

THE
ASIATIC JOURNAL

AND
MONTHLY REGISTER

FOR
BRITISH AND FOREIGN INDIA, CHINA,

AND
AUSTRALASIA.

VOL. XV.—NEW SERIES.

SEPTEMBER—DECEMBER, 1834.

LONDON:
PARBURY, ALLEN, AND CO.,
LEADENHALL STREET.

1834.

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PRINTED BY J. L. COX AND SON, 75, GREAT QUEEN STREET,
LINCOLN'S-INN FIELDS.

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THE ASIATIC JOURNAL.

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ON THE ORIENTAL PHRASEOLOGY OF THE NEW TESTAMENT.

It may well be supposed, that, however insulated the Jews may have been, as a nation, yet, from their origin and the structure of their language, and still more from their subjection to the Babylonian and Medo-Persian monarchs, they must have possessed many notions and expressions in common with other people of the East. Hence, it is evident, that from these languages their metaphors and symbolical style may be advantageously explained; and this observation has of late years led many continental scholars, in particular Rosenmüller and Gesenius, to direct their researches to Asiatic illustrations of the Hebrew writings. But even in this field, far more remains to be done than has yet been achieved.

If, however, we except Rosenmüller's Scholia, and a few books of less note, the same process has been but sparingly applied to the Greek Testament, which, not only as the work of Hebrews, but as written at a time when the Jews had necessarily become acquainted with the neighbouring Arabs and people both of the east and west, must be presumed to be capable of elucidation from the same sources, at least in an equal degree. From the Greek language alone, we might partially anticipate these results; but from the Greek language written and spoken by Jews, we may more fully expect them. Therefore, although this paper be not intended as a theological essay, much less as an abstruse and severe criticism of the text and its recensions, it may be useful to notice some remarkable expressions common to many people, because such a collation will elucidate some obscurities, and will prove that they have been almost in proverbial use from time immemorial. Consequently, after a *brief* survey of the general orientalisms of the Old, some of those discernible in the New Testament will be produced.

Throughout both Testaments, the metaphor of gold tried in the fire, either

• So Hariri says :—

The *Negaristan* also applies the phrase to affliction:— **تاب جفا**

* In Persian پاي سرزنش and انگشت بر حرف نهادن are common phrases; so also is انگشت حيرت, "the finger of astonishment."

عاشقهم بكاس حياض الموت

"I gave them to drink from the cup of the reservoir of death;"

and Motanebbi, the greatest of the Arabian poets:—

يدير باطراف الرماح عليهم كووس المناي

"He handed round to them on the points of spears the cups of death."

Hence comes the oriental phrase "to taste death," which we find in the Hebrew and Greek Testaments: in the *Korān* (sur. iii. 182) **كل نفس ذائقة الموت**, "every soul shall taste death."

press that which is trustworthy and good : كَلِمَةُ مِثْلُ ظِلِّ السَّنَةِ "his words are like the shadow of the sant," i.e. trustworthy. There is also a strong similarity in their oaths. *Jurare per suum caput* was a form of oath known to the Romans, which occurs in *Matt.* v. 36, and the Arabian writers ; analogous to which and another continually cited by the prophets, a khalif says, n Elmakin, اَكْفُفْ بِرَأْسِي "swear by my head," and again, اَكْفُفْ بِجَمَانِي

* *Almuzna*, according to the Scholiast, is a very white cloud, which discharges rain, and عند الاوار, according to him, relates to intense thirst.

† With c. iv. 1, c. v. 11, and c. vii. 7, 8, may be compared this distich of Amrjolkaïs:—

وفرع يزين المتن اسود فاحم
اثيث كقنو النحلة المتعشك

" And the locks which adorn her back are black, yes, very black,

"Luxuriant as the clusters of the wide-spreading palm tree;"

and with c. iv. 5, c. vii. 3, c. viii. 14, as to the principal idea, the following, in the same poem :—

وجید کجید الیم لیس بفاحش
اذا هی فصۃ ولا یمعل

"And her slender neck is like the neck of the gazelle, not devoid of beauty."
"When she raises it; nor is it without ornaments."

"swear by my life;" to which the reply is, لا بحياتك "not by thy life."

Sometimes this is amplified, وحياة عافيتي "by my life and safety;" some-

times they say والذي نفسي بيده "by him, in whose hand is my spirit;" but in these the common origin is self-evident. The shortness of life also is a subject fraught with similar metaphors in all, such as an evanescent flower, withering grass, sleep, falling leaves, transient bubbles,* and passing wind.

Without amplifying these philological illustrations of the Old Testament, if we pass to the New, we shall find the same oriental spirit predominant. It may, however, be objected, that many narratives from this book have been, in distorted forms, circulated in the east, having been either immediately derived from it, or mediately through the *Korán*; but these are so instantly discernible, and so distinct from the metaphorical style to which we refer, that it will be impossible to mistake them. For, as the connection in imagery and general thought between the Hebrews and other orientals has been shewn, it is evident that any language, in which an antient Hebrew might have written, would in like manner have partaken of his customary diction; accordingly, Lightfoot, Schoettgen, and others, have brought parallels from the *Talmud* and Jewish works to the phraseology of the Greek Testament. Hence it will be found, by those who may choose more deeply to examine the subject, that in many instances an appeal to eastern customs and phrases is the only mode of fully unravelling the meaning of particular passages. For instance, the *κατάλυμα* of the Virgin Mary was evidently a caravanserai, or منزل; but the *φάτνη*, about which there have been many disputes, and which was the *מבוי* or *אורח* of the Hebrews and the *ساحة* of the Arabs, can only be illustrated from the east.† From the *Kámis* we know that, it was an open space between the houses or tents of different families, which was appropriated to cattle, to the majlis or *con-sensus*, and other purposes, the *مربط*, or part to which the animals were tied, being covered. There having been no room in the caravanserai, this *ساحة*, of which the *مربط* was a portion, must consequently have been the *φάτνη* mentioned by St. Luke. The parable of the unjust steward may also be partially explained by the custom of hiding treasures, from the fear of losses and political events. Thus, the merchant, in the *Arabian Nights*, who had gained six thousand dinars, allotted one-half of them to commercial objects and buried the other, dreading a reverse of fortune, such as his

* "like bubbles" (says the Hindustani poet Sauda) "may we see whole families pass away." So, "the end of all things is death," appears to have been an old proverbial expression; we trace it in different garbs in the eastern poets, particularly in this hemistich of Mutallemal:—

الم تري ان المررهن منية صريع لعافي الطير اوسوف يرمس

"Sect thou not, that man is the pledge of death? prostrated as food for birds, or that he may be buried?" Cf. Heb. ix. 27. Allied to this is the Koranic phrase "to God we shall return," which the Malays render

كقبال كفد رحمة الله "to return unto God's mercy."

† See an article by me on this subject in the *Theological Review*, No. iii. p. 191, 192.

brothers had experienced, "fearing احتمالاً ان يجري علي ما جرى عليهم lest that might happen to me which happened to them."

In other instances, we detect a similarity of general custom under particular variations: thus the hypocritical pharisees are represented *promulgating* their charities by the sound of trumpets; whereas, if we advert to the counterpart in the east, we shall perceive that there the practice is inverted, by this method being adopted frequently by dervishes, fakirs, and calenders to *solicit* alms. The precept deduced from this in the Greek Testament, may also be found in the *Codex Nazareus*.

It is not surprising, that the fable of the Belly and its Members should have been generally current through these extensive regions; but we observe that the manner in which St. Paul has applied it to his argument has been almost *verbo tenus* adopted by Saadi:—

جو عضوي بدرد آورد روزگار
دیگر عضوهارا نماند قرار

Whenever one member is in pain,
The other members sympathize with it.

His other mode of applying it may likewise be discovered in the *Sepher* *לדק טוב*, in a passage too long for transcription, where each member is represented co-operating for the general good of the body, and bearing, the one with the other, in order to effect that object.

Moreover, the custom of a brother marrying the wife of a deceased brother, which is recorded in *Matthew*, was adopted even in a worse degree by the Pagan Arabs, as we learn from Nuviri,* who denominated it *نكاح المقت* "the hateful marriage." This law Mohammed greatly modified: consequently, we may infer, that at very early periods, and perhaps at some comparatively later, it was prevalent, not merely in Judæa and Arabia, but in various other uncivilized countries of the east.

The request of the sons of Zebedee to sit on the right and left hands of Christ, can probably be only fully explained by a development of oriental notions, in which the right hand was the invariable emblem of power. But they appear to have carried their ambition to a higher point than critics have supposed, and to have claimed the authority nearest to his, in virtue of the places, to which they aspired. Ibn Nabat's description of the *Radaf* will best elucidate the case: ان يجلس الملك ويجلس الردف علي يمينه واذا

كان الرجل اذا مات قام اكبر ولده فالقي ثوبه علي امرأة ابيه فورت *
نكاحها فان لم يكن له فيها حاجة تزوجها بعض اخوته بمهر جديد فكانوا
يرثون نكاح النساء كما يرثون المال

"When a man dies, his eldest son rises and throws his garment on his father's wife, and she marries her. Should he, however, have no need of her, one of his brothers marries her, having presented her with a new sponal gift: for they inherit the marriage of the women just as they inherit the property." The *Kámis* and *Shah* describe this practice in like manner; others say, that the son was only bound to marry his stepmother.

شرب الملك شرب الردف بعده وأذا غزا الملك جلس الردف مكانه
 "If the king sits down, the *Radaf* sits down on his right hand; if the king drinks, the *Radaf* drinks after him; if the king goes on a warlike expedition, the *Radaf* sits in his place; and the *Radaf* receives tribute with the tribute of the king."* Now, as among the Jews we discern similar ideas, Aaron in *Zohar* being called *יְמִינָא דְּמַלְכָא* "the right hand of the king" (*scil.* 'God'), and as (according to the *Talmud* of Jerusalem) the *Sagan*, in virtue of his office, always stood at the right hand of the high priest, it is very plain that they had notions of such a function as that of the *Radaf*. We also observe, that in Thibet, the Lampo, or person next in authority to the king, sits at his right hand; and that in the Ceylonese books, to sit at the right hand of God is a phrase equivalent to the office of high priest, and to sit at the left, to that of second priest. No further remark is necessary to explain their presumption.

Some few proverbial expressions have been noticed, but we shall find all more or less by no means peculiar to the Jews. In addition to those elsewhere cited,† respecting the camel passing through the eye of the needle, which the *Kámús*, *in voce* فيل, identifies with the Arabian proverb, *Hidayat*, to express the divine power of executing apparent impossibilities, describes God as drawing the universe "سوي كي ناكبي سي" "through the eye of a needle," which phrase is of frequent occurrence in the Persian writers, doubtless from its existence in the *Korán*. From this the Jews have likewise derived another excellent proverb, *אין נקב המחש צר לשני* "no eye of a needle is too narrow for two friends, but the world is not sufficiently spacious for two enemies." In that of coals heaped on the head, which St. Paul has extracted from the Hebrew collection, we retrace the Arabian *جمر في القلب* "burning coals in the heart," or *القلب جمر الغضا* "cinders of tamarisk-wood in the heart," because that wood for a very long time retains fire; or *نار في الكبد* "fire in the liver;" to which many of the same import might be added. The precept of doing to others as we would wish them to do to us, may every where be found in proverbial use, as in the Hindustani story, *جو جيسا كريگا سوتيسا پاويگا* "in the way a man acts, shall he find others act to him:" we notice it also in the *Codex Nazareus*, in the rabbinical writings, in Arabian and Persian poetry, and even in Chinese ethical works: the precept is expressed in the *Chung Yung*, one of the Confucian moral books, almost in the exact words used by our Saviour. Confucius says: "what a man does not wish should be done to

* This office of *radaf* also elucidates the real meaning of the expression "to sit at the right hand of God," about which there was formerly much controversy.

† See *Jewish and Oriental Antiquities*. The following is preserved in the *Beharistán* :—

کوهر ا بنوک سوزن کنند از دین آسانترست از ردیل کبر از دل بدر کردن
 "It is easier to root up a mountain with the point of a needle, than to eject the meanness of pride from the heart."

him, let him not do to others."* "Ask, and it shall be given to you,"† is literally in Meidání's collection; *ماطلب تظني* "and they that are whole need not a physician, but they that are sick," may be recognized in Saadi: *طبيب دارو ندهد جز سقيما* "the physician only gives remedies to the sick." So the injunction to return good for evil seems to have had a proverbial origin, as in the *Arabian Nights*, *يا محسن لمن أسا* "O thou who doest good to him, who has done thee evil," where it is cited as such; to which another may be added *ما لعلكما ترجعان الي* "hate not your enemy violently, lest perchance should you both be reconciled, you might be ashamed of it." That likewise respecting the beam and mote in the eye, is purely oriental; thus we read in the *Hamaqa* :—

فاني اري في عينك الجذع معرّضاً

وتعجب ان ابصرت في عيني القذأ

I saw a beam crossways in thine eye,
 And thou wonderest at seeing a mote in mine.

We find exactly the same among the Hebrew proverbs: cf. *Erachin*, f. 16, col. 2.

From Meidání's proverbs,‡ it is evident that *πίστες γὰρ ὁ ἐπαγγελιάμενος*, in *Heb.* x. 23, has a direct allusion to some well-known apophthegm, of which the writers in the Old Testament also availed themselves, and it probably was of the same description as that preserved in his collection. In *Bava Bathra*, that to which reference is made in *Matt.*, vi. 19, may be found, which being also preserved in Meidani,§ manifestly belonged to the general oriental stock. Closely allied to this is another, *ابخل من كلب* "more greedy than a dog," to which there are very many references in the New Testament. In *Pirki Eliezer* it is affirmed, that whoever eats with an idolater is as bad as he who eats with a dog; and as the term is by obloquy applied to persons in the east, so we notice its application by the Jewish writers. In several countries dogs were objects of abomination:—

* The *Chung Yung*, ch. 13. The Chinese have a common proverbial saying: "Ka so peh, peh chhi shay jin," literally, "what you do not desire yourself, do not to other people."

‡ Alimámur's signet-motto was, *سل الله يعطيك* "ask of God and he will give it to thee."

The Biblical phrase, too, which is almost proverbial, occurs in Hafiz's *در يمين ويسار* "on the right hand and the left."

§ *آفة المروة خلّف الموعد* "breach of promises is the plague of society."

¶ *أكل من السوس* "more eating than the moth." We may also compare *ῥίγα φάει* (*John* xix. 23) with a proverb in Abulfeda, attributed to the prophet Salih: *كل ما هو آت آت آت* "all that is ordained to happen, will happen." In both the style is the same.

the Greeks offered them to Hecate,* the Carians to Mars, and the Boeotians expiated crimes by passing through the parts of a dog cut in half. With the Macedonians and Samothracians somewhat similar rites prevailed. On the other hand, Amida, one of the gods of Japan, is described with a canine head; and, according to Tavernier, dogs were honoured by the Gabrs and brought to receive the breath of the dying: bits of bread were also placed near the corpse to entice their approach, whilst from the animal's seizure of the bread or his disregard of it, they conjectured the happy or wretched state of the soul. It is, therefore, no wonder, that dogs should have passed into a proverb.

The fertility of the earth has also given rise to proverbs, which are quoted in SS.† but these are the natural result of agricultural employment. There is a very ancient proverb among the Arabs, which recalls the parable of the mustard-seed: *أَوَّلُ الشَّجَرِ النُّوَّاقَةُ* "the beginning of the tree is the date-stone;"—another is placed in Ali's mouth, which is not dissimilar to that in *Luke* xxi. 19, *بَشِّرْ نَفْسَكَ بِالظَّفَرِ بَعْدَ الصَّبْرِ*, "congratulate yourself (your soul—*نَفْسُكَ*) on victory after patience;" and another of equal antiquity, *لَا تَرْكَبْ فَرَسًا غَيْرَكَ*, "ride not another man's horse," is exactly apposite to those passages which occur against coveting the property of others. In the injunction not to take the highest seat at meals, we are forcibly reminded of another in Meidání, *اجْلِسْ حَيْثُ تَجْلِسُ*, "sit where you ought to sit;" and in the Persian adage, *زَبَانِ گُوشْتِیْنِ*, "the tongue, though of flesh, is a sword of steel," we naturally call to memory the nearly corresponding words of St. James.

The analogy, however, will frequently appear still stronger in whole sentences, where not merely the ideas, but occasionally the very words, are the same. Hufnagel, in a short essay published many years since, has cited some from Elmakin, among which are the following. In the answer which Mustansir Billah returned to Hassan Abu Ali Nasru'ddaulat, he says *جَدِّي بَنِي وَأَنَا فِي أَبِي وَقَوْلِي التَّوْحِيدَ وَالْعَدْلَ* "my grandfather is in my son, and I am in my father, and my word denotes unity and justice," which speech so closely resembles *ἐγὼ ἐν τῷ πατρὶ καὶ ὁ πατὴρ ἐν ἡμῶν ἐστὶ τὸ ῥήματι* *ὃ ἐγὼ λαλῶ ὑμῖν, ὃ π' ἡμεῶν οὐ λαλῶ*,‡ that we should imagine the one to have been borrowed from the other, were we not assured that the

* Plutarch's *Quæst. Rom.* 68. Suidas calls them *Καρινὸν Σῶμα*, and in Samothrace was the *ἀντρον Κυνόφαγους Θιᾶς*.

† *more faithful than the earth*;"—the reason given for which is, because "she restores all that is entrusted to her," e.g. seed. Also, *أَحْمَلُ مِنَ الْأَرْضِ* "more pregnant or prolific than the earth."

‡ Analogous to this is the phrase "to be in the bosom of a person;" so Abu'l-feda says, *كَانَ فِي جِوْرِ*

كان في حجر "Ali was in the bosom of the prophet before Islamism."

similarity chiefly resulted from the idiomatic peculiarities of the east. Also, when Azzud was slain, Elmakin says, that his slayer brought his head to his uncle in a bowl,* and that his uncle was greatly affected, and covered the eyes with his handkerchief. Another instance likewise occurs in Elmakin, where Samsam u'd-daulat's head was brought in a bowl to Abunahr, both so closely allied to the history of St. John the Baptist, that they almost seem transcripts of it, and prove that mode of producing the head to the person who had ordered the execution to have been an ancient custom, as indeed we know it to have been from other sources. Also, with the doxology in *1 Tim.* i. 17, he compares Alvathek's exclamation before his death, *يا مَنْ لَا يَزُولُ مَلِكُهُ أَرْحَمُ مَنْ زَالَ مَلِكُهُ* "O thou whose kingdom passes not away, pity him whose kingdom is passing away!"† and with *1 Cor.* i. 31, *ὁ καυχώμενος ἐν κυρίῳ καυχέσθω*, Elmakin's closing words, *من افتخر من أفتخر* "let him who glories, glory in the Lord!"

But besides the few instances which Hufnagel has selected, many others may be adduced equally clear. St. Paul (*1 Tim.* i. 5) mentions *πειρασμοὶ ἀνυπόκριτοι*, which is literally the Persian *پاکِ دین*, and elsewhere draws a contrast between it and its reverse, like Firdausi:—

يَكِي بُتِ بَرَسْتِ وَدُگَرِ پَاكِ دِينِ

The one was an idolater (Gabr), the other was of the pure faith.

He also (*1 Tim.* v. 6) mentions a certain class living, who are morally dead, in which he exactly agrees with the words of an old poet quoted by Pococke:—

لَيْسَ مِنْ مَاتَ وَاسْتَرَحَ يَمِيتُ

أَمَّا الْمَيِّتُ مَيِّتُ الْأَحْيَا

Not he who is dead and at rest, is really dead,
But he only is such, who whilst living is dead.‡

On this subject, the Jews and moral writers among the Arabs adopted very similar language from time immemorial, as in the concluding verse of the history of the prodigal son. Hence R. Salomo observes, *הַרְשָׁעִים אֵף בְּחַיֵּיהֶם קְרוּיִם מְתִים וְהַצְדִּיקִים אֵף בְּמִיתָתָן קְרוּיִם חַיִּים* "the wicked even in their lives are called dead, but the just even in death are called alive."

* *وَأَتَى مِنْ قَتْلِهِ بَرَأْسُهُ إِلَى بَنِ عَمَةٍ فِي طَسْتٍ* Cf. *καὶ ἐλκεῖσθαι ὁ βασιλεὺς*, *Matt.* xiv. 9.

† In the same way he compares *Rev.* x. 6, *τῷ ζῶντι τὸς τοὺς αἰῶνας τῶν αἰῶνων* with the titles

الْحَيِّ الْقَيُّومِ

‡ Nizami writes, in the *Scandernamah*.—

بِرَأُورِدِ مَوْنَدِنِ بَاوَلِ قَنُوتِ

كَهْ سُبْحَانَ حَتَّى الَّذِي لَا يُمُوتُ

"The muazzin cries at the first time of prayer,
He who lives glorifying God, shall never die."

Here the scholiast understands *قَنُوتِ* as "the morning of the Resurrection."

Asiat. Jour. N.S.VOL. 15 No. 57.

We may also collate many passages describing death under the figure of sleep, and the resurrection under that of awaking, with the verses of Abu'l Ola Almoarri:—

ضجة الموت رقدة يستريح
الجسم فيها والعيش مثل السنا

The repose of death is sleep, in which the body
Rests, and life (the future) is like awaking from it.

But this subject might be pursued almost through every metaphor so clearly and so appositely (if space would permit), that it would be impossible to entertain legitimate doubts of the affinity of idiom in the languages brought into comparison.

