frequently interrupted him with shouts of laughter, one of which drew forth the following *quotation*: 'laugh not, or I'll tear you to pieces!' From the general tenor of the speech, we understood it to be favourable to the Bombay scheme, and opposed to any thing that tended in any way to divert attention from it."

MILITARY FUND.

A correspondent informs us that a document has been lately circulated to the army by the Directors of the Military Fund, proposing to cancel certain articles of its rules and regulations, on the ground of their holding out benefits not likely to be realized in consequence of the present state of its funds. He states that the benefits the articles promised are those which were probably the principal inducements with many to become subscribers to the Military Fund, and that they apply wholly to those who stand in especial need of pecuniary assistance at a time when sickness and misfortune weigh heavily upon them.—*India Gaz. May* 31.

MR. WOLFF.

The papers of this presidency continue to touch upon the controversy between Mr. Wolff and Lieut. Burnes (who is now in England); some conclude the reverend gentleman "mad;" others have less charity. We take leave of the subject with the following extraordinary letter from Mr. Wolff, dated "Hyderabad, June 4," and addressed "to the Public in India:"—

"Dear Friends:—Having now taken leave, and hope for ever, from Mr. Burnes, I would consider myself to be dishonest by not laying before you *the whole* of the circumstances to which Mr. Burnes alludes, with regard to my *frequently* casting out devils. I told him the following fact. In the year 1828, when I left with my wife the city of Cairo for Jerusalem, one night, when sitting in our tent, and the Arabs near the fire, one of them, Haj Ali by name, was talking. Whilst he was talking, a horrid voice came out of him—it was like the voice of the tormented spirits in hell. I asked the Arabs, what is this?—*Arabs:* 'The Devil!' My wife trembled all over. One of the Arabs said to the *Devil*, 'in the name of Muhammed, the Prophet of God, be silent!'

"*Devil.* I don't know Muhammed; Muhammed is a pig!

"*Myself* (to the Devil). In the name of Jesus be silent!

"*Devil.* Who is near me? is Elijah near me?

"*Myself.* In the name of Jesus, be silent! and the Devil was silent!

"The same circumstance happened again the second night, and I silenced him again with the name of *Jesus;* but as we observed that the Arab was a great blasphemer and a profligate, I made not use of the name of *Jesus* the third night; but Ahmed, a Bedouin, who became through this circumstance a believer, made use of the name of *Jesus*, and the Devil was silenced.

"The circumstance was reported on our arrival at Gaza to the Governor, who reported it to Abd-Allah Pasha, the late Pasha of Acre.

"With regard to my *one interview* with Christ at Bokhara, it is as follows. In speaking with Burnes on this subject at Cabool, I introduced it with Dr. Johnson's and Leibnitz's belief about apparitions, as Paul did Aratus the poet, in Acts. xvii. 28.

"When my mind one evening was very much cast down, having been accused to Gosh Bekie as a Russian, I wept, when suddenly a splendour covered my room, and the voice 'Jesus enters!' thundered in my ears. I saw suddenly Jesus standing upon a throne, surrounded by little children, mercifully and kindly looking at them. I fell down and worshipped, and the vision disappeared! This is the *one instance* I mentioned to Burnes.

"But now *one similar* instance more, which I never mentioned to Mr. Burnes.

"When arriving at Malta, for the fifth time, in the Lazaretto from Macedonia, my mind was very much cast down, for a horrid hypocrite had imposed upon me. I walked about in my room and said, "I am afraid my whole trial of converting the Jews is in vain!' when suddenly my room was transfigured, and I believed I was in new Jerusalem. Jesus Christ, surrounded by Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob, and the apostles, walked about in the street! Paul, with a crown upon his head, turned to me, and said, if I remember well, these words: 'Now it is otherwise; you have not such a beautiful crown as myself, but still you have a crown!' The daughters of Jerusalem were devoutly looking out of the windows, saying, when Christ approached, 'now he has his tabernacle with men!' Some of the saints were looking about, and said, "who are these ships coming from distance, as the doves to their windows?' The others replied, 'these are the ships of England!' and the visions disappeared!"

NEW CANAL.

The lock gates, at the Chitpore end of the new canal, were opened this morning at half-flood, and the tide of the river was allowed to run for some hours into the salt-water lake, until it fell again to a level with the latter. It is a remarkable feature of this canal, that, at the distance of about 4½ miles, it connects tide-waters, which are never at an equal level, except for a moment at intervals of about 6 hours,—as

the tides of the lake and river always cross each. The flood-tide in the river sets in from 2 to 3 hours earlier than in the lake, according to the time of year; never rising, in the N.E. monsoon, above 4 feet from the extreme low water level, nor above 6 feet above that level during the opposite season, except in heavy storms, when the accumulated rain and inundation of the sea sometimes raise the surface of the lake a foot or two higher. The ordinary river tides, however, rise and fall 12 or 14 feet, the maximum difference being above 20 feet; and during the freshes the river surface is almost constantly higher than that of the lake, although there is a very close correspondence in their mean levels. If therefore the new canal gates were left always open, the river tide would sometimes run through with a velocity of 4 or 5 miles an hour in the high freshes of September and October, when the difference of level, at the two extremities of the canal, may be 10 or 12 feet.—*Cal. Cour. June* 25.

DUTIES ON IMPORTS.

Reg. VI. 1833 rescinds so much of Reg. XV. 1829, as provides that where imports are detained for undervaluation by the officers of the customs, the importer should receive the amount of his own valuation, with 10 per cent. in addition thereto. It is now provided, that the importer shall only be entitled to the amount of his own valuation; and that the duty shall be deducted therefrom, instead of being paid out of the proceeds of the goods detained.

BENGAL MEDICAL FUND.

We have been permitted to peruse a revised plan of the Bengal Medical Fund, by the Temporary Committee of Managers, and regret to state that our opinion regarding the conduct of that body has by no means been altered. A plan was drawn up by the Agra committee, stated to be according to the votes of the service, and we should have considered that the course of the Temporary Committee of Managers, was afterwards simple and obvious. The first point to be ascertained ought to have been the members who were inclined to join the fund on the plan proposed; the second, to ascertain and classify the reasons of those who declined supporting it. It would have then remained with the subscribers to determine whether they conceived such modifications would have been advisable, as would have enabled the larger proportion of the dissentients to become subscribers. Secondly, after receiving the proposals of amendment by different members of the service, to have submitted them with their remarks for the consideration of their brethren, instead of presenting their own plan, without inquiring regarding the different opinions of the service throughout the provinces. Most important alterations, we perceive, are made in the first section, depriving the fund, in our opinion, of a great portion of the advantages expected to be derived from increased promotion; for, by making those who ought to be chiefly urged to retire, continue to subscribe to the fund after having quitted the service, and given all that is required of them, it thereby renders the fund a bar instead of an inducement to the early retirement of those who have completed their period of service.—*Mofussil Ukbar, June* 8.

AGENT OF THE INHABITANTS OF CALCUTTA.

The original appointment of Mr. Crawfurd—we speak not of his mission to England with the Stamp Petitions, but of the equivocal office subsequently given to him,—was irregularly made: it was determined at a private, not a public, meeting confined to particular classes. The course pursued by the delegate or agent of those classes, was not a course which would have been sanctioned by the public at large. Instead of acting upon instructions from Calcutta, as in the case of the stamp and sugar petitions, Mr. Crawfurd committed his friends by declaring open war against the Company, and writing pamphlets, not for the purpose of eliciting truth, but in the spirit of party, and so full of exaggeration, that the cause of free trade, which he supported, actually suffered in his hands, by the opportunities he gave to discredit his statements.—*Cal. Cour. June* 22.

THE MOFUSSIL AND NATIVE INDIA.

Oude.—The king has ordered his vizier, Nabob Roshen od Dowla, not to permit any of the officers in his employ to receive any pecuniary consideration by way of nuzzer, &c.; they are strictly to confine themselves to taking the regular fixed revenues of the lands, and no more, under pain of punishment and dismissal from employ; yet, notwithstanding this, bribery and corruption still pervade every department as glaring as ever.

It is said that the king has ordered a college to be erected at Lucknow, for the dissemination of the English language, and endowed it on a liberal scale; he intends himself becoming its patron, and has ordered proficient teachers to be engaged on adequate salaries.

Lahore.—The vakeel of Hurree Sing Nulwa represented to the ruler of the Punjaub that his master had commenced the construction of a bridge over a portion of the Scinde river, and that messengers had been despatched to the provinces of the Esoph Zubees to bring the stipulated revenue and horses. Heera Sing, the son of Dessa Sing, having arrived at the durbar from Cashmere, had a long conference with the Maharajah respecting the administration of that province.

The rajah asked Cour Khurug Sing whether he possessed the requisite qualifications for conducting the government of Peshawur. The Cour replied that he conceived himself capable, with the aid of a valiant army Owing to the incapacity of Cour Shere Sing, and the existence of great abuses in the administration of Cashmere, the rajah has an intention of repairing thither himself, should he have leisure, as Sirdar Connah Sing seems to be very desirous of having one of his sons appointed governor of Cashmere.

The courtiers stated that the ruin and depopulation of Cashmere was owing more to the oppression and tyranny of Bysakha Sing than to any act of the Cour, who was merely the nominal governor, and constantly engaged in pursuit of pleasure. The rajah declared his firm determination to bring Bysakha Sing to conding punishment, and to place his father under restraint for the transgressions of his son.

The rajah appears very anxious to remove his tents from the banks of the Ravee to the precincts of Cashmere and Peshawur, in order personally to superintend the arrangement of those districts.

Joudpore.—It appeared from the *Ukhbars* of Joudpore, that Maun Sing, the rajah, being day and night engaged in pleasure among the nymphs of his zanamah, has withdrawn himself from the management of state affairs, which are now wholly conducted by the servants of the raj. These individuals are not at liberty to hold personal conferences with him, on any point, however important or emergent; whenever they have any thing very urgent to communicate to him, they are obliged to do so by means of writing.

Jeypore.—It was intimated to the rajah, that Colonel Lockett was desirous of obtaining a set of the *Védas*; directions were issued to make a search for the same in the state library.

The government have succeeded in destroying a tribe of freebooters, called Shugal Khores; they were attacked in their jungles; 250 were killed, 400 taken prisoners, and the rest dispersed.

Madras.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PRIVATE LIMMING.

The case of this individual (see pp. 174, 194), who was tried by a court-martial for making a false charge, in a newspaper, against a late officer in the ordnance department, has been much commented upon here and at Calcutta. It now appears that the charge itself was minutely and fairly investigated by a Court of Inquiry, and declared by that Court to be utterly groundless and vexatious, not "one tittle of evidence being adduced that could in any way impeach the honesty of the accused, a man of some fifty years' standing in the service, and whose life had been one of unblemished integrity." The *Madras Herald* adds the following particulars:

"But when we view the connection of the two parties, the accuser and the accused—when we consider that the latter was the *father* of the former's *wife*—that at his death he left to Limming's wife Rupees 12,000—that the daughters of the good old man were literally brought into Court to endeavour to prove their father a thief—that no shadow of foundation was found by fifteen sworn commissioned officers to exist for a charge, which could alone be justified in the eyes of God or man by a stern sense of public duty acting upon deliberate conviction—then can we only view this violation of the innate feelings of human nature with unqualified indignation, and rejoice that the hand of justice has overtaken the unnatural criminal."

For this offence, the man was sentenced to solitary confinement for six months, which is characterised as a "severe" punishment!

AFFAIRS OF MYSORE.

The affairs of Mysore are in satisfactory train of reparation and adjustment, under the discreet management of Colonel Morrieson. A searching investigation is reported to have taken place into the causes of the late desperate rebellion in that country. Some attribute the disorders to mismanagement on the part of the ex-Resident; and others, to the unfortunate and inconsiderate relinquishment of the reins into the hands of an incapable and profligate prince, upon some of the non-interference or anti-subsidiary theories.—*Bengal Chronicle.*

SICKNESS.

Our obituary this day presents a catalogue mournful in extent; at Masulipatam the mortality has been truly terrific. In an appallingly brief space of time we have learnt the deaths of Lieut. Col. Munn, Major Tulloh, Capt. Puget, Lieut. Brooks, and Capt. Crawley, of the Bark *Fifeshire*. Independent of these melancholy events, we have heard that His M.'s gallant 62d does not number much above a hundred men fit for duty! The casualties have principally arisen from apoplexy; and those

who are acquainted with the place will not view this unhappy result with astonishment, but shudder at the idea of such land-winds, as we have lately experienced, collecting increased fervour over the sandy plain which they traverse in their passage to the European barracks in fort.

Our accounts from the interior are still of an unfavourable nature as regards the cholera. At Bangalore, Bellary, Seringapatam, and Shikapoor, it still continued to harass and distress the troops and inhabitants; at one time being more prevalent with the Europeans, then again with the natives, alternately changing without any apparent cause; thus baffling the skill and setting at defiance knowledge and experience.—*Madras Herald, June* 6.

DISTRESS OF THE NATIVES.

The abstract from the Monegar Choultry Report to June 8, presents a most extraordinary increase. The number of admissions during the week is 12,047, against only 132 persons discharged, and 90 deaths; and a vsat majority receive gratuitous rations, the number of persons set to work daily having been for some time back 5,935 without variation. The number receiving relief on the 8th June was 36,133! Numbers are said to endure extreme want rather than apply at the Choultry, owing to the bad food supplied there.

Bombay.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AFFAIRS OF SHOTTON AND CO.

At a meeting of the creditors of Messrs. Shotton and Co. on the 15th of May, to receive an account of the affairs of the house, and to determine upon measures for placing them in a train for settlement, Mr. Johnson submitted the following abstract statement of the affairs of the firm, on the 20th April:

Debts.

Due to Parties in India.....	8,33,445	
Due to Parties in England ..	12,40,429	
		20,73,874

Assets.

By Cash Balance.....	24,503	
By Government Promissory Notes, Sa. Rs. 9,400 at 106¼ per 100.....	10,911	
By Bills receivable per Statement.....	19,155	
By Invoice of Goods £1,051 18s. 8d., at 1s. 10d.	11,490	
By Office Furniture.....	3,500	
		68,649
By Balances due by Parties in India	15,46,646	
By Balances due by Parties in England	3,98,355	
		19,85,001
Total Assets Rs.		20,13,650
Estimated Bad Debts ....Rs.	96,848	
Doubtful 11,84,177, of which one third estimated irrecoverable.....	3,94,726	
		4,91,574
Leaving....Rs.		15,22,076
To meet.....		20,73,874

It was resolved, "That this meeting, being impressed with the importance of keeping the estate out of the Insolvent Court, are of opinion that the most advisable way of winding it up will be under trustees and one stipendiary, on whom the active duty will devolve, under the supervision of a Committee; that the property be assigned over to trustees for the general benefit of the creditors; That Major Hicks, Mr. Beckwith, and Jeejeebhoy Dadabhoy, be appointed trustees; That Mr. Beckwith be requested to act as stipendiary trustees upon a salary of Rs. 500 per mensem, until the 20th of May 1834, such allowance being then subject to reconsideration: That Mr. Johnson, the senior partner in this country, be requested to afford his assistance to the executive trustees, receiving a salary of Rs. 500 per mensem, until the next quarterly meeting."

NATIVES AND THE B. B. R. A. S.

A Parsee of some distinction at Bombay, Manuckjee Cursetjee, procured himself to be proposed a member of the Bombay branch of the Royal Asiatic Society. The President supported his pretensions, and even proposed "that all natives entitled to sit on grand juries should be eligible to the Literary Society," a proposition objected to by the Rev. Mr. Wilson, on the ground that it would give a preference over their countrymen of the highest literary attainments, to those whose only literature was their acquaintance with the English language. At the ballot, fourteen black-balls appeared against the candidate for admission.

TRANSMISSION OF SOUND.

"Some gentlemen standing on one of the highest points of the Mahabuleshwar Hills (Sidney Point), on the morning of the 4th instant, distinctly heard a succession of guns, which appeared to be a salute fired at Bombay on the morning of the 4th June (6 o'clock), in consequence of the departure of the Earl of Clare for Poonah the preceding evening. The distance the sound travelled must be about a hundred miles in a direct line, seventy of which is land. Sidney Point is about 4,300 feet above the level of the sea, and the prevailing wind was S. W., though probably there was a lull early in the morning."—*Corresp. Bomb. Courier, June* 10.

SLAVE TRADING.

The *Hurkaru* states that the barque *Maria, Lourenco*, Maria Fernandes commander, has lately imported sixty slaves (from the E. coast of Africa) into Damaun; and Don Juliao, the governor, knows and sanctions it! Nay more, some of these slaves have been purchased by Portuguese inhabitants of Bombay, British subjects.

STEAM-NAVIGATION.

The amount of the subscription for the Steam-vessel amounted, on the 22d June, at the Presidency, to 37,720 rupees, besides about 6,000 rupees at various stations.

Some curiosity having been expressed by the Court of Gwalior respecting Steam-navigation, and in particular about the iron vessel that was to swim on the Ganges, the Governor General addressed a letter to Scindia, stating that arrangements are in progress for the establishment of a regular communication by steam on the Ganges and Jumna between Calcutta and the provinces of Hindostan: adding, "Several iron Steam-boats will shortly arrive from England for this purpose, and, as your Highness cannot fail to take a lively interest in the novel scheme of improvement which, from the vicinity of your dominions to the rivers Chumbul and Jumna, must eventually add to the convenience of your subjects, and extend the reputation of your Government, I have directed a short account of the principle of the Steam-Engine, and the mode of its application to carriage by land and water, to be prepared for your Highness's information, and it is herewith enclosed, together with some drawings of Steam-carriages."

Cochin China.

Square-rigged vessels belonging to the Cochin-Chinese government now visit the Eastern seas. These vessels are manned by Cochin-Chinese, but generally have a person on board (either a European or a native of Macao) to navigate the vessel through seas unknown to themselves. The object of their voyages seems to partake more of the character of scientific enquiry than commercial enterprize, as the produce they carry is comparately trifling in amount. These vessels have mandarins on board. Two went to Calcutta two or three years ago; this year the whole four proceeded to Batavia. One went to Manilla last year. "One of their notables," says the *Singapore Chronicle*, "required of us, last season, files of all the Indian papers we could collect; and we were so fortunate as to be able to supply him with a few Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Cape, Canton, and Australian papers. They were intended for some European at court, who was to translate the most interesting portions, for the information of his Cochin-Chinese Majesty."

Persia.

Letters from Persia mention the success that has attended the arms of Prince Abbas Mirza, in Khorassan. The subjugation of that country is complete, for Mahomed Khan Karaee, the only one of the chiefs who was not quite at the Prince Royal's disposal, has submitted, and has proceeded with him to Teheran. The strongest of his forts will be destroyed, and the government of the country entrusted to other hands. The greater part of the troops have returned to Azerbijan. It is expected that the spring will open with another campaign. The fame which the Prince has acquired amongst the faithful by liberating the Persian slaves at Serakhs, a famous slave mart, and destroying that den of iniquity, may, it is considered, combine with other causes to induce him to attempt the liberation of the captives now in Khiva and Bokhara. To accomplish this, he will probably begin with Harat, and open for himself the route from Tegend to Mervé, Mahomed Khan, of Turbut, has surrendered himself and his country without resistance, and Yar Mahomed Khan, of Herat, who attempted to escape from Meshed, is in an honourable state of confinement at that place. The king of Persia proposed marching from Teharan before the vernal equinox, in order to meet the Russian ambassador, whom he has invited to an audience in the district of lower Taurus.

Cape of Good Hope.

Cape papers to the beginning of September state, that dissatisfaction had been expressed by the colonial fishermen, in consequence of the repeated appearance of French whaling vessels in the bay, for the purpose of fishing. Complaints were loud among the mercantile part of the community of the stagnant state of trade, and the rapid decline in prices, owing, it is said, to the heavy stocks of all sorts of manufactured goods, and the supplies soon expected to arrive. The weather had been extremely boisterons, accompanied by heavy rains, which was very unusual at so late a period of the season. A water-spout broke upon the face of the mountain on the Cape-Town side of Elsje-bay, and detached about 300 tons, which rolled to the plain beneath, blocking up the road to Simon's-bay. The vineyards had sustained considerable injury from the torrents of water which rushed down from the mountains.

The government plan for abolishing slavery has given general satisfaction, it being understood that the peculiar nature of slavery at the Cape would be borne in mind in the future details of the measure. The slaves throughout the colony were perfectly tranquil.

Several experiments were about to be made with with the cotton plant in different parts of the colony.

By the *Britannia*, a further supply of twenty-four juvenile emigrants had arrived.

Australasia.

Sydney papers to the 1st July contain no local intelligence of any interest. The Legislative Council had voted £114,000 for the service of the colony. A considerable number of forged colonial bank notes were in circulation. A novel experiment was about to be tried in the whale fishery. The great drawback to the whaling trade being the great length of time the animal takes to die after being struck, it had been determined to try the experiment of dipping the lances into prussic acid, or of having a cavity in the harpoon in which should be lodged a certain quantity of the acid, which would flow into the wound of the animal by the opening of a valve, which it was supposed would accelerate the death of the whale without injuring the carcase. The *Betsey*, which was about to commence operations, was provided with the necessary materials, and was to be the first to make the trial.

A trial has recently taken place, at which the late-appointed Judge Burton presided, regarding the legal right that settlers have to their land before their grants are issued. The judge, it appears, decided that the government possessed full power to resume all lands under such circumstances, thoughf he added, he did not think that any government would do so.

Hobart-Town papers, to the 9th July, state, that considerable uneasiness was felt in the colony in consequence of the recent arrivals of vessels freighted with emigrants, especially the *Strathfieldsay*, from Dublin, the great majority of them being without any chance of obtaining employment, and likely, from their destitute condition, to become objects of real charity. The Government, it was hoped, would send home strong remonstrances on the subject.

By a private letter, dated Freemantle, (Swan River,) 14th June, it appears that the colony was progressing favourably, the farms getting into good order, and the proprietors increasing their stocks; but the want of money was a great evil, there being few individuals, excepting the merchants, who could command more than £100.

Postscript.

No intelligence of a later date than is contained in the aforegoing pages had reached us when going to press. The latest date of the Calcutta news is July 1st., at which time an outline (but not the details) of the government plan for the management of India had been received.

Bombay news comes down to the middle of July. No direct intelligence from Madras has reached us this month.

REGISTER.

Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

REVISED DISPOSITION OF CIRCLES AND EXECUTIVE ENGINEERS.

Fort William, May 30, 1833.—The *Right Hon. the Governor-general* in Council is pleased to authorise the following revised disposition of circles and executive engineers in the department of public works:—

The several changes will take place under the instructions of the Military Board, who will adopt such measures as they may deem best calculated, with reference to the public interests and the convenience of the service, to give the earliest effect to the orders of Government.

Lower Provinces.

Divisions.	Executive Engineers.	Monthly Salary.
1st or Dum Dum	Capt. Patton	Rs. 600
2d or Berhampore	Capt. Garstin	600
4th or Bauleah	Capt. Warner	400
3d or Dinapore	Capt. Sage	600
18th or Dacca	Capt. Terraneau	400
Burrisaul	Capt. Murray	300
Fort William & presidency	Capt. Fitzgerald	1,000
Fort William (Bk. Dept.)	Capt. Colnett	300
New road to Benares	Capt. Thomson	600

Central Provinces.

5th or Benares	Capt. Grant	Rs. 600
6th or Allahabad	Capt. Smith	600
7th or Cawnpore	Capt. Sanders	700
14th or Saugor	Capt. Buttanshaw	400
	Lieut. Fraser, acting	400
Kumaoon	Lieut. Fraser,	200
	Lieut. Glasford, acting	
Jubbulpore Road,	Capt. Nicolson	400
8th or Bareilly	Lieut. Greene	600
9th or Bundlecund	Abolished.	

North-western Provinces.

10th or Agra	Capt. Boileau	Rs. 600
11th or Meerut	Capt. Swetenham	600
12th or Kurnaul	Capt. Abbott	600
Delhi	Capt. De Bude	600
13th or Rajpootana	Lieut. Reilly	300
Neemuch	Lieut. Goodwyn	300
Mhow	Lieut. Graham	300

Cuttack Provinces.

17th or Burdwan	Capt. Bell	Rs. 600
Cuttack	Mr. Becher	450
Midnapore	Mr. Pennington	450
Balasore	Mr. Rose	450

In compliance with the recommendation of the Military Board, Capt. Terraneau, Lieut. Reilly, and Capt. Buttanshaw, to whose charges, under the revised disposition, salaries are attached inferior to those now enjoyed by them, are permitted to retain their present allowances until they can be otherwise provided for in the department, and they will accordingly draw in their monthly abstracts, under the head of "Compensation Allowance," the difference between their present salaries and those to which they become entitled under the provisions of this order.

Capt. Davidson and Lieut. Robertson are placed at the disposal of his Exc. the Commander-in-chief, from the dates on which they may be respectively relieved from their present duties.

COMMISSIONS TO CADETS.

Fort William, June 13, 1833.—With reference to G. Os., dated the 31st May 1830, cancelling, under instructions from the home authorities, the promotion of certain cadets to the rank of 2d-lieut., cornet, and ensign, who had been promoted from the date of arrival in India, instead of from that of being posted to fill vacancies in regiments, the Right Hon. the Governor-general in Council directs the publication of the following paragraph of a military letter from the Hon. the Court of Directors, dated 23d Jan. 1833, with the revised orders therein mentioned, addressed to the Madras Government.

Military Letter to Bengal, dated 23d Jan. 1833.

"Having had occasion, in our correspondence with the Madras Government, to reconsider the orders issued by us in our military despatch to your Government, dated the 13th Jan. 1830, on the subject of granting commissions to cadets in India for whom there may be no regimental vacancies, we herewith transmit copy of the revised orders which we have addressed to the Madras Government on the subject, and which you will consider equally applicable to your presidency."

Military Letter to Fort St. George, dated 28th Dec. 1832.

"9. Having, in reference to the appeal made by the Commander-in-chief against the enforcement of the orders contained in paragraph 3. of our letter of the 13th Jan. 1830, called for the opinion of our standing counsel on the subject, we are, in consequence of that opinion, induced to recal those orders, and to direct that cadets be promoted to the rank of cornets, 2d-lieuts., and ensigns, as heretofore, from the dates of their several arrivals in India; the dates of their respective commissions being finally adjusted on their appointment to regiments.

"10. Upon this principle you will adjust the commissions of all acting cornets, 2d-lieuts., ensigns, and cadets, whose promotion may have been affected by our orders of the 13th Jan. 1830."

COURT-MARTIAL.

LIEUT. S. B. GOAD.

Head-Quarters, Simla, June 13, 1833.—At a General Court-Martial assembled at Meerut on the 18th March 1833, of which Col. H. Oglander, of H.M. 26th regt. of Foot is president, Lieut. Samuel Boileau Goad, of the 1st regt. L.C., was arraigned on the following charges, *viz.*

Charges.—"1st. For conduct highly insubordinate and mutinously disrespectful towards his Exc. the Commander-in-chief, in having addressed a memorial to the Right Hon. the Governor-general, dated Camp Goojurbass, 26th Dec. 1832, in which memorial he (Lieut. Goad) states, 'that the utter hopelessness of redress from his Exc. the Commander-in-chief is one of the causes which compels the adoption of a step' (meaning the said memorial) 'from which he' (Lieut. Goad) 'would otherwise have shrunk with the natural reluctance of one assured that, in appealing from the supreme military authority, he must contend against appalling influence and power: and that he' (Lieut. Goad) 'despairing of all redress through the prescribed military channel, borne down by inflictions which it is impossible for human feeling longer to endure, reckless of consequences, throws himself upon the protection of that Government which he has faithfully served in his limited sphere, and appeals to your lordship' (meaning the Governor-general) 'as the representative of British power and justice, for the protection which his' (Lieut. Goad's) 'individual wrong, and the welfare of the Indian army imperatively call for.' Such statements of hopelessness and despair of redress being totally unfounded.

"2d. For conduct highly insubordinate and wilfully disrespectful to his immediate commanding officer, Lieut. Col. Stephen Reid, commanding the 1st regt. L.C., in having, in the said memorial, characterized the conduct of Lieut. Col. Reid towards him (Lieut. Goad) as 'a vindictive persecution,' a 'malicious and unceasing tyranny,' a 'system of degradation and insult,' an 'unprincipled assumption of power,' a 'malignant hatred, forcing memorialist' (Lieut. Goad) 'to proceed' (on the late march of the regiment) 'unsheltered, unsupplied, though still suffering from severe indisposition.' Such statements being in reality unfounded, and the sufferings complained of by Lieut. Goad in the said memorial having, so far as concerns Lieut. Col. Reid, all resulted from Lieut. Goad's own insubordinate and improper conduct, and the necessity imposed on Lieut. Col. Reid of maintaining the discipline of the regiment under his command.

"The whole of such conduct being disgraceful to the character of an officer, and in breach of the Articles of War."

Upon which charges *the court came to* the following decision.

Finding.—"The court having duly weighed the evidence for the prosecution, together with what the prisoner has urged in his defence, is of opinion that he is guilty of the 1st charge.

"That he is *not guilty* of the 2d charge.

Sentence.—"The court having found the prisoner guilty of the 1st charge, sentences him, Lieut. S. B. Goad, of the 1st regt. L.C., to be suspended from rank and pay for the period of twelve calendar months."

Approved and confirmed,
(Signed) E. BARNES,
Commander-in-chief.

Remarks by his Exc. the Commander-in-chief.

The Commander-in-chief would have been glad to have contented himself with the verdict of the court on the 1st charge, without enforcing the sentence, as being sufficient to convince the officers of the army that whilst they are at full liberty to appeal to higher authority against his acts, still they are not warranted in making such appeal a vehicle for unjustifiable accusations, or the introduction of unbecoming language; but the state of the 1st L.C. does not justify any modification of the sentence of the court-martial.

The suspension of Lieut. Goad will commence from the day after the passing of the sentence, *viz.* 18th April 1833.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Judicial and Revenue Department.

May 27. Mr. J. F. Ellerton, to be session judge of Dinagepore.

Mr. H. T. Raikes, to be head assistant to magistrate and collector of Rajeshahye.

Mr. C. W. Steer, to officiate as a judge of Court of Appeal for division of Calcutta.

Mr. W. N. Garrett, *to officiate as* session judge of Rajeshahye.

Mr. W. T. Robertson, to officiate as civil judge of Burdwan, until further orders.

Mr. G. T. Shakespear *to officiate as magistrate* and deputy collector of Dinagepore.

June 3. Mr. H. Swetenham to be magistrate and collector of Shahjehanpore.

Mr. G. F. Thompson to officiate as magistrate and collector of Shahjehanpore.

10. Mr. C. M. Caldecott to be magistrate of Cawnpore.

Mr. Robert Alexander, to be assistant under commissioner of revenue and circuit of 12th or Monghyr division.

Mr. James Mercer to be principal sudder ameen of zillah Furruckabad.

17. Mr. S. T. Cuthbert to officiate as special commissioner under Reg. III. 1828, for division of Patna, during absence of Mr. Elliott.

Mr. H. V. Hathorn to officiate as magistrate as well as collector of Behar, until further orders.

Political Department.

April 3. Major White to retain his present office and allowances as political agent for Upper Assam and commandant of Assam light infantry, and ordinarily to be stationed at Bishnath.

Capt. Davidson to be principal assistant to agent to Governor-general, north-east frontier, stationed at Goalpara.

Lieut. Matthie to be principal assistant at Gowahatti.

Capt. Bogle ditto ditto at Bishnath, with a sphere of authority extending to Durung.

Lieut. Rutherford to be junior assistant to agent to Governor-general, north east frontier, deputed to Noagong, with a sphere of authority extending to Dhurumpore.

Lieut. Fisher to be principal assistant to agent to Governor-general, north-east frontier, in charge of Cachar.

June 13. Lieut. Col. Frederick Young, 35th regt. N.I., to be political agent in Deyrah Dhoon.

Lieut. David Ross, 51st regt. N.I., to be assistant to resident at Gwallor, v. Capt. Dyke.

General Department.