Fakhr'eddin Razi describes the Barmecides *كألجؤم زاهرة* as "bright shining stars," *البحور زاخرة* and *السيول دافعة* and *الغيوث ماطرة* "abundant oceans, impetuous torrents, and fertile showers," exactly on the same metonymical principle, as St. Jude describes the wicked as "wandering stars, for whom blackness is reserved; waves of the sea foaming out their own shame, and clouds without water, carried about by winds.* On the other hand, the Doctors of the law are not unfrequently called *stars* in the *Talmud*. It is also curious to remark, that there is a great resemblance between some of the circumstances which occurred on St. John the Baptist receiving his name (*Luke* i. 60, 61, 62) and those stated by Abu'lfeza to have happened on Mohammed's receipt of it. The guests, after the feast, having asked his grandfather, Abd'ulmotallab, his name, *قال سميت محمدًا قالوا فما رعبت به عن أسماء أهل بيته* he replied, "I name him Mohammed; they rejoined, why will you not give him the name of one of his kindred?" This may certainly have been merely occasioned by the introduction of a strange name in the tribe; be this as it may, the narrative closely coincides with that of St. Luke. In the Apocalypse, iii. 14, *Ὁ Ἀμὴν, ὁ μάρτυς ὁ πιστὸς καὶ ἀληθινός*, occurs as a title; but, although this may have alluded to the *רוח נאמן* of the Jewish writers, or to the witness peculiarly called *אמן* by them;† we read in Abu'lfeza, that Mohammed was so mentally endowed, *حتى صار اسمه في قومه الامين*, "that among his people he acquired the name of *Alāmīn*, or 'the Faithful'." In the same manner, likewise, as the Christians are portrayed as citizens of a heavenly city, so those of Mecca and Medina are stiled *أجوار الله* "*quasi vicini vel consortes Deo*;" and as the first Christian canon related to abstinence from things sacrificed to idols, from blood, from things strangled, and fornication, so one of the first among the

* There are similar examples in Hariri, and an old proverb says, *رب صلف تحت راعدة* "there is often but little rain under a thundering cloud."

† The *AMEN*, according to Maimonides, was a sworn witness, the origin of whose title is in the treatise *ידעו* אמרו לו משביעין אנו אותך בה' אלהי ישראל או בכי שבועות c. xi. ששמו חנון והוא עונה אמן: "the judges said to him: we adjure thee by Jehovah, the of Israel, or by him whose name is merciful. And he replied, amen!" Cf. Rev. xix. 11.

Moslems,* called *بيعة النساء* or "the woman's contract," was *علي أن لا*

"that they would associate nothing with God; that they would not steal; that they would not commit adultery, and that they would not kill their children. And as Festus pronounced Paul to have been mad, on account of his doctrines, so, at the commencement of Moslemism, Asid, a pagan Arab, thus addressed

Asad and Mosab, two converts: *ما جاء بكما تسفهان ضعفًا نا اعتزلنا أن* "what induces you to drive to madness our weak people already inclined to schism, if you have any further need of your lives?" We observe, too, the metaphor of the wolf and the sheepfold in Firdausi, who introduces Gushtasp saying, that he received his diadem,

(که بیرون کنم از رمه میش گرگ)

"that he might drive the wolf from the sheepfold;" and the poet afterwards eulogizes his justice by stating it to have been so effectual, that the wolf and the sheep drank from the same stream. St. Paul also describes himself as wandering about in sheep-skins and in goat-skins, the allusion in which is to the Beduins' life, who are emphatically called *أهل البر* because their tents are made of the skins of camels, goats, and the like, in opposition to the *أهل المدر* or stationary Arabs, inhabiting cities and houses. And we may even find in the customs of the Arabs one answering to the conspiracy in which the Jews united to take Paul's life, in that of the Koreish, who bound themselves to have no intercourse with the Moslems, nor to intermarry with them, and selected persons to take Mohammed's life, which contract they wrote on tablets, and fixed in the Caaba, as an oath by which they bound their souls *علي أنفسهم* *توكيداً*.

These instances are sufficient to show how wide a field is opened to the orientalist in this department, and how many ideas of the Hebrew writers are capable of explanation by a collation of them with the Arabian and Persian works. But with the ancient productions of the Hebrew prophets the analogies are more numerous and more close, and a sufficient number might be selected from the *كتاب الف ليلة وليلة* alone to form a respectable commentary. If each orientalist, as he read, would note the passages which struck him as capable of illustrating these books, he would contribute to remove many obscurities which now exist, and amply prove the general connection of ideas in the East.

D. G. WAIT.

* Cf. Acts xv. 29. Abu'lfeza. We likewise read in the *Negar-istān*, a saying of Abubekr of Wasit:

ان که گوید نزدیکم دورست وان که گوید دورم هستي خود در هستي ان مستور
"He who says I am near to God is far from him, and he who says I am far from his essence is hidden in it."

MADRAS, SERINGAPATAM, AND BANGALORE.

THAT the native armies of Madras and Bombay are equal, in the field, in strength, vigour, and good conduct, to that of Bengal, there exists no doubt: officers of the King's service, who, at different periods, have commanded in the three presidencies, have given the most honourable testimony to the merits of all. But the Bengal sepoy has the advantage of a finer person and a more military air; perhaps, however, it would be more correct to say, the sepoys of the Bengal army,—since the province which gives its name to the presidency does not furnish the soldiers, who are principally composed of high-caste men from the Upper Provinces, Rajpoots, Patans, and Moghuls of good family.

The lounging, dishevelled habits, produced by the climate, have assuredly a deteriorating effect upon the style and bearing of European officers in the Company's service. These gentlemen have certainly nothing of the Prussian school about them; none of the upright, ramrod stiffness, which disciplinarians consider so essential, and which in Europe usually distinguishes a soldier from his fellow-citizens. The Madrassces, as they are called, pique themselves a little upon the carelessness of their dress, and, when off duty, assume a nonchalant manner, and a neglect of the etiquette of military costume, which savours somewhat of affectation, and affords some sanction to the assumption of superiority on the part of the Bengal officer. It is said that, at the Cape of Good Hope (a place much frequented by visitants in search of health from the three presidencies, all of whom are characterized by the general designation of Hindoo), the officer of the Madras army is known by the deranged or dilapidated state of his attire; that it is not uncommon to see him lounging about in a jacket so much the worse for wear as not to possess its full complement of buttons. Women, who are very quick-sighted in such matters, perceive at a glance the least violation of military proprieties, and the lower classes especially are wont to express their opinion in no measured terms. A half-caste lady in Calcutta, considering herself aggrieved by an officer from the neighbouring presidency, after exhausting every abusive epithet which the language could afford, wound up a striking peroration by calling him "a little Madras major:" the force of railing could no farther go. It is proper, however, to say that there are different opinions on the subject; by some it is averred that the Bengal troops, though finer and larger men than those of the coast army, are not so smart-looking under arms, and that they do not move, or handle their muskets, with the precision and soldier-like steadiness of the Madras native infantry. These conflicting testimonies serve to convince indifferent persons that there is no real superiority in either: the claims of the Bengal establishment rest principally upon the height and good looks of the natives of the Upper Provinces of Hindoostan, who are usually tall, stout, handsome men. There will always be a little jealousy between the rival establishments; and as the Bengalees live in a style of splendour which their fellow-soldiers do not attempt, they assume a pre-eminence which is generally acceded to them.

Those who have been accustomed to the luxuries of the capital of British India, the trains of servants in waiting, and the princely accommodations of the houses, are apt to disparage the customs and modes of living at Madras; but the traveller surveys with delight the splendid architectural remains and picturesque beauties of southern India. The panorama of Madras, lately exhibited in London, afforded to its numerous visitants a striking and faithful representation of the military array of the fort, the glittering palace-like public

offices, and the minarets, churches, and pagodas, embosomed in trees, which line the surf-bound coast of this singular and truly oriental city. But the imposing air of grandeur and pomp, produced by the magnificent dimensions, architectural ornaments, and, above all, the marble brightness of the shell-mortar with which the government edifices are coated, is diminished, on a nearer approach, by the absence of the regular streets and squares, which give so much of a metropolitan air to the stately avenues of Calcutta. The roads, planted on either side with trees, the villas chunamed with the glittering material already mentioned, and nestling in gardens, where the richest flush of flowers is tempered by the grateful shade of umbrageous groves, leave nothing to be wished for that can delight the eye or enchant the imagination. Here are to be seen, in the most lavish abundance, the plume-like, broad-leaved plantain, the gracefully-drooping bamboo, the proud coronet of the coco, waving with every breeze, the fan-leaf of the still taller palm, the delicate areca, the obelisk-like aloe, and the majestic banian, with its dropping branches, the giant arms outspreading from a columnar and strangely convoluted trunk, and precipitating pliant fibrous strings, which plant themselves in the earth below, and add their support to the splendid canopy above them.

The climate of Madras is considered to be less sultry than that of Bengal; those stations which are situated on the highest ground of the table-land enjoy a very agreeable temperature. The large cantonment of Bangalore is 3,000 feet above the level of the sea, and the thermometer rarely rises above 80°; but the duties of the civil and military servants of the presidency often call them to less favoured places; and those who have suffered under the prostrating effects of a Mysore fever, have no reason to rejoice that their destinies did not lead them to Bengal.

In spite, however, of its pestilential climate, there are few places in the peninsula more attractive to a visitor than the scene of the splendid victory gained by the British arms in 1799. The island of Seringapatam, which is surrounded on every side by the Caverry, a wide and rapid river, to which the Carnatic owes its agricultural wealth, is a place of great beauty and fertility; but the reminiscences connected with it are of a nature too overpowering to permit the mind to dwell upon minor circumstances.

The departure from every rule of honourable warfare in the cruel treatment of his British prisoners, together with many other acts of tyranny and oppression, have branded the name of Tippoo Saib with everlasting infamy; yet, notwithstanding much that is wholly indefensible in his conduct, it may be doubted whether he deserves all the opprobrium which has been cast upon his character. A modern, and an unquestionable authority, assures us that Tippoo's government could not have been very oppressive, since his resources were almost inexhaustible, and the cities, towns, and villages of his dominions, with few and slight exceptions, were in a flourishing state. Notwithstanding the frequency of his wars, his accumulation of personal property was immense. He had, during a long series of years, maintained very large bodies of troops, and kept up his fortresses, and replenished his treasury. His subjects were rich, and his army well-appointed and faithful.

The fortunate person by whose hand the son of Hyder met his death, remains to this day unknown, nor has it ever been ascertained whether the jewels which adorned his person became the spoil of friends or foes. When the corpse was discovered, it was found divested of all its ornaments. He was known to wear a ruby ring constantly upon his finger, which he esteemed to be the finest in his treasury, and the value of the string of pearls, or rosary, about

his neck, was almost incalculable. The gems, of which it was composed, were the largest and richest India could produce; they had been the collection of many years, and were the pride of his dress. Whenever a pearl of extraordinary size and lustre was brought to him for sale, he became the purchaser, and strung it on this precious necklace, in the place of one of inferior value; and as he never appeared without this favourite ornament, there is no doubt of its having fallen into the hands of some lucky adventurer, who concealed the knowledge of so great a prize. His turban was also always adorned with a jewel of price, but that had disappeared: an amulet, powerless to save, alone was left upon an arm which had threatened the subversion of the British Government in India.

One cannot be surprised that the riches gained at the taking of Seringapatam should still be fresh in men's minds, and that notwithstanding the scarcity of "barbaric pearl and gold," India should to this day be esteemed a sort of garden of Aladdin, where clustering rubies, the flashing diamond, and the changeful opal, court the passenger's acceptance. An enormous quantity of jewels found their way to Europe after the capture of Seringapatam. The houses of the chief sirdars, as well as those of the shroffs, were completely pillaged. The terrified inmates of the zenanas, anxious only to preserve their lives, came forth with all their treasures, and offered their jewels as a ransom. Fortunately, the palace was not made the scene of indiscriminate plunder; it was secured in time, and its immense riches were thus preserved for more equal distribution to the conquering army. The treasures contained in this palace consisted of jewels, gold and silver plate, rich stuffs, valuable MSS., and various other articles of great price and rarity. The quantity of money discovered, though great in itself, was not commensurate with the expectations raised by the report of Tippoo's vast resources. It is supposed that much remains still concealed, although the confidence of the besieged not being shaken until the fortress had fallen into the possession of the enemy, little or no precaution was taken to secure property of any description. India still affords a fertile field for the treasure-seeker. In traversing the ruined portions of once-flourishing cities, destined by the fortunes of war to frequent changes of masters, it is impossible to avoid wishing for the divining rod, of which we read, to direct the search of the money-digger; for doubtless immense riches still lie buried where the terrors of the Moghul and the Mahratta have prevailed.

The enormous mass of wealth accumulated by Tippoo Saib, though hoarded up without regard to ornamental arrangement, and without being made subservient to the embellishments of the palace, were registered with great care. The captors found every article labelled according to its entry in the corresponding catalogue. Very extensive buildings, including the greater part of the palace, were appropriated to the reception of the treasure; a series of quadrangles, surrounded by store-houses having open galleries above, were appropriated to those articles which were least susceptible of injury. The jewels, carefully deposited in coffer, were kept in large dark chambers, behind one of the halls of audience. The plate, both gold and silver, was preserved in the same manner. The jewellery was set in gold in the form of bracelets, rings, necklaces, plumes, aigrettes, sword-belts, &c., and the workmanship was not inferior to the value of the material. We have a record of one necklace, which seems to have been wrought by a hand not less cunning than that of the wondrous Florentine. It was composed, says Major Moor, of fifteen or twenty chains of gold, each link being a very small bunch of grapes, of most exquisite work-

manship; the number of links or bunches of grapes must have amounted to many thousands, they were so minute. The chains were nearly five feet long, connected by a pair of splendid clasps of diamonds and rubies. The value placed upon it at Seringapatam, sixty pounds, fell infinitely short of its real worth, taking the workmanship into consideration. One of the galleries contained two howdahs, made of solid silver; and some of the plate was richly inlaid with gold, and set with jewels.

Tippoo, it is said, whose love of hoarding was insatiable, passed the greater part of his leisure hours in reviewing and examining the acquisitions of his successful ambition. His love of literature was not inferior to his love of wealth; he possessed a large and curious library, arranged after his own fashion, in a manner little according with European ideas. The books were kept in chests, each volume having a separate wrapper, so that they were for the most part in excellent preservation. These books, it is supposed, must all have been collected by Tippoo himself, since his father was too illiterate to have possessed any taste for reading.

The garden-houses and pavilions of Tippoo Saib are now frequently occupied by European officers, whom military duty or curiosity leads to Seringapatam, and who, of course, receive the most courteous attentions from the heads of the reigning family. A large mansion in the Dowlut Baugh, amongst other decorations, is ornamented with a painting representing the defeat of Colonel Baillie; in which the artist, more intent upon pleasing his patron than in giving a faithful delineation of the scene, has taken care not only to depict the conquering Hyder after the most triumphant fashion, but to exaggerate the disasters and distresses of the enemy. Nothing can be more wretched than the execution of this design; but the colours are bright and gaudy, and the whole as fresh as when it delighted the eyes of the invader and his less fortunate son, the British Government not choosing to deface or remove this trophy of by-gone days. Few persons can now indulge in a sojourn in the Dowlut Baugh without experiencing some injurious attack of disease; the whole island retains its fatal power over European constitutions, and from time immemorial it has only been the natives of the soil who could successfully resist the deleterious effects of the climate. We are told, that out of many thousand natives compulsorily brought by Hyder and his son from the Malabar coast, and forced to settle in the new territory, only five hundred survived at the end of ten years to relate the story of their tragic expulsion from their own homes; and five years sufficed to reduce the number of European officers and artificers, in the sultan's service, imported from the Isle of France, from five hundred to twenty-five. Notwithstanding its comparative salubrity, the cemetery of the neighbouring station, Bangalore, is but too well filled with the victims to the fevers so prevalent in southern India.

Bangalore is rendered peculiarly interesting to the English visitant, from its having been selected as a place of confinement for many of the prisoners taken in the wars of Hyder and his son with the British Government. A large wheel for drawing water is still in existence, in a garden adjoining the palace of Hyder Ally, in the native fort, about two miles from the present cantonments, at which that despot, who was ignorant of every rule of honourable warfare, compelled his captives to work. During the reign of Tippoo Saib, upwards of twenty officers shared the same prison for a dreary interval of four years, the miseries of captivity being cruelly augmented by the continual expectation of death in its worst form. The little intelligence they could obtain of the state of affairs beyond their prison walls was conveyed to them by a native

butcher, who frequently enclosed a letter in the heel of a sheep, which, being severed from the body, he flung into the prison. Suspicion fell upon this faithful fellow, but he would confess nothing, notwithstanding the attempt made to intimidate him by tying him to the mouth of a loaded gun. Immediately upon his release, he proceeded to perform the duties of his avocation, and, undaunted by the recollection of previous peril, resorted to the old mode of communication, and beheading a sheep, whose teeth were tightly closed upon a letter, flung it with reckless daring amongst the assembled officers, who owed their lives to the determination which they evinced to resist the attempts made to intimidate them. Two of these prisoners still survive to tell the tale, the rest have gone to their graves; and it is melancholy to add, that several became the victims of indulgences by which they sought to indemnify themselves for the hardships and mortifications they had been made to undergo.

Bangalore, though not equalling in aspect the luxuriant, though deleterious beauty of the adjacent territories, is prettily situated in a moderately-wooded and well-watered country; there are barracks for two King's regiments, one of cavalry and one of infantry; and in addition, the garrison consists of three native infantry, and one cavalry, regiments, with a proportionate number of battalions of artillery, the requisite staff, &c.

Bangalore has always been distinguished, throughout the Madras presidency, for its festivities. It possesses very handsome assembly-rooms, and a theatre, in which the amateur performances are often above par. These latter entertainments have been found so attractive, that persons, anxious to uphold the honour of the station, have been induced to make an authenticated report, by which it has been shewn that the number of representations of a popular piece, with reference to the bills of mortality in both places, has in the theatre at Bangalore equalled that of *Mother Goose* at Covent Garden. The fancy balls are upon a grand scale; and the very beautiful little theatre being at the extreme end of the assembly-rooms, and therefore easily thrown open when necessary, the effect of the whole is magnificent. No expense is spared upon these entertainments; the bands of the several regiments are in attendance, and a flourish of trumpets gives the glad summons to supper. When the society happens to be composed of choice spirits, amusements of this nature go off with great *éclat*. The superior size and loftiness of reception-rooms in India, render them much better adapted for large assemblages than those belonging to the same class of society in England; and even in the most sultry seasons, less inconvenience is sustained from the heat, the nights being always comparatively cool, and a free circulation of air secured by the multitude of open doors. The danger of failure is occasioned by the difficulty of getting the party to harmonize; dull, disagreeable people are to be found every where, and when these preponderate, the meeting, intended to be festive, must of course be "stale, flat, and unprofitable."

It is delicate and dangerous ground to criticize, in England, the society of India; Mrs. Trollope herself could not be in worse odour, in America, than the person who should venture to expose a few little defects in the Indian system: the strictures of Mrs. Graham on the ladies of Bombay are remembered and resented to this very hour. But, though Anglo-Indians will not permit casual visitors to make any disparaging remark with impunity, they either laugh at or admit the bitterest censures emanating from one of their own body. For the following description of a Madras dinner, the writer is indebted to a friend of the late Colonel Lambton, an officer highly esteemed in India, but who certainly did not take a very favourable view of its society.

"The parties are made up of both sexes, of madams and their husbands, and *protégée* spinsters. Previous to sitting down to dinner, an important and delicate arrangement must be made, so that each madam may be handed to table by a gentleman of suitable local rank, she having her rank from her husband. This ceremony constitutes the most critical point of etiquette to be attended to in the whole arcana of society; and I have known neglect or oversight give such offence, that the husband of a lady, who happened not to be handed according to *his* rank, has taken her by the hand and led her out of the room." It may be observed, *en passant*, that the inhabitants of Calcutta, unless upon such state occasions in which, in all civilized countries, the distinctions of rank are preserved, do not stickle upon such points; the master of the house leads the lady to table to whom the party is given, whether she be of the highest rank, the greatest stranger, or a bride; the rest follow as they please; and it is not too much to say, that there is less formality in the order of their going to table, of the guests at a *burra khana* of the present day in Calcutta, than at a London dinner-party, where the mistress of the mansion usually marshals all her visitors. But to return to Colonel Lambton's description. "In this important distribution, the gentleman of the house is of course to hand the principal lady; and the poor spinsters, who have yet no local rank, fall to the lot of young civilians, or military men under the rank of field officers. This mighty ceremony of moving to, and being seated at, the table, is not the most awful part of the evening. The imposing display of dishes, plate, china, and cut glass, together with the beads and baubles with which the madams are bedizened, exhibit such an incongruous composition of pageantry and false taste, and produce such a variety of contrary emotions, that few strangers have nerves powerful enough to support them through the whole; nor can they expect relief from the conversation of their illiterate neighbours. At last this tedious dulness begins to draw to a conclusion, and by a signal all the madams and spinsters rise up, and of course all the gentlemen; the latter with joyful hearts. Then comes the starched procession, which ends in the happy exit of those decorated dolls; the gentlemen drink their healths, rejoiced at being relieved from the necessity of attempting those rules of politeness, which in truly polished life are the source of endless delight."

There is a great deal more, in the same strain, but this may suffice for a sample. The reader cannot fail to observe, that some of the objects of attack,—the dishes, decorations of the table, and the ornaments worn by the ladies,—must be common to all dinner-parties; while the lack of brilliant conversation, we are sorry to say it, is not confined to Madras. Many effusions of the like nature might be adduced, if necessary, to shew that women, though the objects of a great deal of attention, are not properly appreciated in India, and find their severest censors amid those who are bound, both in honour and gratitude, to be their champions. It has been said by a very eloquent writer, and an accurate observer of men and manners in the East, that if the ladies, whose destinies lead them to India, could be aware of the ordeal they must go through, and the disagreeable remarks to which they will be subjected upon their landing, they would throw themselves overboard. Early divided from mothers and sisters, young men in the Company's civil and military services are unacquainted with the divine graces of feminine excellence; their association with native women does not tend to give them very exalted ideas upon the subject, and they have little opportunity, until they marry, of forming a correct judgment; and even then, it is not easy to divest themselves of former and deeply-rooted prejudices.

During the cold season, the European residents of Bangalore amuse themselves with pic-nic parties, there being numerous objects of curiosity in the vicinity to attract the visitant. There is nothing throughout Hindoostan to equal the remains of southern India; the pagodas of Benares, and even those of Bindrabund and Mutera, are mean in comparison to the splendid temples which are spread along the plains of Mysore and the Carnatic. These in the neighbourhood of Bangalore do not yield in magnificence to the most celebrated pagodas of the peninsula, and they are the favourite resort of all who possess any taste for architectural beauty; while, to the less intellectual portion of the community, the music, dancing, the banquet, and perhaps above all the feats of jugglers, offer high gratification. The Madras jugglers are famous all over the world; the exploits of Ramo Samee are still fresh in the recollection of the inhabitants of London, and though the exhibition of similar acts of dexterity is often more extraordinary than pleasing, the display of *legardemain* in India would almost induce the belief that the age of necromancy had not passed away. A man who, in 1828, seated himself in the air without any apparent support, excited as much interest and curiosity as the automaton chess-player who astonished all Europe a few years ago; drawings were exhibited in all the Indian papers, and various conjectures formed respecting the secret of his art, but no very satisfactory discovery was made of the means by which he effected an apparent impossibility. The bodies of the Madras jugglers are so lithe and supple, as to resemble those of serpents rather than men. An artist of this kind will place a ladder upright on the ground, and wind himself in and out through the rings until he reaches the top, descending in the same manner, keeping the ladder, which has no support whatever, in a perpendicular position. Some of the most accomplished tumblers will spring over an enormous elephant, or five camels placed abreast; and in rope-dancing they are not to be outdone by any of the wonders of Sadler's Wells. Swallowing the sword is a common operation, even by those who are not considered to be the most expert; and they have various other exploits with naked weapons of a most frightful nature. A woman,—for the females are quite equal to the men in this kind of feats,—will dip the point of a sword in some black pigment, the hilt is then fixed firmly in the ground, and after a few whirls in the air, the *artiste* takes off a portion of the pigment with her eyelid. A sword and four daggers are placed in the ground, with their edges and points upwards, at such a distance from each other as to admit of a man's head between them; the operator then plants a scymetar firmly in the ground, sits down behind it, and at a bound throws himself over the scymetar, pitching his head exactly in the centre between the daggers, and, turning over, clears them and the sword. Walking over the naked edges of sabres seems to be perfectly easy; and some of these people will stick a sword in the ground, and step upon the point in crossing over it. A more agreeable display of the lightness and activity, which would enable the performers to tread over flowers without bending them, is shewn upon a piece of thin linen cloth stretched out slightly in the hands of four persons, which is traversed without ruffling it, or forcing it from the grasp of the holders. The lifting of heavy weights with the eyelids is another very disgusting exhibition. Some of the optical deceptions are exceedingly curious, and inquirers are to this day puzzled to guess how plants and flowers can be instantaneously produced from seeds. The Madras jugglers travel to all parts of India, but it is not often that the most celebrated are to be found at a distance from the theatre of their education. Snake-charmers are common every where; they belong to a peculiar caste of Hindoos,

and, though their reputation is upon the wane, they still excite considerable curiosity in southern India. They pretend to be enabled to handle the most venomous serpents with impunity, by means of the snake-stone, a smooth, flat substance, the size of a tamarind stone, and nearly the same shape: this is said to be extracted from the head of the animal, and though the fallacy of the idea of the concealment of a precious jewel in a serpent's head has been ably refuted by one of the contributors to the *Asiatic Researches*, the opinion still prevails that some of the stones vended by the cunning manufacturers are genuine.*

It is certainly entertaining to a stranger to watch the effect of music upon the serpent-tribe. Very well authenticated accounts are upon record of their being charmed from their hiding-places by the sound of a pipe or flageolet; and those which have been tamed are constantly exhibited dancing to the melody produced by this simple instrument. They stand erect upon their tails, and move about, bending their heads, and undulating their bodies in accordance with the measure. The cobra capella is the dancing-snake of the East, and the production of the snake-stone is exclusively confined to this species. There is not much difficulty in extracting the poison of a serpent, which is contained in a very small reservoir, running along the palate of the mouth, and passing out at each fang: the natives are very dexterous in forcing their captives to eject this venom; and they are then enabled to handle them without the least danger. There is a plant which goes by the name of *chandraca*, in which considerable confidence is placed; and arsenic, which enters very largely into the composition of the celebrated Tanjore pill, is often employed as a counteracting power. Volatile alkalis are most generally tried by European practitioners, and very often prove successful; but the different degrees of strength in the venom of snakes render it doubtful whether in the worst cases they would have any beneficial effect. Some medical men aver, that the bite of a cobra capella in full vigour, and in possession of all its poisonous qualities, is as speedily fatal as a pistol-ball; and it is only when this poison is weakened by expenditure, that medicine can be of any avail.

* In Major Moor's very pleasing volume of *Oriental Fragments*, are some details respecting snake-catching, snake-stones, and the tricks of the sampooris, or snake-catchers. He describes the process employed by one of these artists to charm a snake from his (the Major's) dwelling, and to extract the stone, apparently from the jaws of the reptile. He proceeds: "A clever Parsee servant had reminded us that we had lately lost many fowls, adding that he should not wonder if there was another *camp* somewhere near the fowl-house. Thither we went; and, after the usual ceremonials, sure enough another was caught. I smelt a rat; and, causing the exulting catcher to bring his writhing captive into the veranda, watched narrowly the lithotomic process. At the proper moment I, to the great astonishment of my friend Forbes and the other spectators, seized the snakeless hand of the operator; and there found, to his dismay, perdue in his well-closed palm, the intended-to-be-extracted stone.

"The fellow made a full and good-humoured confession of the trick, as touching the second snake and the concealed stone; but stoutly maintained that he fairly caught the first; and that, although the semi-transparent, amber-like stones were altogether fictitious, the opaque concretion was sometimes, though not often, found in the reptile's head; and that it really had some of the virtues ascribed to it. He good-humouredly blamed me for exposing him—hinting that credulity was the easy parent of craft; and somewhat slyly said something Hudibrastically equivalent to the assertion that

— the pleasure is as great
In being cheated, as to cheat."

Major Moor bought many of these stones, and although, as they multiplied on his hands, he began to suspect that "he was not one of the wisest men in the world," he still cannot entirely shake off the belief that these stones are actually taken out of the reptile's head, and have some anti-poisonous virtue.

MR. ARUNDELL'S DISCOVERIES IN ASIA MINOR.*

THE earliest account of the seven Asiatic churches was given, we believe by Dr. Smith, chaplain at Constantinople; to him we are indebted for numerous inscriptions from Smyrna, Ephesus, Pergamus, and Sardis, and for the discovery of the site of Thyatira at the modern town of Ak-hissar. He was followed, in 1678, by Sir Paul Ricaut, consul at Smyrna, who however, seems to have been guilty of some disingenuousness in availing himself, without any acknowledgment, of his predecessor's labours. After Ricaut came Chishull, the learned and indefatigable author of the *Antiquitates Asiaticæ*, who was chaplain at Smyrna from 1698 to 1702, and whose valuable MS. collections for a history of that town have never been published. Pocock, in 1740, visited three of the churches, and the diligent and accurate Chandler furnished a picture of all the churches, excepting Pergamus and Thyatira, full of interest and antiquarian research. Tournefort, Van Egmont, and Choiseul Gouffier, the most eminent foreign travellers, limited their investigations to Smyrna, Ephesus, Sardis, and Thyatira. In more recent times, Dallaway, Lindsay, and others, have added to the stock of intelligence, and we have now the pleasure of joining the name of Mr. Arundell to the list. The present work, indeed, is not his first contribution to the sacred history of Asia Minor. The situation of British chaplain at Smyrna, which Mr. Arundell has filled during twelve years, furnished him with many opportunities of gaining information respecting the ancient geography of Anatolia, and particularly of those places hallowed to the mind of every Christian by the events of which they have been the theatre. Among these, the Seven Churches of the Apocalypse stand pre-eminent in interest. Six years ago, Mr. Arundell published an account of a visit made to them, and of the success of his researches. His attention was chiefly directed to the objects mentioned by Colonel Leake, in his *Journal*, as especially deserving the investigation of the traveller, namely, the decisive and satisfactory determination of the sites of Sagalassus and Apamea; "a point," observes that unwearied labourer in the field of Grecian antiquity, "of great importance in the ancient geography of the western part of Asia Minor, not less than Tyana in the eastern." Mr. Arundell succeeded in discovering the lake of Anana, described by Herodotus as lying between Colossæ and Apamea; but the existence of which no former traveller had ascertained; the important towns of Apamea and Sagalassus were clearly traced out, and by the discovery of a river near the modern Chonas, exactly corresponding with the account of Herodotus, the ancient position of Colossæ was almost, if not quite, determined.

In the Autumn of 1833, Mr. Arundell set out on his second journey, having been compelled by ill health to decline the invitation of Lady Franklin (the wife of the intrepid northern navigator) to accompany her in a visit to some of the Seven Churches, in the August of that year. Every one knows the intense heat of an eastern climate during this season; but so enthu-

siastic was the lady in her pursuit of knowledge, that she persevered in her journey, and while a medical friend and attendant was obliged to seek temporary shelter and repose at Sardis, actually pushed her researches across the Hermus, with only a single female domestic, and gratified her curiosity with an examination of the tumulus of Halyaltis. "Certainly, since the days of St. John," observes Mr. Arundell, "no British females nor British side-saddles ever before honoured the churches of the Apocalypse."

The principal object of Mr. Arundell's second journey was to determine the site of Antioch of Pisidia, a city endeared to the Christian by the eloquence and the sufferings of St. Paul, and the discovery of which has always been looked to as one of great importance to the comparative geography of all the adjacent country. He was not without a hope, in addition to this leading motive, of finding also the remains of Lystra and Derbe; but the irruption of Egyptian troops under Ibrahim Pasha into Iconium, and the agitated state of the country in general, rendered all antiquarian researches a work of personal difficulty and danger. The entire journey did not embrace more than six weeks, yet in that period nearly a thousand miles were passed over, a considerable portion of which has been hitherto unexplored by the European traveller.

Mr. Arundell commenced his journey on the 22d of October, accompanied by Mr. Dethier, the accredited agent of the Belgian government, and a Greek gentleman, named Kyriacos, from his birth having happened on a Sunday. Mr. Arundell and his friend were mounted on European saddles, but Kyriacos preferred a palank, a substitute for a saddle, and apparently of high antiquity. It consists of a pad stuffed with straw, about four feet square, to which two ropes, about a foot long, are attached on either side in lieu of stirrups, and being so short, the rider's knees are forced up close under his chin. But the palank was elevated yet higher, first by the paploma, the travelling quilted counterpane so called, then by the rider's greeb, or bad-weather cloak, and such other outward vestments as he was not in immediate want of. On either side of the horse was suspended an immense bag, of thick white felt, containing the remainder of the wardrobe, together with all the other articles belonging to the party, which Malcolm, Suleiman, and the baggage-horse were unable to carry. An umbrella tied behind the saddle, and a Damascus sabre, hanging from a belt of red cord, completed the equipment of this gentleman: and a most picturesque character he must certainly have been.

Passing over the caravan bridge, the "Boulevards Italiens of Smyrna," they arrived in a few minutes at the gate of the once-splendid kula of Suleiman Pasha, which rose from the earth and was utterly destroyed within a few brief years. The reader may recollect Lord Byron's mention of this individual in the notes to the second Canto of *Childe Harold*.

They reached the baths of Diana a little before eleven. Mr. Arundell is inclined to indulge the pleasing supposition, that the water, which now flows from these baths, might have been employed to baptize the catechumens of the church of Smyrna, a century or two after the time of Poly carp. "It

is evident," he says, "that here was a circular inclosure, and the pillar, which is still standing, resembles in form and material those near the Jewish quarter in the Turkish cemetery," where he is disposed to place the site of one of the earliest Christian churches.*

As they passed through the beautifully situated village of Cuoklujah, Mr. Arundell was reminded of the fate of a poor acquaintance, "a hakim and a coin-vender, for the terms are synonymous. Poor Dr. Matteo, of diminutive stature, with a jolly red face, a Frank hat, and a large cane, which served alike to support his medical character and a lame foot; he was not a medallist of the first order, but industrious in his researches; and many a piastre has he received from me and my scientific friend Mr. Borrell. The poor man, proud of some recent acquisitions, displayed his medals and exaggerated their value in the presence of some villains in the village, and shortly after, his body was found shut up in an oven; not the baked head—but the entire body!"

It would, of course, be impossible within any moderate limits to accompany the traveller through the whole line of his journey; we shall therefore avail ourselves of our privilege to drop away when so inclined, and to rejoin the party at any halting-place of peculiar interest.

As they proceeded from the village of Achmetlee, the Acropolis of Sardis gradually rose before them. "With our eyes fixed," says Mr. Arundell, "on this crumbling monument of the grandeur and nothingness of man, and looking in vain for the city whose multitudes lie under the countless sepulchral hillocks on the other side of the Hermus, we arrived at what was once the metropolis of Lydia. If I should be asked, what impresses the mind most strongly on beholding Sardis, I should say, its indescribable solitude, like the darkness in Egypt, darkness that could be felt. So the deep solitude of the spot, once the 'lady of kingdoms,' produces a corresponding feeling of *desolate abandonment* in the mind, which can never be forgotten. Connect this feeling with the message of the Apocalypse to the church of Sardis, 'thou hast a name that thou livest, and art dead; I will come on thee as a thief; and thou shalt not know what hour I will come on thee;' and then look around and ask where are the churches, where are the Christians of Sardis? The tumuli beyond the Hermus reply—all dead;

* We will subjoin the interesting note on this passage: "It was probably the church of the beloved disciple, for it is at a short distance from the present church of St. John. Numerous pillars are still erect, either entire or broken, which run in a direction nearly north and south above five hundred feet. There is an extensive souterrain in the cemetery, which abounds with other columns used in part as Turkish grave-stones, of all sizes and kinds of stone. Near the base of one of the erect columns, I discovered a stone, on which was sculptured an ancient Greek cross, and if tradition has any weight, the following will confirm the conjecture. Adjoining the cemetery is a large piece of ground inclosed by the continuation of the walls of the burial ground. It is a beautiful green oasis in the midst of the filthy streets of a Turkish city; and in one part of it is a large pedestal of white marble, which once supported a statue with an inscription, of which the words ΑΓΑΘΗ ΤΥΧΗ only remain. Any person who has been in the habit of passing it frequently, like the writer, must have been struck, as he was, at seeing it always shut, and always unappropriated. Not a shed erected near it, though building ground is so valuable, and not a hoof permitted to pollute it with its tread. The adjoining cemeteries are crowded to excess, but this spot is not even permitted to be consecrated to the most sacred purposes of Islamism. One day I ventured to inquire the reason from a white-bearded Turk who was leaning over the wall. 'It is a spot polluted by the graves of Giaurs, who will not suffer the bones of the faithful to rest in peace;' and his story was, that twice or thrice an attempt was made to add it to the adjoining cemetery; but as often as an interment took place, the body was always found on the following day most unceremoniously thrown out of the grave."—Vol. I. p. 12.

suffering the infliction of the threatened judgment of God for the abuse of their privileges."

They walked along the Pactolus, so famed in ancient story, and from thence to the pillars of the temple of Cybele, probably one of the oldest monuments at present in existence. The remaining columns of this once magnificent structure are said to be as perfect as if erected only yesterday; but they will, no doubt, at some future period, partake the lot of their companions. Their ruin has hitherto been gradual. Chishull, in 1700, found "six lofty Ionic pillars all entire," except one, of which the capital had been injured by an earthquake. Fifty years afterwards, Peyssonel saw three columns, with their architraves, a part of the cella, &c. Chandler, in 1766, found five columns standing; and Cookerell three, when he visited the ruins in 1812. At the time of Mr. Arundell's journey, the number was still further diminished. Mr. Macfarlane, in his account of the Seven Churches, tells an anecdote painfully illustrative of Turkish insensibility to the charms of antiquity. He was sitting on the grass opposite these remains, when he was surprised by the sudden appearance of a Turk galloping at full speed, with a spear in his hand, from under the cliffs of the Acropolis. He was a Turkoman, and belonged to a small wandering tribe encamped at Sart. After glancing at the travellers' implements of drawing, he broke out into the following exclamation: "you Franks are a curious people; but, Mashallah! what is the use of all this?" and striking one of the columns with his spear, and pointing to the fallen capital, he added:—"the old Greeks were strong men, and built strong places; but the Osmanlis are as strong as they, and can knock down what they built." Truly, they are never idle in displaying their prowess.

The river is now dwindled to an insignificant brook, partly choked up, and, though its traditional fame is preserved in the modern appellation, no faith is attached to the stories of its treasures. When a modern traveller assured an old Turk, that a mighty king had formerly gathered gold from it, he shook his beard with laughter, declaring that, though he had been acquainted with the *chai* (water) for many years, he had never seen it bring down any thing but stones and mud, which it did during the winter in great abundance. The bed of the stream and the stones are of a dark ochreous colour, the appearance which is supposed to distinguish auriferous sands in every part of the world.

Mr. Arundell may well describe the desolation of Sardis as most oppressive; heaps of brick-work, overgrown by creeping weeds, are almost the only records of a city which witnessed the glories of Cyrus and of Alexander. The beautiful Asphodel, the pale queen of the solitude, alone shines in undimmed lustre, and no sound interrupts the meditations of the traveller, save the sinking of his feet amid the flowery grass. A few mud huts, inhabited by Turkish herdsmen, and three grist-mills, contain the population. We may notice, *en passant*, that Mr. Lindsay, chaplain at Constantinople, who visited Sardis in 1817, speaks of the state of religion, as it then flourished, in terms rather different from the relations of Mr. Arundell, nine years after.

At Sarigu the travellers discovered a mineral spring, containing, with a portion of iron, a considerable quantity of carbonic acid, which gave to the water the sparkle and taste of champagne. Mr. Dethier, who had spent many years of his life at Spa, immediately discovered its resemblance to that water, although he considered the spring at Sarigu to possess more carbonic acid. Some women, who were washing at an adjoining fountain, were loud in their praises of its medicinal qualities when taken by invalids. The party filled a bottle with the precious liquor, with the intention of having it analysed at Smyrna. It was, however, broken at Cushak. Who knows, in the ever-changing revolutions of fashion, whether this remote place may not one day become the resort of Turkish *haut ton*, and some future Sir Francois Head present us with "Bubbles from the Brunnens of Sarigu?"

Mr. Arundell's journals contain frequent tributes to Turkish liberality. Vases full of excellent water are to be met with in every part of the road, placed by the hand of charity for the refreshment of the thirsty traveller. This custom is of ancient date; Tavernier mentions it with honourable commendation. Neither are the comforts of the *oda* less deserving of gratitude. One of these is to be met with in every village throughout Asia Minor. It appears from the statement of Mr. Arundell, who, in his recent journey took the trouble to acquaint himself with the character of these odas, that the original founders charged their estates with the perpetual maintenance of them. But this act of benevolence is not confined to the opulent. "It frequently happens," he adds, "that even a poor man, whose little spot of ground is barely sufficient, after paying the aga's decimes, &c., to find bread for his children, charges them to keep a chamber (perhaps the whole house has only two) as an oda for the stranger." Neither are the rites of hospitality restricted to the inhabitants of any nation, or to the professors of any creed; the stranger needs only the recommendation of want to be supplied gratuitously with food, fuel, and lodging; and this generosity is extended even to his beast. What a lesson and reproof to a Christian community! On one occasion, the travellers alighted at an oda in the village of Cooselare, or Cuselare. The desolate appearance of the building afforded no promise of any satisfactory refreshment. Yet even here, although they were of course unexpected guests, they were regaled with Trakana soup, pilau, cheese, and pitmas (large circular cakes, very thin, which may be folded up like a piece of leather, in which form they are usually eaten), and when they inquired from what source this plentiful supply of provisions had been procured, since the village seemed miserably poor, they learned that their meal was the contribution of several families, one furnishing the soup, another the pilau, and so on.

At the village of Suleiman they found many ancient tombs; of one the small square door-way had been recently opened, and the large stone was still lying before the door, "recalling," says the traveller, "the recollection of Him of whom the angel of the Lord, who had rolled away the stone and sat upon it, announced the glad tidings to the sorrowing and affectionate females who came to embalm the body." At the neighbouring town of Hu-

shak they observed an illustration of the 109th Psalm. On the side of a large sarcophagus, or tomb, fixed in a wall of a house, was this inscription:—

Καὶ ἐὰν τὴν τὴν μνήμην καὶ τὴν σφραγίδα
Κακὴν χεὶρα προσηλὴν ἐσθλὰν τινα λειποῖτο,
Καὶ ἐν βίῳ, οἶκον, &c.

These lines Mr. Arundell translates literally:—"And whosoever shall lay an evil hand upon this tomb, may he leave his children orphans, his widow destitute, his house (probably *desolate*), &c." How exactly similar to the passage of the psalmist, "let his children be fatherless, and his wife a widow; let his children be vagabonds, and beg their bread," &c.

But the following is much happier. As the traveller was ascending a hill, he saw something shining on the road, which turned out to be one of the needles used by the camel-drivers for the purpose of repairing their camel-furniture. It was about six inches long, with a very long eye, and had been dropped by the conductors of a caravan a little way in advance. The circumstance recalled that remark of our Saviour, "it is easier for a camel to pass through the eye of a needle, than for a rich man to enter into the kingdom of God."