June 17. Mr. R. Walker to officiate as first deputy collector of customs at Calcutta during absence of Mr. Hunter.

Mr. W. Bracken to officiate as second deputy collector ditto.

Mr. H. Unwin to officiate as first assistant to collector ditto, in room of Mr. Bracken.

Mr. Henry Palmer to officiate as second assistant to secretary to Board of Customs, Salt and Opium, &c., during indisposition of Mr. Nepean.

Capt. Thomas T. Harrington to officiate as master-attendant, *until pleasure of Hon. the Court* of Directors be known respecting vacancy occasioned by demise of Capt. Jameson.

The following gentlemen have respectively reported their arrival as writers on this establishment, *viz.*—Messrs. C. Chester, Jas. Maberly, J. J. Ward, H. S. Ravenshaw, T. K. Loyd, and Arthur Grote.

Mr. R. W. Hughes and Mr. E. E. Woodward have been permitted to return to India, because, although they had failed to qualify themselves for the public service within a reasonable time, they quitted India previously to the promulgation of the Court's orders of the 20th of July 1830.

Messrs. G. P. Leycester and E. A. Samuells, writers, have been reported qualified in two of the native languages for the public service.

The following gentlemen have been permitted to prosecute their studies—Mr. S. J. Becher under commercial resident at Keerpoy—The Hon. E. Drummond under joint magistrate of Monghyr.

Furlough.—June 3. R. Ibbetson, Esq., governor of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca, to Europe.

ECCLESIASTICAL APPOINTMENTS.

June 3. The Rev. J. T. Jones re-appointed to his former situation of chaplain at Prince of Wales' Island. (His appointment to Singapore cancelled.)

25. The Rev. William Sturrock to be district-chaplain at Cuttack.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort William, May 30, 1833.—Surg. Alex. Garden to be a presidency surgeon, v. Grant.

Lieut. G. L. Vanzetti, 5th N.I., to be capt. by brevet, from 25th May 1833.

The following Acting Ensigns of Infantry to be ensigns, to fill vacancies on establishment:—H. B. Walker, from 24th April 1833, in suc. to C. Pearce retired; John Morrieson, 25th April 1833, in suc. to A. Barclay dec.; J. G. Gaitskell, from 30th April 1833, in suc. to E. Morshead resigned.

J. H. Dallas, M.D., admitted on estab. as an assist. surgeon.

Assist. Surg. Spencer, 15th N.I., to receive medical charge of civil station of Moradabad, until further orders.

Corps of Engineers. Maj. John Cheape to be lieut. col., Capt. Geo. Hutchinson to be major, and 1st-Lieut. Fred. Abbott to be capt., *from 10th* July 1832, in suc. to R. Smith, C.B., retired.—Supernum. 1st-Lieut. R. Martin brought on effective strength of corps.

Head-Quarters, May 15, 16, *and* 17, 1833.—The following division and other orders confirmed:—Cadet W. Vine to proceed to Berhampore, and do duty with 72d N.I.; date 27th April.—Ens. C. M. Bristow to officiate as interp. and qu. mast. to 71st N.I., during absence, on leave, of Lieut. Bishop; date 7th May.—Lieut. S. R. Wallace to act as adj. to left wing 39th N.I., during its separation from head-qu. of corps; date 7th May.—Assist. Surg. C. Finch, M.D., 13th N.I., to perform medical duties of Mussoorie, v. Tweddell; date 30th April.—Assist. Surg. D. Mac Nab, M.D., to take medical charge of artillery and pioneers at Nusseerabad; date 27th April.—Ens. H. M. Nation to act as adj. to left wing 23d N.I., during its separation from regimental head-quarters; date 27th March.—Lieut. R. R. W. Ellis to act as interp. and qu. mast. to 23d N.I., during absence of Lieut. Platt, on leave; date 7th April.—Lieut. E. Garret, 69th N.I., to act as adj. to infantry escort with head-quarters' camp; date 22d March.—Assist. Surg. S. Winbolt to do duty with H.M. 31st regt.; date 23d April.—Lieut. A. Webster to act as interp. and qu. mast. to 43d N.I., during absence, on leave, of Ens. Elliott; date 25th April.

Lieut. A. Horne, 62d N.I., to do duty at Convalescent Dépôt, Landour, v. Lieut. Maule, H.M. 96th regt., permitted to rejoin his corps.

Ens. R. N. Raikes permitted, at his own request, to do duty with 70th N.I. at Bandah.

May 18.—The following orders confirmed:—Cadet J. S. D. Tulloch to do duty with 55th N.I. at Barrackpore; date 3d May.—Lieut. and Brev. Capt. J. E. Bruere to to act as interp. and qu. mast. to 13th N.I. during absence, on leave, of Lieut. Wade, and Ens. R. Grange to act as interp. and qu. mast. to 44th N.I., v. Bruere; date 1st April.

May 20.—Lieut. E. Bucklo, horse artillery, having been pronounced qualified in Persian and Hindoostanee by a district committee, exempted from further examination, except that by examiners of College of Fort William, which he is expected to undergo whenever he may visit presidency.

May 21.—18th N.I. Lieut. C. Norgate to be adj., v. Anson proceeded on furlough.

24th N.I. Lieut. A. S. Singer to be adj., v. Turnbull dec.

38th N.I. Lieut. G. E. Hollings to be interp. and quarter master.

57th N.I. Lieut. C. J. Richardson to be interp. and qu. master, v. Darvall permitted to resign appointment.

64th N.I. Lieut. G. P. Thomas to be interp. and quarter master.

Fort William, June 6.—The following Acting Ensigns of Infantry to be ensigns, to fill vacancies on establishment:—Geo. Shairp, from 3d May 1833, in suc. to J. King dec.; M. E. Sherwill, from 3d May 1833, in suc. to H. E. Peach dec.

Mr. R. J. Brassey admitted on estab. as an assist. surgeon.

Surg. W. S. Charters, M.D., to officiate as presidency surgeon, during absence of Surg. Nicolson, or until further orders.

Assist. Surg. James Barber app. to medical duties of civil station of Azimghur, v. Boswell.

Head-Quarters, May 25 *and* 27.—The following regimental orders confirmed:—Ens. T. S. Horsburgh to act as adj. to a wing of 32d N.I. proceeding on escort duty; date 12th May.—Lieut. C. J. F. Burnett to act as adj. to 8th N.I., during absence, on leave, of Lieut. Talbot; date 7th April.

The following removals and appointments made in medical department:—Surg. W. Panton to 4th N.I.; Surg. J. Savage (on furl.) from 4th to 51st N.I.; Surg. D. Renton, from 1st L.C. to 32d N.I.; Surg. A. Davidson, M.D., from 32d N.I. to 1st L.C.; Assist. Surg. D. MacNab, M.D., from 3d to 32d N.I.; Assist. Surg. S. Holmes (on furl.) from

33d to 3d N.I.; Assist. Surg. C. McKinnon, M.D., *app. to* 2d brig. horse artillery at Cawnpore.

May 28.—Cadets G. Kirby, D. Reid, J. Abercrombie, *and* R. Warburton to join and do duty with artillery division at Cawnpore.

May 29.—The *following* Benares division orders confirmed:—Assist. Surg. A. Colquhoun to relieve Assist. Surg. A. K. Lindesay (who has been appointed officiating garrison assist. surg. at Chunar) from medical duties, civil and military, at Azimgurh, and Civil Assist. Surg. G. Turnbull to afford medical aid to left wing 6th regt. at Juanpore; date 18th April.

39th N.I. There being no qualified officer present, Ens. J. S. Knox, 42d N.I., to act as interp. and quarter-master.

Fort William, June 13.—*47th N.I.* Ens. Peter Dick to be lieut., from 6th June 1833, v. C. H. S. Freeman dec.

The following cadets, who have been more than two years in India, to be acting 2d-lieuts. and acting ensigns, to enable them to draw allowances authorized by Hon. the Court of Directors:—*Engineers.* H. Siddons, from 3d June 1831.—*Artillery.* David Reid, from 5th June 1831, and T. J. W. Hungerford, from 4th do.—*Infantry.* J. H. Ferguson from 6th June 1831, and F. H. Hawtrey, from 7th do.

Lieut. Col. W. C. Baddeley, C.B., 30th N.I., to be a brigadier of 1st class, in Nizam's army, and to command Aurungabad, v. Lieut. Col. Seyer dec.

Capt. C. J. C. Davidson, corps of engineers, placed under orders of resident at Lucknow, with a view to superintend canal undertaken by the King of Oude.

Capt. Wm. Glasgow, 61st N.I., at his own request, transf. to invalid establishment.

June 21.—*61st N.I.* Lieut. Geo. Cumine to be capt. of a company, and Ens. H. C. Baddeley to be lieut., from 13th June 1833, in suc. to W. Glasgow transf. to invalid estab.—Supernum. Ens. W. H. Rayes brought on effective strength of regt.

Surg. Wm. Pitt Muston to be a superintending surgeon, to complete estab., v. Ludlow, on furlough.

Mr. Alex. Cunningham admitted to service as a cadet of engineers.

Head-Quarters, May 31.—The following regimental order confirmed:—Lieut. R. Macdonell to act as interp. and qu. mast. to 10th L.C., during absence on leave of Lieut. Cautley; date 2d April.

Assist. Surg. A. Wood, M.D., surgeon to Com.-in-chief, to afford medical assistance to officers of general staff attached to head-quarters.

June 6.—The *following* removals and appointments made:—Col. A. Watson, from 5th to 10th L.C.; Col. J. Kennedy (new prom.) to 5th do.; Lieut. Col. T. Shubrick (on furl.) from 7th to 5th do.; Lieut. Col. A. Duffin (new prom.) to 7th do.

June 8.—Lieut. W. P. Milner to officiate as interp. and qu. mast. to 31st N.I., v. Ens. Newbolt app. to commissariat; date of order 27th May.

June 10.—Major J. Harris, 63d, to join and do duty with 33d N.I.

9th L.C.—Cornet W. Cookson to be adj., v. Wemyss, permitted to resign appointment.

June 11.—The following order confirmed: Lieut. Interp. and Qu. Mast. A. Tucker, 9th L.C., to act as station staff at Kurnaul, during absence on duty of assistant adj. general of division; date 31st March.

June 12—The following presidency division order confirmed:—Assist. Surg. T. Chapman, M.D., to do duty with H.M. 49th regt.; date 26th May.

Fort William, June 21.—Assist. Surg. John Hope to be surgeon to residency at Gwalior.

June 28.—*Infantry.* Major Thos. Palmer to be lieut. col., from 1st Dec. 1832, v. J. C. B. Parke retired.—Major Steele Hawthrone to be lieut. col., from 9th Jan. 1833, v. J. Ward retired.—Major D. G. Scott to be lieut. col., v. G. Engleheart retired, with rank from 20th April 1833, v. R. T. Seyer dec.

Artillery. 2d-Lieut. G. F. C. Fitzgerald to be 1st-lieut., v. G. Maclean retired, with rank from 28th Jan. 1833, v. J. W. Scott pensioned.—Supernum. 2d-Lieut. Joseph Greene brought on effective strength of regt.

11th N.I. Capt. Richard Benson to be major, and Lieut. J. R. Birrell to be capt. of a comp., from 20th April 1833, in suc. to D. G. Scott prom.—Supernum. Lieut. J. E. Cheetham brought on effective strength of regt.

17th N.I. Capt. J. W. Jones to be major, Lieut. and Brev. Capt. D. P. Wood to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. Robert McKean to be lieut., from 9th Jan. 1833, in suc. to S. Hawthorne prom.

30th N.I. Ens. W. H. Ross to be lieut., from 21st June 1833, v. H. Wilkinson struck off by order of Hon. the Court of Directors.

33d N.I. Ens. George Tebbs to be lieut., v. R. Riddell resigned, with rank from 4th Aug. 1832, v. A. F. Tytler dec.

39th N.I. Capt. Francis Grant to be major, Lieut. James Roxburgh to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. J. C. Haslock to be lieut., from 1st Dec. 1832, in suc. to T. Palmer prom.

67th N.I. Lieut. A. M. L. Maclean to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. Fred. Rainsford to be lieut., from 25th Feb. 1833, *in suc. to* J. Frederick dec.

Assist. Surg. Benj. Bell to be surg., v. J. Manly retired, with rank from 27th Dec. 1832, v. J. A. D. Watson dec.

20th N.I. Lieut. E. E. Ludlow to be capt. of a comp., from 18th June 1833, v. H. James dec.—Supernum. Lieut. J. Corse Scott brought on effective strength of regt.

Lieut. Joseph A. Weller, corps of engineers, to be assistant to Capt. Drummond, superintendent of road between Dehly and Allahabad.

The following cadets admitted on establishment:—John Rogers, for artillery.—J. H. L. Metcalf Toone, for cavalry.—W. H. Tombs and T. C. Birch, for infantry.

Infantry. Lieut. Col. James Robertson to be col., from 14th June 1833, v. E. P. Wilson dec.—Major B. Sissmore to be lieut. col., from 14th June 1833, v. J. Robertson *prom.*

1st N.I. Capt. Peter Teulon to be major, and Lieut. Joseph Corfield to be capt. of a comp., from 14th June 1833, in suc. to B. Sissmore prom.—Supernum. Lieut. Charles Wright brought on effective strength of regt.

Head-Quarters, June 17.—Surg. W. S. Charters, M.D., to take medical charge of detachment of 5th bat. artillery at *Dum Dum.*

Lieut. A. Fisher, 35th N.I., pronounced by examiners of College of Fort William fully qualified for app. of interpreter.

Capt. C. J. Crane and Lieut. A. W. W. Fraser, invalid estab., permitted to reside, former at Mirzapore, and latter at Simla.

June 18.—Surg. E. Macdonald, 9th L.C., to officiate as superintending surgeon of Sirhind division, during absence of Sup. Surg. Swiney; and Assist. Surg. A. C. Duncan, M.D., of 10th, to take medical charge of 9th L.C., during Surg. Macdonald's *employment as above.*

Returned to duty, from Europe. — June 6. Lieut. Col. E. H. Simpson, 67th N.I.—21. Maj. D. Crichton, 69th N.I.—Assist. Surg. C. Newton.—22. Capt. J. W. Rowe, 31st N.I.—28. Lieut. Col. E. Wyatt, 72d N.I.—Capt. John Woore, 10th L.C.—Capt. W. B. Girdlestone, 46th N.I.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.—June 13. Lieut. Geo. Timins, 34th N.I., for health.—21. Lieut. W. R. Dunmore, 31st N.I., for health.—22. Lieut. J. G. Sharpe, 24th N.I., for health.

To Van Diemen's Land.—June 21. Assist. Surg. John M'Cosh, for two years, for health.

Cancelled.—The leave to proceed to Europe, granted on 21st Jan. last, to Assist. Surg. W. S. Charters, M.D.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals in the River.

MAY 28. *Margaret*, Johns, from London; and *Horison*, Bernard, from Marseilles.—JUNE 6. H. C. S. *Bombay*, Kellaway, from London.—9. *Hindoo*, Askew, from Liverpool.—10. H.C.S. *Kellie Castle*, Pattullo, from London and Madras.—11. *Pompee*, Mallet, from Bordeaux, Madras, &c.—16. H. M. S. *Magicienne*, Plumridge, from Madras, and *Rosslyn Castle*, Richards, from Sydney, Madras, and Ennore.—17. H.C.S. *Warren Hastings*, Sandys, from London and Madras.—18. H.C. ships *Castle Huntly*, Johnstone, and *Vansittart*, Scott, both from London and Madras.—22. *Eudora*, Mackie, from Leith, Mauritius, and Madras.—24. *Leda*, Robb, from Cape and Madras.—26. *Agnes*, Thomas, from Port Jackson, Java, Singapore, and Penang.—28. *America*, Eldridge, from Boston; H. C. S. *Buckinghamshire*, Shea, from London and Madras; *Allerton*, Gill, from Liverpool; *William*, Hamley, from Greenock; and *Patriot King*, Clarke, from Liverpool.—29. *Renown*, M'Leod, from Greenock; and *Gentoo*, Black, from Greenock and Bombay. JULY 2. *Exporter*, Anwyl, from Mauritius, Covelong, and Madras.

Departures from Calcutta.

JUNE 2. *Hercules*, Vaughan, for London (since put back).—6. *Samuel Brown*, Harding, for Liverpool.—11. *L'Elise*, Ballot, for Bourbon.—22. *Janet*, Rodger, for London.—23. *Lord Amherst*, Rees, for Singapore and China.—25. *Juliana*, Tarbutt, for London (since put back).—25. *Donna Carmelita*, Gray, and *Brougham*, Viles, both for Mauritius.—30. *Morgiana*, Fethers, for Liverpool.

Freight to London (July 1.)—Dead weight, £5. to £6. per ton; *light goods*, £4. 10*s.* to £6. ditto; Bullion at one half per cent.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

April 6. At Delhi, the lady of Lieut. Naylor, 8th N.I., of a son.

7. At Muttra, the lady of Capt. Farrington, horse artillery, of a daughter.

27. At Dacca, Mrs. M. A. Dacosta, of a son.

May 7. At Allahabad, Mrs. W. Thorpe, of a son.

15. At Nusseerabad, the lady of Lieut. W. O. Young, artillery, of a daughter.

22. At Etawah, the lady of John Stanley Clarke, Esq., civil service, of a son.

23. The lady of F. Furnell, Esq., civil surgeon, Sylhet, of a daughter.

— At Cawnpore, the lady of Henry Newmarch, Esq., of a son.

24. Mrs. E. L. Turnbull, of a daughter.

25. At Calcutta, Mrs. James Ceronio, of a son.

27. At Durrumtollah, the lady of the Rev. W. S. Mackay, of a daughter.

28. At Kurnaul, the lady of Lieut. E. M. Blair, 5th L.C., of a daughter.

— At Sultanpore, Benares, the lady of B. Macleod, Esq., of a son.

— At Simla, the lady of Capt. J. Moule, 23d Bengal N.I., of a daughter.

29. At Sultanpore, Benares, the lady of G. A. Brownlow, Esq., 3d L.C., of a daughter.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. P. S. D'Rozario, of a son.

31. At Meerpore Factory, Commercolly, Mrs. D. E. Shuttleworth, of a son.

June 3. At Ghazeepore, the lady of E. Peploe Smith, Esq., civil service, of a daughter.

— At Beawr, the lady of Major H. Hall, of a daughter.

6. At Calcutta, Mrs. E. G. Stewart, of a son.

9. At Calcutta, Mrs. J. Harris, of a daughter.

10. At Calcutta, the lady of R. Swinhoe, Esq., of a son.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. Chas. Boyce, of a son.

12. At Allahabad, Mrs. L. L. Grant, of a son.

— At Dinapore, Mrs. David Johnston, of a son.

15. At Mirzapore, the lady of Lieut. Col. W. W. Davis, 3d N.I., of a son.

18. At Chowringhee, the lady of John Lowe, Esq., of a daughter (since dead).

— At Benares, the lady of Alex. Cumming, Esq., of a daughter.

— At Calcutta, the lady of Lawrence D'Souza, Esq., of a son.

19. At Burrah Factory, Tirhoot, the lady of W. Hickey, Esq., of a daughter.

— At Calcutta, the lady of W. Prinsep, Esq., of a daughter.

21. At Barrackpore, the lady of Lieut. J. H. Hampton, 50th N.I., of a daughter.

— In Mission Row, Mrs. Thos. Payne, of a daughter.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. Charles Shelverton, of a daughter.

24. At Calcutta, the lady of J. S. Judge, Esq., of a son.

— At Bracebridge Hall, Garden Reach, Mrs. C. Lefever, of a daughter.

— At Serampore, the lady of Mr. P. Sequira, of a daughter.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. Luis Joseph Barretto, of a son.

— At Dum Dum, Mrs. S. Cleary, of a son.

25. At Calcutta, Mrs. J. Galloway, of a son.

30. At Allipore, the lady of Robert Barlow, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

April 20. At Meerut, Lieut. James Brind, H.C. artillery, to Jane, eldest daughter of the late Joseph Conway Waller, Esq.

May 25. At Calcutta, and at Chandernagore on the 27th following, Louis Adolphe Richy, Esq., judge of Chandernagore, to Miss Antoinette Elisa Heberard, daughter-in-law of Charles Morel, Esq., of Calcutta.

27. At Muttra, Capt. Francis Blundell, H.M.'s 11th L. Drags., to Quintilia Sophia, fifth daughter of Lieut. Col. Kennedy, 5th regt. Bengal L.C.

28. At Calcutta, Valentine Champion, Esq., indigo-planter, to Miss Mary Ann Pickett.

June 6. At Chinsurah, Geo. M. Archer, Lieut. H.M. 16th regt., second son of the late Major Gen. Archer, Grenadier Guards, to Eliza Mary, widow of the late Mathew McMahon, Esq., B.C.S., second daughter of Charles Mackenzie, Esq., of the same service.

— At Barrackpore, W. W. Baker, Esq., to Miss C. M. Ble, daughter of the late O. L. Ble, Esq., judge and magistrate of Serampore.

10. At Calcutta, Mr. John Gray, third son of the late John Gray, Esq., Register's Office, Edinburgh, to Miss Margaret Becket, only daughter of the late Christopher Becket, Esq., of Liverpool.

11. At Calcutta, Mr. Thomas Swift, mariner, to Miss Marianne Davidson.

12. At Fort William, Lieut. R. S. Tickell, 72d regt. N.I., son of Lieut. Col. Tickell, C.B., Bengal engineers, to Jessey Eliza, daughter of Lieut. Col. Bartley, commanding H.M. 49th regt.

15. At Calcutta, John Cowie, Esq., to Eliza, youngest daughter of the late W. S. Greene, Esq.

18. At Dinapore, Capt. A. B. Clapperton to Miss Margaret Ann Barlow.

20. At Calcutta, Lieut. C. Parker, 6th regt. Reformed Infantry, H.H. the Nizam's service, to Sarah, daughter of the late Lieut. Whitesmith, of the Bengal army.

27. At Barrackpore, Lieut. and Adj. A. H. Jellicoe, 55th regt., to Georgiana Olivia, second daughter of the late Lieut. Col. Wiggens, of this establishment.

DEATHS.

May 26. At Calcutta, Mr. John Wolfil, of the ship *Hercules*, aged 42.

— At Calcutta, Mr. Richard Webb, *of the ship Juliana*, aged 26.

— At Calcutta, Mary, widow of the late Mr. J. Nicks, merchant, aged 43.

— At Barcilly, Mrs. John Archer.

27. At Calcutta, Mr. Thomas Thompson, second mate of the ship *Hooghly*, aged 28.

— At Calcutta, Sarah, widow of the late Mr. Arthur Thomas Pyne, aged 32.

— During the late awful gales, Mr. S. E. Atkinson, of the H.C. marines.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. Margaret Gatting, aged 25.

28. At Calcutta, Mr. Richard White, engineer H.C.'s mint, aged 43.

— At Calcutta, Mr. John Loop, of the ship *Hercules*, aged 27.

30. At Arrah, district of Shahabad, Arrabella, wife of Mr. John Birmingham, aged 31.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. Sophia Allcock, aged 28.

June 3. At Calcutta, Mr. John Cook, of Durrumtollah Street, aged 38.

5. At Berhampore, the lady of G. G. McPherson, Esq., in child-bed.

— At Futtyghur, John McArthur, Esq

6. At Calcutta, Caroline Sophia, lady of Capt. Charles Cowles, post-master, Diamond Harbour, aged 33.
— At Lucknow, George Palmer, Esq.
— At Bancoora, Lieut. C. Freeman, 47th regt. Native Infantry.
7. At Sultaungunge, of cholera, James Buntine, Esq., aged 35.
— At Calcutta, Capt. James Jameson, master attendant, aged 60.
— At Fort William, Lieut. Robert Birch of H.M. 49th regt.
— At Calcutta, Mr. H. Goodwin, commander of the *Salamanca*, aged 38.
— At Calcutta, Frances, wife of Mr. F. J. De Vine, aged 45.
— At Chinsurah, Mrs. A. D. Cayper, aged 73.
8. At Calcutta, Mr. William Peters, sen., late head master of the Free School, aged 60.
9. At Calcutta, Mr. A. J. Mendes, assistant in the military department, aged 29.
— At Calcutta, Mr. Edward Jones, assistant to W. Storm, Esq., aged 24.
10. At Calcutta, Miss Maria Anne Douglass, aged 16.
11. At Calcutta, Mr. George Dreskell, late an assistant to Messrs. Macintosh and Co. at Cossipore paper manufactory, aged 42.
— At Calcutta, Miss Matilda Cox, aged 24.
14. At Nusseerabad, in the 62d year of his age, Brigadier E. P. Wilson, commanding the Rajpootana field force, after a long and lingering illness.
15. At Benares, of cholera, the Rev. James Robertson, missionary, from the London Missionary Society, aged 33.
16. At Gyah, of cholera, D. C. McLeod, Esq., officiating magistrate at that station, aged 25.
— At Calcutta, Mrs. A. C. Gregory, aged 23.
17. At Calcutta, Mr. John Batley, of Madras, aged 27.
18. At Hurrah factory, Jonathan Poulson, Esq., of Nundanpore.
— At Calcutta, Mrs. Magdalina Bean, aged 28.
19. At Calcutta, James Montgomery, son of Mr. John Henry, of the Marine Board Office, aged 20.
— At Entally, Mr. John Rodrigues, aged 69.
— At Howrah, Mr. Fred. Elbar, aged 28.
21. At Calcutta, Mr. Thomas Gibson, late an indigo planter of the district of Kishnaghur, aged 26.
— At Calcutta, Mary, wife of Mr. James Jackson, aged 80.
22. At Calcutta, Mr. T. Monteath, accountant to Messrs. Colvin and Co., aged 45.
— At Calcutta, Mr. George Fleming, of the ship Tyrer, aged 27.
28. At Calcutta, Margaret Sophia, relict of the late Capt. Hugh Atkins Reid, of the country service, aged 59.

Madras.

COURTS-MARTIAL.

LIEUT. W. P. MORRIS.—ENS. C. F. M'KENZIE.

Head-Quarters, Madras, April 10, 1833.—At a General Court-Martial holden at Moulmein on the 31st Jan. 1833, Lieut. Wm. Ponsonby Morris, of H.M. 41st or Welch regt. of infantry, was arraigned on the following charge:

Charge.—"For conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in addressing Ens. Chas. Finch M'Kenzie, of H.M. 41st or Welch regt. of infantry, on the 8th Jan. 1833, on the public road, in an intemperate manner, in the presence of Corporal Wm. Turner, a non-commissioned officer of the said regiment, at the same time in a threatening manner shaking a cane over him, and exclaiming "consider yourself horse-whipped, sir." The above being subversive of all good order and military discipline, and in breach of the Articles of War."

Upon which charge the court came to the following decision:

Finding.—That the prisoner is guilty, of having addressed Ens. Chas. Finch M'Kenzie, of the 41st or Welch regt. of infantry, on the 8th of Jan. 1833, on the public road, in presence of Corporal Wm. Turner, a non-commissioned officer of the said regiment, at the same time, in a threatening manner, shaking a cane over him, and exclaiming, "consider yourself horse-whipped, sir;" but the court acquits the prisoner of intemperance of manner, and conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman."

Sentence.—"The court having found the prisoner guilty to the extent above stated, doth sentence him, the said Lieut. W. P. Morris, of the 41st or Welch regt. of infantry, to be admonished in such manner as his Exc. the Commander-in-chief may be pleased to direct."

Disapproved.

(Signed) R. W. O'CALLAGHAN,
Lieut. General.

At a general court-martial holden at Moulmein on the 31st Jan. 1833, and continued by adjournment to the 6th Feb. following, Ens. Charles Finch M'Kenzie, of the 41st or Welch regt. of infantry, was arraigned on the following charge:

Charge.—"For conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman in the following instances."

First Instance.—"For grossly insulting Lieut. William Ponsonby Morris, of H.M. 41st or Welch regt. of infantry, on the 8th of Jan. 1833, by telling him, in the presence of Capt. Dugald Carmichael, in whose quarters they then were, that he, Lieut. Morris, had asserted an egregious falsehood."

Second Instance.—"For striking Lieut. W. P. Morris shortly after, on the same day, a violent blow, on the public road near his, Ens. C. F. M'Kenzie's house, in the presence of Corporal William Turner, of H.M. 41st or Welch regt. of infantry. The above being subversive of all good order and military discipline, and in breach of the Articles of War."

Upon which charge the court came to the following decision:

Finding on the First Instance of the Charge.—"That the prisoner is 'guilty,' with the exception of the words 'grossly' and 'conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman.'"

Finding on the Second Instance of the Charge.—"That the prisoner is 'guilty,' but as the blow was given in self-defence, the court attaches no criminality to the act."

Sentence.—"The court having found the prisoner guilty to the extent above stated, doth sentence him, the said Ens. C. F. Mackenzie, of the 41st or Welch regt. of infantry, to be reprimanded in such manner as his Exc. the Commander-in-chief may be pleased to direct."

Disapproved.

(Signed) R. W. O'CALLAGHAN,
Lieut. General.

Remarks by his Exc. Lieut. Gen. the Hon. Sir R. W. O'Callaghan.

The Lieutenant General must dissent from the judgment pronounced by the court in the cases of these two officers. The circumstance of a blow or blows, together with language of an ungentlemanlike import, having passed between them, on the public road, in sight and hearing of a non-commissioned officer of the corps, cannot, under any plea, admit of palliation, and imperatively called, in his opinion, for a severe measure of punishment, though, no doubt, the court was influenced in the case of the junior officer, Ens. M'Kenzie, in its award, by motives of commiseration towards one so young and inexperienced; still he should not, under the impulse of the moment, have so far forgotten, however provoked, that self-command and rectitude of bearing, which an officer ought, under no circumstances, to lose sight of; his Excellency however trusts the escape he has experienced in the present instance may operate as a beacon to him in his future career.

Adverting in the case of Lieut. Morris to this being the second instance within the short space of two years in which this officer has been arraigned before courts-martial for ungentlemanlike conduct, that he has further been implicated in another, wherein a brother officer was tried for a gross insult offered towards him, as also to his conduct in other respects having been brought under the notice of the Lieutenant General by the commanding officer of his corps, his Excellency shall deem it his duty to bring these circumstances to the notice of higher authority.

Lieut. Morris and Ens. M'Kenzie, of the 41st or Welch regt. of infantry, are now released from arrest, and will return to their duty.

Bombay.

MINUTE OF COUNCIL.

General Department, Bombay Castle, May 15, 1833.—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 10th instant, and were pronounced 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. H. Hebbert, who arrived in India on the 2d March 1833.

Mr. J. H. Pelly, junior, ditto ditto, 12th May 1832.

2d. His Lordship-in-Council has received a report from the same committee that Mr. George Malcolm, and Mr. W. E. Frere have also passed, the former in the Mahratta, and the latter in the Guzerattee language.

3d. His Lordship-in-Council has great pleasure in expressing his satisfaction at the creditable examination of Mr. Hebbert so soon after his arrival.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Judicial Department.

June 18. Mr. C. A. H. Tracey to be attached to adawlut at Poona, until further orders.

Territorial Department.

June 26. Mr. Josiah Nisbet to resume charge of duties of principal collector and political agent in Southern Mahratta country.

July 8. Mr. G. H. Pitt to be supernumerary assistant to principal collector of Poonah.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Bombay Castle, June, 1, 1833.—Capt. H. C. Holland, 1st-assist. com. gen. of Poona division of army, to resume charge of his office from this date.

June 5.—Lieut. Walter to return to his duty as acting adj. to left wing of 3d L.C.

June 20.—*Regt. of Artillery.* The following officers admitted on effective strength:—Lieut. J. S. Unwin, from 3d *April 1831*; Lieut. C. H. Boyé, from 30th Dec. 1831.—Lieut. H. Forster, from 13th May 1832; Lieut. J. M. Glasse, from 1st Jan. 1833; Lieut. G. K. Mann, from 18th Feb. 1833.—Lieut. J. H. M. Martin to be capt., v. Schuler prom.; date 6th May 1833.—Supernum. Lieut. B. Bailey admitted on effective strength from 6th May 1833, v. Martin prom.