"And why," remarks Mr. Arundell, "should it not be taken literally, as the usages of the east are as unvarying as the laws of the Medes and Persians? I can easily imagine that even the camel-driver of Rachel carried his needles about with him to mend his furniture; and the equipment of a camel-driver in those days could not well have been more simple than at present, comprising simply his long bemish or cloak of white felt, or coarse cloth, the shield against sun and cold by day, and his bed by night; a tinued *casan* or crock for his pillow, and all the other uses of the cuisine; a wooden bowl to prepare the barley or dari balls for his camels; and his needles and cordage. His short pipe and tobacco-bag are luxuries of modern days. The needle, from its constant and daily use, must have held a prominent place in his structure of ideas and imagery; and as we know how fertile the imaginations of these camel-drivers are in furnishing us with proverbs and legendary tales,—for Mahomet is said to have heard the story of the Seven Sleepers of Ephesus from a fellow camel-driver,—why may not the impracticability of a camel's passing through the eye of his needle, even a common camel, much more the double-hundred gentleman of Bactria, have been a common expression to denote an impossibility!"

It may be worth while to observe, that the expression employed by our Saviour had a sort of proverbial acceptance among the Jews, and Dr. Lightfoot quotes the following use of it from the *Talm. Baramenia*, fol. 38, fac. 2: "It may be thou art of Pumbeditha, where they can bring an elephant through the eye of a needle."*

We may be permitted to add another illustration of one of the most dreadful pictures in the Sacred Scriptures: we take it from Mr. Arundell's former tour through the Vale of the Cayster.

May 8, 1827. Left Baidir at seven o'clock, accompanied by all the great Turks, &c., armed from head to foot with muskets, pistols, and yatagans in

* See the remarks in p. 6 on this much-debated expression.

grand procession, to exterminate the locusts. I was awake at a very early hour by the Turkish tambour, which was beating a summons for the entire population, Turk, Christian, and Jew, to rise *en masse*, and sally out to destroy these destructive insects. Arrived on the field of action about eight o'clock; the hedges were darkened by the masses of locusts, though not of more advanced growth than a large fly. Hundreds of people were to be seen, Turks, Jews, Greeks, and Armenians, grouped in all directions, brushing the locusts together in immense heaps, with brushes, &c., at the beat of the tambour, and then, with a thundering hurrah, jumping upon the heaps and killing them. Other parties took a different mode, by sweeping the masses into a small stream, where, like immense swarms of bees clustered together, they sunk to the bottom. Only a short week after, I witnessed the exact picture presented by the prophet (Joel xi. 3). The locusts, already full-grown, formed an immensely long line, and of considerable breadth, in a beautiful verdant meadow; their advance was exactly that of an army, in one unbroken straight line; "the garden of Eden was before them, but a desolate wilderness behind;" every vestige of vegetation and verdure had totally disappeared.

With this we will contrast another vivid sketch of a different character:—

Awoke, at a very early hour, by the passing of horsemen, and loaded camels, horses, and mules, without number. It was the Pasha of Magnesia, going to take possession of his new appointment at Aleppo. A great throng of his suite, the principal officers, came into our shed, expecting to find it a cabinet. It was amusing to see their attendants, one after another, preparing coffee, &c. for their masters. A circular flat box, covered with red leather, in which about a dozen cups and their silver zaphis were neatly arranged in compartments lined with cotton, and a cylindrical red-leather case, containing the coffee and boller, composed generally the whole travelling apparatus. The winding along the ravine-road of this interminable line of horsemen, magnificently habited in every costume, and of their fine-spirited horses, as gorgeously caparisoned; the foot soldiers, principally Albanians, in their most characteristic dresses; the Delhis, with their long spears, and high cylindrical black caps (two or three feet high, and six inches only in breadth); camels, and camel-drivers, mules, and muleteers, &c. &c. presented a sight curious and picturesque in the extreme. No less than two thousand persons composed the pasha's suite. He was himself in the rear, with his harem. The road had been recently repaired for the passage of the pasha to his government, affording a striking illustration of scripture: "he shall prepare the way before him." The rough places were attempted to be made plain; but from the winding direction of the mountain, the crooked could not be made straight. The *taktaravans* of the ladies of the harem will still find a difficult passage, and have many a terrible jog."

At Ishakli, which Pococke mistook for the site of Apamea, Mr. Arundell has placed the ancient town of Eumemia. He was enabled to remove all doubts on this point by the fortunate discovery of two inscriptions, in a small burial-ground; one, with the words *Βουλες Εὐμενίας*, is conclusive.

Mr. Arundell has identified the modern Deenare with Apamea, a city, among the remarkable circumstances of whose history the residence of Cicero is not the least interesting. This conclusion certainly derives great confirmation from the following inscription found by Mr. Arundell upon a

white marble column: "*Qui Apamea negotiantur h. c. (hoc curate runt).*" Mr. Arundell thinks it possible that this inscription may relate to the monument which the city of Apamea proposed to erect to Appius Paltcher, their pro-consul, whom Cicero succeeded.

Of the sacred history of Apamea, very few records exist. Dr. Cramer, in his work on Asia Minor, says that the church of Apamea occupied no distinguished place among the earliest in the province of Phrygia, inferring from this circumstance that St. Paul had either never visited this district of Phrygia, or had not remained there long enough to found a church. "Certainly," says Mr. Arundell, "Apamea is not mentioned in the Acts of the Apostles, as one of the cities honoured by the presence of St. Paul; but, recollecting the importance of the place, inferior only to Laodicea and Ephesus, it is very improbable that the apostle should not visit Apamea, when he is said, accompanied by Silas, to have gone *throughout Phrygia and the region of Galatia.*" They set out from Lystra and Derbe, whence, having taken and circumcised Timothy, "they went through the cities," that is, those cities where churches were established, and therefore probably Iconium, Antioch, Perga, &c. If this was the probable direction of their journey, it can scarcely be imagined that Apamea should have been neglected, either in the way down from Antioch to Perga, or in returning from Perga northward to visit the cities of Phrygia.

The existence of a church at Apamea of a very early date, although it cannot, as Mr. Arundell confesses, be connected with the times of the apostles, is clearly established by historical data, and still more conclusively by the ruins of the church, which Mr. Arundell's diligence enabled him to discover in his recent journey. "This church," he says, "is constructed of very large blocks of grey marble, without cement, having on many of the blocks single Greek letters to guide the workmen to their proper positions, and therefore possibly belonging to some earlier edifice. The length within the great entrance is nearly sixty feet, and the breadth forty-five feet. The breadth of the inner portico, fifteen feet; and at each side of the portico, connected with it by a door-way, is a small inclosed space of fifteen feet square. The outer portico is seventy-five feet wide and fifteen in breadth. This is open in front, and had probably a row of columns, though there are no remains of any; and as the ground falls in front, there was probably an ascent of some steps. . . . Upon several of the blocks is the Greek cross, but apparently cut in later times. Upon many of the tombs on the hill below the church the cross is also to be seen—Christian sepulchres of a very early date."

We quote the following remark upon Acts xvi. 25, without any comment:—

"It is a curious coincidence, and well worthy attention, for I do not recollect to have ever seen it mentioned, that the earthquake which happened at Philippi, and by which the doors of Paul's prison were opened, was in the year 52, perhaps a few months only before the tribute was remitted to the citizens of Apamea. Now an earthquake sufficiently strong to overthrow a

city of Asia Minor, would be felt strongly also in the remote distances of Macedonia; sufficiently strong, perhaps, to open the bars of a prison-door. The great earthquake at Aleppo was felt severely at Smyrna, though no buildings were thrown down. As God often works miracles even by natural causes, so the prison-doors being opened to Paul by the earthquake, would still be the effect of divine agency." Vol. i. p. 207.

Exactly at the distance from Apamea stated in the tables—twenty-five miles—Mr. Arundell discovered the remains of Apollonia. He had frequently, when at Smyrna, inquired of persons resident in the neighbourhood of Isbarta respecting the site of any place in that vicinity celebrated for the production of quinces; for Apollonia was originally called *Mordæum*, from which the quinces took the name of *mordiana*. On the very night that he entered the town of Olobourlou, Kyriakos brought him some of the most beautiful quinces he had ever seen; and differing from every other species in "being eatable without dressing." But the travellers met with no conclusive testimony that they were at Apollonia until the morning of the 5th of November, when the first object that they beheld was a very lofty acropolis crowning the summit of the street in front of them. On arriving at it, they found an ancient gateway, nearly entire, with fragments of elevated massy walls on either side, and above the gateway their eyes rested with delight upon the following words: Η ΒΟΥΛΗ ΚΑΙ Ο ΔΗΜΟΣ ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝΙΑΤΩΝ 'the council and people of Apollonia.'

Entering the gateway of the Acropolis (observes Mr. Arundell), we were much interested by a small Greek colony of about three hundred persons, separated altogether from the rest of the Turkish inhabitants. According to their account of themselves, they have from the earliest times occupied their present position within the walls of the ancient Acropolis; they intermarry only among themselves; and have no connexion with any other Christians from without, though of course included within the diocese, and under the jurisdiction of the archbishop of Pisidia. There was something so primitive in their manners and appearance, that we could readily believe their story, and I fancied I saw in them the representatives of the Antioch Christians, who had been driven from that city by the earlier persecutors. * * These Greek Christians knew nothing of their own language, and they were very thankful when I offered to send them a few Testaments in Turkish, and if possible some elementary books for the purpose of establishing a school.

The determination of the site of Apollonia at Olobourlou assured Mr. Arundell of the attainment of the principal object of the present journey—the discovery of Antioch of Pisidia; and accordingly as he approached the town of Yalobatz he grew convinced from the appearance of the immense squared blocks of stone and sculptured fragments which met his eyes, that he was on the site of a great city, and actually standing on the ground "consecrated by the labours and persecution of the Apostles Paul and Barnabas."

Leaving the town, and going on the north side of it, in the direction of the aqueduct, we were soon upon an elevated plateau, accurately described by Strabo by the name of *λεπες*. The quantity of ancient pottery, independently

of the ruins, told us at once that we were upon the *emplacement* of the city of Antioch. The superb members of a temple, which, from the *thyrsus* on many of them, evidently belonged to Bacchus, was the first thing we saw. Passing on, a long and immense building, constructed with prodigious stones, and standing east and west, made me entertain a hope that it might be a church—a church of Antioch! It was so; the ground plan, with the circular end for the bema, all remaining. Willingly would I have remained hours in the midst of a temple—perhaps one of the very earliest consecrated to the Saviour, but we were obliged to hasten on. * * The view, when near the aqueduct, was enchanting, and well entitled Antioch to its rank of capital of the province of Pisidia. In the valley on the left, groves of poplars and weeping willows seemed to sing the song of the Psalmist: "we hanged our harps upon the willows," &c., mourning, as at Babylon, for the melancholy fate of this once great Christian city. Not a Christian now resides in it, except a single Greek in the *khan*. Not a church, nor any priest to officiate where Paul and Barnabas, and their successors, converted the thousands of idolaters to the true faith.

Behind the valley in the east rises a rugged mountain, part of the Paroreia; and in front of the place where I sat is the *emplacement* of the city, where once stood the synagogue and the mansions that hospitably received the apostles, and those of their persecutors, who drove them from the city—all now levelled to the ground. Behind the city, in the middle distance, is seen the modern town of Yalobatz, the houses intermixed with poplars and other trees, in autumnal colouring, and so numerous as to resemble a grove rather than a city. Beyond is a plain, bounded by the heights of Taurus, under which appeared a lake, probably of Eyendir. On the right, in the middle distance also, the plain bounded by mountains, and these overtopped by the rugged alpine peaks of Mount Taurus covered with snow.

Antioch of Syria, where Paul and Barnabas were first expressly called by the Holy Spirit to preach the gospel unto the Gentiles, and which has been the scene of so many illustrious actions, is now reduced to a state of desolation equal to that of the Pisidian Antioch. The city presents scarcely any other spectacle than a heap of ruins; the walls are indeed still standing; but they contain nothing save ruins, gardens, and a few miserable houses. The Bishop of Antioch has the title of patriarch, and exercises great influence over the transactions of the eastern church. Mr. Arundell mentions that it was near this town, in the passage of Bylan Boghaz, that the Turkish army was defeated by the Egyptians under Ibrahim Pasha, and in two days after, on the first of August 1832, Antioch surrendered to the conqueror.

In no part of his wanderings over the blessed ground of Asia Minor will the Christian pilgrim find any cause of exultation or rejoicing, except in the ruins and the recollections they excite. The wings of desolation stretch their vast shadow over all.

The travellers on their arrival at Aiasaluk, the once glorious Ephesus, found the place entirely deserted, the doors and shutters of the *cafines* fallen to the ground, the roof partly open to the sky, while grass grew in abundance upon the earthen floor. The night had already set in with every prospect of a tremendous tempest. They had begun to make their preparations for occupying this unpromising domicile, when an old Greek conducted them to the house of a Turk on the castle-hill. Here, with a

good wood-fire and a tolerable dinner, they became reconciled to their destiny.

The majority of eastern travellers have regarded Asiasaluk as a corruption of *Agros Theologos*, the appellation given to St. John by the Greek church. This interpretation Mr. Arundell rejects, and considers Asiasaluk a Turkish name, probably preserving in the word, *little moon*, or crescent, an allusion to the worship of the Ephesian Diana, as well as the Turkish talisman. (Vol. ii. p. 252). The exact position of the church of St. John is doubtful, but it certainly stood on the site of the great mosque, or very near it; a fact established by the appearance of the cross upon a Corinthian capital within the courts of the mosque. De Soir, a French traveller, quoted by Mr. Arundell, and who visited Ephesus a century and a half ago, saw tombs in or near the mosque with crosses on them.

It may not be without interest to future travellers who may hereafter make a pilgrimage to Ephesus, to mention that they will meet with a very excellent *café* and *cafédgi*, of whose more than Parisian politeness Mr. Arundell gives an amusing instance. He happened to be there in the May of 1832, in company with some friends, and they had hardly spread their beds around the elevated platforms, when the *cafédgi* took up his lyre and began to play. His melody would probably have produced the desired effect of lulling the party to sleep, had it not been for the vocal accompaniment of a Turk recently arrived, and in a state of intoxication, which testified any thing but his obedience to the commands of Mahomet.

From Laodicea the antiquary can now hope to gain but a slight harvest; it is utterly desolate, with no inhabitants except wolves, jackals, and foxes; yet its ruins still exist to testify to the melancholy beholder its former magnificence. Mr. Arundell's attention was attracted to some considerable masses of wall and foundations on the southern side of the great road, and far from the centre of the city. These he is inclined to regard as the remains of the metropolitan church or cathedral of Laodicea.

It differs (he says) from other churches, in having two semicircular projections on the eastern end, as of a double bema. There seems to have been a short, straight wall between them, otherwise I should have conjectured that the altar occupied another and larger semicircle in the centre, projecting beyond these; and in that case they would be the recesses which Paulinus calls *sacretoriums*; one on the right hand and the other on the left hand of the altar. That on the right would be the *prothesis* or *paratrapezon*, the side-table, on which the offerings of the people were received, and out of which the bread and wine were taken to be consecrated at the altar. The other was for any of the priests who might be disposed to sit here and read the holy books. The total length of the side-wall was, by a rough measurement, 160 feet, as far as the portico, which extended beyond them about forty more, thus making in all 200 feet.

We have already exceeded our limits, but we cannot refrain from adding a few facts with regard to the present state of Smyrna. Mr. Arundell, we are glad to see, entertains the idea of preparing a detailed history of this town, and his local knowledge, united to his other qualifications, peculiarly fit him for the task. Meanwhile the "spirit of the age" is in full operation.

On his arrival in 1822, the slightest attempt at innovation in the established habits of the place would have been attended with peril to the projector. The wooden framed and gaudily-painted house was alone to be seen, the inhabitants pleading in its behalf the desolating earthquakes by which they are occasionally visited; and the only possible way by which a party could warm themselves in the severity of the winter was by sitting round the *tendour* table and inhaling the fumes of charcoal. Every common necessary for domestic use was received from Europe. A stranger had no alternative but to throw himself upon the hospitality of the consuls and merchants, unless indeed he was willing to hazard the very doubtful accommodations of a Turkish khan. A printing press or a newspaper was never thought of. Hear what a change twelve short years have produced. The houses of wood, says Mr. Arundell, have given place to palaces of stone erecting in all directions. Smart shops abound, with not only the necessities of housekeeping and house-furnishing, but comforts and luxuries flow in abundantly from London and Paris. The *tendour* maintains its place still, but as an ancient domestic, kept more from gratitude for past services; and English firebricks and English coals are now well appreciated. ~~Leopards upon terraces, tigers upon hotels, and excellent lodging-houses, invite the traveller, instead of repelling him, entrance into the land of barbarism.~~ In a word, the temples, the stones, the porticos, of early days seem nothing. Not only a printing press, but presses upon presses, and journals upon journals, French, Greek, Italian, and even English, have familiarised the inhabitants of Smyrna with the politics and literature of Europe. The schoolmaster is also abroad. There are not only several seminaries—one at least dignifies itself with the name of a college, for the education of Frank youth of both sexes—but upon the Greeks, the stores of education are also abundantly shed, and even the Turk, who, hitherto "unchanged and unchangeable, hath sat" with his legs under him writing on his knee, has at last adopted the European fashion of sitting on forms and writing at a bench. The costume is altering with the manners; where the picturesque turban and flowing robes were seen, tight clothes and foraging-caps strike the eye.

To all these recommendations are to be added the charms of the delightful villages in which, Mr. Arundell tells us, the Smyrneans of the present day enjoy those beauties of nature, to which Strabo may have alluded when he said that, so lovely and worthy to be contended for was ancient Smyrna, that the two most renowned nations of Asia, the Ionians and Æolians, fought for her as for a virgin of exquisite beauty. The historian can point to Bournabat, with its gardens of gold; Narlekey, and its shady groves of pomegranates; Hadjelar, and its lovely and fruitful olives; Bournabashi, the ancient Peryolysta, and its crystalline streams; Crofajah and its elevated prospects; Boujeh, still retaining in its name the memory of the *Paradeisos*; Sedekey, with its flowers and delightful mountains;—all of which still wear many of their early lineaments. Join to this all the glory of poetry with which the name of Homer has invested Smyrna, and then we

may surely exclaim with the oriental bard: "if there be a heaven on earth, it is this, it is this!"

To conclude. Mr. Arundell has produced a book which every scholar will read with gratification and improvement; a book, too, of permanent and unflinching interest, for it treats of places whose memory can never perish while the name of Him who died for us survives in our hearts.

HINTS ON INDIA REFORM.

No. V.

Pay of the Civil Service.—It is universally admitted that, under the new system of government for India, the civil service can no longer be paid the high salaries of former times. The existing debt can only be cleared off by extensive reduction of expenditure and rigorous economy. Useless offices must be entirely abolished, and at once; others, where the duties are compatible, and where the labour is now a mere trifle, must be consolidated, and the general scale must be reduced. That a vast saving may be effected, consistently with a due regard to efficient service, the following table will shew, in which the pay, though considerably lower than at present, is high when estimated with regard to the duties to be performed.

Proposed Scale of Pay for the Madras Civil Service (the same applicable to Bombay).

Three secretaries to government, each 2,500 rupees a month; assistants to be taken from the young civilians on arriving, who to be attached to secretary's office and board of revenue, and accountant general's office.

Civil auditor, and issuer of stamps and stationery, Rs. 1,500, and commission on stamps.

Collector of sea customs, Rs. 2,000.

Deputy..... 1,200.

Assistant (if necessary) ... 800.

Deputy postmaster-general, Rs. 1,200 (the postmaster-general being at Calcutta).

Deputy inspector-general of roads, Rs. 1,500, and travelling expenses.

Deputy director-general of police, Rs. 1,500, and travelling expenses.

Collector of the town of Madras, Rs. 2,000.

Three judges of the Sudder Adawlut (if maintained) Rs. 3,000 each.

Registrar Rs. 1,200.

Deputy do. 700.

Accountant-general and treasurer, 2,000.

Deputy 1,000; assistants (if required) from the young civilians.

Three members of the board of revenue, each Rs. 2,500.

Secretary..... Rs. 1,200.

Deputy do. 700; assistants from young civilians.

Young civilians on arriving in India, and till qualified, Rs. 300 a month.

Collector of revenue, Rs. 2,000.

Deputy or sub-collector, 800.

Assistants..... 500.

Zillah judges..... 2,000.

Assistant or junior judges, 800.

Circuit judges, each Rs. 2,500, and travelling expenses.

Five per cent. (instead of four) to be paid from all fixed salaries towards the pension and, which to supply so many annuities as its assets will afford.

R. PATERNOSTER.

THE SWORD OF ANTAR.

AN EPISODE OF THE ARABIAN ROMANCE OF ANTAR.

AMONG many brilliant enterprises, which had brought peace and abundance amongst them, the warriors of the tribe of Abs were assembled, by the invitation of their king, Zaer, in a delightful valley near the spring called Zat al Amsed. After a sumptuous repast, slaves passed round goblets of wine, whilst the young damsels danced upon the flowery turf to the sound of the tambourine and the songs of their mothers. Encircled by the princes, his sons, and by the chiefs of the tribe, King Zaer, who, with patriarchal hospitality, presided over the pleasures of the day, called upon Antar to indulge the assembly with a song of his composition. All were hushed into the deepest silence, when Antar, fixing his eyes for a few moments thoughtfully upon the ground, raised his head, and, in a grave and dignified tone, recited the following verses:—

Great king, live happy, live exempt from care,
And may each wish a full fruition share!
Your presence gladdens every object here:
It makes this bubbling spring more cool, more clear,
Whilst fountains murmur, and the laughing vale,
And every spot, that's lovely, seems to exult.
What joy, O friend of mine, to see thee here,
To drink and replenish our cups anew!
May the smile from that lip, ah! never flee,
And that lance to its aim be always true!

Pardon this sigh, the voice of secret grief,
That to my love-worn heart gives short relief.
A virgin in these tents,—a cruel one,—
I saw,—and from that hour all rest was gone.
No soothing hope my wretched lot can bring,
Save from the power and kindness of my king.

The deeds of this monarch are bright as the day,
Or as flashes that dart through the haze;
His presence alone can the tempest allay,
Which discord or faction may raise.
May Fame still o'er shade and Fate lengthen his span,
And may Death ever march in his warriors' van!