Mr. Alex. Walker, M.D., admitted on estab. as an assist. surgeon.

June 29.—Lieut. R. P. Hogg to be interp. in Mahratta language; date 15th May 1833.

July 4.—Lieut. J. Munt, 26th N.I., at his own request, transf. to invalid establishment.

The following temporary arrangement confirmed:—Ens. R. J. Holmes, 26th N.I., to act as qu. mast. and interp. to that regt., during absence of Lieut. Wilson, on sick certificate.

Returned to duty, from Europe. — June 20. Maj. T. Leighton, 14th N.I.—Capt. A. T. Reid, 12th N.I.—Capt. W. Burnett, Europ. Regt.—Capt. J. G. Hume, 10th N.I.—Capt. T. R. Gordon, 25th N.I.—Lieut. H. Coventry, 20th N.I.—Lieut. H. Stockley, 7th N.I.—Lieut. J. S. Unwin, artillery.—Lieut. C. R. Hogg, Europ. Regt.—Lieut. H. Cotgrave, 15th N.I.—Ens. T. Postans, 1st Gr. N.I.—24. Lieut. H. B. Campbell, 1st N.I.—July 4. Capt. T. R. Billamore, 1st or Gr. N.I.—Lieut. E. P. Brett, 5th N.I.—Lieut. G. K. Mann, artillery.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.—July 6. Lieut. W. Edwards, 5th N.I., for health.

To Sea.—Lieut. A. F. Bartlet, deputy paym. at Deesa, for six months.—June 22. Surg. J. Walker, for six months, for health.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

JUNE 15. *John Craig*, Lawson, from Mauritius. —18. *Minerva*, Metcalfe, from Liverpool.—19. *Majestic*, Lawson, from Liverpool.—22. *Egyptian*, Lilburn, from London and Madeira.—24. *Diamond*, Hauxwell, from London and Cape; and *Elizabeth*, Blenkinsop, and *Hall*, Hughes, both from Liverpool.—25. *Charles Kerr*, Brodie, from London and Cape.—26. *Hero*, Thompson, from London.

Departures.

JUNE 5. *Runnymede*, Wildridge, for Trincomallee and Madras.—7. *La Balguerie*, Ireland, for Mauritius.—22. *John Craig*, Lawson, for Mauritius.—26. *Cleveland*, Morley, for London.—30. H.C.S. *Marquis of Huntley*, Hine, for China.—JULY 1. H.C.S. *Duke of Sussex*, Whitehead, for Penang and China.—5. *John Stamp*, Young, for Liverpool; and H.C. sloop of war, *Elphinstone*, Wells, for Persian Gulf.—14. *Ranger*, Mitchinson, for Liverpool.—17. *Majestic*, Lawson, for Liverpool.

Freight to London (July 14)—£4 per ton.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

May 30. At Seeroor, the lady of Capt. Charles Waddington, commanding engineer corps, of a son.

June 12. At Poonah, the lady of E. H. Townsend, Esq., civil service, of a daughter.

19. At Bombay, the lady of Wm. Birdwood, Esq., civil service, of a son.

20. At the Wilderness, the lady of Col. Strover, commandant of artillery, of a daughter.

23. At Sholapoor, the lady of Capt. Thomas Graham, 1st Gr. N.I., of a daughter.

24. At Poona, the lady of Francis Shippee, Esq., surg. Bombay Europ. regt., of a son.

25. At Bombay, the wife of C. D. Gilder, Esq., of a son.

27. At Bombay, the lady of H. P. Hadow, Esq., of a son.

July 10. At Kirkee, the lady of Lieut. Col. Fendall, 4th L. Drags., of a daughter.

DEATHS.

June 14. At Girgaum, of spasmodic cholera, Miss Mainwaring, aged 34.

— At Bombay, in his 45th year, Nasserwanjee Nowrojee Shet, one of the principal members of the "Shet family."

19. At Colaba, Mary Anne, wife of Lieut. W. Iggiesden, Indian navy, aged 34.

July 4. At Ahmedabad, Mrs. White, lady of Lieut. Col. W. G. White, artillery.

Lately. On his passage to the Cape, Capt. W. Dowell, 9th regt. N.I.

— Lieut. Col. Edward Pearson, of the Bombay army.

Mauritius.

APPOINTMENT.

George Damerum, Esq., late an assistant protector of slaves, to be registrar of Admiralty Court.

New South Wales.

APPOINTMENTS.

Feb. 19.—Mr. Richard Cunningham to be colonial botanist, and superintendent of botanic garden.

Feb. 26.—The Rev. William Ullathorne to be Vicar General of Roman Catholic establishment in New South Wales.

BIRTHS.

April 14. At Sydney, the lady of David Chambers, Esq., of a daughter.

May 31. At Sydney, the lady of Wm. Morgan, Esq., of a daughter, being their eleventh child.

June 4. At Sydney, the lady of Thomas U. Ryder, Esq., of a daughter.

9. At Juhan Munna, Cook's River, the lady of Joshua Thorp, Esq., engineer, of a son.

10. The lady of J. H. Grose, Esq., of Parramatta, of a son.

19. At Sydney, Mrs. Tomlins, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

June 18. At Sydney, George Townshend, Esq., of Travallyn, Hunter's River, to Elizabeth, second daughter of J. E. Manning, Esq.

DEATHS.

Feb. 28. At Maitland, Mr. James Kelly, aged 57.

March 12. Aged 53, Mary, wife of Richard Fitzgerald, Esq., of the Hawkesbury.

May 13. At Sydney, Mr. W. G. Barker.

Van Diemen's Land.

BIRTHS.

Jan. 14. At Launceston, Mrs. Sprunt, of a daughter.

Feb. 10. At Oatlands, Mrs. Lindley, of a son.

April 8. At Rendlesham, Macquarie River, Mrs. Bayley, of a son.

9. At Denniston, Mrs. Wood, of a daughter.

May 20. At New Town, the lady of John Bell, Esq., J. P., of a son.

June 1. At Dunrobin, the lady of W. A. Bethune, Esq., of a daughter.

10. At Hobart Town, Mrs. McLachlan, of a daughter.

17. At Launceston, Mrs. P. W. Welsh, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Feb. 26. At Launceston, the Rev. R. R. Davies, B.D., colonial chaplain, to Maria, eldest daughter of Wm. Lyttleton, Esq., late 73d regt., police magistrate at Launceston.

April 26. At Jericho, Samuel Horton, Esq., to Miss Elizabeth Hudson.

May 21. At Jericho, the Rev. James Norman, colonial chaplain, Sorell, to Eliza, third daughter of Wm. Pike, Esq., of the same place.

June 15. At Camelford Cottage, George Edward, son of the late T. T. Cock, Esq., of Fitz Place, Messing, Essex, to Mary Ann, eldest daughter of the Rev. John Radford, of Pyne House, Wincanton, Somersetshire.

DEATHS.

Jan. 3. In consequence of a fall from his horse, at Brickenden, Norfolk Plains, Wm. Archer, Esq., sen., late of the county of Herts, England.

May 21. At Launceston, aged 35, James Ranken, Esq., cashier of the Cornwall Bank.

26. At Ivanhoe, near New Norfolk, after giving birth to a daughter, Mrs. Lambe, lady of David Lambe, Esq.

Cape of Good Hope.

APPOINTMENTS.

John Steuart and P. van Breda, Esqrs., to be provost and deputy provost marshal in this colony.

The Rev. Mr. Welsh to be minister of church of Glen Lynden.

The Rev. J. Barrow to be chaplain of Bathurst, Albany, in room of the Rev. W. Wright resigned.

Lieut. R. Wolfe, 98th regt., to be commandant of Robben Island, v. Lieut. Pepper.

Lieut. Col. Wade to be acting governor and commander-in-chief, on departure of Sir G. Lowry Cole for England.

Col. Smith to be second in command, and a member of council.

BIRTHS.

Aug. 15. Mrs. Thomas Elliott, of a son.

23. At Wynberg, the lady of Capt. Moberly, of the Madras army, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

July 22. At St. Simon's Town, H. Vowe, Esq. of Noordhoek, to Maria Josina Christina, widow of the late Joseph Trueman, Esq.

Aug. 12. At Cape Town, Mr. Thomas Mosse to Elizabeth Allice, only daughter of the late Capt. Wetherell, R.N.

25. At Cape Town, the Rev. George Christie to Mary, eldest daughter of the Rev. Dr. Philip.

DEATH.

Aug. 1. At Cape Town, Clemens Mathieson, Esq., aged 83.

DEBATE AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

East-India House, August 13.

A Special General Court of Proprietors of East-India Stock was this day held at the Company's House in Leadenhall Street, for the purpose of taking into consideration important matters connected with the renewal of the Company's charter.

The minutes of the last court having been read—

The *Chairman* (C. Marjoribanks, Esq.) acquainted the court that certain papers which had been laid before Parliament since the last general court, were now submitted to the proprietors, in conformity with cap. 1, sec. 4, of the Bye-laws.

The titles of the papers were then read. They were "Copies of all Correspondence which had recently taken place between the Court of Directors and the President of the Board of Control," and "An Account of Salaries and Allowances granted to the Company's Servants, and to the Clergy in India."

RENEWAL OF THE COMPANY'S CHARTER.

The *Chairman* said, he had to acquaint the court that a proceeding had taken place last week in the House of Lords which required their attention. The East-India Bill had gone through the committee, and they were now specially called together to consider whether they would consent that their commercial charter should remain in abeyance under the provisions of a bill then in the House of Lords, entitled "An Act for effecting an Arrangement with the India Company, and for the better government of his Majesty's Indian territories." The hon. Chairman added, that the decision to which the Court of Directors had come on the preceding day should be read to the proprietors for their information.

The minutes of the Court of Directors held on Monday, August 12, were then read.

From them it appeared that the Chairman had moved, and the Deputy Chairman had seconded, a resolution declaring that the Court of Directors could not recommend to the Court of Proprietors that they should place their commercial charter in abeyance under the proposed bill.

To this an amendment was moved, which, after adverting to some of the most objectionable parts of the bill, concluded by declaring that, under all the circumstances, the Court of Directors could not but recommend to the proprietors to defer to the expressed wishes of both Houses of Parliament, and to place their commercial charter in abeyance under the proposed bill, by which means they

would secure to themselves the government of India for twenty years longer.

On the question, the original motion was negatived, and the amendment having become the main question, passed in the affirmative.

There were then read,

First, the "Dissent" of the Chairman (C. Marjoribanks, Esq.) and the Deputy Chairman (W. Wigram, Esq.), in which, after detailing the defects of the measure, they declared that, in their view of the subject, the Court of Directors would, under the provisions of the bill, be little else than a mere instrument to give effect to the orders and regulations of the Board of Control. They were of opinion that it would be better for Government, as soon as possible, to take upon themselves the direct government of India, rather than that this measure should be adopted; and they could not recommend to the proprietors that they should consent to allow their commercial charter to remain in abeyance under the provisions of the bill.

Second, the "Minute" of Henry St. George Tucker, Esq. The hon. director commented at great length on the objectionable parts of the bill, as well as on those portions of it which had been beneficially altered. He also touched on the probable consequences that would result from the rejection of the measure, one of which would be, that the government of India would be thrown into very inferior hands, while there would be placed under the sway of the minister a revenue of £22,000,000. He should therefore say, "accept the bill with all its defects, and let us endeavour by our wisdom and our prudence to remedy its imperfections as far as we can."

Third, the "Minute" of John Thornhill, Esq. He concurred in the view taken of the subject by Mr. Tucker, and joined the majority of his colleagues in recommending the proprietors to accept of the bill.

And lastly, the "Minute" of Messrs. Astell, Clarke, Raikes, Shank, Cotton, Alexander, Masterman, Lushington, &c. This document went into a detail of all the proceedings from the commencement of the negotiation, and having enumerated the points which Government had refused to concede, namely, the establishment of a rule of publicity, the abandonment of the intention to form a fourth presidency, the giving up the proposition for doing away with the councils at Madras and Bengal, the yielding to the representation against the increase of the ecclesiastical establishment, and the abolition of Haileybury College, called on the proprietors to say whether these points formed a sufficient ground to induce the Court of Directors to call on the proprietors to reject the measure? and whether they were not doing their duty in asking the proprietors to agree to it? Under all the circumstances, the subscribers to the Minute said, "we have resolved to recommend to the proprietors to make a fair trial of the proposed charter; and should it be found hereafter not to succeed, the responsibility of the failure will not rest with us."

Mr. *R. Jackson* then proceeded to address the court. The learned gentleman said, that after the communication which had just been made to them, it became their duty to decide on the course which they were to take with reference to the most important question that could possibly be brought before them, and in the exercise of that constitutional power with which they were invested. He might truly say, that he had never risen to address the proprietors under feelings so painful as those which he then experienced. They had now to make their choice between two bitter extremes: they were to decide whether they would submit to this bill with all its objectionable provisions, with all its contradictions and its infirmities, or whether they would determine at once to reject it. They were now circumstanced somewhat differently from the situation in which they stood on the first day of the discussion; and they were to consider whether, circumstanced as they now were, they would submit to the measure which Government had conclusively determined to propose to them? In coming to a decision, they would, he was sure, be much less influenced by a regard to themselves than by a just feeling of those high considerations that were due to the immense population of India. They had also to look to the interests of the absent proprietors, who trusted their honour and their propriety to the discretion of that court: they had therefore to determine whether they would encounter those risks, which they could not doubt must attend the final rejection of this bill—whether, in short, they would expose the East-India Company to hazards, which, he thought, a little consideration would show them might be fatal to their best hopes, and ruinous to those interests which they professed to maintain; or, whether they would submit to a measure which, though it was not so objectionable as when they first met to consider it, yet contained provisions which their better understanding could not sanction. There were some points in the bill which appeared to him to be at variance with common sense, nay with common honesty (*hear, hear!*), and therefore they were viewed by him and by others in just as objectionable a light as they appeared at the first hour; yet it had now become the question whether, circumstanced as they were, submission was or was not the most wise and virtuous course which they could pursue? It was necessary, he thought, for them to look at the history of their proceedings in order distinctly to arrive at that which was in truth the only consideration before them, namely, which was the best course for them to pursue with reference to the two alternatives offered to them, of adoption or rejection. For, after all debate and discussion—after all exposition, however acute and able—they came finally to the common-sense question, of what was best to be done under all the circumtances of the case? To determine that point they must consider what their present position was. In the first instance, two resolutions were submitted to the Court of Proprietors; the one by an hon. and gallant general now no more, the other by himself. The resolution of the hon. and gallant general preferred the proposition which was now proffered to them—namely, that the Company should give up all their assets for six hundred and thirty thousand pounds a-year chargeable upon the revenues of India. Those assets, amounting to twenty-five millions sterling, it was proposed should be surrendered for an annuity of six hundred and thirty thousand pounds, and that proposition was agreed to by the court! He himself thought that a bolder resolution would have been more beneficial. (*Hear, hear!*) He conceived that it would have been wiser and better to have taken higher ground than that which was assumed by this resolution (*hear, hear!*); for it had been well and prophetically contended, that if they acceded to such a resolution, they would thereby lay themselves at the feet of ministers, from whence they never would be able to rise. The event had verified the prediction; and he believed that some who voted for the resolution of the hon. and gallant general began to think that they would have acted more wisely if loftier ground had been taken; even if they had descended by degrees, rather than at once placing themselves in the lowest position. They must however recollect that they took this position by their own act; they had themselves induced the consequences of it, and it was now their duty, as provident men, to look to the situation in which they were placed. After the passing of that resolution, negotiations were entered into with Government; various modifications took place, and the correspondence between the Ministers and the Court of Directors was earnest and continual. The latter put forth honestly and boldly every point which they thought it necessary for the interests of their constituents to sustain; and no point was more strongly urged than that there should be a guarantee fund of three millions, small as was that proportion of their assets, towards securing to them their dividends. It was stated to Mr. Grant by the directors, that this sum of six hundred and thirty thousand pounds for the payment of their dividends, dependent upon the surplus revenue of India, was placing them on an insecure footing! Still however, as the proprietors had agreed to the proposition contained in the resolution of the hon. and gallant general, all that could be done was to make the best of the situation in which they were placed. Every thing was urged on the part of the directors for the welfare of the Company, and modifications of a very important nature took place in consequence of the correspondence between the two bodies. It was agreed that the guarantee fund should be extended to two millions instead of one million two hundred thousand

pounds; and farther, that if, at the expiration of forty years, the annuity of six hundred and thirty thousand pounds should not be redeemed, that the payment of the annuity should still go on until a sufficient fund for its redemption should be accumulated. In consequence of these modifications the proprietors were called together on the 10th of June, for the purpose of considering whether such a basis for an arrangement had been arrived at as might be fairly deemed fit to proceed upon? The court, he thought wisely and judiciously, considering the modifications that had been made, and its then situation, resolved on the 10th of June, that a basis had been laid down on which they might proceed with propriety. There they stood at that period, and now let them consider what had occurred after the 10th of June. The resolution of the Court of Proprietors was forwarded to the minister, and was next day accepted by him. From that time until the 24th of June there was a dead pause; and then came the "summary," as it was called, of the president of the Board of Control, pointing out changes, and intimating, for the first time, the formation of establishments, which were wholly unthought of and unlooked for! And from whom did these new propositions come? From that minister who had told them that so far from there being a surplus territorial revenue in India, its history was one of progressive deficiency, and that the only hope they had of meeting the necessary claims that would be made on India, and providing for their dividend, was by the adoption of a system of rigorous economy. That there was no existing surplus revenue their past experience proved—neither was there any money in the treasury to meet the necessary expenditure; but then the new-born wisdom which was to distinguish the future government of India, and the rigorous economy which was henceforth to be observed, would, he (Mr. Grant) had contended, overcome every difficulty. These were the two points held out as their security. They were told that a wiser administration and the enforcement of a more rigorous system of economy would soon supply every financial deficiency. Those who argued thus did not seem to know, that the gentlemen behind the bar, aided by Lord W. Bentinck, had for some years past carried economy to such an extent as had induced able and expeperienced men to call the propriety of the system into question. But, what was the illustration which the "summary" contained of an adherence to a new and rigorous principle of economy? Why it was proposed to found establishments, the very germ and seed of which would cost one hundred thousand pounds a-year. (*Hear, hear!*) The directors asked, "why was not this proposed at first? why were we not told of these things that we might have stated the fact to our constituents for their government in their early deliberations?" There was not one of those startling propositions which the directors had not immediately, upon their announcement, shewn not only to be unnecessary, but to be mischievous. Some of the provisions of the original bill had, as he had before observed, been modified, while others remained as they originally stood; and thence came the question, whether those parts that did remain unimproved and unaltered were so entirely incompatible with their interests, and so utterly opposed to the welfare of India, that they should reject the bill; and, having taken that step, that they should resume their trading charter instead of leaving it in abeyance, and carry on their commerce as a joint stock company? When he said this, it was right that he should repeat, that they were not now in the same situation as when they first met, unfettered by the resolution to which he had alluded. It would not be difficult to show the fallacy of the arguments advanced by those who contended that a corporation could not compete with private traders. Corporations had in many respects the advantage of private traders; and he thought that the Company could have carried on their trade, under their commercial charter, with somewhat about one-half the capital they were now obliged to find, and at one-third of the charges to which they were at present subjected. He was of opinion, that if the directors had been called on to take that course—if their habits of business had been put in requisition—if their enlightened minds had been promptly forced into action—in that case he thought that, aided by the high character of the Company, the trade would have answered. They

were not however, he feared, now in a situation to choose; they themselves had chosen the proffered six hundred and thirty thousand pounds a-year in preference to carrying on this trade. Sir John Malcolm's resolution was adopted, and his (Mr. Jackson's) was rejected; they had not, consequently, the means now of going back to their first position. They had voted for the annuity of six hundred and thirty thousand pounds, chargeable on the territorial revenues of India; and the question was, whether that source of income was already so surcharged and surrounded with such difficulties as to call on them to reject the whole measure; or, whether the situation of their affairs was of that nature which ought to induce them to take the bill as it stood? Although some of the points objected to by the directors had been qualified, other, as appeared from the papers which had been read that day, very objectionable provisions remained untouched. Reckless of all consequences, the governments of Madras and Bombay were to be broken down: the reason for so doing was the reduction of expense. Now a line from the Court of Directors could have countermanded any unnecessary expense, and could have compelled the man to resign his office who persisted in extravagance. Instead however of referring the decision of matters of that kind to the power which the Court of Directors possessed under the constitution of the Company, it was at once determined that the governments of Madras and Bombay should be broken down. He did not think that this alteration would be advantageous to them, and he was the more confirmed in that opinion when he saw that the Governor-general was to be invested with absolute power over the other governors. The latter were merely to retain the name; they were to be sent out from this country on account, perhaps, of family connexion or parliamentary influence; but, unaided by a council, they would have little knowledge even of the duties left to them to perform, the whole power, according to the present plan, would be absorbed by the Governor-general. How different was the former system! Gentlemen of long experience, of known intelligence and of great ability, who had passed many years in India, looked forward, as a reward for their services, to the situations in council, the duties of which they were so well calculated to perform. He believed that it was originally proposed to cast on secretaries—on irresponsible secretaries—the duty of giving advice to the respective Governors of Madras and Bombay. That idea had, however, been abandoned. On the contrary, the shadow of a council would be preserved; if the directors should insist upon it, although their functions would be withdrawn, their opinions, however, might still be placed on record. Those opinions would be sent home, and the proper authorities here would censure or support their proceedings as might appear to them to be necessary; but still the situation of the Governor-General was too remote to be efficient, and his power too absolute for the British constitution. So absolute, indeed, that they must look out for imbeciles for their Governor-general, lest some daring spirit should be found, regardless of consequences, who thus possessed of unlimited power, might fill up this legislative *carte blanche* with his own name as the sovereign of India. He would now call the attention of the court to a very important part of this bill: that which related to the abolition of slavery in India. There was, it should be observed, in that country a sort of parental, perpetual servitude, a connexion, almost of relationship, which descended in families from the domestics to their children, and which attached them to the circle in which they had been reared, a situation which was totally unlike the slavery of the West-Indies. As if, however, by some blindness or fatality, the individual who drew up this bill did not seem to distinguish the one case from the other; and, in consequence, he had provided that slavery throughout British India should cease on a certain day. How was this to be done? It had been truly said by the Duke of Wellington, there was hardly a sepoy in their army that had not a domestic favourite of this kind. But said the lawgiver, "the zenanas, the seraglios, the harems, shall all be thrown open, and on a given day slavery of every kind shall be abolished throughout India." This was a perilous project. Those who, like birds of soft note and beautiful

plumage, had lived so long and so contentedly in their golden cages, were to be set loose, and the feelings of their lords and lovers, who would die on the threshold of their habitations rather than let Europeans look at their women, were to be outraged and maddened to desperation! He (Mr. Jackson) honoured the Court of Directors for not offering any reasoning on this part of the subject. It was too rash and wild for serious argument. He knew that the most experienced of their functionaries asserted, that in forty-eight hours after such a plan should be promulgated in India, that country would no longer be theirs. He understood that some alterations had been consented to in this clause. But what he humbly and earnestly contended for was, that before anything whatever was attempted, with reference to the projected abolition of slavery, a delay of twelve or eighteen months should be given in order that the Governor-general might transmit his opinion upon the subject. It was right that they should seriously pause before they adopted a measure that might shake their Indian empire to its foundation. The Duke of Wellington had pointed out a much wiser course than that of ministers; and he hoped that the Government would, before it was too late, adopt his advice—namely, that a due deference to, and a proper respect for, the customs, habits, and manners of the women of that country should be observed; and that, instead of allowing this proposition to form at once a clause in the bill, which they were about to send out, and which would soon be in the hands of every chief in India, producing, as it must, a strong sensation throughout that country, it would be better to transmit secret and strong instructions to the Governor-general to consider the whole subject well, and submit to the approbation of the authorities at home a mild and moderate code, before they attempted to carry into execution a principle which, if rashly acted upon, might involve the whole of India in a flame.

Mr. *Poynder*—The clause has been altered, and nothing can now be done precipitately.

Mr. *R. Jackson* said, it had not been clearly altered so as to meet his objection.

Mr. *Poynder*—I merely called my learned friend's notice to the clause to prevent him from reasoning on a false hypothesis.

Mr. *R. Jackson* said his hon. friend had reminded him that the Governor-general was by this clause obliged to send home to the Court of Directors, for their approbation, drafts of all laws or regulations which he had thought proper to adopt with respect to the abolition of slavery; and he argued that therefore the wishes of those who entertained apprehensions on this point were complied with. But such was not the case; what he contended for was, that no step should be taken in India until their Governor-general and their local governments had investigated this delicate subject, and sent home their opinions. Too much caution could not be observed in touching on a point so delicate and so dangerous; and, therefore, they ought to be most clear and explicit in any directions which they might give to the authorities abroad for carrying the intention of Ministers into effect, himself still agreeing with the noble duke that the wiser way would be to omit the clause altogether for the present. There were other clauses in this bill which appeared to him to be highly objectionable. With respect to the formation of new and expensive establishments, no concession had been made to mitigate the severity of the burdens which they would create, neither had any good reason been adduced, in answer to their remonstrances, to show the necessity of adopting them. There was, for instance, the appointment of a law commission. Some gentlemen thought that this plan was put forward with the view of introducing the English laws amongst the natives of India. He believed, however, that nothing so extravagant was ever contemplated. In his opinion, the plan savoured of the principle that was to be found in the history of the English court, in the history of the English government, in the history of English intrigue, for very many years past, and that by-and-by the commission would only be recollected as affording fine situations for immediate connexions. If men were to be selected to act as commissioners who had been in the Company's service in India for ten years

at least, as was the case with those admitted to council, they would possess every advantage for discharging the duties of the office; if that were so, he would not object to the plan; he thought that great good might be derived from it, and he would support it. But he could not consent that five inexperienced gentlemen should be selected from Westminster Hall, or any other place, to perform those duties. [Mr. *Poynder*—No, no! they must have been five years in India.] The learned gentlemen said he was glad to hear it; but some excuse might be made for his error when the number of alterations in the bill, which he had narrowly watched from the beginning, were considered. He wished to know, however, whether it was necessary that the commissioners should be selected from the Company's servants in India.

The *Deputy Chairman* said, it was not necessary that any one of the commissioners should be a servant of the Company. The commissioners were to consist of such persons as the Court of Directors, subject to the approbation of the Board of Commissioners, should recommend.

Mr. *R. Jackson* said, that such a provision was exceedingly obnoxious; and he was decidedly opposed to the clause as it had thus been described to them. It appeared that five young gentlemen, sons of the nobility or gentry, possessing perhaps political influence, but having no experience in Indian affairs, and ignorant of the languages, manners, and customs of the natives, might be appointed, with very considerable salaries, to fill these situations. Besides there was no limitation as to the term for which those situations were to be held. If five years had been laid down as the limited time for the commission, the clause would have been less objectionable; but, as it at present stood, the situation of commissioners, like that of the Carnatic and Tanjore commission, might be held almost in perpetuity. Again, he was opposed to the extension of the ecclesiastical establishment. The expense of visitations, and the suite which the bishops must employ in making their perambulations over the peninsula of India, would be exceedingly great. He was not disposed to argue this point over again; but he would state one powerful fact to the court, to show that they ought not to consent to the proposed increase of the Episcopal establishment. It appeared from a parliamentary return, that each English bishop had on an average four hundred benefices, and three hundred and seventy thousand souls under his care; and that each Irish bishop had sixty-six benefices, and forty-five thousand souls committed to his charge.

The *Deputy Chairman* hoped the court would allow him to explain an error into which he had fallen with respect to the appointment of the law commissioners. He had stated, relying on the various editions of the bill which had been laid before them, that it was not necesssary to select the commissioners from the servants of the Company. He found, however, by the last copy which had come from the House of Lords, that such was not the fact. In all the previous copies of the bill it was provided, that the commissioners might be taken from any class. But in the bill which last came down from the House of Lords, it was enacted that the situation of commissioners should be granted to "such persons, being covenanted servants of the East-India Company, as the Court of Directors, with the approbation of the Board of Commissioners, shall recommend for that purpose, and to such other persons, being likewise covenanted servants of the Company, or the Courts' Advocate, or any practising barrister who shall have resided five years in Bengal, as the said Governor-general in Council, shall think fit."

Mr. *R. Jackson* said, he was glad to hear that the commissioners were to be covenanted servants of the Company; such a commission, he thought, might do good. The statement which had just been made, relieved him from his apprehensions. The alteration, it appeared, had been lately made, and was not generally known. He, however, hailed it with satisfaction and pleasure. It gave to him all that he asked on this point. He should now return to the proposed increase of the episcopal establishment in India. He was observing that every English bishop had on the average four hundred benefices, and three hundred and

seventy thousand souls under his care; whilst every Irish bishop was charged with the care of sixty-six benefices, and forty-five thousand souls. Now he understood, on the best calculation that could be made, that there were only about ten thousand members of the established church in India, and there was not a single benefice to be taken care of. Each bishop in India, then, was entrusted with the care of only about three thousand souls. He, therefore, thought that the number of Bishops proposed for India was disproportionally large as compared with the population that would come under their superintendence. They had recently seen the primate of all Ireland and the bishops fighting on their stumps for the purpose of retaining twenty-two bishops in the sister country. They had not, however, been able to effect their object; and the extreme disproportion of the duty which was to be performed by the English and Irish bishops as compared with that which would devolve on the Indian bishops could not but attract immediate attention. It was now sought to increase the number of Indian bishops over this most slender and scanty flock of about three or four thousand each, while the number of Irish bishops was greatly curtailed, although each of them had the charge of forty-five thousand souls! But it appeared that this plan had not been agreed to without reluctance. It was admitted that a message, or a communication, from Exeter Hall, or some of the well-meaning religious societies, had caused that point to be conceded which had been resisted the year before. The minister gave way to the representations of those delegations and deputations which beset him on all sides; and a proposition was agreed to that had been opposed by men who were as religious as his hon. friend (Mr. Poynder), and who had demonstrated that the plan would be not only expensive but useless. It was not, in his opinion, the way to make converts, by exhibiting before the natives episcopal pomp and pageantry. The reverse was the fact. Men of unassuming manners, men who mixed with the natives, who learned their dialects, and who translated the scriptures into the language of those whom they wished to convert,—these were the individuals that were most likely to effect that object; and such were those amiable, exemplary, and pious men the missionaries, who had alone succeeded in making converts; though but few, he admitted, had been made in India. But on the other hand, they had brought over whole islands in the South Seas from paganism to the Christian faith; and such were the men best calculated to carry on the system of conversion in India. Still, however, this clause remained in its first objectionable shape; although he thought he had shown very plainly that the archdeacons could do all the duties of visitation, the performance of which it was said required an additional number of bishops. He had, on a former occasion, shown that ordination, consecration, and confirmation, all matters of rare occurrence, might be administered by the Bishop of Calcutta, and that there needs no adding to the ecclesiastical establishment. He now came to the clause which related to the continuance of Haileybury College. Ministers, in their first declaration with respect to this establishment, abjured all idea of patronage; they declared that they only wanted good and faithful servants for India. Still, however, he saw that no professorship or other appointment could take place without the approbation, or in other words, the dictation of the Board of Control. He did not doubt but that the having four candidates for one vacant office might be a good plan for securing efficient servants, nor had the directors objected to it; but what he complained of was, that the system was to remain the same as before: the same course of local education, though its moral results had so often been lamented, was still to be continued. How fortunate would it have been if, fifteen years before, the directors had thought as they did now. At that time he and others had stated their objections to the system; "you are (they said) educating these youths for a *caste;* you are bringing them up as Indians, not as Englishmen; you are exposing them to all those lamentable errors which were pointed out by Lord Grenville in 1813 as the probable result of your system;" they however had failed in convincing the court of the justice of their views: but now at length the directors had honestly

and fairly declared their conviction, in opposition to the opinion of Ministers, that this was not the best mode of education, and that it would be much better for the young men, particularly with regard to the formation of their moral character, if they were instructed under the eyes of their own parents. Many and many a youth went to that establishment with the best feelings, and the purest morals, and unless the records of that seminary were totally false, many and many a one had fallen victims to the temptations which beset them there. What he should propose was, that the relatives of the young men should educate them to a high test of knowledge; but let them be embued with the sentiments of Englishmen, let them be made to understand in the most extensive degree what the British constitution was, and they could not fail duly to appreciate both the one and the other when they were educated amongst their young countrymen at the public seminaries or under the superintendence of wise and enlightened relatives and friends. The parents would take care that their children should be able to meet any test of proficiency in languages or in any other branch of knowledge which the Company might require; and they would deliver their offspring up to the service of the Company with all the moral rectitude to be expected from so watchful a course. He confidently submitted that their own experience had proved the superiority of such a system of education, though but partially tried. He had now touched upon the principal defects of the bill; he had passed over minor causes of complaint; he had said nothing about the unnecessary difficulties which had been placed in their way; he had not alluded to the refusal of the House of Commons to hear them by counsel at the bar, that refusal being founded on the unconstitutional plea that they had no right to be heard unless they could raise a point of law; or to the equally unconstitutional argument of certain lords, that petitioners must show their capacity to enlighten and inform the house before they can claim to be heard! These, it was true, were matters of regret, but they only brought him again to the question, namely, what, under all the circumstances of the case, and with these manifold objections standing clearly before them, should, or rather what could the Court of Proprietors do? The Government against them, the people not for them, prejudice most artfully and industriously excited to indulge itself in spite of figures and facts; and among all their fair-weather friends, how few in the House of Commons had been found to withdraw their attention from Spa-Fields and the impeachment of the reporters, to reason upon the fate of one hundred millions of their fellow-subjects! Their corporation, the greatest in the world, whose career all parties had joined in *eulogizing* as having produced to their country advantages stupendous beyond any known to the history of mankind, was refused a hearing at the bar of a British House of Commons when desirous of pleading on behalf of the Indian empire, because their special pleader had not drawn their petition in the shape of a question of law for legal disputation!! (*Hear, hear!*) In the House of Lords, towards which they had fondly looked for at least a dispassionate hearing, they had not fared much better; and so lukewarm had been the peer to whom they had entrusted their petition, that he did not even move for counsel being called in!! (*Hear, hear!*) Under circumstances so discouraging, and having so far committed themselves by the adoption of Sir John Malcolm's resolution, he feared that he could not now recommend their retreating upon their charter as a joint-stock company. They had declared by ballot their preference of an annuity. The six months which should have been spent in preparing for such a change had passed away; intimations had by this time perhaps reached India and China that they were no longer traders; the capital, their own undoubted capital, with which alone they could carry on trade, Mr. Grant had threatened, in no very ambiguous terms, to lock up in courts of law and equity if they made the attempt; and last night a bill had reached its third reading, which assigned the very premises upon which they had carried on their business at Canton to other purposes, and superceded the Company's functionaries by officers of the Crown, to be called consuls: were they then in a situation further to resist ministers? The alternative, he admitted, was a bitter

one, but could they wage successful war against gigantic power? Admitting them to be *indifferent to the* value of their own stock, were they justified in subjecting that of the absent proprietors to such a declension as they had that day been *told from* authority (Mr. Tucker's Minute) would probably follow their refusal of the bill; and lastly, were they lightly to cast away the only consolation left to them, that of promoting the prosperity of India by continuing to administer authority over those whom they had governed, cherished, conciliated, and improved during the last one hundred and fifty years! He did not recommend *consent* to this bill, but *submission* to a strong and irresistible power, in order to avoid a greater evil. The resolution which he should offer would be one of protest, rather than of consent. He held his Majesty's Ministers in great *respect; his* political obligation, and, *as he thought*, that of all England, to them for the reform of Parliament was indelible. Mr. Grant he knew to be an able and a virtuous man, he warred not against him, but against his bill; that bill he held to be in many respects rash and wreckless! (*hear, hear!*) it was made up of extreme propositions, which he could only account for by supposing that Ministers, from that desire to please every body which was said to be their besetting sin, had borrowed a little from each of the singularly contradictory *opinions given in* evidence *before the* House. Some of its clauses were so perfectly radical that the Union Societies would throw up their caps on *reading them, while others* breathed such pure and unadulterated despotism as to be worthy of an embassy from the Holy Alliance: the Governor-general was made absolute; the Board of Control almost so; each of them might enact and execute laws before their effects, however injurious, could be known to Parliament; the directors had petitioned that in cases of serious difference of opinion each Board should be bound to report to Parliament—this was refused; the directors had, however, that court to resort to in cases of emergency, where they met constituents who never yet had failed them. It was complained of that the Company, in the payment of the annuity, gave themselves a preference over their creditors, and an observation of that kind appeared in one of the papers which had been read that morning; the *complainants* seem to be ignorant that the proprietors were obliged to pay from twenty-five to twenty-eight millions of tangible assets for that *preference*, or double the value of the annuity. Feeling, as he *believed* a great majority of the proprietors did, that this was a measure of injustice and oppression, that it forcibly deprived them of twenty-five millions of assets available in this country, which it compelled them to exchange for an annuity chargeable upon an expected surplus from the territorial revenue of India, *against* the security of which the directors had declared their opinion, and which security, such as it was, had been still further weakened by new and expensive establishments; and apprehensive, as they were, of the danger of so great and sudden a change, they had not, during the whole of the negotiation, failed to urge, through their directors, their sentiments to Government in justification of themselves to posterity, to India, and to Europe: but this being done, he (Mr. Jackson) was sure he might confidently *trust*, that there would be but one feeling among them, namely, that of a common emulation so to administer the bill, when it should become law, as might best promote the happiness of the natives of India and the interest and honour of the East-India Company. (*Hear, hear!*) The hon. and learned gentleman then moved the following resolution:

"That this court cannot contemplate without apprehension and alarm the great and important change about to be introduced in the system which has been so long and so advantageously acted upon, as regards the administration of the government of India through the instrumentality of the East-India Company, whilst exercising the joint functions of government and commerce, or view the the provisions of the bill now before Parliament, intituled 'An Act for effecting an arrangement with the East-India Company, and for the better government of his Majesty's Indian territories, till the 30th April 1854,' without fully participating in the sentiments and apprehensions expressed by the Court of Directors in their resolution of the 12th instant, and throughout their correspondence with his Majesty's Ministers; but, referring to the resolution of the General Court of the 3d May, and to that of the 19th June last, and to the various modifications which have been consented to on the part of Government, and since introduced into the bill in the course of its progress through both Houses of Parliament, and fully aware of the difficult circumstances in which the Company is placed, this court thinks it expedient to defer to the determination of the Legislature, relying on its wisdom and justice, in the event of the expectations held out in the correspondence alluded to being disappointed, for such further legislative measures as the interests of India and those of the East-India Company may require.

Having thus recorded their sentiments with regard to the bill before the court, and confirmed the compromise contained therein, this court desires solemnly to assure his Majesty's Government and the country that they will, to the utmost extent of the functions with which they are about to be invested, contribute to give effect to the bill when it shall become law, and promote to the best of their ability the happiness of India and the honour and prosperity of the East-India Company."

Mr. *S. Dixon* cautioned the court not unnecessarily to commit itself by agreeing to the concluding part of the *resolution* just proposed; he thought it would be much wiser to let things take their own course, than for the proprietors voluntarily to say they approved of the bill. He, for one, positively declared that he did not approve of it.

The *Chairman here informed the* worthy proprietor that there was no question before the court, as the motion had not been seconded.

Mr. *Poynder* and another hon. proprietor rose at the same time to second the resolution, but the latter gentleman gave way, and Mr. *Poynder* proceeded to address the court. He said that, notwithstanding the caution which had been given him, *in the most* perfect sincerity he had no doubt, by his honoured friend (Mr. Dixon), he could not but give his support to the resolution submitted to the court. Had he been *the proposer of that* resolution, he certainly should have expressed himself a little less strongly and anxiously than the learned proprietor *with respect to* alarms and apprehensions for the future. He confessed that he felt none, or next to none. In his opinion, the great majority of the Court of Directors, who had in so decided a manner expressed their opinions on this subject, were more likely to have taken a wise and accurate view of their situation than the Chairman and Deputy Chairman, *who had dissented from the opinion of* that majority. He did not know that he should have thought it necessary to have troubled the court with any observations on the present occasion, had not the learned proprietor thought proper to oppose, throughout the whole course of his speech, the resolution which he concluded by moving. (*Hear! and laughter.*) He must however observe, *in the* first place, that the cause of the interruption which he had given to the learned proprietor did not arise from any unworthy design on his part to serve his particular cause by interrupting the learned proprietor's argument, and he was satisfied that the learned proprietor could only have imputed to him such a motive in the heat of debate; his sole object was, not to put the learned gentleman out, but to set him right, and to prevent him from reasoning on premises which were wholly untenable. Whatever regulations or laws the Governor-general may frame with respect to the harems and the seraglios, for the safety of which the learned gentleman appeared to feel so much anxiety, it was perfectly clear that he could not carry them into execution, or emancipate these female slaves, even to the slightest extent, without first *sending over* his propositions to the *Court* of Directors and to *the Parliament at home*. The clause in question ran thus: "That the Governor-general in council shall consider the means of mitigating slavery, of ameliorating the condition of slaves, and of extinguishing slavery, *so soon as such extinction shall be practicable and safe*, and from time to time to transmit to the Court of Directors drafts of laws or regulations for such *purposes*; and that, in preparing such drafts, due regard shall be had to the laws of marriage, and the rights and *authorities of fathers* and heads of families, and that *such drafts shall forthwith be taken into consideration by the Court of Directors*, who shall communicate to the Governor-general in Council their instructions on the drafts of the said laws and regulations; but no such laws and *regulations* shall be promulgated or put in force without the previous consent of the said court; and the said court shall, within fourteen days after the first meeting of Parliament in every year, lay before both Houses of Parliament a report of the drafts of such rules and regulations as shall have been received by them, and of their resolutions or proceedings thereon." The learned proprietor and himself had already had a fight, at a previous court, about the Indian suffragan bishops, and he seemed disposed to renew the *combat* on the present occasion; now so long as the learned proprietor made any hostile demonstrations against the bishops, he (Mr. Poynder) felt bound to stand up in their defence, not simply on their own account, but for the sake of the best interests and happiness of the people of India. The learned proprietor had alluded to the diminution which was about to take place in the number of the Irish bishops, and drew from that circumstance an argument against

augmenting the number of bishops in India. He (Mr. Poynder), however, could see no parallel between the state of Ireland and of India. The hon. and learned proprietor had left entirely out of view the enormous extent of the Indian territory; and his statement of the number of members of the established church in India, which he calculated at ten thousand, was so infinitely below the real amount, that it bore no relation whatever to the plain matter of fact. Of this he was satisfied he could convince every proprietor in that court, did the opportunity serve.

Mr. *Rigby*—"What, then, is the number of members of the established church in India?"

Mr. *Poynder*.—The number subject to episcopal government is at least double the amount stated by the hon. and learned proprietor—certainly considerably more than double; this was however but one part of the argument. He contended that additional bishops were not only required for the interest of the episcopalians resident in India, but no less for the benefit of the native population, for the ordination of native converts who may desire to become priests, for the consecration of churches and chapels, and for the consecration of other bishops; all these reasons he had urged at a former court, and he was sorry that they had made so little impression on the learned gentleman. When the learned gentleman asked what was to prevent archdeacons from performing the functions of bishops, he (Mr. Poynder) replied, the constitution of the church of England prevented it; archdeacons could neither ordain priests, confirm the new converts, nor consecrate bishops, chapels, or churches, while their visitations would not have the influence or authority of those of the bishops; the visitations of archdeacons were any thing but the visitations of bishops, and before they could be considered in the same light, the whole constitution of the English church must be altered. The learned gentleman had talked of the Government being influenced on this subject by deputations from Exeter Hall, but he (Mr. Poynder) should like to know upon what authority the learned gentleman had made that statement. The learned gentleman had alluded to the memorial addressed by the members of the "Christian Knowledge Society" to the Court of Directors, and addressed in vain, but need he inform the learned gentleman that that Society never met in Exeter Hall; neither were the meetings of "the Church Missionary Society," which had equally protested, to no purpose, against the tribute derived from the grossest idolatry held there; and the learned gentleman had cast an undue and unnecessary slur upon those eminent and national religious societies, when he had endeavoured to connect them with mere sectarians and schismatics by this uncalled for reference to Exeter Hall; neither had the "Society for propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts" any connection with Exeter Hall, who had equally declared that the Gospel could never be propagated in India while the Company pursued its present course. He was surprised that the learned gentleman should have fallen into such an error. The learned gentleman had also stated that missionaries were more useful in India than bishops. He (Mr. Poynder) was ready with any one to bear ample testimony to the labours of those excellent men in India, and he had already given them the humble tribute of his approbation for translating the holy scriptures into the different dialects of India, and for their abundant labours in the cause of Christ; he esteemed them quite as much as the learned gentleman; but so far was he on that account from refusing to make a necessary addition to the episcopalian establishment in India, that he considered it as much required for the protection of all the missionaries in India as it was for those of our own church. He had before shewn, and he would not, therefore, fatigue the court by going again through the argument, that the present system had killed four bishops in ten years. (*No, no!*) He anticipated those cries of "no, no!" but they proved nothing, while he had already abundantly established his point on the strongest documents. He repeated, that in the course of ten years four bishops had been sacrificed from excessive labour, and, during no less than four of those ten years, India was without any bishop at all. The experiment, then, of doing with one bishop had been tried and had completely failed, and it was now time to establish a proper and efficient ministry. It had been said by the learned

proprietor, that the missionaries in India had converted but a handful of men, while in the South Sea Islands their efforts had been most beneficial. What was the cause of this different result? The reason was, because the Europeans themselves had stood in the way of conversion. These nominal Christians had declared that they did not wish their own church to be established, nor yet that the Sunday should be kept sacred in India, nor other means of grace provided; and they had fed and kept alive the grossest idolatry in India expressly for their and our pecuniary advantage. He could prove the fact or he would not assert it; he had already proved it publicly; and had it pleased God to take the government of the country entirely out of the hands of the Company, he must openly avow that it would not have surprised him to see such an act of retributive justice measured out to them in the place of the comparatively tender treatment which they had received from the British Parliament. After the Company had long and constantly thwarted the labours of the missionaries, both regular and irregular, by consenting to receive, for half a century, the wages of iniquity, and putting into their own pockets the tribute of blood arising from the taxation of all kinds of abomination in India, they had no right to turn round on the missionaries, through the learned proprietor, and blame them for not having effected so much as their brethren in the South Seas, when it was notorious that the Anglo-Indians alone had obstructed all the good designed for India. One hon. baronet (Sir H. J. Bridges) had, at a former court, stated, that when he first went to India there were but three chaplains there, and had thence inferred that more than that number could never be needed. That was a species of ratiocination that might be perfectly satisfactory to the hon. baronet from whom it proceeded, but it would not carry conviction to a Christian community, because it ought not. What, in point of fact, had been the experience of India with its three chaplains? Simply, that for above half a century above seven hundred women had been burnt annually, while at least as many thousands had fallen every year by infanticide, burying alive, exposure on the Ganges, destructive pilgrimages, sacrifices at the idol cars, drownings in the sacred streams, suicides on religious pretexts, and other wretched sacrifices to the Moloch of the East; and is this a subject for triumph to the hon. baronet, with his three chaplains? Is it any matter of triumph for our common Christianity, that such a state of things could not only have gone on so long in defiance of religion and decency, but that it should now receive the support and countenance of hon. proprietors, thus advocating the interests of an unhallowed idolatry? It was however but justice to the Company itself to say, that they were beginning to entertain some conception of their former errors and their present responsibility, and he honoured them for their having succeeded in at last determining to put down the dreadful and murderous system of the idolatrous tribute. A copy of the despatch sent out for that purpose in February last, and now in India, which did the highest honour to the Board of Control and the court, was now lying on the table of the proprietors' room, and he thought it was highly desirable that it should be printed, in order that the country should be satisfied that they had at least done some good. With respect to Haileybury College, he differed *toto cœlo* from the learned proprietor as well as from the hon. gentleman (Mr. Weeding); and if he stood in need of any arguments in its favour, he would quote the valuable dissent of Mr. Tucker and Mr. Jenkins to those directors who had opposed the College; he there found abundant materials for its defence, and he trusted that every proprietor had read those able and well-reasoned protests. He was glad to find such men still in the direction, notwithstanding the perverseness of others, and might their number increase was his earnest prayer. The hon. proprietor concluded by stating that he felt great pleasure in seconding the resolution, notwithstanding the speech of the learned mover (Mr. Jackson), the effect of which, if it had any effect at all, must be to convince the court of the expediency of rejecting the very motion which he had made himself; but he (Mr. Poynder) cared little for speeches, as they generally went for nothing, (*hear, hear!*) but he did care for resolutions, because they stood recorded as the deliberate opinions of the court; and he repeat-

ed that he felt much satisfaction in seconding the one just proposed, with the certainty of carrying it.

Sir *C. Forbes* said, he had listened with a great deal of attention to the speech of his learned friend (Mr. Jackson), and he confessed that the manner in which the learned gentleman finished his discourse had excited no small degree of astonishment in his mind. As had been stated by the worthy proprietor who last spoke, the whole of the learned gentleman's arguments were directed against the bill, yet the conclusion at which he arrived was a resolution in its favour. (*Hear, hear!*) This mode of proceeding might excite some little surprise in that court, but for his part he acknowledged that he had been accustomed to see the same sort of thing pretty often in another place. (*Laughter.*) He sincerely wished, however, that the learned proprietor had left himself open to vote for the amendment which he (Sir C. Forbes) intended to move, and in that case he would willingly have dispensed with the able and eloquent speech delivered by the learned gentleman; in fact, so entirely would that amendment be found to tally with the arguments urged by the learned gentleman, that its propriety might safely be allowed to rest solely on his speech. (*Hear! and laughter.*) The learned proprietor had indeed fallen into some inconsistencies which he (Sir C. Forbes) was not disposed to overlook. The learned proprietor had in the early part of their proceedings, made a very able and forcible speech entirely against the measure, and at that time so satisfied was he of its injustice, that he armed himself with a requisition signed by upwards of thirty proprietors, the learned gentleman's own name being at the head of the list, and which he (Sir C. Forbes) had great pleasure in signing, desiring a general court to be called for the purpose of considering, "how far it would be just or expedient to transfer the payment of the Company's dividend of £630,000 a year to the natives of India instead of providing for the same out of their own commercial assets." (*Hear, hear!*) He (Sir C. Forbes) went along with all the arguments which his learned friend so forcibly urged on that occasion. The learned gentleman made use of one very strong expression, which he had treasured in his memory; after pointing out the injustice which this measure would inflict upon India, he said, "perish our dividends, rather than lose our honour by having them wrung from the poor and oppressed natives of India!" (*Hear, hear!*) He really thought that the learned proprietor must still admit, taking the whole of the measure into his unbiassed consideration, that it did a gross injustice, not only to the proprietors but to the natives of India. The question as to the nature and amount of the Company's assets which are to be made over to Government had been so often discussed before, that he should not on the present occasion re-open it; this only would he say, that he wished their nature and amount had been more precisely ascertained, before the proprietors were called upon to give their opinion with respect to the conditions upon which it was proposed to renew the Charter. Taking a view of the whole measure, the transfer of their dividends to the territory of India must be attended with a great additional burden to the revenues of that empire; this was an admission which, with the exception of two hon. proprietors, (Mr. Weeding and another hon. gentleman whose name we could not catch) he had obtained from the whole court. The latter gentleman had indeed contended that the proposed scheme would entail no additional burden whatever on the natives of India; but if this position was good, the hon. gentleman could not have done better than by going a little more into particulars, to have convinced the court and the public of its correctness. The hon. gentleman had however completely failed to make this out, and in allusion to an account called for by the House of Lords, and which he (Sir C. Forbes) regretted was not to be found among the papers printed by the order of that court—

The *Chairman*.—"The account to which the worthy baronet refers is not printed, but it has been laid before the Court of Proprietors, together with all the other Parliamentary papers connected with this subject."

Sir *C. Forbes* thought the document of so much importance that he could not help regretting that it had not been printed for the use of the proprietors. It went to prove that an additional charge of £455,984 would by the proposed plan be thrown upon India, independently of the pensions, the

transfer of the dividends, and a variety of other charges not originally contemplated; speaking in round numbers, the natives of India would be taxed to the amount of upwards of one million sterling in consequence of the plan of Government, which was professed to be brought forward for the good of India. (*Hear, hear!*) [The hon. baronet here quoted some expressions used by the hon. gentleman before alluded to, but which, in consequence of the indistinct manner in which they were read, we found ourselves unable to follow. We understood, however, their object to be, to point out the amount of advantage gained by the Company from the operation of the exchanges between this country and India and China.] He was ready to admit the correctness of this statement to a certain extent, but he thought it could not be denied that the Company would have gained a considerable profit by the difference of exchange on their China trade, and that profit would of course have assisted in the payment of their dividends, and the natives of India would so far at least have been relieved. (*Hear, hear!*) His hon. friend (Major Carnac) dissented from this statement, but was he prepared to shew the contrary? He gave his hon. friend due credit for his commercial knowledge, but he thought it would be difficult for him to shew that, in the event of the Company continuing to carry on the China trade even subject to competition instead of being protected by a monopoly, they would be deprived of such advantages. His (Sir C. Forbes') belief was, that the profits which the Company would make by the China trade, subject to competition, would even be greater than they were at present, for the Company would then be released from many heavy charges which were now perhaps rendered necessary from prudential considerations with respect to a state of war. (*Hear, hear!*) Probably the day was not far distant when the country would have to lament the destruction of that noble fleet which, fitted out as vessels of war as well as of trade, protected not only the Company's traffic but in a certain degree the general commerce between this country and the East, and between India and China, and rendered secure to the Government at home a revenue of nearly four millions, collected at the comparatively trifling expense of £10,000. (*Hear, hear!*) He repeated, that this country might soon have to lament the destruction of that fleet, accompanied as it would be by the infliction of the most cruel injustice on individuals by the abandonment of the China trade. (*Hear, hear!*) "*Abandonment*" he did not know that he ought to call it, for the proprietors had been told by his learned friend that they were acting under a sort of force—that there was no remedy, for they had delivered themselves up bound hand and foot; if this was the case, what was the meaning of the famous resolution of the 7th June, signed by the nineteen directors? He understood that those directors had retained to the Company the right of determining whether their trade should be placed in abeyance, until such time as they saw and consented to the Government bill. (*Hear!*) He had, however, always objected to that resolution, and he now asked how the nineteen stood at present? Had they got their three millions guarantee fund?—had they got their publicity,—what, in short, had they got ever since but hard knocks? (*Laughter.*) He was certainly surprised to see the name of the hon. director Mr. Astell at the head of the list of nineteen; he knew that hon. gentleman never gave utterance to any thing but what he thought, and intended to do, and he therefore begged leave to remind him of one expression which he used: it was this, "only let the proprietors support the directors, and we will shew the Government what we can do!" Now he asked the hon. gentleman,—had the directors experienced any want of support from that side of the bar? He repeated what he had often said before, that the proprietors, with the exception of some few persons who chose to think for themselves and to ride restive, just did whatever the directors wished them to do. He had attended that court for the last twenty years, and he was not aware of a single instance of the proprietors deciding a point contrary to the feeling of the Court of Directors; indeed, to all appearance, the proprietors were only called together for the purpose of registering the acts of the directors. He said this, not with any feeling of disrespect to the Court of Directors; he dared to say that they were better qualified—or at least thought themselves so—to decide on

Indian affairs than the proprietors; but he must say, that, in point of fact, it was ridiculous for the proprietors to pretend to be more than mere ciphers, as they were designated in the Report of the Committee of the House of Commons. The proprietors every day felt this to be the truth. But what were the hopes held out to them by his Majesty's Government? He thought he had a right to question what had been stated with respect to the Court of Proprietors in the correspondence that passed between the Court of Directors and the Board of Control. That they had been humbugged, however, there was no doubt; for he believed that all upon the other side of the bar as well as upon that, including even the hon. proprietor on his right (Mr. Weeding), had been hoaxed into the idea that the proprietors were to be made something more than mere approvers of the acts of the Directors and Board of Control, in the future administration of India.

Mr. *Weeding*.—"The proprietors have now the power if they choose to exert it, by their own by-laws, of making themselves an efficient body in the control of Indian affairs."

Sir *C. Forbes* had great doubts of that, but he trusted if the proprietors had the power they would not fail to exercise it. This, however, was a digression, though a necessary one, to establish the point for which he was contending. He maintained that the monopoly of the China trade in teas to this country ought to have been continued to the Company: but, be that as it might, no one ever contemplated that the Company were to be excluded altogether from the trade, and that the commerce with that country should suddenly be given up to the outports, to the destruction of the port of London, and the manifest risk of the revenues. (*Hear, hear!*) With respect to Haileybury College the directors appeared to be completely beaten, and the Government seemed determined to deprive them of all their civil patronage. (*Hear, hear!*) If he rightly understood the bill, as he did not pretend to do, for taking it from beginning to end it was such a mass of incongruities and contradictions as would puzzle any man to discover its meaning, or to find any term to express his opinion of it—

Dr. *Gilchrist*.—"It is a hotchpotch."—(*Laughter.*)

Sir *C. Forbes*.—It was a hotchpotch undoubtedly, but not formed of so good ingredients as that famous dish.—(*Laughter.*) In the Scotch hotchpotch there was nothing but what was good, while in this hotchpotch scarcely any thing but what was bad could be discovered; perhaps the best description that could be given of it would be to say that it resembled the ministry from which it had emanated. But, as he was saying, he conceived the bill would deprive the Court of Directors of their civil patronage. It appeared that if the Board of Control thought proper to confer twenty-four writerships, the directors were to be allowed to nominate ninety-six candidates, each director having the presentment of four. Now it was not expressed in the bill whether the twenty-four writers were to be selected generally from the ninety-six candidates, or whether it was intended to appoint one out of every four, so that each director should have an equal share of the patronage.

Mr. *Wigram*.—"The writerships are to be bestowed generally on the ninety-six candidates."

Sir *C. Forbes*.—Then, would the directors condescend to exercise the patronages granted to them on such conditions? If a director had a son or relative whom he wished to send to India, he would not, under such provisions, have the power to do so. The individual he might be anxious to benefit might be set aside, perhaps by the examiners appointed by ministers, because he was not one of the bright geniuses of the day. For his own part he had no great opinion of these bright geniuses; he preferred a man of good morals, good temper, an aptness for business, and industrious habits. Give him such a man in preference to one of first-rate talents, who often went wrong, whilst the steady and well disposed person, though possessing only moderate abilities, advanced himself year after year. Then the whole of this patronage, such as it was, would be swept away by the Board of Control, unless the directors named their candidates within a certain period. But would the ministers be satisfied with this encroachment? the directors might depend upon it they would not. When they had settled the civil patronage, they would begin to consider what might be done with respect to the

military patronage. He did not doubt that the Court of Directors would in the end be deprived both of that and the medical patronage. As to the other remaining source of patronage—he meant the Indian navy—he did not see any mention made of that: a dead silence was maintained on the subject, and he very much feared it was intended to be entirely abolished. It was reported that half-a-dozen 18-gun brigs were being made ready by the Admiralty for the purpose of being sent to India, to take the place of the Indian navy. This was the proposition of the Finance Committee, with Mr. Holt Mackenzie at their head; but it was one, the execution of which would inflict a great injustice on the Indian navy, which had always deserved well of the Government. The officers of that service had, under great disadvantages, always performed their duties well, and proved of essential benefit, particularly to the western trade of India, by keeping down the pirates in the Persian Gulf and on the coast of Malabar, who would in future be let loose; for the new service would be composed of men-of-war, whose assistance must be asked for as a favour, and without local knowledge, they would be of little use. Taking, then, all these circumstances into consideration, he really did think that the Court of Directors had shewn a great deal of self-denial in consenting to govern India according to the provisions of the bill now before the court. (*Hear, hear!*) Were he a director, he certainly would not degrade himself by continuing in the position in which he should be placed by this bill. (*Hear, hear!*) The forbearance which the directors displayed, was doubtless more praiseworthy; and if they succeeded in carrying on satisfactorily the government of India under all the disadvantages heaped on them, he thought they would excite both the gratitude and surprise of the country. However, understanding as he did, that up to the present moment the proprietors had the power either of accepting or rejecting the compromise, he would never consent to one of the conditions on which it was founded, namely, laying the burden of the dividends on the people of India. He entirely concurred in the dissent of the two chairs, and it was his intention to conclude with a motion which he wished his learned friend (Mr. Jackson) would consent to substitute for his own. He had now a few words to say with respect to a subject which he believed had almost escaped the notice both of the directors and proprietors, with the exception of the hon. proprietor (Mr. Weeding) and himself; he meant the bill to regulate the China trade, which was the other night read a third time and passed in the House of Commons, after an ineffectual attempt made to take out part of its mischief. He thought that the proprietors had a right to complain that this bill had not been specifically laid before them; and that the directors had not delivered their sentiments on the subject, and drawn the attention of the proprietors to it. Until he read the requisition advertized in that morning's newspapers, he was not aware that the Court of Directors had taken any part in the measure.

The *Chairman*.—"There are letters in the correspondence on the subject."

Sir *C. Forbes*.—The fact was, that the more they gave way to ministers the more would ministers impose upon them. If the Company had opposed them from the beginning, as they ought to have done; if they had refused to surrender their commercial assets and charter, he was satisfied they would have stood in a very different situation from that in which they were now placed. Was the court aware that the China Trade Bill, repealed the Act of Geo. IV. cap. 80, with the exception of those clauses which bore most unjustly on the native seamen. Thus from the operation of this bill all those provisions were excepted, by which a most unjust and invidious distinction was drawn between the native seamen of India and the seamen of this country. The act stated that four or five Asiatic seamen should be considered as equivalent only to three European sailors: how did such an enactment tally with that affected liberality which professed a desire to place the natives of India, whatever their religion, colour, or caste might be, on an equal footing with all his Majesty's subjects? For his part he had been to sea with both, and he had no hesitation in saying that he should prefer three good native seamen to five bad Europeans.—(*Hear! and laughter.*) An hon. proprietor (Capt. Shepherd) observed

that "the native seamen were useful in their own climate;" but let it be remembered that Indian ship-owners were frequently compelled to employ a double crew, one for working their ships in the Indian seas and bringing them to England, and another for the purpose of taking them back again, when they were obliged to have four British seamen for every hundred tons of the ship's burthen. But there was another and more serious part of the bill, to which he wished to call the attention of the proprietors.

Mr. *Rigby* rose to order. He did not think it was competent for the hon. bart. to discuss the provisions of a bill which was not at that time under the consideration of the court.