Scarcely had Antar finished these verses, when a cloud of dust was perceived, which obscured the horizon, rising up to the sky like a veil. At its foot appeared, like a dark fringe, a band of horsemen; the neighing of horses was heard, and soon were distinguished a hundred warriors, whose armour reflected the rays of the sun. At their head was a young man, clad in the rich stuffs of Ionia, and mounted upon a superb Arabian mare.

These warriors halted, in order, at a short distance from the spring, and their chief, with a sad and dejected air, approached King Zaer. "Support of the unfortunate," said he, addressing him, "thou who generously receivedst me when an orphan, and inspired'st my young soul with the love of glory and of virtue, deign to crown thy benefits by granting me thy powerful protection against a wretch who wishes to annihilate my tribe."

This celebrated romance, which is highly popular in all countries where the eastern tongue is spoken, extends to no less than twenty-six volumes. The above episode is translated, in accordance with the *Journal Asiatique* for March, by M. A. CARDIN DE CARDONNE.

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Upon hearing the voice of this young man, Prince Malek, son of Zaer, recognized in him his foster-brother, Hassan, the son of her who suckled him. He hastened to him, pressed him to his bosom, and inquired the cause of the grief, which he longed to soothe and remove. Antar, a spectator of this scene, stood motionless with impatience to know the cause. Perhaps, reader, you are equally impatient; to satisfy your desire, we must go a little back.

Zaer, in one of his expeditions, had heretofore captured seven women of the tribe of Mazen, and carried them off, with little Hassan, whose father had been killed in the conflict. Hassan was at the breast when he arrived, with Sabieh, his mother, in the tribe of Abs. Tamatoor, wife of King Zaer, gave birth to Prince Malek, and Sabieh was employed to nurse the young prince: Malek and Hassan consequently grew up together, and, their minds and characters harmonizing, they became strongly attached to each other. Prince Malek, being endowed with extraordinary beauty, was remarkable for his attentions to women; he was greatly beloved in his tribe, on account of his good-nature and his great eloquence.

The mother of Hassan, however, still cherished in her heart a desire to revisit her tribe and family. The recollection of a beloved sister, who lived amongst the tribe, incessantly haunted her. Tamatoor, one day, surprised her in tears, and heard her exclaim, amidst sobs, "no, I shall never again behold the country which gave me birth; I shall be for ever severed from a sister whom I so ardently love, and from every object which attaches me to life." Tamatoor, touched by these affecting sentiments of natural regret, solicited from her husband the enfranchisement of Sabieh. He readily granted it, and added to this gift rich presents, which afforded an ample provision for Sabieh. Hassan, who had by this time grown up and contracted the habits of the children of Abs, had much difficulty to separate himself from his brethren in arms. He, however, followed his mother, arrived amongst the tribe of Mazen, and, by his winning qualities, succeeded in conciliating the esteem and regard of the Mazenites: he moreover displayed his courage and address in various expeditions.

Sabieh was overwhelmed with joy at meeting with a sister so beloved, who had married a wealthy nobleman, named Nujoom. They had a beautiful daughter, who bore the appropriate name of Nahoomeh. The two sisters lived together, and took delight in cultivating the promising qualities of this young damsel.

Hassan could not behold his fair cousin without being struck with her charms. Living in her sweet society, he felt his passion every day increase, though he dared not avow it, when a certain rich and powerful chief, named Aoof, of the tribe of Terjem, came upon a visit to Nujoom. He was received with splendour; lambs and a camel were slain, and a magnificent entertainment was prepared for him. At the close of the repast, Aoof, emboldened by the fumes of the wine, rose and demanded of Nujoom his daughter Nahoomeh. Nujoom hesitated. Hassan, in a state of agitation, fancying he saw already his beloved Nahoomeh torn from him, lost all restraint; he rose likewise, and said, "my rank, my birth, and my parentage entitle me to a preferable claim to the hand of my cousin: I will not suffer Nahoomeh to be removed from her tribe, and forced to live amongst strangers."

Aoof, the Terjemite, his eyes sparkling with rage and jealousy, exclaimed: "wretched youth! you dare compare yourself with an Arab noble! You advance pretensions equal to mine! You have the audacity to interfere with me, miserable orphan as you are!" "I am nobler than you," retorted Hassan,

"by father and mother. Give thanks to God that you are under this tent, for, if you were not, my scimeter would be closer to your neck than the saliva is to your tongue. If you are proud of your wealth, I tell you that all the property of the Arabs will be mine whenever I wish it. If you boast of your address in managing a steed, or in the use of the lance and scimeter, you have only to try your skill with mine."

Aoof, roused at this to the utmost pitch of fury, seized his arms, darted upon his horse, and sallied forth beyond the tents. Hassan followed him close, attended by all the tribe, eager to witness the combat. Hassan rushed upon his adversary, parried a thrust of the lance which the latter aimed at him, and, closing with Aoof, grasped him at the chest, by the coat of mail, with a vigorous arm, lifted him out of the saddle, and hurled him at his horse's feet. Hassan was about to sever his rival's head from his body, when Nujoom interposed, observing that the prostrate cavalier had received hospitality in his tent. The indignant lover, therefore, contented himself with cutting the hair off his rival's forehead, tying his hands behind him, and letting him return in this state to his tribe.

Intelligence of this exploit circulated amongst the Arabs, and no one dared thenceforward appear to demand the hand of Nahoomeh.

Hassan, being constrained by this occurrence to declare his love, waited the decision of Nujoom with inexpressible anxiety. His youth and his want of fortune made him dread a refusal. Plunged in bitter reflections, he began to give himself up to despair, when a devoted slave assured him that he had heard Nujoom say to his wife, that he should accept his nephew as a son-in-law with pleasure, if he was richer, since he esteemed his bravery and generosity. This news revived the embers of hope in the heart of Hassan; he sought his uncle, arranged with him the amount he was to give, in order to obtain the hand of his beloved, and declared that he was determined to sally forth with his companions in arms, and conquer with his lance the dowry of Nahoomeh.

Before he quitted the tribe, Hassan sent a message to his mistress, requesting her to meet him without the camp. Soon he saw her hasten, with the fleetness and the grace of a timid gazelle. Hassan informed her of his design, and bade her an affectionate adieu. Terrified at the dangers he was about to encounter, for her sake, Nahoomeh shed a flood of tears, and exclaimed, "Dearest love, may heaven watch over thee!" Her sobs prevented more. Hassan kissed her forehead, and hastened to rejoin his companions in arms. They marched towards the country of Anadan, traversed Meljem and Gwelan, and their journey was of long duration.

During Hassan's absence, a warrior named Assaf, ranging, upon an occasion, with some of his attendants, over the country which intervened between his own and other tribes, left his party, and came alone to reconnoitre the encampment of the Mazenites. Whilst he was admiring their rich pasturages, he perceived, near a lake, a bevy of young maidens, amongst whom was the fair Nahoomeh, who frolicked freely with her companions, emerging from the lake with more lustre and majesty than the star of night in all her plenitude. She smiled, and shewed two rows of pearls behind lips of coral. Assaf, on beholding her, remained motionless; he experienced a sentiment which he had never felt before. The young damsels perceived him, and remarked that his eyes were fixed upon Nahoomeh. They formed a rampart around her, and, concealing her in the midst of them, cried to Assaf, "have you lost every feeling of decency, that you come here and direct your impudent glances towards women? Surely this is not the act of a brave or a courteous man."

This reproof made him retire, but he withdrew slowly, and with his heart deeply impressed with the image of Nahoomeh. Lord of the tribe of Kahtan, Assaf was remarkable for his gigantic stature; and a voice of thunder. He had under his orders a numerous army, which, in a short space of time, impoverished the land on which it encamped, and was forced to seek other pasturage, the inhabitants of which fled at the alarming report of its approach.

When he reached his home, Assaf despatched an ancient female of his tribe to endeavour to discover who the maiden was whom he had seen; he enjoined the messenger especially to learn whether or not she was free. The skilful emissary soon ascertained that her name was Nahoomeh, the daughter of Nujoom, and that she was not married: with this intelligence she returned to her master.

Assaf instantly employed one of his relations to proceed to the tribe of Mazen, and announce to Nujoom, that Assaf, having seen his daughter, required him to send her to him with the requisite paraphernalia of a bride, and that he was ready to give the dowry which Nujoom might think fit to name, telling him to be satisfied that, as soon as he had the honour of being allied to him, he, Nujoom, would have no enemies to fear. He added to this proud message, that if Nahoomeh was not sent willingly, he would take her by force, and would then treat her as a slave; that he would annihilate the tribes of Mazen and Tamides, without sparing widows, orphans, or babes at the breast.

Nujoom returned an answer, by the envoy of Assaf, that his daughter had been promised to his nephew; that he had no further power of disposing of her; that he hoped that Assaf would not conceive any animosity against him on account of this unavoidable refusal; that if, nevertheless, he took any hostile steps, and attempted violence, he knew how to defend himself, and to protect women and children. This reply only served to irritate the passion of Assaf, who vowed that he would get possession of Nahoomeh and treat her as a slave.

At this juncture, Hassan returned with a considerable booty in flocks, camels, and rare and curious articles. He paid his uncle the stipulated dowry, and set apart five hundred sheep for the nuptial entertainment. Upon learning the menaces of Assaf, Hassan exclaimed, "we must not wait till he comes to attack us; I will go and implore the aid of the powerful King Zaer, who brought me up at his court; I will return with the invincible warriors of Abs and Abnan, and will repel this insolent neighbour far from our lands."

These words calmed the mind of Nujoom, who consented that the nuptials of his nephew and daughter should succeed the entertainment which Hassan wished to give to his friends in order to celebrate his safe and fortunate return. For seven days, the Mazenites gave themselves up to festivity; songs of gaiety and groups of dancers were heard and seen on all sides. On the eighth day, Nahoomeh, adorned with magnificent raiment, was about to be united to her cousin, when some travellers interrupted the ceremony by announcing that Assaf had assembled a considerable force, and was preparing to attack the tribe of Mazen. The travellers added, that Ebn Hassan and Ebn Messad had already arrived at the place of rendezvous, with the tribes of Assed and Jani, and that Aoof, the Terjemite, had joined them, burning with a desire to avenge his affront.

At this news, the elders of the tribe of Mazen assembled in the tent of Nujoom, and represented to him that they were not strong enough to oppose so many enemies; that they could not even hope, single-handed, to resist Assaf; and that prudence ought to suggest to him to give his daughter to this redout-

able warrior, rather than expose his relations, his friends, and the whole tribe to certain ruin. Nujoom could not prevail upon himself to sacrifice his daughter; and Hassan, by dint of tears and entreaties, obtained a delay of ten days, to consider the means of repelling the enemy.

He set off instantly, attended by a hundred horsemen, and proceeded with all speed to King Zaer, whom he found near the spring Zat al Arsad, sparkling with majesty, surrounded by his invincible warriors: just as we see, in the heavenly arch, the silver star of night environed with a multitude of lesser luminaries.

King Zaer consoled and encouraged young Hassan, promised him the succour he demanded, and directed Prince Malek to go in person and deliver the tribe of Mazen from the oppression of Assaf, placing a thousand of his bravest warriors under his orders.

Antar, full of warlike ardour, observed: "this Assaf is not worthy to expose my prince to so much fatigue; I alone will accompany this youth and rid him of his enemy, though he were even the great Khosroes, king of Persia."

King Zaer smiled at the speech of Antar; he knew he was capable of executing the boldest undertakings, and he appointed him lieutenant to the prince. Commanding that refreshments should be distributed to Hassan and his companions, the king recommended them to seek repose during the night.

Hassan, however, could not taste the luxury of sleep: he awaited with extreme impatience the appearance of the morning. As soon as it dawned, all the warriors were mounted. Prince Malek disengaged himself with difficulty from the arms of his brothers; Antar embraced his father Shiddad, and breathed a deep sigh at the thought that he was about to separate himself, for some time, from his beloved Abba.

The warriors of Abs, covered with glittering mail, are mounted upon steeds of pure Arab race; they are armed with the scimitar and the lance. Prince Malek is at the head of the column, on a superb mare, given him by his father: his stirrups are of massive gold, and his helmet is of dazzling brightness. Antar is near him, on his faithful Abjar, of the shape and with the gait of a lion. The indefatigable pedestrian Sheyboob, with quiver on his shoulder, walks at the stirrup of his brother Antar. During the march, Prince Malek endeavours to wean the mind of his friend Hassan from the sad reflections upon which it is intent; but finding that the latter could not forget the perils which threatened his tribe and his dear Nahoomeh, who was menaced with slavery, the prince called upon Antar, and begged him to *improvise* some warlike air. Antar, full of warlike enthusiasm, burst forth:—

Oh, how I love the trenchant steel
And the spear-head's glittering point to see!
Death has no ills the brave can feel,
Dastards alone the phantom flee.

Each army advances; the steeds face the lances;
Loud shouts mid the shock send their echoes on high;
A dusty veil shrouds the whole field, like the clouds,
Foreboders of tempests, that darken the sky.

Now mingles the fight; coruscations of light
From the flashing of sabres break through the thick gloom;
The gleam of the spears like a comet appears:
Glory, glory to him who dares challenge his doom!

incited him to defy this hero. Gaydak set out with this bold design, but receiving an invitation from Assaf, he was obliged to return.

Night now approached: the respective forces lit their watch-fires and placed their centinels. At the earliest dawn, the two armies were ranged in order of battle. Antar darted upon the foe with a cry which made the mountains ring with its echoes. Whirlwinds of dust rise from his horse's feet; he overturns everything that opposes him. Gaydak, observing the disorder which Antar was creating amongst his band, flies to stop the torrent. Antar sees him, and with a single blow of the redoubtable Dami, makes his head fly from his shoulders, and roll some distance in the dust. The horsemen of Gaydak, beholding the fall of their chief, sought safety in flight. The valiant Absians took possession of the enemy's horses and baggage, and continued their march.

They were but a short distance from the tribe of Mazen, when Hassan, impatient to learn what had happened in his absence, asked Prince Malek's permission to precede him, in order to announce to the Mazenites the approach of the warriors of Abs. Malek consented, assuring him that he should soon be with him. Hassan hastened on, and reaching his tribe, found the ground covered with dead bodies. Assaf had made himself master of the camp, after a horrible carnage, and was proceeding towards the mountain of Aban, behind which the women and children had taken refuge. Hassan heard him cry to his companions in arms: "friends, make all slaves you can; plunder and take what you please; I want nothing myself; I abandon every thing to you, save Nahoomeh, the daughter of Nujoom."

Hassan, horrorstruck at seeing the condition of his tribe, rushed into the thickest of the enemy, followed by his party, full of rage. The warriors of Assaf wheeled about, and death triumphed on all sides.

Assaf, seeing a young warrior coming furiously towards him, exclaimed, "return whence you came; rush not upon certain death." "If I had arrived sooner," returned Hassan, "you would not have ruined my country. But I bring with me the warriors of Abs, of Adnan, of Fusera, and of Tebian, who will make you repent your violence. I am the husband of her whom you wish to carry off, and I am come to chastise your audacity." Assaf uttered a furious cry. "Wretch, neither Absians, nor any whom the sun shines upon, can intimidate me." Saying this, he ran at Hassan like a desperate lion, desiring no one to approach: he wished to glut his rage unaided.

The two heroes attacked each other with equal fury. After a long and obstinate combat, Hassan felt his strength decaying, and wished to fly; but Assaf pressed him vigorously, and was about to deal a mortal stroke, when the Absians came up with the rapidity of the falcon. Prince Malek had accelerated his march; arriving soon after Hassan, he had learnt the disastrous plight of the children of Mazen, and flew to their succour. Antar loosened the bridle of the eager Abjar, who made sparks of fire issue beneath his feet, and at the first shock separated the two combatants.

The sight of these warriors restored hope to the hearts of the Mazenites, who returned to the fight, admiring the valour of Antar, who mowed down the chosen warriors of the enemy like ears of corn. The presence of Assaf alone retained them from flight, and made them brave death. Antar rushed towards him, and pierced him in the right side with his lance: Assaf fell drowned in his own blood. His friends, eager to avenge his death, pressed like a torrent upon Antar, who stood firm, Sheyboof behind him dealing death with his

arrows. The numbers, however, increased, and Antar broke through the crowd with the impetuosity of the north wind.

The children of Abs and of Mazen, inspired with fresh courage, routed their enemies, who, having lost their chief, dispersed on all sides, and abandoned the field of battle. The Mazenites returned to their homes singing the praises of Prince Malek and the intrepid Antar.

FROM THE SHAH NAMEH.

بسم لله الرحمن الرحيم

In God's high name,—the Lord of Life and Soul,
Above the range of human thoughts' control;
By whom our minds are ruled, our wants supplied;
Our senses swayed; protector, aid, and guide;
Lord of the earth and spheres; by whom the sun,
The moon, the stars of eve, in glory run;
Supreme in form and name; surpassing scan;
The self-sustained; inscrutable to man!

Spare, then, thine aching eyes the search sublime,
For Him, whose name transcends all space and time.
O'erwhelmed and mute, how vain is eloquence!
Confounded, lost, how sinks the subject-sense!

Thus, too, as faltering reason fails in words,
Thus, too, the dazzled eye no aid affords.
How then can man his mighty power attest?
Purest of mortals, veil thy cinctured* breast.

By Him above the soul is weighed; by Him—
But oh! the spirit staggers, faint and dim;
Can all that reason, life, or language sways,
Pourtray creation's Lord, and speak his praise?

Restrain thy vain presumption: rest content
To know, HE is: all speech were idly spent.
Though others faint,—though erring Nature stray,
Recall thy Maker's mandate, and obey!

B. E. P.

* The cincture worn round the body as an emblem of the devotion which should separate the sinful soul from the purity of the deity.

BURNES' TRAVELS IN BOKHARA.

SECOND ARTICLE.

IN our first notice of this valuable work, we left Lieutenant Burnes in a kind of *duresse* at Meerabad, amongst the Ersaree tribe of Toorkmans, in his journey from Bokhara to the Caspian Sea.

The opportunity, which this stay amongst the Toorkmans gave the travellers for observing the characters and manners of the Ersarees, as well as of the different individuals composing the caravan, has been noticed. "The condition of our own little party," Mr. Burnes remarks, "perhaps, afforded as much ground for curiosity and reflection as the strange people amongst whom we were living. At dusk in the evening, we would draw forth our mats and spread them out, and huddle together, master and servant, to cook and eat within the limited circle. In a remote country, and in an obscure village of Tartary, we slept in the open air, lived without an escort, and passed weeks without molestation." Some of the natives of their party had been frightened by the passage of the Hindoo Coosh, and had retraced their steps; but Mohun Lall, the Cashmerian lad from Delhi, who exhibited a wonderful buoyancy of spirit and interest in the undertaking, and who was a general favourite wherever he appeared, remained, as well as Mahomed Ali, the native surveyor.* Mohun Lall, at Mr. Burnes' request, kept a minute journal of occurrences; "and I venture to believe," the latter adds, "if hereafter published, that it will arrest and deserve attention." Mahomed Ali generally travelled in the character of a pilgrim proceeding to Mecca, and held little or no open communication with his fellow-travellers. Mr. Burnes found that he might still have kept up the Asiatic disguise, "since it was much less difficult to personate the character of an Asiatic than he had ever believed."

In the neighbourhood of Meerabad, he met with the ruins of Bykund, one of the most ancient cities of Toorkistan, about twenty miles from Bokhara, of which it took precedence in point of antiquity, and apparently in splendour, when it was the abode of Afrasiab and the early kings of Toorkistan. The village of Meerabad itself stood on classic ground; for we are told that Alexander, after his detachment had been cut up by Spitamenes, followed him to where the Polytimetus (Kohik, a river of Bokhara) loses itself (according to Arrian) in the sands of the desert, which is the case at the present day, during a great portion of the year, when the supply of water is too scanty to force a passage to the Oxus.

After a detention of nearly three weeks, the caravan, consisting of eighty camels and 150 persons, received permission from the khan of Orgunj to advance, and they re-commenced their march to the Oxus, which they reached at Betik, opposite Charjooee, one of the greatest ferries between Persia and Toorkistan. The breadth of the river is here 650 yards; its depth 25 to 29 feet. The banks are much depressed, and completely over-

* This worthy individual died on his return to Calcutta, of cholera. Mr. Burnes speaks highly of his merits, which were not overlooked by Government. His widow and family have been provided for: an act of bounty which has not passed unnoticed by the Indian community.

grown with a rank weed that chokes the aqueducts. For the first time, this noble river was here turned to the purposes of navigation, since there is a commercial communication kept up, by means of it, between Charjooee and Orgunj. The dimensions of the river and the character of its banks agree exactly with the descriptions of them given by Arrian and Curtius. How satisfactory are these coincidences, which are multiplied in Mr. Burnes' narrative; and how fully do they redeem the credit of the classical writers!

The caravan halted at Charjooee for four days, since it was the last inhabited spot of civilization between Bokhara and Persia. Mr. Burnes, with his Toorkman guide, visited the bazar, which was attended by about 3,000 people, mostly Toorkmans, on horseback. There was much traffic, but very little confusion or bustle. The only European articles on sale were a few beads and chintz scull-caps, which were purchased very readily.

After filling every skin, pot, and pitcher, to the brim, with water, the caravan entered the great desert which separates the kingdoms of Iran and Tooran. For the first twenty-seven miles, there was no water, nor any sign of inhabitants but a ruined fort. The whole tract was a dreary waste of hills of quartzose sand, soft, but not dusty, and not quite destitute of vegetation. Here and there was a sheet of indurated clay, and in the hollows were some thorny shrubs and a kind of grass. They met a string of Persian slaves, captured by the Toorkmans, and on their way to Bokhara to be sold: the caravan uttered a shout of compassion as they passed. As the travellers advanced, the sand-hills became higher (some attaining sixty feet); the heat of the sand rose to 150°; that of the atmosphere was 100°; but the wind blew steadily: "I do not believe it would be possible to traverse this tract in summer," observes our author, "if it ceased to blow." The camels, however, moved at a firm and equal pace (at the rate of 3,740 yards, or 2½ miles, in the hour), over the sand, which did not much impede their progress. The skeletons of horses and camels were seen bleaching in the sun.