Sir *C. Forbes* said, the bill to which he was referring was materially connected with India and the native trade, and he therefore, as a proprietor, had a perfect right to observe upon it, and to object to it, with reference to the tonnage duty to be levied on every ship that resorted to the port of Canton. An amendment was proposed in the House of Commons, to the effect that the expense of the establishment of superintendents at Canton should be defrayed in the same way as the expense of consular establishments in other parts of the world. This was a very reasonable proposition, for why should the merchants resorting to Canton be obliged to pay for the support of these superintendents? It struck him that these superintendents were to be judges, juries, and executioners of the law; or, in other words, they were to be jobbers; for the whole arrangement was a job to create appointments with heavy salaries. Suppose the government of China were to propose establishing courts in this country for the trial of Chinese subjects by Chinese law, would not the attempt be treated with contempt? then how, in the name of all that was just, could his Majesty's ministers propose to give these superintendents a judicial authority in Canton? He was very much mistaken if his celestial majesty would submit to this presumptuous conduct on the part of the *barbarians*—to this interference with the laws of the Chinese empire by a a non-intervention-professing government.—(*Hear! and laughter.*) It was however proposed to give the East-India Company *something* under this bill. The boon to be sure was small, but every little helps. It was provided that every captain of a ship trading to any part of the Company's dominions should make out a list specifying the names, capacities, and description of all persons on board, under the penalty of £100, half of which was to go to the informer and half to the East-India Company; or, if the Company choose to take upon themselves the office of informers, they might then pocket the whole of the penalty!—(*A laugh.*) He did not know whether there was any probability of the objectionable provisions of this bill being modified in the House of Lords, or whether the directors intended to take any steps to obtain the alteration of these clauses relating to the tonnage duty, the lascars, and the liability which was thrown on the Company of incurring the expense of sending home every Chinese who might hereafter find his way to this country. But he felt he had done his duty in bringing them before the court. Another point to which he would call the attention of the court was, the unjust position in which the creditors of the Company were placed by the plan of Government, in having the payment of their interest postponed until after the receipt by the proprietors of their dividends. He was aware that, as far as regarded the Carnatic creditors, this injustice had not been persisted in; but nothing had been done to relieve the other creditors, who were entitled to receive their interest and ultimately their principal, in this country. He must now say a word, and it should be only a word, as to the extraordinary powers given to the Governor-general by the bill. All the other objections were comparatively trifling to this. A power was given approaching to and indeed establishing absolute despotism; for the will of the Governor-general was to control every thing, not even excepting the King's courts in India—those very courts which were specially established to protect the natives from the influence of arbitrary power, and which had hitherto served as an effectual check against despotic feelings which might have existed in the Indian government and its European servants. What was there to control the power of the Governor-general when the supreme courts were thus given into his hands? It was true that Parliament might interfere though

tardily to check the exercise of this arbitrary authority, but they had already seen, in more than one instance, how reluctant Parliament was to interfere in the affairs of India. They had recently seen, in a discussion in the House of Commons on Indian affairs, that it was with difficulty they could prevent the House from being counted out; and they had also seen, in the House of Peers, some of the most important clauses of the India bill discussed in an attendance of only four or five lords. What hope could they have, then, that if Parliament was at present so inattentive or indifferent to Indian affairs as to give such exorbitant powers to the Governor-general, it would be more watchful in future, or anxious to correct or prevent the abuse of such power. On the whole, whichever way he viewed this measure he was satisfied that it would tend to the ruin of India, and therefore he should give it his most decided opposition. He would now conclude by moving the amendment to which he had already referred. The hon. baronet then moved that all the words of the original motion, after the word "that," be omitted, and that the following be substituted:

"The Court of Directors be instructed to intimate to his Majesty's Ministers that the Court of Proprietors cannot, with justice to themselves and to the people of India, consent to place their Commercial Charter in abeyance, under the provisions of the bill now before Parliament, 'For effecting an arrangement with the East-India Company, and for the better Government of his Majesty's Indian Territories;' because, whilst by the provisions of the said bill the proprietors of India stock are to receive only the same yearly income and the same amount of capital at the expiration of their proposed charter as they were entitled to under the present and former charters, their security will be greatly lessened by the withdrawal of their commercial assets, and their exclusion from the trade with China; and they will be made wholly dependent for their dividends on the Indian revenue, in which there is a growing deficiency, at a period of profound peace, after pushing retrenchment to the utmost; although taxation has been carried to an extreme length, and ought to be diminished instead of being increased, which cannot be attempted without great danger to British supremacy and great misery to the natives of India, already 'the most heavily taxed people upon the face of the earth;' but which increase of taxation must inevitably take place, in order to meet the heavy additional political charges arising out of the proposed plan for the future government of India, if unhappily it shall be persevered in; a plan by which despotic power will be placed in the hands of one man over a hundred million of British subjects, and over every authority in India, not excepting his Majesty's courts of justice."

This was the amendment which he was anxious to impress on the attention of the court, and he should be glad if the hon. and learned proprietor (Mr. R. Jackson) would consent to let it stand in the place of his motion.

Mr. *Fielder* rose to second the amendment of Sir C. Forbes. He observed there were parts of the hon. and learned proprietor's sentiments with which he was well pleased, but he by no means approved of the conclusion to which he came; the arguments or rather statements of the hon. and learned gentleman, and his resolution or motion, being in direct contradiction to each other. He could not concur with those hon. proprietors who considered that the East-India Company was at all pledged or in the least committed by the former resolutions which had been adopted, as those resolutions were, he contended, agreed to conditionally. It was agreed that the Company would abide by the resolutions, provided his Majesty's ministers met them in a corresponding fair, open, and liberal manner; and it was decidedly understood, that if the Company were not so treated then that their resolutions were not to be considered binding. He (Mr. Fielder) contended that the proprietors had performed their part of the contract, and had shewed every inclination to settle matters fairly and even liberally, but he regretted to say that the Government had not acted in the manner which the Company had good reason to expect, and therefore the proprietors could not be considered as acting inconsistently with their former resolutions in declaring the whole negotiation to be at an end, or at least to be entirely open for new propositions. He had listened with much attention to the hon. and learned proprietor, and he must take leave to say that he had not heard one argument, nor a single reason in favour of the bill, which could justify the learned proprietor in coming to the conclusion that the East-India Company ought to accept the bill. This strange nondescript bill had been truly described by the hon. bart. as most inconsistent in all its enactments—the learned proprietor himself, who would have the Company adopt the measure, was by no means slow in describing it as harsh and unfair, as being founded in injustice and oppression—as an act of great violence and extortion, and as a step to act upon our fears—in fact, it was one of the most ill-begotten cubs that ever required to be licked into any kind of shape—

Mr. *Jackson* hoped the hon. pro-

prietor would not attribute to him words which he had never used.

Mr. *Fielder* had no intention to misrepresent the learned gentleman. The words "ill-begotten cub" which he had used, he had not quoted as those used by the hon. proprietor, he merely expressed them as his own description of what he conceived to be the spirit of his (Mr. Jackson's) opening remarks. The hon. and learned proprietor would, he presumed, admit that he had described the measures of government as harsh and unfair, as being founded in injustice and oppression, that it was an act which extorted and tore away from the Company twenty-eight millions of property, for which it gave no fair equivalent; nor would the learned gentleman but admit his statement, that if the Court of Proprietors were to assent to this injustice, it was on the sole ground that such assent was extorted from them by the peculiar circumstances in which Government had placed them. These were the hon. and learned proprietor's own arguments, but he (Mr. Fielder) must beg leave to say, that they were such arguments from which no one could have expected the hon. and learned proprietor could possibly have drawn anything like the conclusion contained in his subsequent resolution. (*Hear!*) He (Mr. Fielder) looked not so much to the bill as it affected the Company, as he did most earnestly to see if there was any part of it favourable to India and its inhabitants. He was sorry to say that he looked in vain—on the contrary, he discovered that, so far from the bill conferring benefits upon the Hindoos and their native land, it tended only to add burthen to burthen, injury and oppression to injury and oppression. (*Hear!*) In order to shew the court that the natives will not bear further oppression and taxation, he begged to refer to the able and valuable reports laid before the House of Commons. In the one from the Calcutta Civil Finance Committee in August 1830, signed by D. Hill, Holt Mackenzie, and John Bax, Esqrs., it is stated: "It can scarcely be necessary for us to urge that, of whatever changes may be effected in the constitution of Indian governments, *the paramount object should be reduction, or at least that the changes themselves should involve no augmentation of expense, and that the tendency of this operation should uniformly be towards economy.* Without this tendency, the whole result of our recent investigations convinces us that all other recommendations, however plausible, will be of no avail, and that *extravagance must bring the British government of India to ruin.*" In another report from Mr. Hill, in June 1830, is stated—"The immediate office of the committee is to effect *retrenchment*, in other words, *a reduction of the amount of public expenditure*, but in a more enlarged sense. The same end would be promoted by any species of economy, which, in other words, is obtaining the worth of money expended, whatever be its amount. Our instructions fully authorize us, in the present case, to proceed upon this principle, and we shall act agreeably to their spirit and letter by recommending such arrangements as will give the greatest degree of wholesome efficiency to the governments of India *on the smallest scale of expense, even though no reduction of the present scale should be effected.*" One of our hon. directors (Mr. Bayley) now present, in a most able and most valuable report also before Parliament, admits that the finances of India are undoubtedly in a state of depression; and that hon. director, in treating the subject of Indian means, expressly states that he had already expressed his belief that the calculations of the Finance Committee were too sanguine. (*Hear!*) His (Mr. Fielder's) object in these quotations were to shew that the natives of India were already too much pressed to the earth; that they could not, in fact would not, bear more oppression, more taxation, and more deprivation of trade and commerce. Those gentlemen were on the spot, and reported from minute investigation and actual personal observation; did they not strongly recommend measures tending to reduction of expense by strict economy, and expressly say that if these were not adopted, the British government of India would be brought to ruin. (*Hear, hear!*) They strenuously urged their recommendations of every economy consistent with the good management of India. In almost all the reports he found similar recommendations, coupled with strong recommendations of kind and good treatment of the natives. (*Hear!*) Though these and other reports were founded upon the accurate and personal knowledge and observations, which those gentlemen possessed, of the almost desperate condition of the finances of India, yet he regretted to say there were none of these honest and proper recommendations attended to by the British Ministers, as is plainly seen by the obnoxious bill now tendered for the acceptance of this Company, which bill, instead of a reduction, will add largely to the Indian expenditure. (*Hear, hear!*) Even in the question of Haileybury College the same principle as to expense is to be continued, though it is generally admitted that this college is not only an useless expense of £10,000 a-year, but of injurious tendency to the interests of India. (*Hear!*) As he was upon that subject he must beg to say that the whole system was erroneous and of bad tendency. Youths were taken from their own homes, deprived of the example, instruction, and influence of those near relatives who had the greatest interest in promoting their real welfare, and in watching over their religious and moral conduct. (*Hear!*) Instead of being under parental authority and the force of good example, they were congregating in a public college which he was grieved to say, as was too often the case with public institutions, did not tend to encrease their moral and domestic feeling and practice. He deemed it material that youths reaching India should not only be well stored with learning but with religious and moral feeling and conduct, in order that the Hindoos should not look down upon, but up to the British character with regard and for example. (*Hear, hear!*) A great deal had been said in this court of the want of morality in the Hindoo; he did not wish to lessen that of Europeans, but he was bound in justice to say, that of the two characters, in point of practical morality, the Hindoos were not in the shade when compared with Europeans. (*Hear!*) According to many writers on the subject of those natives, it would appear that the morality of Asia had not been improved by its connection with Europe; and he could not refrain from adding that the Hindoo is not less in danger from European intercourse, than the latter is from that of the former. He would ask, was there anything in this bill to provide for the reduction of taxation in India—to encourage agriculture—its trade—its commerce, or a single clause to place the produce of India and the industry of its inhabitants on a fair competition with that of other British colonies? (*Hear!*) nothing whatever which in any way tended to promote Indian trade and manufactures. As the law then stood, which this unfair bill will not alter, the governor, or rather the king absolute of all India, had the power to tax the natives as to him might seem meet: but mark this, no power whatever to levy the smallest coin on English imports into India. (*Hear!*) There was nothing in the bill on which the Indian could have the least ray of hope that his happiness and interests would be attended to; indeed he could not help observing that those interests had hitherto been not only grossly neglected, but grossly violated. He would give an instance which lately occurred in another place—not for him to mention more plainly—when it was stated, on the great slave-trading West-India monopoly question, on behalf of the sugar refiners in this country, that there was not sufficient sugar from the British Caribbean Islands for consumption, it was recommended that sugar should be obtained from other places. (*Hear!*) Now, Sir, where was this additional supply to be had? Undoubtedly from India, every warm-hearted Englishman would reply. No: the faithful and industrious Hindoo found no one in a certain large assembly to advocate his cause, not a solitary Englishman to do him justice, merely justice, in placing his large empire on the same footing and with the same rights and privileges possessed by other colonies. Instead of permitting India to supply every English port with ship-loads of sugar, Brazil, the Portuguese Brazilian empire, was actually named as the place from whence the additional supply was to be obtained—the Hindoo to be sacrificed for the Portuguese. (*Hear, hear, hear!*) He begged to enquire, when the East-India Company heard this, was it not their duty, their bounden duty, strenuously to exert themselves in order that India, bountiful and grateful India, should be protected in her rights and benefits. Are we to be told that so important, so valuable a colonial possession as India is and has been for more than two centuries to England, that she is not to

have the like advantages as to trade and commerce as is granted to America and European states, and that they, the Hindoos, were not to have so many advantages as is conferred on the wild and untamed African and South Sea islanders and the convicts in New Holland. (*Hear, hear!*) It seems the East-India Company, or the Governor-general, is to tax India at pleasure, and place British manufactures in successful competition with those of the Indian, but by no means to take the produce of their soil or of the labour of their hands in exchange for ours. An able writer, treating of India, does justice to her and to her inhabitants; he says—"Hindostan from time immemorial practised agriculture and manufacturing in an extraordinary degree, tending to make her populous and wealthy almost beyond example;" again: "the husbandmen and manufacturers quietly submit to any government that have but the *virtue to treat them with humanity, and patiently labour on so long as they found themselves able by their industry to subsist.*" That most able and truly good man Mr. Grant, in his valuable memoranda in 1797, speaking of India, says, "the tribute paid to England extracts yearly a large portion of the produce of India without the least return."—"In the thirty years following the acquisition of the Bengal provinces, England by public and private channels derived from Bengal alone, independent of the other Eastern dependencies and of the profits of goods remitted, fifty millions sterling." (*Hear, hear!*) "The peculiar obligations under which England lies to India, on account of the benefits drawn from the natives, the disadvantages India has suffered and must still suffer from her connection with England, ought to decree that the natives should be delivered from oppression and injustice, in setting an equitable limit to our own demands and in establishing rights of property." (*Hear, hear!*) "We ought also to remember how much the authority of a handful of strangers depends on opinion." (*Hear!*) "We should reduce the sources of prejudice against us and multiply impressions favourable to us; by assimilating the Indians to our mode of thinking, and by making them happy, and teaching them to understand and value English principles, would be the surest means of preserving our footing in India."—"We are concerned to free the natives from evils connected with taxation, and with the affection of a wise and good superior, sedulously to watch over their civil and social happiness."—"It could not ever suit the principles of England to hold the Hindoos under its power as slaves, whose labours are exacted without a due return of benefits, *besides, such a system would soon defeat its own end by reducing the value of India.*" (*Hear, hear!*) He (Mr. Fielder) observed, writers stated, indeed all impartial men must admit, that commerce is the great, the only link binding nation to nation, continent to continent; and that it was a wise dispensation of the great Creator of all, that each country should have its own peculiar produce in order to the keeping up mutual wants and mutual interests, by the fair exchange of produce, of soil, and of labour between native and native. (*Hear!*) If England expects to keep the commercial chain between this island and India entire, we must, as a matter of necessity, take produce for produce, labour for labour; otherwise it would be absurd to expect, indeed we should have no moral right to wish, to hold India at all, unless the advantages to both countries should be mutual. (*Hear, hear!*) He objected to nearly all the measures proposed by the bill. He did not look merely to the question of guarantee, from which the Company had to derive both capital and dividends, for he had no fear on that subject, if common justice was done to India. (*Hear!*) His great, indeed his only fear was the denial of rights to the Hindoo; the Hindoo required no particular favour from England—no wish to be placed on higher ground than other British colonists—not to be preferred before them; they expected, however, and would, he had no doubt, demand British colonial rights, privileges, and benefits, but they required no more; and if these rights were conceded, it would be totally impossible for either internal or external enemies ever to separate India with her 100,000,000 of inhabitants from England. (*Hear, hear!*) If the Court of Proprietors could obtain clauses in this bill protecting the interests of India, they need not fear the bill travelling throughout all India; (*hear!*) but without these alterations, when the natives discovered that the great object of the bill was not for their benefit but for that of Europeans, it was quite impossible that they could be satisfied with it. (*Hear, hear!*) When he was told that the Company ought to adopt this bill from interested motives, from the fear of having worse terms imposed, did we not publish to all India that we looked to ourselves only, and that we lost sight of the real interests of the Hindoos; and he must be pardoned in saying, that he repelled such cold-hearted policy, and would add, that it could not but be believed throughout every part of India, from one end to the other, that the Company's motives in giving its consent to such a bill were otherwise than sinister and cowardly. It would most certainly be carried far and wide, and not without reason, that the *Honourable* East-India Company had consented to sacrifice the best interests of India. (*Hear, hear!*) Let not the proprietors, therefore, have such a stain cast upon them; let them say to the British Parliament, we may be stripped of our property and possessions, we may have measures forced upon us and upon India against our best feelings, but we will not give our assent to such a suicidal act. In the name of Heaven, he repeated, let not the court commit this *felo de se*; (*hear!*) and he would let it be clearly understood throughout all Asia, that this bill is not the act of the East-India Company, but that of the British ministry. Let it not be said that we have sacrificed the natives of India to our own cowardly fears or our own sordid views and cold-hearted policy, (*hear!*) and he would add, that we had no right to sacrifice the interests and feelings of our absent co-proprietors; and he would seriously ask, if the court were to come to a decision now to adopt the proposed resolution, whether it ought in fairness to be deemed as the act of the whole body of proprietors, seeing that out of three thousand five hundred and fifty proprietors, there were not then present more than about sixty persons. He should conclude by calling upon the court to let the Parliament take their rights and property, but not to permit such a bill of spoliation and injustice, as well to India as to the proprietors, have the sanction of the East-India Company; on the contrary, let it be published, as in fairness it should, the sole and entire act of ministers and contrary to our wishes. (*Cheers!*)

Dr. *Gilchrist* said that he was opposed to the bill, and that he cordially concurred in the dissent from it expressed by the Chairman and Deputy Chairman: to that dissent he would bow. His countrymen were accused of being fond of "booing," but he, and he hoped the majority of the proprietors, would not "boo" to thrones, or principalities, or powers; but he would bow with great deference, he repeated, to the dissent of the two chairs. He had read the dissent of an hon. director (Mr. Tucker), of which he scarcely knew what to make: it was a shilly-shally, milk and water kind of composition, neither one way nor the other, and he was like the ass between the two bundles of hay with respect to it, that he hardly knew on which side to turn. The whole was in a style of indecision which was not creditable to the members of the court. He fully concurred in what had fallen from the hon. bart., that the court ought long since to have taken a firm and manly ground, in opposition to the measures of government; if they had, as the hon. bart. had justly remarked, they would be in a different situation from that in which they now stood: instead of taking that manly course, the members of that court, on both sides of the bar, seemed little better than cyphers. He was sorry for it, for he should wish to see the members independent, particularly at the other side of the bar; however, for some time past they had seemed in a state of fear: they were like Damocles, over whose head the sword was suspended by a single hair—they were almost paralysed, having the sword of the Board of Control hung over their heads. By the way, on the subject of the additional power to be given to this Board of Control, he must say, that instead of its making machinery work better it was a kind of clog that would stop it. He would much rather see the affairs of India managed by an Indian secretary of state, a responsible minister, in whom the country might place confidence; if that were done, the Court of Directors would do their duty as men who knew the great stake they had in the prosperity of India. As to the dissemination of the law and

the prophets amongst the natives of India, he would only say that which he admitted, that salvation might follow the promulgation of the gospel; he did not agree that that end would be necessarily promoted by an inundation of lawyers and bishops into India; he thought, therefore, that it was not a wise policy to encrease their religious establishments in that country by adding to the number of bishops; it would tend rather to irritate than to conciliate the people of that country. What must the Hindoos think of religious instructors residing in palaces as the bishops did; they were taught, when they heard any thing of Christianity, that it was a religion of meekness and humility, and that its professors, and particularly its teachers, should be meek and humble. Why should not the ministers of the established church go about amongst the natives like the missionaries, to whom they were accustomed; but they would scarcely know what to think of men living in state and splendour. As to bishops, he must, as a Scotchman, say that they were things about which he knew very little; his country had shewn that the religion of Christ might be piously taught and sincerely practised without the intervention of bishops. Scotland fortunately now knew nothing about them, they were a sort of half-way step between the Church of Rome and the Reformation, neither strictly one thing nor the other. Whatever might be thought of the necessity of bishops, archbishops, and deacons in this country, they certainly were not necessary for the Europeans resident in India, one-third of whom were members of the Scotch Church and did not want episcopal direction in the practice of their religion. He thought, therefore, that it would be much better to keep those ecclesiastical dignitaries at home, where they might employ their time and their learning in endeavouring to bring back dissenters to the established church, a work in which they might be much better employed than in any thing which they could do in India. As to the conversion of the Hindoos to Christianity, it must be the work of time and of labour—a labour which he apprehended bishops would not be very likely to undertake; the most effectual step towards the conversion of the Hindoos would be the good example to be set by the Christians who visited and resided in India: this would be more effectual than all the bishops and archbishops, and stars and garters that could be sent out thither. He much regretted that the directors had not made better fight than they had done for the body of the proprietors. He was sorry that the other directors had not adopted the dissent expressed by the two Chairs, instead of the course which they now seemed disposed to follow, which he was afraid was most pregnant with mischief. It was once said of Mr. Fox that he ran away with India on his back, but the present ministers seemed to have ran away with it in their belly, and certainly in this measure they were pregnant with more mischief and with greater evils than ever came out of Pandora's box. (*Hear, and laughter!*) If they thought that the affairs of India were to be all regulated and made work very smoothly, by sending out a Governor-general with despotic power, and a train of archbishops, bishops, and clergy, they were very much mistaken; instead of having India affairs well directed they would see a rebellion in that country; in such case they might perhaps console themselves with their dividends, but if such an event should occur he was afraid that even these would not be secure. Though he felt it necessary to state this as his conscientious opinion, yet with all his heart and soul he hoped that the measure now before the court might be successful, though he feared it would be otherwise. Before he sat down he could not but express his surprise at the speech made by the hon. and learned proprietor (Mr. R. Jackson), the conclusion of which was so very different from its commencement; there were, he believed, very few who had heard the patriotic sentiments with which that learned proprietor had commenced his speech, prepared for the extraordinary conclusion to which he came; for his own part he must say, that, concurring as he did in the first part of the learned proprietor's remarks, and believing as he (Mr. Jackson) had truly said, that this measure was unjust in principle and forced upon them by the government, he could not concur in its adoption.

Mr. *Weeding* thought that the hon. and learned proprietor (Mr. R. Jackson) had not been treated fairly by those hon. proprietors who had commented on his speech. The hon. and learned gentleman's conclusion he thought was a fair one, and by no means inconsistent with the remarks made by him in the commencement. His oration might be considered as a funeral one; it spoke of the power, and influence, and wealth which had once belonged to the Company, but a great portion of which would be removed by this bill. His argument was, not that the bill should be adopted by the court because of its intrinsic merits or advantages, but that the court should consent to it on the principle, that if they did not get what they wished or thought themselves entitled to in their bargain with the government, they ought to take what they could get and not now go back from the treaty which he might say they had already nearly concluded. There was one part of the China-Trade bill to which he had a strong objection, it was that which interfered with the number of sailors, Chinese, or European, which should be on board the vessels trading between England and China. The principle was bad and he considered it unjust that the Company should be saddled with the expense of the Chinese sailors who might be brought to this country. He, also, should most strongly protest against the monstrous duty on British shipping trading to China for the support of the superintendents, or whatever other name the political functionaries who were to be resident at Canton should be called; the China trade was already subject to enormous charges and dues exacted by the Chinese government. He believed the amount of these, on a vessel of 500 tons burthen, came as high as £500, and yet £50, at least, it appeared were to be added as a fee to pay the British authorities resident there: this would be unjust as a tax upon the trade. Why, he would ask, was not that which was intended for the benefit of all to be paid for equally by all? The trade of China was to be thrown open to the country generally, and all the expences connected with British authorities in that part of the world should be paid for out of the common treasury of the country; and why should a tax be levied on a trade already too much burthened? he hoped the directors would persevere in their dissent from that part of the measure. He did not know what sort of authority this superintendent was to have, but he deemed the appointment impolitic; for he feared that this part of the plan was more likely than any other to embroil us with the Chinese government. They had not been accustomed to have foreign functionaries, of a political character merely, resident among them, and their jealousy was likely to be excited by such an appointment. As the trade was now to be thrown open, he thought the whole country was equally interested that nothing should be done which might clog or injure it. He was surprised that the merchants of London had not before now taken some active steps to oppose the intended tax on shipping; he had spoken to some of the members for London on the subject, as he felt that it should be warmly opposed. He did not see why this trade should be more burthened for the payment of British local authorities than the trade to any other part of the world. With respect to the argument of the hon. bart. near him, that the whole arrangement contained in the government plan would be highly injurious to the natives, he must say he widely differed. The hon. proprietor here entered into several calculations to show that the annuity obtained by the Company was a very small sum compared with what they gave up, and that the payment of that annuity out of the Indian revenues could not be injurious to that country. [We give only the import of this and several other passages of the hon. proprietor's speech, for in consequence of his lowering his voice at the conclusion of his sentences and his back being turned toward that part of the court at which the reporters sat, no more than the general import of much of what he said could be collected.] India, it was true, would lose in future the exclusive profit of the China trade; but she had enjoyed it for the last twenty years, and it was now time, and but just, that the British merchant generally should partake of its advantages. In the bargain between the Company, as a commercial body, and the Government of India, the latter could not be injured by the payments, the dividends charged on her revenue, because she received from the commercial assets of the Company, which were entirely

given up to her, far more than equal value for the obligations which she undertook. The Company, on the other hand, disposed as they were to take upon themselves the government of India, ought to be satisfied with giving up the China trade, because they could not engage in both undertakings efficiently at the same time. If permitted to divert a sufficient portion of their capital to carry on the trade to China, they could not satisfy India, in a pecuniary point of view, for the engagement which she undertook, to pay their dividends for forty years, and to give them twelve millions sterling at the end of that period. It had been suggested by more than one proprietor, that the Company should carry on trade as a joint stock company; undoubtedly, if they so wished, they still possessed that power, but not to carry on the government of India at the same time, for it was one part of the proposed arrangement on the part of his Majesty's Ministers, that while they exercised political functions their trade should be in abeyance. He did not think that, with all their wealth and means of carrying on the trade, they could keep up a successful competition against the new speculations which would be entered into. They might be able to do so for a year or two, until the new speculators should have matured their operations, but in the long-run they would be beaten, and be obliged to relinquish the trade with, he had no doubt, very considerable loss: he therefore was strongly opposed to any such plan as carrying on a joint stock trade; and, under all the circumstances, he was prepared to concur with the hon. and learned proprietor that they ought to adopt the proposition of government. They had already got over all the difficulties they had to contend with except three: that of Haileybury College he would pass over—it was an institution so much against common sense that he relied on common sense for its removal. As to the question of publicity, he did not see what occasion the Company had of going to Parliament with any statement of their dissent from the measures of the Board of Control, when they posed among themselves means of giving such dissent publicity through the proceedings of their own court. If they looked to what they had already achieved by the discussion that had taken place, they must be convinced of the advantages which they possessed in that respect; see, for instance, what they had done by discussion with respect to slavery in India—with respect to the local governments and other points in which he considered that important modifications had been made in the original plan of government. As to the bishops' clause, it was one to which he had less objection than before: he did not rely much on such an addition to the ecclesiastical establishment of India for the conversion of the natives; that must be the work of time—the slow growth of the effects of general education. He hoped and wished to see Christianity spread over the whole world: but this, as he had already said, must be the work of time; and when he saw that the Governor-general had the power to issue sums of money for the erection of places of worship for other sects, he wished to be beforehand with them. Another point on which he would say a word was, the statement of the dissent from some parts of the bill, by an hon. member of the court, whose talents they must all admire. That hon. gentleman, quoting that part of the bill which relates to the government of India, objected to the great power given to the Governor-general. It was perfectly true that such power was given; but though it was, the court still possessed an important check upon its exercise in the power which they possessed of recalling the Governor at their pleasure. That power was no doubt one which directors would not use lightly, but it would afford an effectual check upon the acts of the Governor-general. He now came to some of the details of the measure, and on these he must say that he did not enter into the fears of those who apprehended danger to the interests of the Company, or of the natives, from the permission given to Englishmen to settle in India. He did not see how society could be improved there better than by infusing English feelings and a love of English institutions into the natives, which they could only hope to do by frequent intercourse with English society. But even in a mere commercial point of view, the advantage must be great of the settlement of Englishmen in India. He would ask, how could that

article of trade, indigo, have been brought to the perfection it was now, if Englishmen had not been allowed to settle in India, and to embark their capital and bestow their time and skill in its improvement. The natives themselves would be constantly improved in their notions of trade and commerce by this mixture with English society; he looked to that; also, as one of the most effectual means of promoting Christianity. Under all these circumstances the bill had his most cordial assent. He could have wished that the Company had, in some respects got better terms, but on the whole he thought it was for their interest, and particularly for the interest of India, to take what was now offered.

Mr. *S. Dixon* believed that the Company had been the means of conferring the most important benefits on the people of India, but he must say that the present direction had not fought as manfully for the interests of the proprietors as they ought to have done; they ought to have looked at the government of India as much more important than the question of mere trade. That government, well directed, was calculated to do much good; but he thought that much more might have been effected if the directors had taken a more firm ground and a more uncompromising stand for the interests of the natives as well as the proprietors: they had not made such a stand, and to him it appeared that the trade of the country would be rather injured than benefitted by the proposed change. What use however was it now to talk; the thing was already settled, and it was a mere farce to talk of doing anything additional by the resolution of that court. Surely it would not be pretended that the few members then in attendance spoke the feelings of the whole East-India proprietors? He would wish that the latter part of the hon. and learned proprietor's motion should be read. (The clerk here read the concluding paragraph of Mr. Jackson's motion.)

Mr. *S. Dixon* went on to say, that this part of the motion was not called for, and could not have been expected, by the summons which had called the court together. The usual practice had been to state in an advertisement in the public papers what the particular objects had been for which the court was called together, but it was not usual to introduce matters not specially mentioned: he, therefore, looked upon this part of the learned proprietor's motion as unwise and uncalled for. It was in fact saying to the Government, we will be good boys and be satisfied with whatever you please to do. Was this the object for which the court had been called together?

The *Chairman* wished to inform the hon. proprietor, that in the advertisement for calling the court together it was specially named that the court were to consider whether they would give their consent to the bill as it then was before the House of Lords.—(*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. *S. Dixon* did not consider that the consent of the proprietors was now necessary ("*yes, yes!*"), for he supposed whether that consent were given or not, that bill would pass. ("*No, no!*") Well, then, if the consent of the proprietors was necessary, he supposed it meant the consent of the majority of the proprietors; but he would beg to ask whether the consent of the few individuals then present ought to be considered as binding on the whole body, of whom not one in fifty were present.

Mr. *Rigby* said, that if the hon. proprietor who last addressed the court had favoured them with his company at former meetings, he would have heard many topics discussed which would have rendered several of his observations unnecessary.

Mr. *S. Dixon*.—The learned gentlemen reproached him with having been absent from former courts, but he was sure that the court would think that he did not deserve reproach when he informed them that he had been prevented from attending by severe illness.