The caravan was obliged to diverge from the high road (if it may be so called) to Mervé, and to proceed westward to the camp of the Orgunj army, which they reached on the banks of the Moorghab, and near the ruins of the forts and towns of the famous kingdom of Mervé or Meroo. The object of the Orgunj chief was to secure his toll of the caravan; and accordingly an officer, whose aspect struck terror into the merchants, came to collect the gold tillas, 200 of which he carried away to his chief, some of the traders paying, through fear, more than required.

They now resumed their journey by the banks of the Moorghab, which was a delightful transition from a sandy desert. Westward of this river, they re-entered the desert, which was now changed to a level, hard surface, not unlike the Run of Cutch, except that it had patches of bushes. Whirlwinds, which raised the dust to a great height, and the *mirage*, were occasionally seen.

After a ten days' detention at Shurukhs, a small Toorkman settlement, the caravan reached the frontiers of Persia, at Moozderan or Durbund, and soon entered Meshid, the capital of Khorasan, its spacious streets and imposing edifices presenting as striking a contrast to the desert, as the slim and long-faced Kuzzilbash, his ringlets curling behind, did to the broad-featured Toork.

Of the character of the Toorkmans, Mr. Burnes has drawn a portrait which, upon the whole, is not very favourable. They are man-stealers, and have the reputation of being perfidious and treacherous; they are fierce and intractable, the men without pity, and the women indifferent to chastity. But these are faults rather of their circumstances and position than of their natural character, which is marked by some redeeming traits. They are the natural enemies (to use a common solecism) of the Persians; the only means of annoyance they can employ is that of carrying off those of their foes who come within their power, and they are encouraged in this course by the ready sale they find for their captives. "A Toorkman passes his life either in a foray, or in preparing for one; and it is a disgraceful fact, that the chiefs of Khorasan have long and unnaturally leagued with these enemies of their religion and their country, to barter a still greater portion of unfortunate Persians into their hands and eternal slavery."

Mr. Burnes was introduced by his Toorkman guide to the house of a friend of his at Shurukhs.

I was very agreeably surprised (says Mr. Burnes) to find these wandering people living here at least in luxury. The tent or khirgah was spacious, and had a diameter of about twenty-five feet. The sides were of lattice-work, and the roof was formed of laths, which branched from a circular hoop, about three feet in diameter, through which the light is admitted. The floor was spread with felts and carpets, of the richest manufacture, which looked like velvet. Fringed carpets were also hung up round the tent, which gave it a great finish, and their beauty was no doubt enhanced by their being the work of wives and daughters. On one side of the tent was a small press, in which the females of the family kept their clothes, and above it were piled the quilts on which they slept. These are of variegated coloured cloth, both silk and cotton. From the circular aperture in the roof three large tassels of silk were suspended, differing in colour, and neatly wrought by some fair young hand. Altogether, the apartment and its furniture bespoke any thing but an erratic people; yet the host explained to me that the whole house could be transported on one camel, and its furniture on another. On my return I expressed my surprise at such comfort, but my companions in the caravan bade me not wonder at such a display, since the Toorkmans were *man-eaters* (*adum khor*), and got their food for nothing. Many a nation has been written down as cannibals on as slight grounds; but the people merely meant to tell me that they lived on the proceeds of man-selling.

The experience which our traveller had, in his journey through the desert, of a caravan, induces him to speak well of this "little republic." The merchants, indeed, evince a sordidness of mind, which is not uncommon in the merchants of more civilized countries; but, in other respects, the individuals of the caravan presented models of behaviour to Europeans.

"The more I mingled with Asiatics in their own sphere," Mr. Burnes says, "and judged them by their own standard, I imbibed more favourable impressions regarding them. One does not see in civilized Europe that generous feeling, which induces the natives of Asia, great and small, to share with each other every mouthful that they possess. Among Mahomedans we have no distinction of gentleman and villain,—at least, so far as hospitality is concerned. The khan fares as simply as the peasant; and never offers to raise a morsel to his lips till he has shared it with those near him. I myself frequently have been partaker of this bounty from rich and poor, for nothing is enjoyed without society. How different is the feeling that besets the sots of lower society in Britain! Nor is this good fellowship among the Asiatics confined to the travelled merchant: it is to be found in the towns as well as the country." We believe this is the invariable sentiment of competent and honest witnesses.

At Meshid, the travellers approximated to the camp of Abbas Meerza, who had just captured the strong fort of Koochan, belonging to a rebellious Koord chief. Mr. Burnes gives few particulars respecting Meshid, referring the reader to Mr. Fraser's work on Khorasan, which, by the way, gives a wretched picture of this celebrated city. He rates the population at less than 40,000 souls. He visited the shrine of Imam Ruza, the only striking building in Meshid, which he viewed without difficulty, for he experienced none of the bigotry and jealousy which so constantly beset Mr. Fraser here. The burial-place of Nadir Shah, marked by the ruins of the edifices which sheltered it, is now desecrated, and, in lieu of the fountains and flowers, the peach-trees and the cypresses, which once decorated it, bore a crop of turnips!

After a week's stay at Meshid, our travellers marched up the valley of the river, to Koochan, where they were introduced to Abbas Meerza, with whose appearance Mr. Burnes was disappointed. "He has been handsome, but was now haggard, and looked like an old man; he had lost his erect carriage; his eyes watered and his cheek was wrinkled." He was plainly dressed, and there was no style or pomp about him. He pressed upon Lieut. Burnes the policy of England's upholding Persia. His conversation was shrewd, and he evinced a tolerable proficiency in geography. "I cannot say I was strongly impressed with his talents," Mr. Burnes remarks; "but they evidently rise above mediocrity."

At Koochan, the two travellers parted; Dr. Gerard, accompanied by Mohun Lall, turned back towards Cabool, by the route of Herat and Candahar; and Mr. Burnes continued his journey, under a strong escort, to the Caspian, amongst the Ilyat and Toorkman tribes who inhabit the borders of that sea.

At Boojnoord he entered the hills; the climate was moist and pleasant; there were many rich and beautiful spots of cultivation, and the road was excellent. At Shahbaz, they descended into the valley of the Goorgan river, and in twenty miles reached the tribe of Goklan Toorkmans, who occupy a country which Mr. Burnes paints in the same vivid colours as Mr.

Fraser. These Goklans are subject to Persia, though their allegiance is reluctant. They have exchanged the habits of rapine for those of agriculture; but they want the affluence and comfort of the Toorkmans of Shurukhs.

As they debouched upon the plain eastward of the Caspian, the scenery became magnificent, especially on reaching the town of Astrabad; though Mr. Fraser found the country to decrease in beauty as he approached this town.* The plague had ravaged this place; its streets were almost deserted, and half the shops and houses were shut literally for want of masters. Mr. Burnes hastened from this pestilential spot, and proceeded to the banks of the Caspian at Nokunda. On his way, he visited the causeway of Shah Abbas, still in tolerable repair, appearing to have been about twelve feet broad (though Mr. Fraser states its original breadth at fifteen or sixteen feet), and running through a thick forest, where figs, vines, and pomegranates grow spontaneously. Our traveller embarked on the Caspian, and boarded a small Russian vessel. He ascertained satisfactorily the depression of this inland sea below the level of the ocean.

He had intended to visit Balfurosh, but the plague was raging at Saree, the capital of Mazunderan, and he accordingly made a precipitate retreat from the shores of the Caspian, and took the high road to Tehran. Mazunderan is represented as a disagreeable country; the climate is so moist, that the inhabitants are subject to a variety of diseases from this cause; they have a sallow and sickly, but comfortable appearance. They are the most simple of all the Persians.

The rest of the journey to the capital presented no incident worthy of note. Mr. Burnes, on his arrival at Tehran, was presented to the Shah, with whom he had a long conversation. The Magnet of the World condescended to ask our traveller, what was the greatest wonder he had seen in his journey? "Centre of the universe," he replied, "what sight has equalled that which I now behold, the light of your majesty's countenance, O, Attraction of the World!" The shah, Mr. Burnes says, has by no means the appearance of age; his voice is full and sonorous, and he sits erect. "I should not be surprised," he adds, "that this monarch outlived his son Abbas;" a prognostication which has been soon verified.

The journey from Tehran to Bushire, by way of Isfahan and Shiraz, and thence to Bombay and Calcutta, is despatched in a single page, and Mr. Burnes closes his narrative with a brief sketch of the countries and objects seen in his extensive journeys, which embrace an immense tract, offering the most diversified interest, reaching from the Indian Ocean and Gulf of Persia on the south, to the Caspian and Transoxiana on the north, and from Delhi in the east to the heart of Persia in the west.

The personal narrative ends in the middle of the second volume: the rest

* Mr. Fraser says that, as he approached Astrabad (from the same side as Mr. Burnes) the land became low and swampy, intricate jungles occurred, and a dense thicket of thorny bushes covered the ground up to the very walls of the city. Mr. Burnes, after speaking of the noble scenery and richly verdant plains watered by the Atruk and Goorgan, "a scene which would have delighted any one," adds: "a journey of eighty miles brought us to the town of Astrabad, from which the view is very imposing." Mr. Burnes bears testimony to the great faithfulness of Mr. Fraser's account of Persia.

of the work is devoted to memoirs and disquisitions on the geography, history, statistics, &c. of the countries traversed by Mr. Burnes, who has judiciously not embarrassed his narrative with these details. They are so valuable and pregnant with interest, that, in order to do justice to them, we should be constrained to prolong this article to an inconvenient length. It is our intention, therefore, to devote another article to this work, which is due to one of the most valuable, as well as amusing, books of travels we have ever met with.

MARITIME OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY.

THE claims of the maritime servants of the East-India Company for compensation, in consequence of their sudden annihilation, as a professional body, by the late Act, have been the subject of warm discussion in Courts of Proprietors, pamphlets, and newspapers. The very ample latitude we have given to our report of the debates on this subject, wherein the different topics are, we think, sufficiently exhausted, would render it difficult to justify, to the bulk of our readers, a further expenditure of space in the examination of the facts and arguments set forth in the pamphlets on both sides of the question which have reached us this month.* The office has become the more supererogatory, since the decision of the Court of Proprietors, confirmed by a large majority on a ballot, in favour of the higher scale of compensation. We shall, therefore, merely declare our opinion, that any haggling with a gallant and deserving class of officers, who have rendered vast services to the commercial interests of the Company, and who are to be suddenly thrown adrift through no fault of their own,—about a sum which, in comparison with the salaries and compensations given to others with so free a hand, and with the thousands flung so carelessly to *soi-disant* claimants on the Indian funds,—is unworthy of the Company. Their official servants have been liberally pensioned, and they ought to be so; their maritime officers have, at least, an equal right to be dealt with in the same manner; and if there be any doubt or question as to the measure of the compensation, let the scale be turned in favour of the unfortunate claimants. The public will be better pleased,—and it is more consistent with the sound policy of a governing body like the Company,—if an error be made, that it should be on the side of liberality.

* An appeal to His Majesty's Government and the Hon. East-India Company, for justice to the claims of the Hon. E. I. Company's Maritime Service, to compensation, &c. By an Officer of the Service, London, 1834. Richardson.

A brief statement, shewing the Equitable and Moral claims of the Maritime Officers of the Hon. E. I. Company, to compensation. By Charles B. GRIBBLE, Chief Officer in the Maritime Service of the Hon. E. I. Company. London, 1834. Richardson.

The East-India Company and the Maritime Service. London, 1834. Hatchard.

CHINESE TYPES.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR: The numbers of your excellent periodical for August and September 1833, arrived here a few days ago. From these I learn, with great pleasure, that the study of Chinese is "daily extending in Europe." And, although Rémusat has been removed by death, his amiable spirit and literary zeal will descend on others, who will probably complete and extend what he began. For the prosecution of Chinese throughout the world, good and cheap Chinese types are required. I should rejoice to hear that some of the governments of Europe would undertake and perfect this desirable work. Mr. Dyer, a missionary of the London Society, has for the last seven years turned his attention to this object. He has completed a calculation, from a comparison of a great many books, Pagan and Christian, in Chinese, of the number of each character required to form a fount of Chinese types; and he has commenced cutting punches for those that occur most frequently. He can produce one punch and matrix for, I think, sixty-two cents. (about 2s. 6d.); but his funds are inadequate to proceed. Two individuals here sent him 150 dollars, which will produce so many punches; but to form a good fount, he would require about 13,000, the number of characters in Morrison's Tonic Dictionary.

My son, Mr. John Morrison, is attending to the same object in China. Mr. Gutzlaff, and the American missionary printer here, are also making experiments on the casting of Chinese types; but all these gentlemen are deficient in the knowledge and means of type-founding. I am of opinion that if cheap and good Chinese types could be founded in Europe, they would sell in China and the Chinese-language nations, as an article of commerce: for the Chinese admire the moveable-type system, and have made them occasionally in copper and in wood. But cutting and carving moveable types will never become general: the expense is too great, and the mathematical exactness of cast types is wanting, which makes the union of many difficult and unsatisfactory.

There are three lithographic presses now in Canton. One belongs to a commercial house; one is the property of the American missionaries (at least they have the use of it); and the third belongs to the Morrisons. At the latter, a considerable number of sheet tracts in Chinese have been printed, on religious and moral subjects, ornamented with pictures in natural history. A Mahomedan from India works the commercial press, assisted by Chinese. Our press was worked by a Chinese, who could not go on well in the hot weather. I made some inquiries in Canton for stones like the lithographic, but did not succeed. However, some are found now, I believe, in Bengal, which answer very well.

The Companion to the Anglo-Chinese Kalendar of 1832 is now out of print, and Mr. Morrison is publishing a Kalendar for the present year, to which a Companion will be added. The Portuguese authorities in Macao having interdicted the Albion Press, it could not be worked till removed to Canton, which has prevented the Anglo-Chinese Kalendar for this year being out in time.

The *Notitia Linguae Sinicae*, mentioned in your September number as "now printing at Malacca," was issued from the Anglo-Chinese College two or three years ago. I wish Lord Kingsborough, or some equally spirited nobleman, would do for Chinese types what was done for that work.

Mr. Feasbury, who assisted Mr. Medhurst, of Java, in printing the lithographic Japanese and English Vocabulary, mentioned by you, is now in China,

on his way to the United States, to study there for farther usefulness as a Christian missionary.

I trust the interest taken about Chinese literature will eventually be for the welfare of China, by making accessible to her the knowledge of the western world. She is not now in a prosperous condition. During several years, moral and physical evils have afflicted her. Insurrection, rebellion, inundation, drought, and famine, have alternately spread over most of the provinces; and consequently cost an excess of forty millions of taels beyond her income. This state of things gives great uneasiness to patriotic statesmen in China.

I remain, Sir, your's obediently,

ROBERT MORRISON.

A "Brief Statement relative to the formation of Metal Types for the Chinese Language," printed by Mr. Dyer at Penang, accompanied Dr. Morrison's letter. In it, Mr. Dyer considers that both the utility and the practicability of making metal types are questions now at rest. Hitherto, Chinese types have been made only on the imperfect and expensive plan of cutting every character separately on the face of the type-metal. "The principal difficulty of procuring Chinese types," he observes, "has hitherto consisted in providing handsome and cheap steel punches, from which copper matrices may be struck, and the type cast. A multitude of calculations have been made of the probable expense of procuring types, according to the respective average price of each punch, as demanded by different individuals. At the lowest price per punch, required in England, the cost of punches, for a fount of 3,000 characters in variety, would amount to 30,000 rupees; but cut in India, where work is so much cheaper, the amount would not much exceed 4,000 rupees. The want, however, of tools and machinery has occasioned many difficulties and delays; and the necessity of acquiring the knowledge of type-cutting by much reading and experiment has been the cause of multiplied errors; but by perseverance these have been completely overcome. Upon the plan of cutting punches for the principal characters in the language first, according to a scale lately made with great accuracy; gradually proceeding from the more to the less important characters; and then supplying the *occasional* characters, by cutting them on the face of the tin or other type-metal, *until these also shall be cut in steel*; the fount may be very useful when about 1,200 punches are cut. And the further we advance in punch-cutting, the less need will there be of providing occasional characters in any other way. The average price for which punches can be cut at Penang is not more than 68 cents; and the copper matrices are struck from them for the additional sum of 2½ cents each. Further to reduce the cost, some characters are divided perpendicularly into *halves*, *thirds*, and *two-thirds*; and horizontally into *halves*, where such division can be made without affecting the beauty of the character; by this method, a large number of punches will be saved. Also, when a punch is injured in striking the matrix of any character, it may very frequently, after a little dressing, be used to strike matrices for similar characters of a fewer number of strokes."

The object appears to deserve every encouragement, not merely from Chinese scholars and missionary societies, but from the mercantile interest in Europe connected with China.

GOVERNMENT-HOUSE, CALCUTTA.

Bishop Heber, in speaking of the vice-regal palace of Calcutta, says, that it has narrowly missed being a noble structure; persons of less refined, or as some would call it less fastidious taste, do not concur in this censure, or admit that the architectural blunders, of which the critic complains, have had an injurious effect upon the appearance of the building. It is altogether, whatever may be the faults of its details, a splendid pile, and standing isolated on the Calcutta side of the large open plain, which forms so magnificent a quadrangle opposite Chowringee, it is seen to the greatest advantage from every point, being sufficiently connected with the city to shew that it belongs to it, yet unencumbered and not shut out by any of the adjacent buildings. It consists of two semicircular galleries, placed back to back, uniting in the centre in a large hall, and connecting four splendid suites of apartments. "Its columns, however," observes the Bishop, "are in a paltry style, and instead of having, as it might have had, two noble stories and a basement, it has three stories, all too low, and is too much pierced with windows on every side." Somewhat of effect was probably sacrificed to convenience and the accommodation necessary for the establishment of the Governor-general; but the great objection to it, as an Asiatic residence, which does not appear to have struck the elegant and accurate commentator, is the want of colonnades and porticos. The principal entrances are approached by noble flights of steps; but these, being without shelter, are never used except upon state occasions, when a native *durbār* is held, and the nobles of Hindostan come in all their barbaric pomp to pay their respect at the vice-regal court: a circumstance of rare occurrence in the present day. The carriages of the European visitants drive under these steps, and the company enter through the lower regions.

The effect upon a stranger, who has not been previously made acquainted with the cause of the arrangement, is very singular. It is scarcely possible for a lively imagination to escape the notion that, instead of being the guest of a palace, he is on the point of being conducted to some hideous dungeon as a prisoner of state. The hall, which opens upon the dark cloister formed by the arch of the steps above, is large, low, and dimly lighted, completely realizing the *beau idéal* of the interior of the inquisition. A good deal of rubbish of various kinds, piled confusedly and put out of the way behind rows of pillars, traversing the length of the hall, favours the supposition that it is a place of punishment, for in their shapeless obscurity, these fire-engines, or printing-presses, or whatever they may be, have very much the appearance of instruments of torture. Upon the floor, the spectator, who has imbibed the apprehension that he has been entrapped into some pandemonium of horror, may see the dead bodies of the victims to a tyrannical government thickly strewn around:—human forms apparently wrapped in winding sheets, and stretched out without sense or motion upon the bare pavement, add to the ghastly effect of the scene. These are the palanquin-bearers, who, wrapped up from head to foot in long coarse cloths,

are enjoying the sweets of repose, little dreaming of the appalling spectacle they present to unaccustomed eyes. Many dusky figures move about with noiseless tread, and were it not for one redeeming circumstance, the whole panorama would be calculated to inspire horror and alarm. In the midst of these dreary catacombs, gay parties of visitors, ladies in ball-dresses, and gentlemen in full uniform, are passing along, not in the least discomposed by appearances so familiar to them, even when there is the additional *agrément* of a fog, which in the cold season usually casts a mystic veil over these subterranean apartments.

Emerging from the damp, darkness, and corpse-like figures of the sleepers, an illuminated vestibule leads to a staircase, handsome in itself, but not exactly correspondent with the size of the building, and the halls of state to which it is the approach. It is not until the visitant has gained the altitude of the hall, that the eye is greeted by any portion of the pomp and grandeur associated with our ideas of a court. Guards are now stationed at intervals; those which were formerly attached to the Governor-general were a splendid and picturesque set of men, clad in strange and striking costume, warlike as became a military power, and particularly ornamental as the appendages of state. The spirit of retrenchment, which has lately descended to petty savings, unworthy of the masters of so magnificent a territory, has removed and abolished this appropriate guard of honour, and the natives, already astonished and disappointed by the contrast afforded by the simplicity and plainness of their European rulers, with the pomp and pageantry of oriental courts, viewed this last innovation with disapprobation and regret. As the visitor ascends, the turbaned domestics of the household become more numerous; long corridors, leading to the wings, matted and lighted, present noble ideas of the extent and grandeur of the building, and at every landing-place the necessary pause for breath is spent in admiration of the contrivance of the architect to ensure the circulation of air, which comes so freely through the connecting galleries.

The suites of apartments devoted to large evening-parties occupy the third story. The ball-room, or throne-room, as it is called, is approached through a splendid antechamber; both are floored with dark polished wood, and supported by Ionic pillars, leaving a wide space in the centre, with an aisle on either side; handsome sofas of blue satin damask are placed between the pillars, and floods of light are shed through the whole range from a profusion of cut-glass chandeliers and lustres. Formerly, the ceilings were painted, but the little reverence shewn by the white ants to works of art, obliged them to be removed, and gilt mouldings are now the only ornaments. The throne, never particularly superb, is now getting shabby; a canopy of crimson damask, surmounted by a crown, and supported upon gilt pillars, is raised over a seat of crimson and gold; in front, there is a row of gilded chairs, and it is the etiquette for the viceroy and the vice-queen, upon occasions of state, to stand before the throne to receive the presentations. There is, however, nothing like a drawing-room held at this court; no lord chamberlain, or noblemen in waiting, or any functionaries corresponding with these personages,

except the aides-de-camp, who are seldom very efficient, being more intent upon amusing themselves than anxious to do the honours to the company. In these degenerate days, so little state is kept up, that, after the first half-hour, the representatives of sovereignty quit their dignified post, and mingle with the assembled crowd.