Mr. *Rigby* did not intend it as a reproach to the hon. gentleman, whose absence he regretted on account of its cause; all he meant to say was, that if he had been present at former meetings of the court he would have found that most of the arguments he had used had been gone over before. If he had read the papers which had been laid before the court, they would have put him in possession of the actual state of the question. He would have found that the principal features of the bill before Parliament had been already painfully acquiesced in, and that the court was now called upon to say aye or no, whether they would

consent to the bill in this its last stage. He was one who, with all respect for the opinions of those from whom he dissented, considered that the court had been for some time pledged to the great object of the bill. His learned friend (Mr. Jackson) had looked at it as a measure of expediency, not by any means acquiescing in its justice.—(*Hear, hear!*) And if he understood him correctly, he took him to have said that the measure itself was founded in injustice and oppression, but that the Company was so circumstaneed that they were bound by the will of that great power—the Parliament. He admitted that the bill, in several of its parts, must be productive of great disadvantage to India, but he felt that the proprietors were so pressed, that for themselves and for the interests of the absent proprietors they were bound to assent; it was singular that the learned and talented proprietors who had expressed their dissent from the bill, and who had recommended its rejection, had not informed the court as to what course they would take when the measure was so rejected. They had stated the disease, but they had given no advice as to the remedy. They had merely looked at one side of the question, and seemed studiously to avoid even a glance at the other; but the court, before it decided, ought to take into consideration both sides of the question: they ought to look well to the probable consequences of its adoption, but they ought also deliberately to weigh what must be the almost certain effects of its rejection, and if there were evils on both sides, as undoubtedly there were, they ought to choose between them, and take the lesser. They had thus before them a choice of evils, and as valour was the better part of discretion (*a laugh*), he begged pardon, as discretion was the better part of valour, they ought to adopt that course which on the whole told most for their interests and for the interests of those whom they represented. (*Hear, hear!*) It had been truly said by Mr. Canning, that if they looked for talent and ability in the discharge of public functions, they could find it no where more concentrated than in the history of the East-India Company and its officers and servants. It was even admitted by the very framers of this bill, which would go down to posterity as a bill of pains and penalties. Yet, it was called a bill for the better government of India; he wished it might prove so, though he had very strong doubts on the subject, and in fact did not believe that it would turn out to be for the better government of that country. Looking at the question as a mere pecuniary question between the proprietors and the public, he was willing to admit that ministers, acting as stewards for the public, deserved credit for the bargain they had made as far as the public were concerned; but certainly they did not deserve any thanks from the proprietors of the Company, who had much reason to complain of the bargain as far as they were concerned. The Company were entitled to have full security for their dividends in the British funds, but, as he had already said, he looked upon them as bound hand and foot, and that they must consent. Yet, though the bargain was not such as they could desire, much good had been done by the discussion which they had had upon it. Several important modifications had been made in the bill, which would be of great advantage to the country, to India, and to the Company itself, and the Company would not consult their own future interests if they continued to complain of the bargain being so bad against them. As to the dividends of the Company, he thought they were placed on a more secure footing than they had been at first, for this he thought they were indebted to ministers. As to the law commission he thought his hon. friend was mistaken, for he considered that much good would result from that commission. Many of the natives had a great repugnance to be called before our courts, and many instances could be cited of natives who had been summoned before them, and who had, rather than appear, committed self-destruction. Cases could also be mentioned in which natives of high caste, who had been treated rather roughly in our courts, had drawn their swords and killed themselves on the spot; he thought, therefore, that in the improved mode of administering justice in those courts much advantage would be derived to the natives. Under all the circumstances he gave his cordial assent to the bill, and he fully approved the latter part of the motion of his hon. and learned friend. He thought the Court of Directors were entitled to the thanks of that court for the manner in which they had expressed their opinions in the resolutions of the 12th instant. As to the Chairman and Vice Chairman, he thought that those gentlemen were entitled to the thanks of the court for the able and manly manner in which they had expressed their dissent, and he thought the document would remain a lasting and creditable monument to their ability.

Mr. *Fielder*, in explanation, said that the hon. and learned proprietor who last addressed the court had complained that he had heard no argument against the bill. Those gentlemen who had opposed the bill had, he thought, strongly urged the extravagance which it contained, and the injury which it was calculated to do the natives as well as the proprietors.

Mr. *Rigby*.—What he had said was, that no reasons had been urged why the court should reject it.

Mr. *Fielder*.—"They are fully apparent on the face of the bill itself."

Mr. *R. Jackson*, in reply, contended that the court was called upon to declare to the Government whether or not they would give their consent to the bill as it now stood. The very preamble of the bill expressed that the measure was concurred in by the Company, it was therefore necessary that such consent should be formally stated before the measure passed into a law. The hon. proprietor (Mr. S. Dixon) was not borne out in his statement, that the declaration in the latter part of the resolution was uncalled for. With respect to the clause in the bill relating to slavery, he thought that the better course would have been to go on getting more full and accurate information on the subject, but not to have any rules or regulations respecting it unless such as should be approved of by the Court of Directors. This would render any steps that might be taken relating to it much more safe than they otherwise would be, but the course he would prefer was that they should do nothing on the subject until they had obtained all the information that could be procured, and he would have instructions to that effect sent out to the governors. The great risk was, that any misconceptions should be formed in India as to the intentions of the Company in the matter. The hon. baronet (Sir C. Forbes) had objected to him, that he had in the course of his speech been arguing against his own conclusions, and that the latter part of his remarks and of his motion were wholly inconsistent with those which he made in the early part. Why the hon. baronet could not have distinctly heard, or he must have forgotten, that he (Mr. R. Jackson) had set out by saying that we could not refuse our assent to the measure without the making bad worse; we took the measure only as a choice of evils. It was singular that the three hon. proprietors who had opposed his view of the question, and who would have the court withhold its assent, had not ventured to touch upon what must be the certain consequences of that consent being refused. They looked at the question only at one side. The whole of their objections seemed to be summed up in this—that he (Mr. Jackson) was wrong in his view of the question, but beyond that they knew nothing more about it: that might be very veracious, but it was not argument. One word more and he had done: the court ought to take into consideration what must be the effect of its refusal to assent to the bill; they must be cast at once back on their own resources as a joint stock company. It might be urged to him that he had once advocated that principle, and had advised that the Company should avail itself of the power it possessed of continuing its trade as a joint stock company. That however was negatived by the court, and since then, in consequence of the modifications that had been made, he thought there was a fair basis on which to treat. He was sorry that that basis had been departed from in some important points, and that some very obnoxious clauses had been introduced into the measure; but the question was, were they so obnoxious that they (the Company) were to abandon the whole measure; and cast themselves at once upon that unknown sea on which they must venture if left to act for themselves. As to the bill which had passed the House of Commons last night relating to the China trade, he agreed that some parts of it were objectionable, but that could form no ground for rejecting the other bill, or refusing, as they must do in such case, the government of India by men who had spent the greater part of their lives in that country, and who were well acquainted with the natives, their wants, their manners, habits, and character. In

point of fact, they could scarcely be said to assent to the bill; it might be said to be forced upon them, even though they should give their assent to the motion before the court. So convinced was he of the wisdom and sound policy of the course pointed out in the motion before the court, of the absolute necessity of adopting it, that he never moved any resolution with more cordiality in his life than he did the present.

Dr. *Gilchrist*, in explanation, said that submission on the part of the Company to a spoliation of their rights in one respect would not secure their rights in others. He had contended, and would repeat, that the arguments and statements of the hon. and learned proprietor were inconsistent with the conclusion to which he had arrived.

Sir *C. Forbes* said, that so confident had the hon. and learned gentleman been in recommending a different course from that which he now proposed, and so strongly were many proprietors disposed to adopt that course, that he (Mr. Jackson) was entrusted with a requisition authorising him to call a Court of Proprietors, as he should see fit, for the purpose of discussing his plan.

Mr. *R. Jackson* admitted the fact, but said the court had negatived that proposition.

The resolution and amendment were now read by the clerk, and the Chairman was about to put the question, when

Sir *C. Forbes* said, that with the permission of the court he would withdraw from his amendment the words "by a reforming Ministry and a reformed House of Commons."

The *Chairman* said he thought there could be no objection to the proposed alteration—which was made accordingly.

The question, that "the words proposed to be left out stand part of the question," was then put to the vote, and the court divided, when there appeared

For the original motion	40
Against it	11
Majority against the amendment,	29

The *Chairman* was now about to put the original motion to the vote, when

Sir *C. Forbes* handed up a requisition, signed by twenty-three proprietors, demanding that the question should be decided by ballot.

The *Chairman*.—"The list must be called out in open court, and if nine do not answer to their names it will not do. If you get eight to answer to their names, you may have mine as the ninth."

The *Deputy Chairman*.—"And mine also."

The list was then called over, and thirteen of the parties signing it answered to their names.

The *Chairman*.—"That will do. The question must now be decided by the ballot, and I name Friday as the most convenient day to which the court can adjourn for that purpose."

Mr. *Astell* expressed a hope that the court would consent to having an earlier day fixed for the ballot than that which had been named by the hon. chairman. Let it be recollected that the third reading of the bill was to take place to-morrow or Thursday, and that it would be of importance that before that stage of the bill was arrived at, the assent or dissent of the Company should be signified. He hoped, therefore, that the court would consent to have the ballot taken on Thursday. (*Hear, hear!*)

The *Deputy Chairman* did not concur with his hon. colleague in thinking that it would be any inconvenience to the House of Lords to have the bill stand over to Friday or even Monday; but he was sure it would be inconvenient and unjust to the absent proprietors not to give them the opportunity of expressing by their vote their opinion on this most important question. (*Hear, hear!*) This would appear the more necessary when it was considered that one-third of the Company's stock was in the hands of trustees who could not vote; it was unfair, therefore, that a full opportunity should not be given to all who had a right to vote to come forward and record it. He thought such opportunity would be denied if the ballot were fixed for an earlier day than that already named from the chair.

The *Chairman* was rather surprised at the course pursued by his hon. friend Mr. Astell in attempting to alter the time appointed by the chair. The usual practice was, that the Chairman should fix the day for taking the ballot, and it was very unusual for any member of the court to interfere

in the matter; he hoped therefore the court would support the chair on this occasion.

Mr. *Weeding* was always disposed to do so, and if he could not concur with the hon. Chairman in this instance, it was because he did not agree in his judgment; he thought there had been abundance of time since March last for every proprietor and trustee to have made up his mind on the question, and he therefore hoped that the court would not consent to any further delay. See what would be their situation if they should be thrown over for not having given their assent. He repeated his earnest hope that the court would support the proposition of the hon. director (Mr. Astell), and have an earlier day for the ballot than Friday.

Mr. *Fielder* did not think they should act with common decency to their absent brother proprietors if they did not give them an opportunity of voting.

Mr. *Rigby* agreed that it would be indecent to hurry the question to a ballot on Thursday, by which many absent proprietors would be deprived of the opportunity of voting, particularly after what they had heard, that the holders of one-third of the Company's stock were trustees, who could not vote. To name an earlier day than Friday would be a precipitancy not at all justifiable by the circumstances of the case, besides he did not see that there was any particular occasion to hurry the measure through Parliament. Monday would answer just as well for the third reading of the bill as to-morrow or Thursday; he thought therefore, with all due deference to both Houses of Parliament, they ought to wait till Friday for the ballot.

Mr. *Weeding* said there would be a meeting of the Bank proprietors on Friday, and having the two meetings on the same day might be inconvenient to many proprietors, who would be prevented from attending one or the other.

Mr. *R. Jackson* thought it but fair to the absent proprietors that they should have the opportunity of recording their opinions on this important subject, and he thought that Friday would give them such opportunity; if, in the interim, Parliament should proceed with indecent haste, and pass the measure without waiting for the expression of the opinion of the court, it would only afford another instance of how little the feelings and interests of the proprietors had been consulted in the whole measure.

After a few remarks from an hon. proprietor, whose name we did not learn,

The *Deputy Chairman* said there could be no necessity for having the bill read a third time on Thursday or Friday, Monday would be time enough; but even supposing that before Friday the bill should have passed in the Lords, without waiting to ascertain the opinions of the proprietors of East-India stock on the subject, still there would be ample time for their decision to reach Parliament, for the amendments of the Lords would have to be considered in the Commons before the bill could pass; so that on the ground of the present position of the bill in Parliament, there was no argument whatever for urging the ballot with precipitancy; as to the fact of so much of the Company's stock being in the hands of trustees who could not vote, he conceived it was important in this respect, that trustees in general were men slow to act, and required time to consider, and though they could not vote themselves, they might influence those who could. After all, the delay sought for was only one of forty-eight hours, for though all now present were of course aware of the day fixed, it would not be known to the public till to-morrow, and then there would be only an intervention of forty-eight hours to the time of taking the ballot. The Lords might read the bill on Friday, but we should be time enough even in that case.

Mr. *Astell* asserted his perfect right to throw out the suggestion of the adoption of an earlier day than that named by the hon. Chairman, but he had no wish to interfere with his privilege, or to take any unfair advantage of those from whom he differed on this subject.

The *Chairman* observed, that the remarks which he had made on the course adopted by the hon. director were not meant in any offensive sense.

The question that the ballot be taken on Friday was then put and agreed to.

Sir *C. Forbes* asked whether *ladies* were to be excluded from the privilege of voting by proxy or power of

attorney? He hoped ministers would not be so ungallant as to shut out the fair sex from this *boon*—the only one granted to the proprietors by the bill!

The *Chairman* said, that by the wording of the Act, which made no mention of ladies, they could not vote by power of attorney, but he hardly supposed it was intended to exclude them.

The court then adjourned to Friday next.

On the 16th August, a ballot on the question took place, when the numbers were as follows:

For the question	173
Against it	64
Majority in favour of the question	109

East-India House, September 25.

A Quarterly General Court of Proprietors of East-India Stock was this day held at the Company's house in Leadenhall Street.

The minutes of the last court having been read—

The *Chairman* (Campbell Marjoribanks, Esq.) acquainted the court, that certain papers which had been laid before Parliament since the last general court were now laid before the proprietors.

The clerk read the titles of the papers, which comprised:—Regulations framed by the Government of Bombay in the Year 1832; An Account of Allowances, Compensations, and Gratuities granted to the Company's Servants in England since the last General Court; An Account of the Number of Students in Haileybury College from July 1832 to July 1833, with the Expense of their Education, and a Statement of the Number sent out as Writers for the Year ending July 1833.

EMBASSIES TO CHINA.

The *Chairman* stated, that, in conformity with the resolution of the general court of the 19th of June last, there was now laid before the proprietors "A Return of the Names of all Persons employed during the last Thirty Years as Ambassadors, Envoys, Plenipotentiaries, Chargés d'Affaires, or Secretaries of Embassies, to the Court of Persia, with the dates of their Appointments, the Amount of their Salaries, and the Period they resided in Persia, together with the Aggregate Expense, as near as may be, of each of the said Embassies."

CASE OF LIEUT.-COL. STANLEY.

Dr. *Gilchrist* requested that the motion, notice of which he had given to the Chairman, should be read.

The clerk then read the motion, which was as follows:—

"That there be laid before the Court of Proprietors copies of all the papers and correspondence which passed between the Honourable Court of Directors, the Bombay Government, and the late Lieutenant Colonel William Henry Stanley, of the Infantry on the Bombay establishment, previous to and since the death of that officer, relative to his dismissal from and restoration to the service by the Honourable Court of Directors; and also of any public documents connected with his unexpected decease which may have reached the India House."

Dr. *Gilchrist* then said he was anxious on this occasion to rise in behalf of the officer (or rather of his relatives) to whose case these papers related. That individual, now deceased, had been, he understood from several sources, a gallant, good, and brave officer; and, as one of the proprietors of East-India Stock, he wished strongly to impress on the members of that court the necessity of doing justice to that individual. It was possible that he might have been mistaken and misled with respect to the information which he had received as to the case of Lieut. Col. Stanley, but he understood that such was not the fact. He had heard from different quarters that Lieut Col. Stanley had suffered considerable hardships. His own letter to him (Dr. Gilchrist) expressed, in a few words, what those hardships were; and that was the only document to which he would refer on the subject; he would not detain the court with letters which had been addressed to the Court of Directors, or with other documents connected with this case, but should confine himself to the letter of Lieut. Col. Stanley; and he wished to know from the Chairman, whether he had permission to read it?

The *Chairman*.—"Certainly, as part of your speech."

Dr. *Gilchrist* said the statement would show that this was an extremely hard case. Lieut. Col. Stanley had obtained leave of absence for five years, and because he had, without any error on his part, exceeded that period by a few days, he was deprived

of his rank in the service, and subsequently died in a state of distress. The learned doctor then proceeded to read the letter, which was dated "Bombay, July 31, 1832." It was there stated, by Lieut. Col. Stanley, "that having exceeded by a few days the prescribed term of absence, it was decided, in consequence, by the Right Hon. Governor and Council, that the provision of the 53d of Geo. III. had placed it out of their power to reinstate him on the Bombay establishment without the order of the Court of Directors and the concurrence of the Board of Control. The Government had been guided in this case by the decision of the Supreme Government in the case of Captain Weston, of the Bengal army, who had exceeded the term to which his leave of absence extended. That officer was, however, afterwards reinstated, on a proper representation of the facts having been made. He (Lieut. Col. Stanley) had therefore drawn up a statement of the circumstances, verified by the oath of the captain of the ship in which he had proceeded to India, and which he had sent home by the *Egyptian* free-trader. He had there made the necessary representations, and his application was strongly seconded by the Government abroad. A case so clear and straightforward needed, he conceived, no adventitious support, and therefore he had not troubled his friends at home. He now did himself the pleasure of sending to Dr. Gilchrist a copy of his memorial, although it was possible that the Court of Directors had possession of the original, and had decided thereon. He, however, begged the favour of his good offices in having his memorial laid before the court. The averment of the captain of the *Buckinghamshire* would prove how fully he (Lieut. Col. Stanley) was impressed with the necessity of his return to India within the term of five years, and would also show how very nearly that object was accomplished." Now he (Dr. Gilchrist) believed that the Court of Directors had all the documents connected with this case before them, and that they were perfectly aware of every thing that had passed since this application was made. There was, however, one thing with which perhaps they were not acquainted. The Bombay Government had, in the first instance, granted a small allowance to Lieut. Col. Stanley, pending the consideration of his case, which had afterwards been taken away because there was no specific fund on which it could be charged, and they feared that they would themselves become accountable for it. Lieut. Col. Stanley went out to India in bad health; when he arrived there he was (in consequence of having exceeded by a few days the term prescribed for his absence) dismissed from the Bombay infantry; the allowance granted him was taken away; and in a very short period afterwards he died: his death having been accelerated by the cruel treatment which he received from those who ought to have befriended him. Surely there ought to be some compassionate fund in India to which recourse might be had in the event of such circumstances as he had described occurring. This, he maintained, was a case of extreme hardship; and whilst they stood there as upright men, looking each other boldly in the face, he hoped they never would be afraid of entertaining such subjects; but that they would show that there was no man in India, be he ever so low or ever so high, whose case would not be heard, and favourably heard, if he applied to them for justice. (*Hear, hear!*) In the present instance, the Government in India seemed to be afraid that if they granted relief it would fall on their own shoulders, and therefore they left this individual in a most helpless state. His fortune was destroyed, his health was broken, he was plunged into a state of despair, he sunk under his manifold sufferings, and he died. Some gentlemen below the bar laughed at this; but it was no laughing matter. Those who had never felt misfortune, who possessed health and wealth, might laugh; but he could not help commiserating the fate of one who perished because no saving hand was stretched out to give him assistance. There was no compassionate fund, there was no secret-service money, out of which *he* could be relieved. He believed that the Court of Directors had decided in favour of Lieut. Col. Stanley, and that, had he lived, he was to have been allowed all that had originally been granted to him; but in the interim, no person connected with the local government came forward to relieve him; no person said, "we will give

you enough out of the secret-service money to enable you to live comfortably until your case is decided." That was what he (Dr. Gilchrist) complained of. Now he believed that the relations of this unfortunate gentleman were not in very good circumstances; and he understood that their comfort in life had depended very much on his existence, on his drawing his pay for as many years as he possibly could. That source of assistance had been prematurely dried up, and therefore he hoped that some little consideration would be shewn to Lieut. Col. Stanley's relatives on the part of those in power. Their military servants in India performed their duty nobly; but if no relief were granted in circumstances of this nature, how could they be expected to do their duty willingly and cheerfully? It might be said, "that this was no business of his; that somebody else should be found to undertake this task." He, however, felt that he was bound to introduce the subject. He hoped his voice might reach India; he hoped his voice might be heard there; and most assuredly he would bring before that court every case of oppression that came to his knowledge. Something might perhaps be done by the court to remedy the mischief occasioned by the local government in this instance, and of which, but for him, they should have known nothing. He did not understand the forms of the court, and therefore did not very well know how to proceed. He would, therefore, leave the matter to the directors, and if any objections were advanced, he should reserve to himself the right of answering them. He now asked, whether any thing could be brought forward to invalidate the statement which he had made?

The *Chairman*.—"I should be glad to hear all the hon. proprietor has to say on the subject."

Dr. *Gilchrist* said, he had no farther observations to make on that particular subject; but he had much to offer with reference to other topics, and as he was now in possession of the court, he would not give up the ground until he had brought all those topics forward. In the first place, however, he trusted that those gentlemen who were in the habit of calling him down by cries of "question," "order," "chair," and even by hisses, would abstain from such conduct. Prevention was much better than cure, and therefore he gave notice that if he heard any hisses he should move for the adjournment of the court. Those geese who pursued this course might hiss very well, but they did not cackle so beneficially as the geese whose outcry saved the Capitol. Some gentlemen called out "question" most unnecessarily: they did not like, it would seem, that matters, which often came in "such a questionable shape" before the proprietors, should be thoroughly discussed. Now he could assure those individuals that he would not be booted down or cried down by any man or set of men living. He had submitted too long to this system, but he now knew what his rights in that court were, and he would insist on them. At a former court, when he called the attention of the proprietors to the *cannonizing* of a number of poor sepoys in India, he was told that it was dangerous to introduce such a subject before that court. One hon. proprietor had intimated, that though such transactions might be cruel and improper, yet they ought never to be heard of beyond the verge of that house; that the opinions expressed here ought not to go out to India, because they would shew that the proprietors were opposed to such proceedings. Now, he would ask, did justice or humanity ever sanction such a system? (*Question, question.*) Why, he was speaking on the subject of *cannonizing* their sepoys, and he would proceed, bearing in mind the maxim *suaviter in modo, fortiter in re*. They had heard a great deal about bishops having been murdered, and absolutely dying in the service of God in consequence of the severity of their labours in India; now those bishops had a right to be canonized, and if they chose to canonize themselves he did not see why they should be interfered with. They went out to India seeking thrones, and palaces, and royal revenues, and if they chose also to seek a crown of martyrdom, he did not know why they should be prevented. In their case canonizing was the glory most to be sought after, because they were thereby exalted to that situation to which every true Christian aspired, being rewarded with a crown of martyrdom; but if the government abroad went on *cannonizing* their military force, they would by and by receive but a melancholy account of their Indian empire.

He should like to know whether it was a fact that such military executions had actually taken place? They in that court knew nothing certain on the subject. He had been told, when he introduced the question, that he brought forward an unfounded accusation; and, in consequence, he had consented to withdraw his motion; he would not, however, on a future occasion, withdraw it until the Chairman or some member of the Court of Directors had shewn him that he was wrong. Indeed he did not know what right any person had to call on him to withdraw the motion which he had formerly made. One hon. proprietor, a very good and a very humane man, was anxious that he (Dr. Gilchrist) should smother the subject; he, however, thought that it was very reprehensible to smother crimes, however high the individual might be by whom they were committed. The high offender ought not to be overlooked; the ignorant man might have some excuse for errors, while he who was exalted in office could scarcely plead any. Much of what he had stated in that court, since he became a member of it, the press he observed took special care not to mention: when he uttered five hundred words, the press very seldom gave him five. Now it was very hard on the Company and on that court that all their proceedings were not fully given to the public. The fact, however, was, that what were called the leading papers had so completely gone over to the side of the Whigs, that not a word which was said against that party was published: observations relating to them were either distorted or omitted altogether. He knew not whether the press would use him on this occasion as it had formerly done, neither did he care one farthing about the matter; it was sufficient for him that he spoke his mind, and was conscious of having done his duty. With respect to the terms on which the charter had been renewed, they had been greatly praised; and it was asserted that there was no fear of the Indian revenue being sufficient to meet every charge: he would, however, maintain that there was the greatest danger to be apprehended. From whence was that revenue to be derived? why, from a country the produce of which was not suffered to be imported into this, at the same time that we overwhelmed them with our muslins, cottons, and other articles. This being the state of the case, could any political economist tell him that the revenues of India could flourish? was it in the nature of things that the people of India could pay heavy taxes while they were debarred from disposing of the produce of their country? He thought it was not possible, unless the Whig ministers had found out some wonderful secret which no other persons had yet discovered. He had thus touched on the situation in which India was placed, and if he were wrong, some friend of the Whig ministers, or some of those who stood up for the policy of the Court of Directors, would of course answer him. He would tell the court that they were at first cudgelled and at last cajoled into submission to the Government. Being thus cudgelled on the one hand, and cajoled on the other, they now presented, in his opinion, a very contemptible figure. The Directors had not made the bold stand which they ought to have done. Eight years ago, knowing the system of intrigue that prevailed, he had endeavoured to break up the house-list: he would not attempt to do that now, because the Directors were almost powerless; they were placed in a situation that excited his compassion, not his wrath. Some time ago he had stated to a gentleman what the East-India Company was likely to come to, and his predictions had been verified. That gentleman had noted down his ideas, and made them the subject of a very clever caricature.

Here the hon. proprietor was about to display the caricature, when

Mr. *Lush* rose to order.

Dr. *Gilchrist*.—"I think, sir, you are out of order."

Mr. *Lush* said the hon. proprietor should confine himself to a particular subject, and not be allowed to deviate into a discussion of the general affairs and concerns of the Company here or in India. He ought to adhere to the proposition he had brought forward, instead of taking up the time of the court with a history of the conduct of the Court of Directors. (*Hear, hear!*)

The *Chairman*.—"I would say that the worthy proprietor on the present occasion had greatly deviated from the subject which his motion embraced. (*Hear, hear!*) I should be very glad if he would confine himself

to the question which is before the court." (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. *Marriott.*—"I feel that the court has been degraded and insulted by the course which the hon. proprietor has adopted; and I hope that he will no longer be allowed to proceed in that manner."

Dr. *Gilchrist* said many gentlemen had been suffered to address the court in favour of the Whig ministers for five or six hours, and nobody called them to order; and certainly he had as good a right as they to insist on his privileges.

The *Chairman.*—"Let the hon. proprietor discuss any question connected with the motion before the court, and I am sure that no one will interrupt him." (*Hear, hear!*)

Dr. *Gilchrist* said he wanted to shew that his predictions with respect to India were correct; and that by the course they were pursuing they would ruin that country, and destroy its revenues.

The *Chairman* said he had hoped that the hon. proprietor would have met the wishes of the court by adhering to the question before it: as that was not the case, he desired to know whether any gentleman seconded the motion?

No seconder having appeared, the motion of course fell to the ground.

THE PILGRIM TAX.

Mr. *Poynder* said he should take the liberty of moving—

"That the letter written by the Court of Directors on the 20th of February 1833, addressed to the government of Bengal, on the subject of the pilgrim tax (which had already been laid on their table in pursuance of a previous resolution of that court), be printed."

He was not going to address the court at any length, especially after the speech which they had just heard from the learned Doctor, which might be described in the terms that Mr. Canning had applied to the harangue of a member of the House of Commons, as a speech "*de omnibus rebus et quibusdam aliis.*" (*A laugh.*) It was not necessary that he should trouble the court with many observations in support of his own motion, and it was much less so that he should make any remarks on the address of the learned Doctor. They must all have regretted the loss of an hon. proprietor who had been in the habit of addressing them (as the learned Doctor had done) on all sorts of subjects. The hon. proprietor, to whom he had alluded, had of late, through some misfortune, been lost to the court; and it was no small comfort, he was sure, to the proprietors to have found this day that he had so very able a successor as the learned Doctor. He congratulated the court and the public on the contents of the letter to which his motion referred; and he was convinced that their time would be well repaid by the perusal of it. He (Mr. Poynder) felt great satisfaction in submitting the present motion to the court. It had been his misfortune to differ from the Court of Directors with respect to some portions of their policy, but he gave them every praise for the honourable feelings which dictated the letter which he now wished to be printed. He felt the utmost gratification in being enabled to move for the printing of a document which was perhaps the most important and the most interesting that had ever been brought before that court. He thought that every gentleman must feel with him that a more important document than the letter of the 20th of February, relative to the pilgrim tax, had never emanated from the Court of Directors. Nothing could add more to their honour and fame, as an enlightened and liberal body, than the excellent and well-reasoned paper, for the printing of which he now moved, because he conceived that too much publicity could not be given to it.

Dr. *Gilchrist* seconded the motion. He was a friend to publicity, and therefore he supported the proposition.

The *Chairman* said the letter referred to had been in the reading-room appropriated to the use of the proprietors for three months; and such was the interest attached to it, that only two proprietors had looked at it. He thought, therefore, that no necessity existed for printing the paper. The letter itself was not of any length, but the documents which gave rise to it were very numerous, and he thought printing it under such circumstances would only be a waste of money. (*Hear!*) He was the last person who wished to withhold information from the proprietors and the public, but a precedent might be established, if the letter were printed, which might lead to abuse. Under these circumstances, he hoped the

hon. proprietor would be satisfied at present with the knowledge that the paragraph which had been sent out to India on the subject of the pilgrim tax was at the service of the proprietors, and was lying in their room.

Mr. *Poynder* said he supposed, from the observations of the hon. Chairman, that he imagined that the printing of a large mass of papers was called for; now he simply moved for the printing of the letter from the Court of Directors to the Bengal Government of the 20th of February last. Had the hon. Chairman suggested any reason or any ground of expediency for objecting to the motion, he would be one of the first to submit his own opinion to such a representation. The hon. Chairman had not however done so. He understood him not to have any objection to the printing of this document. The hon. Chairman had not said that the production of the letter in question would have any mischievous tendency; and therefore he (Mr. Poynder) must take the liberty of proceeding.

The *Chairman* considered the motion to be uncalled for, as the papers had not been sought after by the proprietors. If once the principle was established of printing despatches, then of course the papers leading to them must also be printed, and there was no knowing where they should stop. In a few years that court would not be sufficient to hold the papers.

Mr. *Marriott* said the printing of the paper would create so trifling an expense that he thought it ought not to be withheld on that account. If, however, the Company were in so distressed a state that they could not afford it, he would himself give a check for the amount. In his opinion, the paper ought to be printed for the purpose of satisfying the religious public. He had himself seen the paper in the proprietors' room, but he had not gone through it with that care and attention which he wished. He hoped that the motion would be agreed to, and he thought that to object to it on the score of expense, after the large sums of money which had been laid out when the printing of other papers had been called for, was very foolish. He trusted, therefore, that the hon. proprietor would not withdraw his motion. If he persisted in it, and the court came to a division, he should vote in favour of it.

The *Chairman* said he did not object to the expense of printing the small paper, but to the printing of the whole collection of documents that were connected with it; besides, it would, in his opinion, be laying down a very inconvenient precedent. It might lead to mischievous consequences if despatches and papers relative to them were to be printed: it would be difficult to know at what point they were to stop, and therefore he opposed the motion.

Mr. *Marriott* said he should be sorry if he misunderstood what the hon. proprietor had stated; if he heard the hon. proprietor rightly, he said that he wanted no large body of papers, but merely this single document; he, therefore, was surprised that objections should be made to the motion, which had no reference to the papers connected with the letter.

Sir *C. Forbes* thought that the hon. proprietor had better wait until he saw what effect the publication of the document would produce in India. If the people were satisfied with it there, then it might be made more public. He did not think it would be advisable to do so before they had an opportunity of knowing how it would operate in India. If the letter were printed, he supposed that the whole of the documents which related to it must be also printed. (*Hear, hear!*) He presumed that all papers laid on the table were open to such proprietors as chose to go to their reading-room; but he wished to know whether the proprietors were allowed to take copies of the papers that were so furnished?

Mr. *Marriott* said that at the time when he perused this document, an officer who was in the room was kind enough to say that if he (Mr. Marriott) wished it, he would make any extract that he desired.

Mr. *Poynder* said that he wanted, at a former court, to know whether he could obtain a copy of this document, to which he attached the highest importance; he had therefore applied through the secretary for that information, and the answer he received was, that he could not be supplied with a copy. Such an answer coming from the Chairman inevitably led him to make this application to the court. He should, however, adopt the advice given by Sir C. Forbes, coming, as it did, from so respectable and so ex-

cellent a quarter. If that suggestion had been made earlier, he would with the greatest pleasure have withdrawn his motion, as he then did. Lord Chesterfield had somewhere said, "that the true reasons for great public measures were very seldom stated; other reasons were given, and they rarely heard the true ones." He well recollected that observation, and he thought they had that day seen a strong exemplification of its correctness.

The *Chairman* disclaimed all knowledge of such an application having been made to him as that which the hon. proprietor had alluded to. He never had an interview in his life with the hon. proprietor, in that house or any other.

Mr. *Poynder* said the communication had been made at the last court. Knowing the variety of business and the many duties which the hon. Chairman had to perform, he supposed the circumstance had been forgotten. He had, however, on the occasion to which he alluded, handed to the secretary, who was then in his place, a paper, requesting distinctly in writing to know from the worthy Chairman whether there would be any objection to his obtaining a copy of this document. The reply was of this nature, "that he did not feel himself at liberty to concede the request." He (Mr. Poynder) had therefore taken the present course.

The *Chairman* said that he never recollected any circumstance of the kind, and therefore it was impossible for him to have forgotten it.

The *Deputy Chairman* said if an application came to him in the way which had been described, he certainly would have refused it. It was not a fit time to ask a question incidentally when the hon. Chairman was occupied on public business. He understood distinctly from what had fallen from the hon. proprietor (Mr. Marriott) not only that every proprietor was at liberty to make extracts, but that the clerk attending the proprietors' room had offered himself to make any extracts that were called for. There was, however, a manifest difference from a copy procured in that way and a copy procured in the manner referred to by the hon. proprietor: the one was official, and the other not. It should also be observed, that the Chairs had not the authority to sanction the granting of papers without the consent of the court. He was very glad to hear that such facility was given to taking extracts or even copies of papers. The hon. proprietor said that he called for but one document; now he (the Deputy Chairman) contended that that was not the way in which such a paper, and on such a subject, should be produced; on the contrary, if one document were given, the whole ought to be given. (*Hear, hear!*) He therefore should resist the printing of these papers; and if the whole of them were produced, he was certain that sufficient for his justification, in the course which he had taken, would appear.

Mr. *Weeding* said he had never read the paper, and therefore could not give an opinion as to the propriety of publishing it. The question for their consideration was simply the proposition that had been made by the hon. proprietor. He understood the hon. proprietor to say, that the secretary, in answer to his application, had told him that he was not authorised to give a copy of the paper till it was laid before Parliament and before that court, and yet he had that day heard that the proprietors might go to their room and take a copy of any document that was there. He wished to be informed if that were so; because if it were, it was very inconsistent. Members of the House of Commons could get no copy of documents unless they were printed by order of the House. With respect to the motion immediately before them, he was of opinion that unless the whole of the documents were produced, the public mind would not be satisfied, and the hon. proprietor sought only for a part of them.

Dr. *Gilchrist* said that his motion appeared to have been disposed of in a very strange way. The hon. proprietor opposite (Mr. Poynder) had got up in such a hurry in order to compare him with an individual whose name he would not mention, that he was prevented from taking the course which he had intended. He now begged that his motion might be read once more; and his reason for making that request was, that an hon. baronet (Sir C. Forbes), who was then present, had not come into court when that motion was brought forward. Now he believed that if the hon. baronet had been in court when that motion was read he would have supported it, since

it related to the case of a brave Bombay officer. He therefore hoped that the motion would be once more read. (*No, no!*) Why, the motion was not withdrawn; and he would say that it was not treating their army properly to slight a motion on such a subject.

Mr. *Twining* said the motion of the hon. proprietor had been disposed of. He should occupy a few moments of their time while he bore testimony to the great satisfaction which he had derived from the courtesy and politeness he experienced from the officer who attended in the room set apart for the use of the proprietors. (*Hear, hear!*) That gentleman had shown every disposition to abbreviate the labours and to spare the time of those who came there for information. He believed that no occasion had happened, when the proprietors wished for extracts from papers, that they had not been given. The paper to which that motion referred had been lying in that room for a considerable time; and the promptitude with which it had been produced shewed the anxiety which the Court of Directors felt to give every information on the subject.

Sir *C. Forbes* said that this motion related to a document which was now in the proprietors' room. He did not know what had occurred between the hon. mover and the Chairman on the subject.—[The *Chairman*. "Neither do I."]—If the document in question had been laid before Parliament, he was of opinion it might be printed; but when documents were placed in the proprietors' room for the information of the proprietors only, he did not think they ought to be copied for other purposes. This was a subject that required consideration.

Dr. *Gilchrist* asked why they were not allowed a larger room? Were the proprietors nobody? It was an official room, but it was not sufficiently extensive for them to sit in. He had heard a great deal about the manner in which the persons appointed to attend there conducted themselves; now he hated all such stuff and flummery; those persons only did their duty, and he could not see why they should be praised for performing it.

The motion was then withdrawn.

DUTY ON EAST-INDIA SUGARS.

Mr. *Weeding* said he would not occupy the time of the court unnecessarily, and he should therefore read the motion which he intended to propose at the next quarterly general court. The motion was as follows:

"That a petition be presented to the House of Commons, praying that honourable House to pass a law providing that sugar, the produce of any British possession in the East-Indies, shall be admitted into the United Kingdom at an equal rate of duty as is now levied on sugar imported from America or the West-Indies."

He would not enter into an argument now on the subject to which his motion related, and he wished others would take the same course. He only owed it to the court, for giving it this trouble, to say, that in the new situation in which the Company were placed, as they would only have the sovereignty of India to occupy their attention, they ought to take all possible means to ensure the prosperity of that country.

REMITTANCES FROM OFFICERS IN INDIA.

Dr. *G. G. Campbell* was anxious, before the court separated, to put a question to the hon. Chairman, the object of which was to elicit information on a subject of great importance to the military servants of the Company. He need only advert to the late misfortunes which had occurred in the metropolis of India, where the hopes and expectations of a very large class of meritorious individuals had been destroyed by the extensive failures that had occurred there. In consequence of those failures, many persons who had long served the Company were almost plunged into the vortex of ruin. He had reason to believe that memorials were then in progress, if they had not yet arrived, soliciting, on the part of those who had thus suffered, some safe means for the future remittance of a portion of their allowances for the support of their wives and families who were resident in this country. He did not then ask whether it was the intention of the Court of Directors to grant their request; all he wished to learn was whether the memorials to which he alluded had been received, and in the event of their having been so received, whether it was not the desire of the court to give them every favourable consideration which the circumstances of the case and the situation of the parties allowed. He was induced thus publicly to make this application, in order that the gentlemen of the press might notice the subject, for the information of the Company's Indian servants, to

whom it was important to receive the earliest intelligence of the receipt of their memorials, and of the wish of the Court of Directors to accede to their prayer. He believed that in all his Majesty's colonies the officers of the King's service were allowed, by a safe mode, to remit a part of their salaries to this country. He understood that in those colonies which were nearest to the possessions of the Company, King's officers were allowed to transmit one-third of their salaries by bills on England. The memorialists did not ask for a privilege to that extent, but they wished to be enabled to remit a portion of their allowances by a safe channel to this country. If the Court of Directors could concede this point, it would be most beneficial to the memorialists, and the boon would be most gratefully received by them. What they wanted was, that some secure means should be devised by which they could remit a part of their allowances for the support of their families in England. He now asked for information on this subject. He believed, if the memorials had been despatched from India, that they would be found to be strongly supported by the Supreme Government. He hoped, if they had been received from India, that the representations which they contained would meet with every attention which, under all the circumstances, the Court of Directors could extend to them.

The *Chairman* had no hesitation in saying that the Court of Directors understood that the subject adverted to by the hon. proprietor was under the consideration of the Indian government. Memorials had, it appeared, been presented to the government, but the whole detail of the circumstances to which they referred had not yet arrived. The Court of Directors were aware that representations had been made from different stations to the Indian government. That government had not, however, as yet, communicated fully to the Court of Directors on the subject, and he therefore could not give a satisfactory answer to the question of the hon. proprietor.

Dr. *G. G. Campbell* said it was very important to the Company's military servants that a communication should be made on the subject as early as possible.

MILITARY PUNISHMENTS IN INDIA.

Dr. *Gilchrist* said that he had been induced to withdraw his motion relative to military punishment in India because he had been told that his statements were unfounded. He, however, contended, that they were not false, but true; and therefore he gave notice of his intention to move the following resolution at the next quarterly general court:—

"That so far as may be consistent with the safety of civilized society, and the preservation of the efficiency of the Indian native army and navy, all floggings, cruel and capital punishments, may immediately cease, and in particular the abhorrent practice of blowing any of the native army from the mouth of cannon for the commission of any crime whatsoever. That means be also taken to instruct the natives of these corps either in the Hindoostanee or English languages so far as this can be accomplished."

Adjourned.

HOME INTELLIGENCE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

RESIGNATION OF THE CHAIRMAN OF THE COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Letter addressed to the Hon. the Court of Directors, dated Upper Wimpole-street, Oct. 26, and signed "C. Marjoribanks.

"Gentlemen: The state of my health for some months past has led me to contemplate the necessity of relinquishing the seat which, through your favour, I have the honour to hold, for the third time, as Chairman of the Court of Directors.

"So long as the affairs of the East-India Company were under the consideration of Parliament and of the Court of Proprietors, I abstained from giving effect to my own wishes, because I thought it possible that my resignation of the chair during the progress of the negotiation might be attended with inconvenience, if not with embarrassment, to the public service.

"That reason no longer exists, and it now becomes the duty of the chairs to submit to the consideration of the Court the several measures necessary for carrying into operation the provisions of the new act. In the course of the arrangements, much novel and important business must be originated and brought forward as regards the India and the home establishments.

"I have already recorded the opinions which I entertain with reference to the general principles of the late agreement between the public and the Company. I regret to state that, after a deliberate reconsideration of the whole subject, and an attentive perusal of the act (since printed), I do not see any reason to alter those opinions. It is impossible, therefore, that I can hope to promise measures connected with the future administration of Indian affairs which shall be satisfactory to myself, still less can I under such circumstances indulge the expectation that they would prove more satisfactory to the Court. It is for these reasons, combined with the principal cause which has led to this communication, and which continues still more strongly to admonish me of the propriety of acting upon my original determination, that I have resolved to resign the chair, and to retire into the body of the Court, where I shall continue, so far as my health will permit, to give my best aid in support of any measures which may appear to me calculated to promote the interests of the people of India and of the East-India Company.

"In adopting this course, I beg to assure the Court that I sensibly appreciate the confidence which I have experienced at their hands, during the time I have had the honour of serving them in one or other of the chairs, and that I only relinquish the post which I have now the honour to hold, under a conviction that I shall thereby best consult the convenience of the Court, and best promote the public interests."

At a Court of Directors, held on the 30th of October, it was resolved unanimously—

"That this Court has received with unfeigned concern the communication of the cause which has led the chairman, Campbell Marjoribanks, Esq., to tender his resignation of that office.

"That this Court abstains from pressing upon that gentleman the retention of the chair, and now accepts his resignation, in the confident hope that, when relieved from its arduous and responsible duties, increased as they have been by the proceedings in Parliament respecting the Company, his health will be both speedily and permanently re-established; and

"This Court desires to assure Mr. Marjoribanks of the sincere regard which it bears towards him, and that, although deprived of his services in presiding over its deliberations, it reflects with much satisfaction that it will still continue to possess his long experience and valuable counsel, which have been devoted with so much advantage to the interests of the East-India Company and to those of the people of India."

William Wigram, Esq., Deputy Chairman, has resigned also; and, on 30th Oct., at a Court of Directors, John Loch, Esq. and Henry St. George Tucker, Esq. were elected for the remainder of the present direction (until April next) to the office of chairman and deputy chairman of the Court of Directors.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF BOMBAY.

A Court of Directors was held at the East-India House, on the 20th November, when Lieut.-gen. Sir John Keane, K.C.B., was sworn in as Commander-in-chief of the Company's forces and member of council at Bombay. Sir John Keane afterwards dined with the gentlemen in the direction and several distinguished officers, at the Albion Tavern, Aldersgate-street.

KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.

Professor Seddon (who fills the chair of oriental languages and literature in this college) has opened classes in Sanscrit, Persian, Hindustani, Bengali, and Arabic. These comprise the Oriental languages ordinarily proposed for the civil and military service of the Company; and two at the least, but generally three (according to the presidency for which they are required), compose the test prescribed for their junior civil servants or writers.

The professor delivered his introductory lecture on the 31st October, to a large and respectable auditory.

He took a very comprehensive view of the subject of oriental languages, principally confining himself, however, to the Semitic and Indo-Teutonic families.

He traced the cultivation of oriental literature in Europe to the institution of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, and bestowed a warm eulogium on its founder, Sir Wm. Jones. He then adverted to the obligations which oriental scholars are under to Dr. (now Sir Charles) Wilkins, "for inventing the types—the labour of his own hands, from the metal in its crudest state, through all the different stages of engraving and founding—by which the most valuable books in five languages (Bengali, Persian, Sanscrit, Arabic, and Hindustáni) have been brought into circulation." He noticed the labours of Mr. Colebrooke, particularly his clear and comprehensive view of the Hindu philosophy, "which is explained in so lucid a manner, as to exhibit one of the most masterly specimens of modern scholarship."

The professor then alluded to the

translations of the Bible, and to the rapid progress which the scholars of the Continent have made in Sanscrit literature, since the publication of the first edition of Professor Wilson's Sanscrit Dictionary.

Mr. Seddon next spoke of the munificent endowments of colleges in India by the East-India Company, and by the foundation of the Royal Asiatic Society of London; and then proceeded to consider the peculiar characteristics of the principal languages of the East, the Arabic, the Persian, and the Turkish. Noticing Sir William Jones's remark, when at the age of twenty-two, he wrote his Latin commentaries on the poetry of the Asiatics, *viz.* "That Arabic is the language of sublimity; Turkish, the language of science or art; and Persian, that of sweetness or sugar," he added: "Nor did his observation escape my late young friend, Arthur Lumley Davids, who at a still earlier period of life, lived long enough to give to the world a grammar of the Turkish language, exhibiting a surprising extent of reading, and remarkable as well for the lucid arrangement of the whole, as the original, useful, and well-digested information with which it is replete; and who, in a preliminary discourse, has given a clear, a comprehensive, and an interesting view of the origin and the formation of the literature of the Turks."

In order to show how much light the study of Oriental tongues may throw upon European philology, he pointed out a variety of instances in which Oriental words have been introduced into the English language. "Our word *guide*, which we take from the French, and which, as applied in its collateral senses in that language, bears exactly the idea it does in Arabic, of a string or rein by which an animal is led, is evidently the same as the Spanish *alcayde*, rejecting the particle *al*; and both are from the Arabic *kaïd* قائد, 'a leader or general,' and coincide in conception with *dux* and *duke*, with the Persian *lashkarkash* لشكركش, with the *naick* of the Indian armies, who, though now ranking with the corporal of our corps, was clearly an officer of high rank under the Hindu rule, &c.

The professor added: "Many of our English primitives have their source in Arabic; among which, by way of example, may be instanced the words, *love, earth, turf, idle, cave, cover, trace, track, ark*, &c."

Mr. Seddon expatiated at considerable length upon the Sanscrit and upon the modern dialects of Hindustan, and concluded a lecture which seemed to excite considerable interest.

GOVERNOR OF AGRA.

The Court of Directors have appointed Sir Charles Theophilus Metcalfe, Bart., to be governor of the New Presidency of Agra.

HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES IN THE EAST.

PROMOTIONS AND CHANGES.

4th L. Drags. (at Bombay). J. E. Lyon, to be cornet by purch., v. Dalgleish prom. (11 Oct. 33).—Lieut.-Col. John Scott, from h.p. unattached, to be Lieut.-Col. v. Nathan Wilson, who exch., rec. dif. (15 Nov.)

11th L. Drags. (in Bengal). Lieut. Wm. Anderson, from 21st F., to be lieut. v. Bunbury, who exch. (4 Oct. 33).

16th L. Drags. (in Bengal). Cornet G. W. Key to be lieut. by purch., v. Garrett, whose app. has not taken place; and W. P. Waugh to be cornet by purch., v. Key (both 1st Nov. 33.

16th Foot (in Bengal). Lieut. John Macdonald, from 39th F., to be lieut., v. Macfarlane cashiered (25 Oct. 33).

17th Foot (in N. S. Wales). Lieut. Arch. Lockhart to be capt. by purch., v. Edwards, who retires; and Ens. W. Tobin to be Lieut. by purch., v. Lockhart (both 11 Oct. 33). — *Staff* Assist. Surg. P. Stewart to be Assist. Surg., v. Newton prom. (15 Nov)

26th Foot (in Bengal). H. Edgar to be ens. by purch., v. Laidlow, who retires (27 Sept. 33).—Lieut. B. E. S. Hutchinson, (from 96th F.,) to be lieut. v. Hammond app. to 67th F. (25 Oct).

39th Foot (at Madras). Ens. H. W. Hassard, from 62d F., to be lieut., v. Macdonald, app. to 16th F. (25 Oct. 33).

40th Foot (at Bombay). Lieut. E. H. Mortimer, from 67th F., to be lieut., v. Keane, app. to 86th F. (25 Oct. 33).

41st Foot (at Madras). Ens. R. Butler to be lieut. by purch., v. Arato, who retires; and A. R. Whittell to be Ens. by purch., v. Butler (both 25 Oct. 33).

45th Foot (at Madras). Staff Surg. J. Wm. Watson, from h. p. hospital staff, to be surg. v. Brown, app. to 52d (27 Sept. 33).

49th Foot (in Bengal). Ens. H. Routh to be lieut. by purch., v. Halpin prom.; Lieut. P. Chevers, from h.p. 81st F., to be lieut., v. J.W. Tottenham, whose app. has not taken place; and Ens. Rich. Cruise, from 1st F., to be ens., v. Routh (all 27 Sept. 33).—Alex. Campbell to be assist. surg. v. Doherty dec. (11 Oct. 33.)

54th Foot (at Madras). G. F. Lorg to be ens. by purch. v. Macdonald, who retires (27 Sept. 33).

55th Foot (at Madras). Lieut. J. P. Walsh, from h. p. 6th F., to be lieut., v. Poe, cashiered by sentence of a general court martial (11th Oct.); Ens. Wm. Glover, from 89th F., to be Lieut. by purch., v. Walsh, who retires 18 Oct.); Lieut. C. W. Webster, from h. p. 46th F., to be lieut., v. Ritchie, whose app. has not taken place (8 Nov.)

57th Foot (at Madras). Lieut. John Russell, from h. p. 27th F., to be lieut., v. Latham, whose app. has not taken place (8 Nov.)

58th Foot (in Ceylon). Capt. Geo. Varlo, from 76th F., to be capt., v. Fenwick, who exch.; Ens. Edw. Wormington, from h. p. 4th F., to be ens., v. Hutchinson prom. in Royal Afr. Col. Corps (18 Oct.)

62d Foot (at Madras). Lieut. Jas. Beatty, from h. p. 60th F., to be lieut., v. E. J. Cruice, who exch. (27 Sept. 33.)

63d Foot (in N. S. Wales). Ens. J. S. Adamson, to be lieut. by purch., v. Champ, who retires; and John Thorpe, to be ens. by purch., v. Adamson (both 27th Sept. 33.)—Lieut. A. C. Pole, to be capt. by purch., v. Neilly, who retires (18th Oct.; Ens. H. T. Crompton, from 99th F., to be lieut. v. Bowles, who retires (16th do.); Ens. E. S. T. Swyny, from 99th F., to be lieut. by purch., v. Tharp, who retires (17th do.); Ens. H. J. Swyny, to be lieut. by purch., v. Pole (18th do.); R.L. Day, to be ens. by purch., v. Swyny (18th do.)

Lieut. J. P. Jones, to be adj., v. Pole, prom. (18th do.); Ens. H. Mullegan, from h. p. 56th F., to be ens., v. Chator, who resigns (25th Oct.); F. M. Owen, to be ens., by purch., v. Mulligan, who retires (1 Nov.)

78th Foot (in Ceylon). Lieut. John Ker, from h. p. 90th F., to be lieut., v. Wingate, app. to 2d F. (8 Nov. 33.)

Ceylon Regt. Lieut. Wm. Caldwall, from h. p. 3d F., to be lieut., v. Loft, whose app. has not taken place (8 Nov. 33.)

Maj. Gen. Sir W. Nicholay, commander at the Mauritius, has appointed Ens. Nicholay, 29th Regt., and Lieut. Taylor, R.A., his aides-de-camp on that station.

Lieut. Gen. Sir John Keane, who goes out principal commanding officer at Bombay, has appointed Maj. R. Macdonald, h. p., and Ens. Lord Charles Lennox Kerr, 90th Light Infantry, aides-de-camp on his personal staff.

GENERAL COURTS MARTIAL.

At a general court-martial, held at Chatham, in September, Lieut. J. Waller Poe, of the 55th Regiment, was tried, for having, on his passage from Calcutta, been expelled from the table and society of his brother officers, in consequence of a charge of purloining a £5. note, and articles of wearing apparel, from his servant's trunk; notwithstanding which charge, Lieut. Poe did not then or at any time afterwards, take any measures, as became an officer and a gentleman, to vindicate his honour and reputation. The court sentenced him to be cashiered, and his Majesty has approved of the finding and sentence.

Lieut. Patrick Macfarlane, of the 16th Foot, has been tried and convicted, before a court martial held at Chatham in July and August, for appearing in the barrack-yard at Maidstone in a state of intoxication, and for insubordinate and disrespectful conduct to Colonel Brotherton, commandant of the depôt there. The court sentenced the prisoner to be cashiered, but recommended him to mercy, on the ground of length of service, and of having received three wounds. In consequence of this recommendation, His Majesty has directed that the value of an ensigncy should be granted the prisoner, under such restrictions as may be considered most beneficial to his family.

Lieut. Wm. Fitzgerald Scott, of the 3d Buffs, was tried and convicted, before a court martial held at Chatham, in July last, for striking private Kelly, and abusing private Burke, of the same regiment. The court sentenced the prisoner to be dismissed the service, but recommended a humane consideration of his case, on the ground that his "conduct throughout the proceeding evinced a nervous debility of mind, which, coupled with his length of service, rendered him, in the opinion of the court, an object of great compassion." In consequence, His Majesty has extended his most gracious pardon to the prisoner, and allowed him to be placed on half-pay.

INDIA SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

Nov. 2. *Test*, Brown, from Mauritius 30th June; at Liverpool.—3. *Edward Lombe*, Freeman, from New South Wales 15th April; and *Alice*, Hepburn, from ditto 4th July; both at Deal.—4. *Bengal*, Lee, from Bengal 6th June; at Deal.—6. *Hooghly*, Reeves, from Bengal 18th June; at Deal.—7. H. M. S. *Jupiter*, Este, from Ceylon 8th July, and Mauritius 10th Aug.; at Portsmouth. — 11. *Sir Francis Burton*, Reid, from Bombay 7th April and Mauritius 26th July; and *Ranger*, Mitchinson, from Bombay 14th July; both at Liverpool.—12. *Madras*, Thornton, from Bengal 17th May; at Liverpool.—13. *Caroline*, Treadwell, from New South Wales 5th June; at Deal.—16. *Hindoo*, Askew, from Bengal 8th July; and *Clyde*, Munro, from N. S. Wales, Valparaiso, and Bahia; both at Liverpool.—17. *Camilla*, Wilson, from N. S. Wales 16th April, and V. D. Land 15th July; at Deal.—17. H. M. S. *Charybdis*, Crawford, from Cape 6th Sept., St. Helena, Ascension, &c.; at Portsmouth.—18. *Janet*, Rodger, from Bengal 2d July; and *Clorinda*, Steele, from Mauritius 27th July; both at Deal.—18. *Prince Regent*, Aitken, from Batavia 15th July; at Cowes (for Rotterdam).—18. *Mediterranean Packet*, Pugh, from Batavia 22d July; off Plymouth.—18. *Majestic*, Lawson, from Bombay 17th July; at Liverpool.—19. *Olive Branch*, Schirling, from Cape 6th Sept.; off Dover.—19. *Chili*, Nixon, from Van Diemen's Land 1st June, and Rio de Janeiro 5th Sept.; off Penzance.—22. *John Stamp*, Young, from Bombay 5th July; at Liverpool.—22. *Cleveland*, Morley, from Bombay 28th June; and *Helen Marr*, Benson, from V. D. Land 13th July; both at Deal.

Departures.

Oct. 23. *Albion*, Putnam, for Manilla and China; from Liverpool.—25. *William Salthouse*, Roberts, for Sumatra; from Liverpool.—26. *Minerva*, Adams, for Cape; from Liverpool.—27. *Fairlie*, Ager, for N. S. Wales (with convicts); from Portsmouth.—27. *Splendid*, Stafford, for Manilla; from Liverpool.—28. *Symmetry*, Allan, for Mauritius; and *Meta*, Gaskell, for St. Helena; both from Deal.—28. *Eliza Stewart*, Miller, for Bombay; from Greenock.—30. *City of Edinburgh*, Baker, for New South Wales; from Deal (18th Nov. from Plymouth).—30. *Parmelia*, Gilbert, for N. S. Wales (with convicts); from Cove of Cork.—Nov. 4. *Resource*, Coombs, and *Planter*, Fewson, for New South Wales; both from Deal.—7. *Clarence*, Blair, for V. D. Land and N. S. Wales; from Deal.—8. *Ino*, Hodgson, for Batavia and China; from Liverpool.—10. *Linnæus*, Smith, for Bombay; from Liverpool.—10. *Mars*, Richards, for Van Diemen's Land; and *Sarah*, for Cape; both from Deal.—13. *Mountstuart Elphinstone*, Richardson, for Cape, Madras, and Bengal; from Portsmouth.—13. *Cognac Packet*, Spittal, for N. S. Wales; from Liverpool.—13. *Syden*, Burd, for Cape, Bombay, and China; from Altona.—14. *Quebec Trader*, Bellamy, for Cape and Swan River; from Fowey.—15. *Clyde*, Kerr, for Bombay; from Greenock.—16. *Palambam*, Willis, for Bombay; *Ann*, Tindle, for Bengal; *Craigievar*, Jaffray, for N. S. Wales; and *Henry Freeling*, Horne, for Sandwich Islands; all from Deal.—18. *Harriet*, Rhodes, for Cape and N. S. Wales; from Liverpool.—19. *Jessie*, Troop, for N. S. Wales and V. D. Land; from Liverpool.—21. *Louisa*, Towle, for Madras; from Deal.

PASSENGERS HOME.

Per Alice, from New South Wales: Dr. Laing; Mr. M'Gillivray.

Per Hooghly, from Bengal: Lady Franks; Mrs. Hadow; Mrs. Beatson; Capt. Burnes, the Indian traveller; Capt. E. Morshead; Lieut. Broadfoot; Mr. Hadow; two servants.

Per Gipsey, from Bombay: Ens. Denman and child; Veterinary Surg. Timms.

Per Edward Lombe, from N. S. Wales: Mrs. Johnson; Mrs. and Miss Rens; Mrs. Cooper; Miss Keith; Mr. and Mrs. Simmons and six children; Mr. and Mrs. Pearce and three children; Dr. W. S. Watt, R.N.; Mr. Wills.

Per Camilla, from Van Diemen's Land; Edward Archer, Esq.; Mr. Walter Chalmers.

Per Hindoo, from Bengal: Mr. Jos. Norval, Surgeon, late of the H. C. S. *Duke of York*; Mr. M'Kerlie, late fifth officer of ditto.

Per Oriental, from Bombay (arrived in Sept.). Mrs. Marriott; Mrs. Mault; Dr. Carruthers, Bombay estab.; Dr. Fortnam, ditto; Dr. Heaton, Madras estab.; Lieut. Pilcher, Indian Navy; Mr. Khorloff; six children.

Per Duckenfield, from Van Diemen's Land (arrived in Sept.): Mr. and Mrs. Neville and two children; Mr. and Miss Massenburgh; Messrs. Bisdee, Boyes, Hurrel, Collins, Ball, and Fowell.

Per Clorindu, from Mauritius: Henry Adam, Esq.

Per Helen Marr, from Van Diemen's Land: Capt. Thomas Harvie.

Expected.

Per Juliana, from Bengal: Madam Hollenbergh and two children; Mrs. C. Palmer; Mrs. Sharpe and two children; two Misses Hogg; C. Palmer, Esq.; Mr. Sharpe; Dr. Wyllie; Lieuts. Faber, Grant, and Darwell, Bengal army.

PASSENGERS TO INDIA.

Per Mountstuart Elphinstone, for Cape: Maj. Gen. Sir Benj. D'Urban and suite; Sir John Hers-

chell and family; Major Dutton; Capt. Beresford; Mr. Osborne; Mr. Watson.—For Madras and Bengal: Mrs. Tottenham; Mrs. Jones; Mrs. M'Donald; Miss Golightly; Major Murray; Major Hamilton; Capt. Tottenham; Capt. Jones; Capt. M'Donald; Capt. Allardice; Lieut. Cotterell; Lieut. M'Donell; Ens. White; Mr. G. Hall; Mr. Bligh; Mr. Boreland.

Per Upton Castle, for Bombay: Mrs. Donnelly; Mrs. Cogan; Mrs. Henderson; Mrs. Coghlan; Mrs. Sanderson; Mrs. Warde; two Misses Gilbert; Lieut. Gen. Sir John Keane, K.C.B. &c., new Commander-in-chief; Maj. R. Macdonald, C.B., and Ens. Lord Chas. Lennox Kerr, aides-de-camp to ditto; Capt. Thos. Donnelly, Gr. N. I.; Capt. G. J. Mant, 19th N.I.; Capt. S. W. Mayne, 40th Foot; Capt. Patrick Sanderson, 15th N.I; Capt. A. P. Hockin, Europ. Regt.; Lieut. Wm. Coghlan, artillery; Lieut. Fred. Westbrook, 18th N.I.; Lieut. John Grant, artillery; Lieut. Jos. Hall, 22d N.I.; Lieut. J. S. Lang, 48th M.N.I.; Lieut. Fyers, H.M. 4th L. Dragns.; Cornet Warde, ditto; Cornet Gells, ditto; Mr. H. R. Stracey, civil service; Messrs. J. A. Curtis, W. J. Western, Wm. Hodgson, and R. R. Moore, cadets; Mr. Wm. Fraser, 6th Foot.

Per Triumph, for Bombay: Mrs. Dyce; Mrs. Boyé; two Misses Richards; Miss Hazard; Miss Adams; Capt. R. Blood; Lieut. C. Boyé; Mr. Halkett: Mr. S. P. Pritchard; Sumaldass Sett, a Hindoo gentleman.

Per Sesostris, for Madras: Mrs. Fearon; Mrs. Speir; Miss Speir; Capt. Thullier; Capt. Bird; Lieut. Fearon; Lieut. Speir; Mr. Cooke; Mr. Andrews; Mr. Norris; Mr. Thorpe; Master Speir; three servants.—For Madeira: Three Misses Blandy; John Blandy, Esq.; two Masters Blandy; Mr. Farrier; Mr. James Farrier.

Per Henry Freeling, for Otaheite: Three Quaker Missionaries, *viz.* Daniel Wheeler, Charles Wheeler (son), and Cuthbert Wighard.

Per City of Edinburgh, for Madras and Bengal: Mrs. Col. Hackett; Mrs. Watson; Miss Davidson; Dr. Adam, Madras army; Mr. Cuddy, surgeon, ditto; Mr. M'Donald, civil service; Lieut. Young, Madras army; Ens. Gomm, ditto; Ens. Cuddy, H. M. service; Mr. Watson, surgeon, ditto; Messrs. Ochterlony and Young, Madras army; Messrs. Davidson, Pyne, and M'Donald, assist. surgeons; Mr. Harris.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Sept. 27. At Lisburn, the lady of Capt. Boyes, H.M. 55th regt., of a daughter.

Oct. 25. At St. Andrew's, the lady of George Govan, Esq., M.D., Bengal establishment, of a daughter.

28. At Richmond, the lady of Col. F. V. Raper, of the Hon. E. I. Company's service, of a daughter.

Nov. 4. In Albany-street, Regent's-park, the lady of Capt. C. Beach, of the ship *Madras*, of a daughter, still-born.

7. At Weymouth, the lady of Capt. R. A. M'Naghten, of a daughter.

10. At 29, Montague-square, the lady of Major Willock, of twins, a son and a daughter.

18. At Grove-house, Fulham, the lady of the Rev. Wm. Roy, D.D., late senior chaplain of Madras, of a daughter.

— At Oxford, the lady of Professor H. H. Wilson, of a daughter.