There is no court-dress, or scarcely any thing to distinguish the public nights at Government-house from a private party. An attempt was made by Lady Hastings to establish a more rigid system of etiquette; she had her chamberlain, and her train was held up by pages. An intimation was given to the ladies that it was expected they would appear in court plumes, and many were prevented from attending in consequence of the dearth of ostrich feathers, the whole of the supply being speedily bought up; and as it was not considered allowable to substitute native products, there was no alternative but to remain at home. The extreme horror, which European ladies entertained of appearing to imitate the natives, banished gold and silver from their robes; not contented with the difference in the fashion of their garments, they refused to wear any articles of Indian manufacture, careless of the mean effect produced by this fastidiousness: few had been accustomed to European courts, and having once established rules and regulations of their own, they stoutly resisted all attempts at alteration and innovation, every arrival being obliged to submit to the customs of the colony. The great influx of strangers at Calcutta has effected some change in the system; visitors are not now so much under the control of the leading people; they appear in whatever may be the fashion in England; and instead of, as heretofore, being obliged to rip off the silver trimmings from their dresses, or discard them altogether, to avoid the appellation of *nautch girls*, they are allowed to sparkle and glitter without provoking many invidious remarks.

Where shall I walk at Government-house? formed an interrogatory to which, a few years ago, the suitors who could not give a satisfactory answer had little chance of success. The enquiry now is seldom made; the reply having lost much of its importance. At the state-dinners, ladies sit according to their rank, and they are as nearly paired with male attendants of equal pretensions as circumstances will admit; but at balls and suppers, after the Governor-general has led the wife of the greatest personage to table, the rest of the party follow in an indiscriminate manner. It is not, however, very long since the struggle for precedence was carried on with a spirit and perseverance worthy of colonial warfare; two or three questions were sent home for final adjustment, and the wives of civilians, high in office, were much mortified to find that they were not entitled to take place of the daughters of English peers, even though they should have married ensigns. It was decided that Lady Mary or the Honourable Mrs., had a right to precedence, whatever their husbands' rank might be, and still worse, that the younger brothers of noble families could exalt their wives above the other ladies, though in their military or civil capacity they themselves must give place to their superiors in office. The humble titles assumed by the servants of the Honourable Company of Merchants trading to the East-Indies, of

senior and junior merchants, factors, and writers, were much at variance with their notions concerning their dignity, and the precedence they considered themselves to be entitled to take of the ancient nobility of England; and general officers holding the King's or the Company's commissions; but the narrow notions, engendered by the pride of office, are not so prevalent as heretofore; the magnates of the colony are not quite so important in their own eyes, or in the estimation of those beneath them, and too much ridicule is now attached to squabbles about a seat at table, to render the discussion of such topics very general.

Government-house is the only place in which the guests are not allowed to introduce their own attendants; the servants of the establishment are numerous, and perfectly equal to the duties required. They are handsomely clothed in livery according to the Hindoostanee fashion, wearing in the hot weather white muslin vests and trowsers, with cummerbunds or sashes, twisted with scarlet or some other colour, and the crest in silver in their turbans. In the cold weather, the vest is of cloth of the livery colour. They are all fine-looking men, and the uniformity of their appearance gives them a great advantage over the promiscuous multitude usually in attendance at large parties, though the absence of the personal domestic is considered by many a heavy grievance, and more especially by those who are deprived by the existing regulations of the indulgence of the hookah.

There is no established rule respecting the entertainments at Government-house; no service of plate, or decorations for the table belonging to the establishment. The grandeur of the banquets depends entirely upon the taste and liberality of the person who holds the appointment of Governor-general for the time being, and it is whispered that there are not always a sufficient quantity of silver forks for all the guests, and that the side-tables are sometimes supplied with a manufacture of steel of no very tempting appearance. An ornamental supper, as far as the viands are concerned, is still a desideratum in Calcutta, Government-house being very little in advance of less distinguished mansions; and perhaps the only superiority it can boast, consisting in such refinement as excludes large heavy joints, and substitutes a loin for a saddle of mutton. The small, delicate, gem-like, tempting dishes, which glitter on a supper-table in London, have no counterparts in the City of Palaces; every thing there is solid, substantial, and undisguised, a state of things entirely attributable to the prejudices of European society, since the genius of cookery possessed by the natives only require to be drawn into action. A very small quantity of instruction would suffice to render them unrivalled in every confectionary and culinary art, and there cannot be the slightest reason for the inelegance which characterizes a Calcutta banquet, except the real or affected horror which is entertained of black cooks.

The parties at Government-house, for the reasons before assigned, do not derive the brilliancy which might be expected from the dresses of the ladies; the effect at least, when compared to that of European ball-rooms, is disappointing; there is a want of freshness and lustre about the attire,

which is very striking to a stranger's eye; nor can there be so much fancy and variety exhibited in the form and ornaments, in a place where fashions and milliners are few, as in those more favoured capitals, where the success of multitudes of artists and tradespeople depends upon the taste and inventions they display. Of course, there are numerous exceptions; many individual toilettes which may be pronounced perfect, but these are lost or obscured in the cloudiness which prevails, and always will prevail, so long as the female residents of India prefer the faded manufactures of Europe, to the gorgeous fabrics of oriental looms. At fancy-balls, where the products of the country are rendered available, the difference of the effect is astonishing; instead of being confined within the narrow limits prescribed by the last bulletins from London or Paris, fancy and talent have free scope, and in no assemblage of the kind could more magnificent groupes be found than those which have made their appearance at Government-house. Military uniforms, in some degree, make up for the sombreness of female attire upon more ordinary occasions, and the effect of a well-filled ball-room is much heightened when the company is not exclusively composed of Europeans. The dress of the Armenian ladies is picturesque and striking, though the peculiarity is chiefly confined to the head; they wear a glittering tiara of a very singular and classic form across the forehead, with a veil suspended from the top, and hanging down in graceful folds on either side. It is not, however, very often that these ladies are seen in the public assemblies of Calcutta, in which, until very lately, it has not been thought either advisable or agreeable to encourage a promiscuous assemblage of different classes and communities. Without wishing to impugn the motives upon which the former rulers of India have acted, it is impossible not to admit that a more liberal system is better suited to the present time. Doubtless the innovations, which have taken and are still taking place, will be very unpalatable to those who remember the extraordinary dignity attached to official situations and white faces in former days; but those, who entertain more enlarged views, will rejoice that some of the barriers, which have divided persons of different persuasions and different complexions from each other, have been broken down, and are disappearing. Bishop Heber, whose kindness of heart and liberality of mind have justly endeared him to the Indian world, was the first to show an example to the intolerant and exclusive patricians of Calcutta, by opening his doors to respectable persons of all sects and countries. At his house, Christians of the Roman Catholic, Greek, and Protestant churches, met, together with Hindoos, Moslems, Jews, and Parsees: he recommended the religion which he preached by the practice of the widest philanthropy, and, had he been spared, the popularity of his manners, and the well-known benevolence of his disposition, would have done much towards the removal of prejudices, which have for so long a period prevented a free and social communication between Europeans and Asiatics.

A few native gentlemen, who have either adopted English customs, or are so well acquainted with them as not to be guilty of any misapprehension

or mistake, have for many years mingled freely in the fashionable circles of Calcutta, making their appearance at private parties, and joining in the subscriptions for public amusements; they were distinguished in large assemblies for the elegance of their costume, and the splendour of their diamonds; and persons who did not enter into the narrow notions which were but too prevalent, regretted that a much larger proportion of the same class were not encouraged to follow their example. Latterly, invitations to Government-house have been very widely extended amongst the natives of rank, and the introduction of men ignorant of the rules and regulations of European society has given offence, and occasioned disgust to those who do not consider the measure to be expedient, or who refuse to make allowance for early notions and rooted opinions, which nothing but more intimate association can dissipate. Asiatics, at present, are not aware of the restrictions imposed in Europe by etiquette and good breeding on the intercourse between ladies and gentlemen; they see them converse together, dance together, and walk arm in arm together, and when admitted to the same degree of familiarity, they are apt to make very ridiculous trespasses. Without the slightest intentional rudeness, a native gave great offence by seating himself on the arm of a lady's chair, and not knowing the precise limits which propriety has marked out, they do not always offer the deferential respect which women expect, and which, rather inconsiderately, they exact more strictly from foreigners, than from their own countrymen, who, being better acquainted with the rules and observances, are less excusable in their breach or omission. At this day, the degree of decorum necessary to be adopted in the presence of French ladies, is so little understood by John Bull, that he is continually offering insult and annoyance, by exceeding a latitude in conversation which he has erroneously supposed to have no bounds. It is thus that Asiatics offend, and constant intercourse can alone render them acquainted with the terms upon which gentlemen mix in respectable female society. It is certainly not very agreeable to be obliged to give the lesson, but the consequences are too important to be neglected, especially at a period in which there are such strong manifestations of the abandonment of prejudices hitherto supposed to be insurmountable.

In the native papers, published in Calcutta, the advantages and disadvantages of extending the indulgences enjoyed by European women to Asiatics are freely discussed; there seems to be no question about the expediency of improving the mind, and giving a more liberal education than has heretofore been considered necessary; emancipation must follow as a matter of course. Some of the writers have taken upon themselves the task of vindicating the privileges enjoyed by the Asiatic women, and have attempted to shew that, in point of fact, they are not under any restrictions at all; but such persons have no chance against the advocates for improvement; the reasoning on both sides is not a little curious, bearing strong evidence of the novelty of the subject, and the crude ideas it has engendered.

The custom of polygamy appears to be the grand difficulty to the approxi-

mation to European manners, which upon many accounts would be so desirable; but it is astonishing how very little is known concerning the domestic establishment of either Moslem or Hindoo. A modern Persian writer * has said that, from his own experience in the matter, it is easier to live with two tigresses than two wives; and in India, many more persons than is usually supposed, either through individual attachment, or for the sake of peace and quietness, content themselves with one. There is always so great a distinction between the first wife, and those who submit to take an inferior rank, that no persons of wealth or family would permit their daughters to contract a marriage with a man who has already placed a lady at the head of his establishment; and therefore it would appear that, in reality, there is rather a plurality of mistresses, than of wives, and that, though the custom of the country sanctions their living together, the first, or, as she is sometimes termed, the *equal* wife, is the only person of great respectability or consequence, the other women being either in a very subordinate capacity, or degraded to the condition of household servants.

Few things are more surprising to native gentlemen than the display of female talent in arts or acquirements which have been considered the exclusive possession of men. Accomplishments, particularly those of music and dancing, are not held in any respect; but their encomiums upon female artists and authors shew that they entertain great reverence for such manifestations of intellectual superiority. A Mahratta General, at a ball, asked to be introduced to the lady who had written a book, and in looking at miniatures from a female pencil, it was frequently remarked that the English women exceeded the men in talent.

Want of urbanity, a trait in the English character, will, it is to be feared, retard the good understanding which ought to exist between natives of rank and the servants of their foreign rulers; but there can be little doubt that our retaining the possession of India will mainly depend upon the conciliation of a class of persons, whom it appears to have been hitherto the policy to depress and neglect, if not to insult. Natives of rank, property, and influence, must speedily acquire a knowledge of their position, and of their strength, and unless they should obtain the respect, consideration, and importance, which seem so justly their due, it can scarcely be expected that they will continue to give their support to a government, whose servants are resolutely opposed to their interests. Hitherto, there has been little to tempt them into private society; with very few exceptions, Anglo-Indian residents have been indisposed to impart or to receive information from natives; they have taken little pains to instruct them upon the subject of modes and manners which must have struck them as being odd and unaccountable, or to inspire them with respect by the display of superior mental powers. But while ball-rooms have been deserted, the theatre has always proved an attraction. Parties of Hindoostanee gentlemen, beautifully clad in white muslin, and, should the weather be cold, enveloped in Cashmeres, which would make the heart of a Parisian lady swell with envy, take their places in the boxes of the Chow-

* Abu Taleb Khan.

ringee theatre, sitting in the first row, and as near the stage as possible. They prefer tragedy to comedy, and when the treasury is very low and a full attendance of some consequence, the manager, consulting rather the interests of the house than the talents of the actors, announces the representation of *Macbeth* or *Othello*, which is sure to crowd the benches with Asiatic spectators.

A spirit of enquiry is now awakened in the minds of the natives, which cannot fail to lead to very important results; their anxiety to render themselves acquainted with the means by which science has been enabled to produce such extraordinary effects, will establish the bond of union so much wanted between them and the European residents. At the formal visits, to which the intercourse has until now been too much restricted, the greater portion of gentlemen, holding official situations, have found the mode of conversation, carried on according to eastern etiquette, too irksome for long endurance, and rather than submit to usages and customs which were new and disagreeable, they abridged all communication as much as possible, giving very little encouragement to the natives to persevere in the attempt to cultivate a better understanding. Where no interpreter is required, persons of equal rank, upon visits of ceremony, rarely converse with each other. Their observations are directed to the chief personages of their retinue, and the individual thus circuitously addressed, replies in the same manner. There is something very absurd in seeing, at some small military post, an interview of this nature take place between the English commandant, and a petty Rajah in the neighbourhood. The latter makes his appearance with as large a *suwarree* as he can muster, his elephants, horses, state-palanquins, hircarrahs, peons, and matchlock men, many in very ragged case, are drawn up in an imposing manner on the outside, and he enters, accompanied by the younger branches of his family, and hangers-on of a rather inferior description, who put themselves behind the chairs set for the great people. However averse the officer thus invited may be to ostentation and parade, his servants have his honour too much at heart to permit him to use his own discretion; they crowd into the antechambers, and verandahs, those at the head of the establishment take up a position which enables them to support their master's dignity by becoming the medium of communication; conversation is thus necessarily reduced to common-places, and, excepting when circumstances require an almost daily intercourse, Europeans are seldom or ever at the pains to place it upon a more friendly footing.

While we must regret that so long a period has been suffered to elapse, without cementing a closer bond of union between the Anglo-Indian and the Asiatic community, it would be unfair not to make allowances for the peculiar position of the British resident in Hindoostan. An Englishman always finds it very difficult to accommodate himself to foreign usages and customs, and as the greater number of civil and military servants were placed in very responsible situations, they might consider it advisable not to incur the suspicion of an interested partiality, by an intimate personal acquaintance

with natives, whom in their official capacity they might be supposed to favour from some selfish motive. It must also be considered that, although we have now full and undisputed possession of the whole of the peninsula, the quiet settlement of the country under British rule has been effected within a limited period, and that in the difficult position in which Europeans were placed, it would have been impolitic to mix themselves up with persons, who in all probability would have taken advantage of confidence too rashly placed. It is highly honourable to the British character that, in spite of its want of urbanity, and the little personal affection which it creates, its uprightness and steadiness have secured the fidelity of immense multitudes bound to a foreign government by the equal distribution of justice and the security of property. It is unfortunate that we cannot unite the more endearing qualities with the moral excellencies for which we are distinguished: but, as the aspect of affairs is altering in India, we shall do well to consult the signs of the times, and remedy those defects which we have found in our system before it be too late.

It is greatly to the credit of the natives of India that they are disliked and despised only by those who are either unacquainted with their language, or who have been very little in their society. From such men as Mr. Hastings, Sir John Malcolm, Colonel Tod, Sir Thomas Munro, Mr. Elphinstone, and indeed all who have had opportunities of becoming intimately acquainted with them, they have received justice; their faults and vices are those of their religion and their laws, but, notwithstanding almost innumerable circumstances adverse to the formation of moral character, they possess many endearing and redeeming virtues, and no people in the world are so quick at discerning merit, or so ready to acknowledge it.

The latest accounts from Calcutta state, that the present Governor-general has determined to break through "the unjust and aristocratical distinctions" which, as the writer terms it, "have for so long a period festered the feelings of those in the less elevated grades of Indian society," by extending the invitations to Government-house to persons who, previous to his appointment, had not been considered eligible to so high an honour. Whether this measure, which relates to the European portion of the community, will produce the good effect which the commentator of the *India Gazette* so fondly anticipates, is exceedingly questionable. He tells us that it will "strengthen the attachment to the government, and enable individuals in different stations of life to form intimacies engendered by merit." Few persons above the very lowest orders are desirous to destroy all the distinctions of rank; an unlimited *entré* into Government-house to Europeans of every description would not, we believe, be considered advisable, and wherever the line of demarcation shall be placed, there will be discontent. Those who are most anxious to gain admission for themselves, feel equally desirous to exclude the class immediately beneath them, and on inquiry it will be found that those shopkeepers, who complain of the prejudices which keep them out of the best society, refuse to associate with trades which are not considered so genteel as their own. The reception-rooms at Govern-

ment-house may be crowded with all sorts and conditions of men, but so far from engendering friendships between them, the only effect of such indiscriminate assemblage will be to bring the public parties into disrepute, and to render private society more rigid and exclusive than ever.

There is already a tendency to divide and separate in the Anglo-Indian community of Calcutta; several circles are now forming where one alone embraced the whole of the resident gentry. In a less extensive population, every body of a certain rank became acquainted with each other, and visited without reference to superiority of income, or of the different degrees of honour attached to their individual occupations and pursuits; but as the number of residents have increased, they have been attracted to each other by similarity of circumstances. New arrivals have become too numerous to excite general observation and attention, and the hospitality which they experience is confined to those to whom they have been particularly recommended. Now, that there is a choice of visitors, people are beginning to be fastidious, and to look with disdain upon parties which are not select; and in a short time Calcutta will resemble London in its exactions of certain passports and credentials for admission into the best society. When to visit at the Government-parties ceases to confer any distinction, the leading people of the presidency will only give their attendance when it cannot be avoided. Invidious differences will be made between private and public nights, and the feelings of those who are excluded will continue to fester, upon the discovery that little or nothing has been gained by a relaxation of court etiquette.

The position of Indo-Britons at Government-house is somewhat singular, and it perhaps would have been advisable to have extended invitations to respectable persons of that class. In this case, native prejudice has been more considered than the aristocratic feeling which has excluded retail dealers, who boast an unsullied descent from European parents. The natives look down, or at least have looked down, with great contempt upon a mixed breed, which, upon the maternal side, must have sprung from the lowest or the least virtuous class of society; and Anglo-Indians, who chose to associate with the half-caste children of the soil, forfeited their claims to mix among their equals. To be seen in public with, or to be known to be intimate at the houses of, Indo-Britons, was fatal to a new arrival in Calcutta; there was no possibility of emerging from the shade, or of making friends or connections in a higher sphere. The better classes of the Eurasians, as it is now the fashion to call them, bore their exclusion with more equanimity than the European shopkeepers, though certainly their case was the hardest of the two; many were merchants on a very extensive scale, whose occupation could not be objected to, the tint of their skin being the only thing against them. Latterly, however, a great stir has been made by this portion of the community, who, in the orations with which the Town Hall has rang, and the appeals issuing from the press, descant with more eloquence than judgment upon the wrongs of their country, sometimes arrogating to themselves the glory of their maternal ancestors, and at others claim-

ing the rights of Englishmen, and demanding to be placed in official situations under a government which they represent to be little better than an usurpation.

For a very long period, no half-caste was admitted into Government-house; marriages with this class of the community were discouraged by banishment from society, and even by the forfeiture of office. Nevertheless, the charms of the dark-eyed beauties prevailed; a man of high rank contrived to introduce his wife; other married ladies were admitted, there being then no plea for their exclusion; but it was still a long time before exceptions were made in favour of illegitimate daughters. Several succeeding Governors-general positively refused to admit them, and it is not exactly known how their entrance was effected at last. These young ladies form the only individuals of their sex who enjoy greater privileges than are allowed to the masculine portion of the same class. Emancipation from the restrictions, which oblige them to move in a very inferior grade of society, has been rigidly denied to the sons of Europeans by native women; their only employments leading to wealth have been wholly mercantile, and the greater number have been only qualified to fill the lower orders of clerkships. At the orphan schools, the sisters of families are taught to dance; but that accomplishment is not considered necessary in the education of the brothers, and the young ladies, conscious of their superior prospects, look down upon their male relatives with undisguised disdain. Nearly all the females aspire to marriages with Europeans, and are with great reluctance prevailed upon to unite themselves to persons of their own class. The men are less ambitious; they are afraid of being despised by their wives, or perhaps, in consequence of the greater difficulty of forming alliances amongst persons of a different complexion, are content to match with those of their own condition.

The city of Calcutta is indebted to the Marquess Wellesley for the erection of Government-house. Previous to the appointment of that nobleman to the viceroyship of India, there was nothing in the city worthy of the name, or at all superior to the residence in Fort William, intended for the retreat of the Governor-general in the event of the attack of the city by a hostile force. A great part of the furniture and ornamental decorations was purchased at the sale of General Claude Martine's effects at Lucknow; but they are little worthy of the edifice. There are a few good portraits in the council chamber, those of Lord Clive and Mr. Hastings being esteemed fine specimens of the art; altogether, however, the interior disappoints, falling far short of the expectations raised by the size and external grandeur of the building, and the power of the Government by which it has been erected. Its pinnacles are the favourite resort of the argeelah, or butcher-bird, commonly called the adjutant. It is said that every one of these animals has its peculiar roosting-place, and, as they stand motionless on their perches, they are frequently mistaken at a little distance for stone appendages of the building.