23. At Wimbledon, the lady of Colonel Adam Hogg, of the East-India Company's service, of a daughter.

25. At his residence, 20, Upper Berkeley-street, Portman-square, the lady of Rowand Ronald, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Oct. 26. At Liverpool, Capt. George Fidler, of the ship *Oriental*, to Elisabeth, second daughter of R. T. Staventon, Esq., City-road, London.

29. At Topsham Church, Capt. W. J. D'Urban, 25th regt., son of Major-Gen. Sir Benjamin D'Urban, K.C.B., governor of the Cape of Good Hope, to Mary Elizabeth Stewart, only child of the late Samuel Mitchell, Esq., of Newport, Devonshire, and of Hope Vale, in the island of Grenada.

Nov. 4. At St. Pancras Church, John Mulligent Hewson, Esq., H.M. 89th regt., to Genevieve, relict of John Beaumont, Esq., and only daughter of Wm. Rutter, Esq., of Madras.

5. At Liverpool, Capt. George Fisher, of the *Winscales* East-Indiaman, to Miss Jane Grayson.

7. At Lisburn, William Thompson, Esq., M.D., to Rosina, widow of Edward Maxwell, Esq., of the Bengal civil service.

9. At St. Pancras Church, John Morgan, Esq., formerly of Singapore, now of Wharton-street, Lower Pentonville, to Elizabeth, youngest daughter of John Baker, Esq., of Clehongar, Herefordshire.

20. At Edinburgh, Major W. Low, Madras army, second son of the late Robert Low, Esq., of Clatto, to Margaret, eldest daughter of the late Alex. Gibson Hunter, Esq., of Blackness.

Lately. At Edinburgh, James Laidlow Pitcairn, Esq., of the Hon. East-India Company's service, to Marjory, daughter of George Reid, Esq., merchant, Limerick.

DEATHS.

Aug. 24. At sea, on board the *Hindoo*, on the passage from Calcutta, Lieut. Cornish, H.M. 16th Light Dragoons.

Oct. 10. At Birmingham, aged 48, Thomas C. Carpenter, Esq., M.D., recorder of Lyme Regis. He circumnavigated the globe with Capt. Broughton, and was shipwrecked with that officer in the Chinese Sea.

26. At Poplar, Mr. Wm. Bowers, late of the Hon. E. I. Company's service, aged 72.

28. At Brompton, Mary Vincent, aged 50, relict of the late Rev. J. Vincent, chaplain on the Hon. E. I. Company's Bengal establishment.

— At Inchinnan Manse, in consequence of a fall from his horse, Capt. Thomas Blair, of the Hon. E. I. Company's naval service.

30. At Hertford, Thomas Medland, Esq., for many years the Drawing and Oriental Writing Master of the East-India College, Haileybury.

Nov. 1. At St. Prix, in the Valley of Montmorenci, in France, Alexander Wright, Esq., late of the Hon. E. I. Company's Bengal civil service, in the 67th year of his age,

4. At Cheltenham, Caroline, wife of Capt. Frobisher, of the Bengal army, only four months after her marriage.

6. In his 81st year, Matthew Patrick Campbell, Esq., of Rose-cottage, Hertford-heath, upwards of twenty-seven years purveyor to the Hon. E. I. Company's college at Haileybury.

13. At Bath, in his 70th year, Admiral Sir Herbert Sawyer, K.C.B.

16. At Bower Ashton, near Bristol, after a protracted illness of four years, caused by epilepsy, Jane Elizabeth Matilda, wife of John Pearson, Esq., of Tettenhall-wood, Staffordshire, and advocate-general of Bengal.

17. At his house in Euston-square, Alexander Riley, Esq., many years resident in New South Wales.

24. At Blackwall, William Henry Nuthall, Esq., of the Hon. E. I. Company's service, aged 42.

25. At her house in Gloucester-place, Mrs. Colvin, widow of the late Alexander Colvin, Esq., of Calcutta, aged 74.

Lately. At Florence, Charles Montague Walker, Esq., a post captain in the royal navy. He was brother to Lieut.-gen. Sir G. T. Walker, G.C.B., &c., late commender-in-chief at Madras.

— At Nova Scotia-house, near Ipswich, aged 65, Richard Hall Gower, Esq., many years an officer in the East India Company's service.

— In St. James's-street, aged 64, Lieut.-Col. the Hon. Robert Clive, only brother to the Earl of Powis. He was the youngest child of Robert first Lord Clive, the celebrated general in India.

— Aged 62, Godfrey Higgins, Esq., F.S.A., of Skellow Grange, near Doncaster. He was the author of a work entitled "Mahomed, or the Illustrious: An Apology for the Life and Character of the celebrated Prophet of Arabia (8vo. 1829)."

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*; N.D. *no demand.*—*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* 500 lb. *The* Surat Candy *is equal to* 746½ lb. *The* Pecul *is equal to* 133⅓ lb. *The* Corge *is* 20 *pieces.*

CALCUTTA, June 27, 1833.

	Rs. A.		Rs. A.
Anchors ..... Sa. Rs. cwt.	16 0	@	22 0
Bottles 100	9 8	—	10 0
Coals ..... B. md.	0 9	—	0 10
Copper Sheathing, 16-40 .. F. md.	34 0	—	34 8
—— Brasiers', 40-120 ..... do.	33 4	—	33 8
—— Thick sheets ..... do.	——		——
—— Old Gross ..... do.	32 0	—	32 2
—— Bolt ..... do.	32 2		32 4
—— Tile ..... do.	30 8	—	30 12
—— Nails, assort. ..... do.	27 0	—	28 0
—— Peru Slab ..... Ct. Rs. do.	32 12	—	33 0
—— Russia ..... Sa. Rs. do.	——		——
Copperas ..... do.	1 4	—	1 5
Cottons, chintz ..... pce.	——		——
—— Muslins, assort. ..... do.	1 4	—	12 0
—— Yarn 16 to 170 ..... mor.	0 4½	—	0 8
—— do., ... do.	——		——
Cutlery, fine	10 A.		——
Glass	10 D.		——
Hardware	25 D.		30 D.
Hosiery, cotton	10 D.	—	——

	Rs. A.		Rs. A.
Iron, Swedish, sq... Sa. Rs. F. md.	4 0	@	4 2
—— —— flat ..... do.	4 0	—	4 2
—— English, sq. ..... do.	2 0	—	2 1
—— —— flat ..... do.	2 0	—	2 2
—— Bolt ..... do.	2 8	—	2 10
—— Sheet ..... do.	5 0	—	5 4
—— Nails ..... cwt.	8 0	—	13 0
—— Hoops ..... F. md.	2 11	—	2 12
—— Kentledge ..... cwt.	0 14	—	0 15
Lead, Pig ..... F. md.	4 8	—	4 10
—— Sheet ..... do.	4 14	—	——
Millinery	10 D.		——
Shot, patent ..... bag	——		——
Spelter ..... Ct. Rs. F. md.	4 8		——
Stationery	25 D.		——
Steel, English ..... Ct. Rs. F. md	6 8	—	6 12
—— Swedish ..... do.	6 8	—	6 12
Tin Plates ..... Sa. Rs. box	19 0	—	19 4
Woollens, Broad cloth, fine .. yd.	3 0	—	8 4
—— —— coarse and middling	1 4	—	2 4
—— Flannel fine	1 4	—	1 6

MADRAS, June 19, 1833.

	Rs.		Rs.
Bottles 100	7	@	8
Copper, Sheathing ..... candy	253	—	260
—— Cakes ..... do.	220	—	230
—— Old ..... do.	215	—	230
—— Nails, assort. ..... do.	280	—	300
Cottons, Chintz	15 A.	—	15 A.
—— Muslins and Ginghams	5 A.	—	10 A.
—— Longcloth, fine	10 A.	—	15 A.
Cutlery, fine	P.C.	—	10 D.
Glass and Earthenware	P.C.	—	15 A.
Hardware	10 D.	—	15 D.
Hosiery	15 A.	—	20 A.
Iron, Swedish, ... candy	42	—	50
—— English sq. ..... do.	21	—	22
—— Flat and bolt ..... do.	21	—	22

	Rs.		Rs.
Iron Hoops ..... candy	19	@	21
—— Nails ..... do.	——		——
Lead, Pig ..... do.	42	—	45
—— Sheet ..... do.	45	—	50
Millinery	30 A.	—	35 A.
Shot, patent	25 A.	—	30 A.
Spelter ..... candy	28	—	30
Stationery	15 A.	—	20 A.
Steel, English ..... candy	60	—	70
—— Swedish ..... do.	105	—	110
Tin Plates ..... box	22	—	23
Woollens, Broad cloth, fine	P. C.	—	10 Nom
—— —— coarse	P. C.	—	10 Nom
—— Flannel, fine	20 A.		——

BOMBAY, June 29, 1833.

	Rs.		Rs.
Anchors ..... cwt.	14	@	18
Bottles ..... doz.	1	—	1
Coals ..... chald.	18	—	19
Copper, Sheathing, 16-32 .... cwt.	55	—	56
—— Thick sheets ..... do.	60		——
—— Plate ..... do.	51		——
—— Tile ..... do.	52		——
Cottons, Chintz	——		——
—— Longcloths	——		——
—— Muslins	——		——
—— Other goods	——		——
—— Yarn, Nos. 25 to 60 ..... lb.	0.14	—	0.18
Cutlery, table	P.C.		——
Glass and Earthenware	30 D.		——
Hardware	——		——
Hosiery	15 D.		——

	Rs.		Rs.
Iron, Swedish, bar ..... St. candy	53	@	——
—— English, do. ..... do.	23		——
—— Hoops ..... cwt.	5		——
—— Nails ..... do.	14	—	17
—— Sheet ..... do.	6.8		——
—— Rod for bolts ..... St. candy	28		——
—— do. for nails ..... do.	26	—	28
Lead, Pig ..... cwt.	8.8		——
—— Sheet ..... do.	9		——
Millinery	P.C.		——
Shot, patent ..... cwt.	10	—	11
Spelter ..... do.	7		7½
Stationery	P.C.		——
Steel, Swedish ..... tub	10		——
Tin Plates ..... box	17		——
Woollens, Broad cloth, fine .. yd.	3	—	4
—— —— coarse	1	—	2
—— Flannel, fine	0½	—	1

CANTON, April 4, 1833.

	Drs.		Drs.
Cottons, Chints, 28 yds ..... piece	2½	@	4½
—— Longcloths, 40 yds ..... do.	5	—	6½
—— Muslins, 20 yds ..... do.	2	—	2½
—— Cambrics, 12 yds ..... do.	1½	—	1½
—— Bandannoes ..... do.	1½	—	2½
—— Yarn, Nos. 16 to 36 ..... pecul	32	—	40
Iron, Bar ..... do.	1·75	—	2
—— Rod ..... do.	2·75	—	3
Lead ..... do.	4		——

	Drs.		Drs.
Smalts ..... pecul	20	@	60
Steel, Swedish, in kits ..... cwt.	5		——
Woollens, Broad cloth ..... yd.	1.55	—	1.80
—— Camlets ..... pce.	20		——
—— Do. Dutch ..... do.	30	—	32
—— Long Ells Dutch ..... do.	8		——
Tin, Straits ..... pecul	15½	—	——
Tin Plates ..... box	8	—	——

SINGAPORE, May 23, 1833.

	Drs.	Drs.
Anchors	pecul 10	@ 12
Bottles	100	3½ — 4
Copper Nails and Sheathing	pecul 35	— 40
Cottons, Madapollams, 25yd. by 32in. pcs.	2	— 3½
—— Imit. Irish 25 36	do.	2¾ — 3
—— Longcloths 38 to 40	36-37 do.	4 — 6
—— ———— do. do.	38-40 do.	5 — 6½
—— ———— do. do.	44 do.	7¼ — 8
—— ————	50 do.	8 — 9
—— ————	54 do.	8 — 9
—— ————	60 do.	10 — 12
—— Prints, 7-8. *single colours*	do.	2½ — 3½
—— ——— 9-8.	do.	3 — 5½
—— Cambric, 12yds. by 42 to 45 in..	do.	1⅞ — 2½
—— Jaconet, 20 ..... 44 .. 46	do.	1½ — 4
—— Lappets, 10 ..... 40 .. 44	do.	1½ — 2
Cotton Hkfs. imit. Battick, dble...	corge 5	@ 6½
—— do. do Pullicat	do. 50	— 60
—— Twist, 16 to 80	pecul 38	— 70
Hardware, assort.	(over stocked)	N. D.
Iron, Swedish	pecul 5	— 5½
—— English	do. 2	— 2½
—— Nails	do. 3	— 3½
Lead, Pig	do. 5	— 5½
—— Sheet	do. 5½	— 6
Shot, patent	bag 1	— 2
Spelter	(none).... pecul 4	— 4½
Steel, Swedish	do. 6	— 7
—— English	do.	N D.
Woollens, Long Ells	pcs. 10	— 11
—— Camblets	do. 25	— 32
—— Ladies' cloth (Scarlet).....	yd. 1½	— 2½

REMARKS.

Calcutta, June 20, 1833.—The sales of plain White Piece Goods have been very small, at last week's rates. In Scarfs and other fancy sorts, considerable business has been done. Prints generally do not appear improved. In Woollens, nothing doing. Copper has given way during the week. Iron continues unaltered. Spelter may be quoted at a fall of two annas on last week's price. Lead without change.—*June* 29. The market for Piece Goods has been very inactive during the past week. A fair amount of Twist sales appears to have been made, but not at improved prices. Metals continue very low, and without the slightest appearance of early change for the better.

Bombay, June 8, 1833.—The present state of the Bombay market is very discouraging, scarcely a single article brought to it realizing a suitable return. The investments of the Indiamen have been sold at rates varying from prime cost to 25 per cent. discount, which leaves but a sorry prospect for those still to arrive. Upwards of 300 packages of Piece Goods of different descriptions are about to be exported to Calcutta, and 100 hogsheads of Hodgson's Beer to Madras.—*June* 29. Very few transactions, either in sales or purchases, have taken place during the past week.

Canton, April 4, 1833.—Within a few days the mark t for Broad Cloths has in a slight degree declined, in consequence of some information received from the upper provinces, by the native dealers. Extensive speculations in White Cotton Longcloths have contributed to keep up the market, which continues to maintain itself at rates beyond those which have prevailed for some time. The depression in Printed Cotton and Handkerchiefs still continues, and the enormous overstock of the market is likely to keep down prices for a long time to come.

INDIA SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Calcutta, June 29, 1833.

Government Securities.

Buy.	Rs.	As.		Rs.	As.	Sell.
Prem.	32	8	Remittable	31	8	Prem.
	3	4	1st, or Old 5 p. Cent. Loan } 1 Class	2	12	
	2	0	.... Ditto 2	do.	1	8
	0	14	.... Ditto 3	do.	0	6
	Par		.... Ditto 4	do.	4	as. dist.
	none		.... Ditto 5	do.	none	
	none		New 5 per Cent. from No. 1 to 250 ..... }		none	
Prem.	4	12	2d, or Middle 5 p. Cent Loan }	....	0	8 Prem.
	4	8	3d, or New ditto	....	4	0
Disc.	0	2	4 per cent. Loan dis.	..	0	8 disc.

6,100 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 1s. 10d. to 1s. 10½d.; to sell 1s. 11d. to 1s. 11¼d. Sa. R.

Madras, June 18, 1833.

Government Securities.

Six per cent. Bengal Remittable Loan.
At the Rate of Subscription, *viz.* 350 Madras Rs. per 335 Sa. Rs. .....36 Prem.
At the Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public Securities, *viz.* 106½ Madras Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs. .....34 Prem.

Five per cent. Bengal Unremittable Loan.
At the Rate of Subscription, *viz.* 350 Madras Rs. per 336 Sa. Rs. ..... Par.

At the Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public Securities, *viz.* 106½ Madras Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs. ..... 2 Disc.
Bengal Five per cent. Loan of 18th Aug. 1825.
At the Rate of Subscription, *viz.* 106½ Madras Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.
Bonds, No. 1 to 1,000 ..... Par.
Ditto, above No. 1,000 ..... from ¼ to 1 Prem.
Bengal Five per cent. Loan of 15th Jan. 1830.
At the Rate of Subscription, *viz.* 106½ Madras Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs. ..... 2¼ Prem.

Bombay, June 29, 1833.

Exchanges.

On London, at 6 mo. sight, 1s. 9d. a 1s. 10d. per Rs.
On Calcutta, at 30 days' sight, 107 to 108 Bom. Rs. per 100 Sicca Rupees.
On Madras, at 30 days' sight, 102½ to 103 Bom. Rs. per 100 Madras Rs.

Government Securities.

Remittable Loan, 142 to 143 Bom. Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.
5 per cent. Loan of 1822-23 according to the period of discharge, 107½ to 110 per ditto.
Ditto of 1825-26, 108 to 110½ per ditto.
Ditto of 1829-30, 111 to 111½ per ditto.

Canton, April 4, 1833.

Exchanges, &c.

On London, 6 mo. sight,—bills suitable for negociation in India, 4s. 4d.; other bills 4s. 5d. per Sp. Dol.
On Bengal, Cos., 30 days', Sa. Rs. 207 per 100 Sp. Drs.—Private Bills, 209 to 210 per ditto.
On Bombay, ditto Bom. Rs. 218 per ditto.
Sycee Silver at Lintin, 2½ to 3 per cent. prem.

GOODS DECLARED for SALE at the EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

For Sale 2 *December* 1833—*Prompt* 28 *February* 1834.

Tea.—Bohea, 1,500,000lb; Congou, Campoi, Souchong, and Pekoe, 5,500,000lb; Twankay and Hyson Skin, 1,200,000lb; Hyson, 300,000lb.—Total, including Private-Trade, 8,500,000lb.

For Sale 10 *December—Prompt* 7 *March.*

Company's—Bengal Piece Goods:—Romals Soot or Cotton, 5,352 pcs.; Bandannoes, 14,816 pcs.; Koraha, 2,034 pcs.; Taffatips, 2,024 pcs.

Company's—Coast Piece Goods:—Longcloths (ordinary), 8,017 pcs.; Sallampores (do.), 25,537 pcs.; Longcloths (blue), 6,543 pcs.; Sallampores (do.), 2,057 pcs.

Private-Trade.—Blue Sallampores—Nankeens—China Crapes—Wrought Silks—Blue Nankeens—Piece Goods—Longcloths—Madras Check Handkerchiefs—Blue Goods—Longcloths, white—Sallampores, white—Ventapollam Handkerchiefs—Carpets—White Piece Goods—Silk Goods—Plain Crape Shawls.

For Sale 21 *January—Prompt* 11 *April.*

Licensed.—Indigo.

LIST of SHIPS Trading to INDIA and Eastward of the CAPE of GOOD HOPE.

Destination.	*Appointed to sail.*	*Ships' Names.*	*Tons.*	*Owners or Consignees.*	*Captains.*	*Where loading.*	*Reference for Freight or Passage.*
Madras	1833. Portsm. Dec. 3	*Horatio*	500	Henry Templer	Joseph Harfield ..	W. I. Docks	John Pirie & Co., Freeman's-ct.
	Jan. 1, 1834	*Caroline*	500	Joseph L. Heathorn	W. H. Walker.....	W. I. Docks	Joseph L. Heathorn, Birchin-la.
Bengal	*Jan.* 14	*Dunnegan Castle.*	500	R. L. Laws	R. L. Laws	S. W'l. Docks	Thomas Haviside, Leadenhall-st.
	1833						
Madras & Bengal	Graves. Dec. 20	*Roberts*	750	Gledstanes & Co.	Henry Wake	E. I. Docks	Edmund Read.
	1834						
Cape, Madras, and Bengal	Portsm. *Jan.* 20	*Ernaad*	650	F. & C. E. Mangles.....	John L. Gillett ..	E. I. Docks	Edmund Read.
	10	*Andromache*	468	John Jacob and Son	Joseph Andrews ..	St. Kt. Docks	Arnold & Woollett, Clement's-la.
							& Tomlin, Man, & Co.,
							Capt. S. Remmington, Jerusalem
					Charles Arkcoll ..	W. I. Docks	Coffee-house & Edmund Read.
	20	*La Belle Alliance.*	678	Thomas Farncombe ...			Cockerell & Co. Austin-friars. J. Pirie
Madras & Bengal					William Pigott ..	W. I. Docks	& Co. Freeman's-ct.
	25	*Amelia Thompson*	488	John Pirie			F. & C. E. Mangles, Cornhill, & J.
	Mar. 5				J. G. Foster Pigott	W. I. Docks	Thacker, Leadenhall-st.
	1833						
		Neptune.	650	John Thacker.....		St. Kt. Docks	F.G. Francis, Cross-la. Tomlin, Man,
	Graves. Dec. 12				Francis Shaw	W. I. Docks	Thomas Haviside & Co. [& Co.
		Prince George	482	F. G. Francis	William Loader ..	E. I. Docks	John Pirie and Co..
	Jan. 10, 1834	*Palmyra*	560	George Joad.....	James Petrie	Lon. Docks	John Chapman & Co. Leadenhall-st.
	Dec. 26, 1833	*Duke of Roxburghe*	417	Wigrams & Co.....	Thomas Johnson ..	E. I. Docks	John Thacker & John Pirie & Co.
Bombay	*Jan.* 15, 1834	*Mermaid*	472	John Chapman & Co..	James S. Biles....		
	30	*Carnatic.*	650	Richard Green			
		Alexander Ro			Thomas Smith ..	Lon. Docks	Arnold and Woollett.
Batavia & Sourabaya	*Dec.* 1, 1833	*bertson*	229	Daniel Halkett			
	3	*Dauntless*	366	Thomas Weeding	Fred. Dawson	St. Kt. Docks	W. Abercrombie, Cornhill, & Tomlin,
Singapore & Manilla	15	*Ceylon.*	350	John Bently	George Batty	Lon. Docks	J. Lyney, Birchin-la. [Man, & Co.
Mauritius & Ceylon		*Lady Normanby.*	268	William Brown	J. Teasdale	Lon. Docks	Henry Toulmin, Austin-friars.
Mauritius	31	*Premier.*	338	Henry Bron	Henry Bron	Lon. Docks	H. J. Blackaby, New-city-chambers.
Ascension & Mauritius		*Bromleys*	330	Richard Kinley	Richard Kinley ..	Lon. Docks	Cookes & Long, Mark-la.
Cape	30	*Olive Branch*	220	Phillips & Kinley	David Shirling ..	St. Kt. Docks	Walter Hawkins, Poultries-buildings,
Cape & Algoa Bay ..	15	*Atalanta*	180	Edward Luckie	John Sinclair	Lon. Docks	Ellis Luckie, Old Broad-st. [Cornhill.
Algoa Bay & Swan Riv.	5	*Chili*	300	Robert Brooks	T. H. Nixon	Lon. Docks	Robert Brooks, Old Broad-st. [Broad-st.
Launceston, V. D. L.	20	*Hive*	498	Joseph Somes.....	J. H. Luscombe ..	Portsmouth	Joseph Somes, Bucklersbury.
	5	*William*	350	J. Williams	Thomas Smith ..	St. Kt. Docks	Joseph Mason. [& Co. Mark-la.
	30	*Bristol*	500	G. L. Jackson & Sons ..	Isaac Riches.....	St. Kt. Docks	John Marshall, Birchin-la.
	20	*Lyra*	220	R. Drysdale.....	Thomas Billing ..	Lon. Docks	Wm. Robertson, Crutched-friars.
	5	*Augustus Cæsar* ..	500	James Gale and Son	Wm. Wiseman ..	St. Kt. Docks	Bryant, Brothers, & Co. St. Dunstan's-
		Minerva	350	W. Anderson	J. H. Robertson.	Lon. Docks	Buckles & Co. [hill.
	10	*Lucretia*	372	Mac Carl, Hall, & Co..	James Muirhead..	Lon. Docks	George Bishop, Jewry-st.
	25	*Caroline*	400	Robert Brooks	F. Treadwell	St. Kt. Docks	Godwin & Lee, & Robert Brooke, Old
	30	*Permet*	300	Henry Arthur	Henry Arthur	St. Kt. Docks	Tomlin, Man, and Co. [Broad-st.
	4	*Duckenfield*	367	Cox, Heath, & Co.....	Adam Riddell	St. Kt. Docks	John Pirie and Co.
New South Wales	10	*Red Rover*	400	Robert C. Chrystie	Robt. C. Chrystie	St. Kt. Docks	J. Cockburn & Co. & Godwin & Lee.
	5	*Charles Eaton*	350	Gledstanes and Co.....	Fred. G. Moore ..	St. Kt. Docks	Thos. Haviside & Co. Leadenhall-st.
Van Diemen's Land & New South Wales							

Sugar.—The Sugar market continues brisk. The deliveries from the Warehouses have greatly increased. The accounts from all the out-ports are also favourable—brisk markets, scarcity of Sugars, and higher prices, particularly at Glasgow. The stock of West-India Sugar is now 44,118 hhds. and trs., being 8,844 more than last year. The stock of Mauritius 73,190 bags, being 4,533 more than last year. The delivery of West-India is 2,874 hhds. and trs., being 242 more than last year. The delivery of Mauritius is 1,740 bags, being 3,067 less than the corresponding week of 1832. There have been considerable sales of Siam Sugars at an advance.

Spices.—The public sale of Cinnamon on the 11th November—111 bales 1st sort, taxed at 6s. 6d. per lb., sold at 6s. 3d. *a* 8s. 7d., not taxed 5s. 3d. *a* 6s. 4d.; 715 bales 2d sort, taxed at 5s. 6d. per lb., sold at 5s. 7d. *a* 7s. 5d., not taxed 4s. 6d. *a* 5s. 3d. First sort, fair to very good, sold 9d. *a* 1s. per lb. lower than last sale, the ord. untaxed about 1s. per lb. lower. Second sort, good and very good sold very unevenly, some lots being 1s. per lb. dearer than others of same quality; the average may be 3d. per lb. higher; mid. 3d. *a* 6d. lower; untaxed 6d. *a* 9d. lower. Broken sold about 2d. higher. Pepper sells freely at full market prices.

Silk.—The market is heavy.

Indigo.—The intelligence from Calcutta is to the 5th July. The accounts respecting Indigo state an average crop, 85,000 to 90,000 maunds; this is likely to produce no new feature in the market; the prices and demand are without variation.

Tea.—Common Twankays have advanced ¾d. *a* 1d. per lb. Bohea, large chests, 3s. 10½d., half and quarter, 3s. 10½d. *a* 3s. 11d., and Congou packages 3s. 11½d. *a* 4s. per lb. Common Congous cost to 1d. discount, fine ½d. *a* 1d. per lb. profit.

Cotton.—The accounts from Liverpool state that the buyers came forward freely, under the idea of the market having reached the lowest. From Manchester the report is favourable; goods were in great request at the late reduction in the prices. In this market the sales of Cotton are too inconsiderable for enumeration.

Wool.—At the public sales, which commenced on the 27th Oct., and finished on the 5th Nov., about 2,500 bales Sydney and Van Diemen's Land, not only sold at full market prices, but the ord, 1s. 9d. *a* 2s. 6d., sold at a further advance of 2d. *a* 3d. per lb. The prices were—Australian, good 3s. *a* 4s. 2d., ord. 2s. *a* 3s. 3d.; Van Diemen's Land, good 2s. 4d. *a* 3s., low 1s. 8d. *a* 2s. 3d.

DAILY PRICES OF STOCKS, *from October 23 to November 23, 1833.*

Oct.	Bank Stock.	3 Pr. Ct. Red.	3 Pr. Ct. Consols.	3½ Pr. Ct. Red.	New 3½ Pr. Cent.	Long Annuities.	India Stock.	4 Pr. Ct. 1826.	India Bonds.	Exch. Bills.
23	208 209	86¼86½	87 87¼	94¼94½	95⅛95⅜	16¾ 16⅞	238 9	102 2⅛	19 21p	34 36p
24	208 209	86¼86⅜	87 87¼	94¼94⅜	95⅛95⅜	16⅞ 16¾	239	101½2⅛	19 21p	34 35p
25	208 209	86⅛86¼	87 87⅛	94¼94⅜	95⅛95⅜	16⅞ 16¾	239	101½2⅛	19 20p	34 35p
27	209 209½	86¼86⅜	87 87¼	94¼94⅜	95⅛95⅜	16⅞ 16¾	239	101½2⅛	19 20p	34 35p
28	209 210	86¼86⅜	87⅜87½	94¼94⅜	95⅛95⅜	16⅞	238½	102 2⅛	19 20p	34 36p
29	209½210½	86⅜86½	87⅛87⅜	94⅜95	95⅜95⅞	16¾ 16⅞	239½40	102	19 20p	34 35p
30	209½210	87 87¼	87⅜88⅛	95⅛95⅜	96⅛96⅜	16¾ 16⅞	240 1	102	19 20p	34 36p
31	209½210⅛	86⅞87⅛	87⅜88	95 95¼	96 96½	16¾	—	102	18 20p	35 36p
Nov.										
1	—	87 87⅛	87⅜88	—	96⅛96¼	16 16⅛	240½	—	19 20p	35 37p
2	209½211	87 87⅛	87⅜88	95⅛95¼	96⅛96¼	16⅛ 16¼	241 2	102 2⅛	20 23p	36 40p
4	211	87¼	88 88⅛	95⅛	96⅛96⅜	16⅛ 16⅜	242	102½	21 23p	41 43p
5	211 211½	87 87⅛	88 88⅛	95¼95⅜	96¼96⅜	16⅜	242½	102 2⅛	22 25p	43 44p
6	211	87⅛87¼	87⅞88¼	95⅜95⅝	96¼96⅜	16⅜ 16½	—	102 2⅛	25p	41 44p
7	211 211½	87⅛87⅜	88 88¼	95⅛95⅜	96⅜96⅞	16⅛ 16¼	242	102 2¼	21 23p	39 41p
8	211 212	87¼87⅜	88⅛88½	95¼95⅜	96⅜96⅞	16⅛ 16¼	243	102 2⅛	21 24p	40 42p
9	211¼	87⅛87¼	88 88⅛	95¼	96⅛96⅝	16¼ 16⅜	243	—	22 24p	42 43p
11	211½212	86⅞87⅛	87⅞88¼	95¼95⅜	96⅜96⅞	16⅜ 16½	243	102 2¼	22 24p	41 43p
12	211 212	86⅞87⅛	87⅞88	95⅛95⅜	96¼96⅜	16⅜ 16½	242½	102	22 23p	40 41p
13	210½	87 87¼	87⅞88¼	95⅛95⅜	96¼96⅜	16⅜ 16½	242	102 2⅛	22 24p	41 42p
14	211	86⅞87	87⅜87⅝	95¼95⅜	96⅜96⅝	16½ 16⅝	241½	102 2⅛	22 23p	41 42p
15	211 211½	87 87¼	88 88⅛	95⅛95⅜	96⅜96¼	16¾	241½	102 2⅛	22 24p	41 42p
16	—	87 87¼	88 88⅛	95⅛95¼	96¼96⅝	16½ 16⅝	—	102 2⅛	22p	41p
18	210½211	87⅛87¼	88 88⅛	95⅛95¼	96¼96⅜	16⅜ 16½	—	102 2⅛	22 24p	41 42p
19	211 211½	87⅛87¼	88 88⅛	95⅛95⅜	96¼96⅜	16⅜ 16½	—	102 2¼	22 24p	40 42p
20	210 211	86⅞87¼	87⅞88	95⅛95⅜	96¼96⅜	16¾	241½	102¼	22 24p	41 42p
21	210½211	87 87⅛	87⅞88	95⅛95¼	96¼96½	16⅜ 16½	241 2	102⅛2⅜	22 23p	40 41p
22	209½210	86⅞87	87⅞88	95⅛95¼	96⅜96½	16⅜ 16½	241	102¼2¼	21 23p	40 41p
							240 0½	102¼2¼	21 22p	40 42p

FREDERICK BARRY, Stock and Share Broker, 7, Birchin Lane, Cornhill.

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ERRATA.

Part I.—p. [illegible], after "to," insert "an indictment for."

Part II.—p. 153, [illegible] beginning of the page, insert: "It was then."

——— p. 201, [illegible] after "Petition," insert "of your Petitioner."

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