Notwithstanding the exclusions which are described to be so "festering to the feelings," the walls of Government-house have witnessed an odd

mélange of guests; many have strutted in great importance along its lighted saloons, whose pretensions to such an honour would have been considered more than doubtful in England. The *entré* is extended to captains of free-traders, some of whom seem rather out of their element in fashionable parties; but the honours paid to merchants in the naval service are, in the present day, as nothing compared to the glories of their reception before the trade was open, and when they brought intelligence ardently looked-for, and supplies of still greater importance. Formerly, the commandant of an Indiaman was received in Calcutta with a royal salute; his colonial rank was equal to that of a post-captain in the Royal Navy, and he was not less of a bashaw in the state-apartments of Government-house, than on the boards of his own quarter-deck. Skippers of chartered vessels trading to India were aspirants for seats in the direction; they made enormous fortunes by the sale of their cargoes, and a passage home in their floating hotels amounted to a sum, the interest of which would have maintained a moderate person in comfort for life. Old Indians are fond of reverting to these glorious days, when money was plenty and news scarce; when vessels were a year upon their voyage, and their freight, always insufficient to supply the demand, sold at the most extravagant prices; when people contrived to get in debt upon princely fortunes, and accustomed themselves to so lavish a profusion of money, that they found they could not return home unless they had the Bank of England at their command. It was in these days that the parties at Government-house were in their glory; when the visitants felt their importance, and were looked up to by the inferior orders of the community as kings and princes. Men high in office never appeared without their chobdars, and all the natives whom they met were obliged, according to the custom of the country, to alight from their vehicles, and remain standing until they had passed. It was necessary, in earlier times, for the English rulers to imitate the state and grandeur of the native potentates in their neighbourhood, who insisted upon this mark of respectful homage, and to which Europeans resident at their courts were compelled, however reluctantly, to submit. In a letter dated 1776, we see how deeply the indignity, thus sustained by an Englishman, rankled in his mind. Speaking of the death of Cossim Ally Khan, who had experienced great reverses, and expired in poverty without friends or followers, the writer, an officer in the Company's service, says: "In passing by his children the other day, I could not help recollecting the having once, at Patna, been obliged to dismount from my horse and wait a-foot till his retinue had passed me, before I was permitted to mount again, or to retire. I could have done the same by his children: but I bear no malice, and besides he could not well have known it himself." At Delhi and Lucknow, the approach of the King is still announced by kettle-drums, which warn all other passengers to get out of the way; all the umbrellas are furled, and the people, who are unable to effect a retreat, are obliged to descend from their carriages and stand on foot, with folded hands, while the royal personage passes. The resident

mitted to keep his chatah over his head in the presence of the King

of Oude; the rest of the Europeans being still obliged to endure the scorching rays of the sun unsheltered, while they have the honour to be in the monarch's company.

Such customs were only kept up by Europeans as long as they were positively necessary. The Governor-general now goes about Calcutta, not only without state, but in the humblest manner, the present viceroy, having, it is said, upon more than one occasion, asked a seat in a buggy of a stranger, who did not guess the rank of his companion until he was requested to drive to Government-house: like the most celebrated Caliph of Bagdad, he was fond of perambulating the city *incog*. Though, in former times, such conduct would have brought the government into contempt, the natives of Calcutta are now so much accustomed to the unostentatious mode of living pursued by the *Feringhees*, that they have lost a great part of the astonishment it formerly created: still they are of opinion that England must be a very poor country, in which people live so miserably that they do not know how to assume the state to which they might aspire in India.

Every native, however, who comes to England, expresses his surprise at the splendour which meets his gaze. The number and magnificence of the equipages particularly attract their notice. At one of the late drawing-rooms, two Suwars, who have made their way to the Court of Directors from the upper provinces, expressed their admiration in a very lively manner of the carriages and horses which they saw assembled in St. James's street. Several officers, who spoke their language, were amongst the spectators, and they derived infinite gratification from the questions and remarks of these men. They asked whether there were many other cities of equal size and splendour in England, and confessed that they had no expectation of seeing the wealth and comfort which were displayed in all directions. The quantity of goods exposed in the shops, and the abundant clothing worn by all ranks of the people, excited their surprise, and they will probably go back astonished that any body should be induced to leave a land flowing with riches of every description, to seek their fortunes in so poor a country as India!

SIR HOWARD DOUGLAS ON MILITARY BRIDGES.*

WE are anxious to call the attention of our military readers in India to this work, in its improved and augmented form, because it appears to us almost indispensable to at least one very important branch of the profession. Although modestly termed "an essay,"—having been originally intended for the students in the senior department at Sandhurst,—it is now entitled to take its place amongst scientific treatises on the military art. Practical experience and a very considerable extent of reading, of foreign works especially, have enabled Sir Howard to confirm and illustrate his principles by a variety of facts and observations.

Sir Howard Douglas begins by laying down and explaining the true theory of the motion of water in rivers, founded on the experiments of the

* An Essay on the Principles and Construction of Military Bridges, and the Passage of Rivers in Military Operations. By MAJOR-GENERAL SIR HOWARD DOUGLAS, Bart. K.S.C., C.B., &c. Second edition, containing much additional matter. London: Boone.

Chevalier Du Buat. He next treats of pontoons, their dimensions, weight, and equipment, and how to lay a pontoon bridge, with some curious illustrative incidents which occurred in the Peninsular war. Bridges of boats are the subject of the next section, in which Sir Howard enters with minuteness into all their varieties of construction and equipment in different countries, especially the East-Indies. In this edition, he has appropriated considerable space to the principles and modes of operation adapted to service in that country, and to the means whereby military communications may be facilitated throughout our vast Eastern empire, "so that large bodies of troops may be rapidly moved upon any given point from central situations." The conveyance of a complete pontoon-train, with an army in the field, in such a country as India, would, perhaps, be impracticable, nor would an ordinary pontoon-train be sufficient or adapted to the breadth of many of the rivers.

The next section treats of flying-bridges, the principle of which "should be well understood by all classes of officers, particularly the staff, as it may be applied, either wholly or partially, to boats or rafts of any kind and on every scale, for passing large as well as small rivers." The forcing of rivers is illustrated by some curious historical notices in ancient as well as modern warfare, which will prove both entertaining and instructive to the military student, especially Buonaparte's first passage of the Danube, in 1809, which, according to Sir Howard, and we believe military critics generally are of the same opinion, "ought not to have succeeded," and did succeed only through the still grosser errors of the Austrians. As a contrast to this, Sir Howard has described the passage of the Adour, in 1814, by the left wing of the British army, under Lord Niddery, which "will for ever stand on the record of military events as one of the most celebrated enterprises of this description."

Bridges of rafts of timber, casks, air-tight cases, and inflated skins, are the engines next considered, and the qualities, requisites, and capabilities of these succedanea are scientifically and perspicuously detailed, with all the necessary information relating to their construction, tables of specific gravities of timber, weight and dimensions of casks, and of cylindrical pontoons, &c. Sir Howard has investigated with much skill the question as to the utility of cylindrical pontoons, as close vessels, and sums up their advantages and disadvantages. The basket-boats of India are treated of at some length, and excellent directions are given as to their construction.

The succeeding section treats of carriage and suspension bridges, for crossing shallow rivers and canals, in which the special adaptation of these engines to India, where suspension bridges have been used from the earliest antiquity, is pointed out, as well as the various materials fit for framing them. The concluding section is appropriated to bridges on trestles, piles, truss-frames, and other applications of carpentry, the construction, properties, and comparative advantages of which are well elucidated.

Twelve plates, containing a variety of explanatory figures, and an appendix of useful tables on the strength of materials, leave nothing wanting to the student. No military station in India ought to be without this work.

KIERNANDER, THE MISSIONARY.

LESS has been said of the missionary Kiernander than of many others of much inferior note. In zeal, in the efficacy of his labours, in learning, human and divine, in warmth of Christian charity, in a spirit freed from sectarian trammels—above all, in a genuine piety to his Creator and a sincere love for his fellow-creatures, Kiernander eminently abounded. His good works, to use the familiar but beautiful metaphor of St. Luke, were, in “good measure, pressed down and running over” (*ὑπερχυνομένων*). But he was unfortunate, and alternately drank of the sparkling cup of worldly prosperity and tasted the bitterness of worldly indigence. The sympathies of sects and brotherhoods are seldom expended upon the unfortunate members of their own body. To be destitute is to be friendless; and he who is sunk to dependence and want, is supposed to reflect dishonour on the fraternity he belongs to.

The temporary fallings-off, uncharitably imputed to poor Kiernander, were not defections from the cause of his “great task-master,” but, in the transient hour of prosperity, a heedless giving way to its influences, which a man must be made of the sternest stuff of fanaticism effectually to resist. In truth, poverty has its pride as well as wealth, and there is as little of Christian humility as of common sense in flying from the allurements of fortune. Except in the case of Swartz and the one or two highly-gifted individuals who have approached his excellence, there has been no slight degree of affectation in a gratuitous contempt of advantages.

There are persons, who, like Martinus Scriblerus, in his abstract idea of a lord mayor without a fur gown and gold chain, cannot conceive of a missionary without the accustomed associations of a dingy black coat, lank hair, black stockings darned with white thread, and a woe-begone, cadaverous countenance. Some European Protestant societies, if they have not actually prohibited their missionaries from marriage, have shewn themselves much better pleased with their celibacy. Yet it is not easily conceived why the domestic affections should estrange them from the great duties of their calling. If any thing opens the heart to a more catholic spirit of benevolence, it must surely be the homefelt bliss of conjugal life, which, if it softens a man's temper, does not the less fit it for the trials and dangers of his station. In many instances, the wives of missionaries have shared their labours, and alleviated their sorrows. The Moravians, eccentric as some of their early regulations were with regard to females, and excluding as they did every thing like mutual choice from the marriage-union, are remarkable for those sexual attachments, which have so frequently kept alive religious enthusiasm under circumstances that threatened its decay. The flames of religious and earthly devotion are not unfrequently kindled at the same altar.

Another mistake, not less common, seems to have its effect upon those who have regulated the code of duties which missionaries are enjoined to observe; it is that which supposes the persecution and mockery of the world to be essential to the making a good one. Its corollary is, that the esteem of mankind, and the wish to conciliate it, are inconsistent with his calling. The result has been sufferings which, without any forfeiture of character, might have been avoided, and a spiritual pride in incurring them. No man was visited more severely by the consequences of these errors in thinking than poor Kiernander. He was, it is true, of a social temperament, and did not shun society. He did not cut himself off from the virtuous love of women, and was twice married. He

was not a candidate for contempt, and conformed to the manners of the world he lived in. So long as he could afford it, he was bounteous even to profusion in his way of living; yet the bulk of his wealth was piously expended. He built a splendid church and endowed a large school out of his own funds. But what is this to the inextinguishable offence of having availed himself of his share of worldly enjoyments whilst they were within his reach, or of taking a temperate part in the convivial pleasures of society?

Il riso, e' l canto, e' l parlar dolce humano.

In Mr. Carne's Lives of the Missionaries, the most romantic portions of Kiernander's life have been selected for pathetic description; and his visit, in the day of adversity, to the tomb in which the remains of his two wives, Werdena and Ann, were deposited, with the reflections that naturally rushed upon his mind when it fell back on the memory of the happy days he had spent with each of them, is most happily imagined. Unluckily, however, the same tomb did not contain the two ladies; and for tomb we must read, it is to be feared, a hole dug in a sandy soil, where their fair carcases experienced the fate of other settlers at that time, namely, that of being devoured by jackalls within a few hours of their interment. Imagination seems to have had its share in many other of the biographical topics in the same article. It may not, therefore, be unamusing, at least not uninteresting, to detail some of the chief incidents of a life, marked, it is true, by vicissitudes, but still a matter-of-fact life, the incidents of which are not made at all the more impressive or useful, by the tinge of romance which Mr. Carne imparts to it. These details, slight as they are, have been derived not only from the recollections of the very few of his contemporaries still living, but from Kiernander himself through the medium of his correspondence, which was various and extensive, and kept up (especially with one of his friends) during the whole of his residence in India, except during the short interval of his blindness.

He was born, in 1735, at the small town of Akstad, in Sweden, situated in the southern district of East Gothland. His parents were little above the condition of peasants; but in Sweden education is cheap, and they destined their son for holy orders. He had a great ardour for knowledge, and finished his studies with much reputation at Upsal. The means of visiting one or two of the foreign universities were kindly supplied him by a friend of his family; and at Halle, where he resided nearly two years, and officiated as classical tutor, he ingratiated himself so much with Professor Franke, that when an application was made to that gentleman by the Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge, to recommend to them a fit person to be sent out as a missionary to Cuddalore, he strongly urged the appointment of Kiernander; and Kiernander accordingly, after a six months' residence in London, in order to acquire a more perfect English pronunciation (having already made himself a proficient in the language), proceeded in a Company's ship to Cuddalore, where he arrived in the beginning of 1758. He kept, like Swartz, a journal of the voyage, and, like Swartz, magnified every incident of the sea into a tempest, from which earnest prayer delivered him, and swelled every gale, that rendered it expedient to lower the top-mast, into the Euroclydon, that tossed about St. Paul in the Egean. Like Swartz too, if it was calm, he instantly set about praying for a breeze, and it was not long before it was vouchsafed to him. In every favourable change, in short, that accelerated his voyage, he im-

mediately recognized the finger of Providence, and an encouragement from heaven to persevere in his labours.

At Cuddalore he was well received. It was a most hospitable settlement, governed by a chief, Mr. Lewin, who was a man of amiable manners. With the advantages of a native ease of address, and a countenance singularly handsome and attractive, Kiernander, moreover a young man of extensive and varied erudition, found no difficulty in being introduced into the best society of the place. His congregation had been already formed, and consisted of about two hundred. Many of these were Portuguese converts from the Catholic communion; many were half-castes; but respecting native Hindû converts, though no man laboured more strenuously to convert the Hindûs, Kiernander uniformly holds a discreet silence. In this silence, which does great credit to his sincerity, he has had but few imitators amongst his successors. Except Swartz, who is always an exception to all that is unfair and disingenuous, most of them have swelled their annual reports with accounts of proselytes from the most respectable ranks and highest castes of that people.

To his friend Dr. Lloyd, who was at Seringapatam, where Hyder Ali had confined him for the advantages of his compulsory services as his physician, Kiernander, when the sphere of his labours considerably increased, complained of the low character and bad dispositions of the native converts. He imparts to him in confidence, as the fruit of his experience, the fact, that few individuals, of good moral habits, are inclined to forsake their native religion to adopt that of strangers. Nothing can effect, he says, a great national conversion like that of Mohammed, but a sword like that of Mohammed; and the greatest of our modern theologians, Michaelis, whose mind pervaded the whole world of learning, secular and profane, seems to have uniformly held the same opinion. "How plainly wrong, soever," says he, "the Jewish and the Catholic religions may be, yet out of every hundred that forsake the one or the other, there are ninety-nine profligates or cheats."* Nor will the experience of any candid person who has resided in India furnish evidence of a more consolatory kind. As far as respects the Hindû natives, the missionaries, even now, have no cause to rejoice over their converts. Those of Swartz were individuals who had no caste to forfeit; for forfeiture of caste is the grand test of a sincere Hindû conversion; and though his congregation was kept together by the common affection of all for their beloved pastor, how soon was it dispersed after his death, and what a miserable and straggling flock is it at present!

Kiernander, in early youth, was distinguished for a vivacity of intellect and fancy, which never deserted him. Having acquired an almost complete command over the English language, although the Swedish accentuation remained with him to the last, he soon became a captivating preacher. Admiral Boscawen, who commanded the fleet then at anchor in the roads, was his frequent auditor, and shewed him the most flattering attentions. His fine countenance and animated style of preaching drew also to his congregation the female residents of the town, who, throughout the whole of his ministry, were his most enthusiastic admirers. It was his maxim, that no woman could be seriously affected by religious truths, unless they made her shed tears. The faith taught by Kiernander found its way to their hearts through this amiable weakness of their natures. A young and beautiful creature, the daughter of a merchant from Hamburg named Fischer, was not the least attentive or the least edified

* Michaelis, Moral. t. ii. ann. 2. He afterwards adds:—*Ich habe von proselyten wenig gute Hoffnung, und doch hat mich die Erfahrung gelehrt, dass ich zu lieblich in Hoffen war*: "I have little hope of proselytes, and have yet been taught by experience that I was too fond in my hopes."

of his flock. She looked at nothing and saw nothing but the preacher, from the first to the last moment of the service. When he dilated upon the rapturous hopes of the faithful, and the endless sufferings of the sinner, her sighs and sobs were the most audible. It was some time before he could ascertain correctly who the female was that bore such feeling testimony to the efficacy of the Word. She placed herself in an obscure place, in that part of the church which was set apart for the females, whence she could with the less restraint gaze on the preacher.

About this time Kiernander was invited by the English of Fort St. David's, then our chief settlement on the Coromandel coast, to officiate as their chaplain. They had driven away the Portuguese Catholics, and Kiernander was put in possession of their church, which was commodious and airy. The sphere of his usefulness was now enlarged. His precepts did not savour of ascetic severity. He did not rebuke the little levities of the sex, which many of his successors, sent out by the Society, thought it their duty to growl at. He made no war upon their harmless finery; or, if he glanced at them, it was in a spirit of pity towards infirmities that have some affinity to the most amiable parts of our nature. Could such a pastor fail of being acceptable to that portion of his church, whom it must not be concealed, the missionary became more and more solicitous to please? There were, however, if not actual spies, some vigilant observers of his ministry; nor were there wanting, at home, some who considered all this as at variance with its duties, and who severely censured it as unseemly ambition, and a struggling for popularity. These impressions had, in the subsequent events of his life, an inauspicious influence over its fortunes.

Werdena Fischer, to whose fixed gaze and uplifted features he had become habituated at Cuddalore, to his great surprise appeared amongst his female auditory at Fort St. David's. Her father had a store at that settlement, and occasionally visited it with his family. After a long religious flirtation, during which the young lady had given her parents evident indications where her affections were placed, Kiernander, to spare her feelings, ostensibly proposed marriage himself: in truth, in the overflowings of her soul, which was too ingenuous to conceal even a forbidden wish, she had herself besought him to take that step, as necessary to her temporal and even her spiritual welfare. The marriage was against the advice of many of his religious friends at the settlement; it incurred the reprehension of the Society, of whose tacit regulations it was a breach. They were married in 1758. Werdena's father was rich, and gave her a dowry sufficient to render their home comfortable and happy. These were the bright days—*albo digna capillo*—of Kiernander, and time flew on wings of down. Yet his marriage did not interfere with the duties of his mission; it enabled him, on the contrary, to build, or rather to enlarge, his school-room, and to endow his church with an organ, which he bought at Pondicherry, before, as it turned out unluckily, an organist sufficiently expert could be found to play on it.

But the settlement of Fort St. David was destined to a sad reverse. The Count de Lally, after the farce of a siege, entered the fort through a breach, and put his troops in possession of the town. The panic-struck commander and the civilians, frightened out of their senses, scampered away with the greatest expedition, and every thing was left to the unrestrained plunder of Lally's troops. Kiernander imagined that his little property would be exempted from pillage, and, in a polite letter to the Count, expressed his confidence, as a foreigner and an ecclesiastic, of meeting with that indulgence. He was most politely

undeceived, and, in reply to a hint thrown out by Kiernander, that, in the capacity of a Lutheran pastor, he might still be allowed to officiate in the Portuguese church, Lally, with the utmost courtesy, reminded him of the example of mildness and toleration shewn recently by the English themselves, in ejecting all Portuguese Catholic priests from their settlement, and appropriating their church and its treasures to their own use. Upon the question of toleration, Kiernander found the Frenchman had the best side of the argument. It was a severe loss to him. The same blow had involved his wife's family in ruin. Their goods were plundered, and, stript of every thing in the shape of worldly comfort, the ill-fated missionary sought a precarious hospitality at the Danish town of Tranquebar, where he was employed at a miserable unadorned chapel, upon a salary that did not supply him with the necessities of existence.

There was something more to depress and agitate his spirits, in the consciousness of the narrow range that had yet been opened to his ambition. He had done nothing hitherto towards the conversion of the heathen, the great object of his mission, and with talents, of which he well knew the value, and a zeal which was always active and ardent, he was now "caged, cribbed, confined" to a contracted sphere of utility, and, what was still less to his taste, an ignoble and obscure corner, where he could effect nothing that could gratify either his vanity or his ambition to do good upon a large scale. He had not yet learned sufficient humility to wait "God's own time," and to be content to serve him with thankfulness in whatever condition, however lowly, he might please to demand his services.

In the midst of these inquietudes, he received a kind invitation from Mr. Watts, one of the Bengal council, accompanied by a remittance sufficient for the purpose, to settle at Calcutta, where he arrived, on board a Danish vessel, about 1759 or 1760. Clive was then in the zenith of his reputation. The victory of Plassey, and the skilful intrigues that followed that brilliant affair, had rendered him the arbiter of the native states, the prop that supported the sinking fortunes of the Company, and the terror of the French, who had lately received in that quarter of the world some humiliating proofs of British superiority in arms. In Mr. Watts, Kiernander found a sincere, unwearied friend. Through his interest, he was appointed to the chaplaincy of Fort William. The manners of the missionary, which were those of the polite world, but mingled with the mildness of the pastoral character, gained him acceptance and kindness every where. Kiernander and his wife, a lively and engaging woman, were universally welcomed, and on the birth of his little girl, Clive and Watts stood her sponsors. The cup of earthly enjoyment was now full. Clive and the principal inhabitants of Calcutta became his regular auditors. He was enabled also to satisfy the sense of duty, which was always at his heart; he made great progress in the religious instruction of the natives, and was enabled to establish a school for 150 Europeans. In the midst of these blessings, he lost his wife. Affectionately attached to her by ties of gratitude and love of no ordinary strength, and by the perpetual remembrance that the happiest days of his life were those of which she had been the sharer, he bowed, indeed, his head with silent resignation to the stroke; but the rest of his days, even amidst their brightest hues of external fortune, were chastened and tinged with the regrets of that separation.

If, in circumstances of ease, the love of the world insensibly stole upon Kiernander, it would be harsh to visit him with severe censure; yet it did not escape the reprehension of the Society. Social habits and social cheerfulness

were not in their eyes becoming the humility of a spiritual teacher. When will certain sects learn that religion is not the less grave or authoritative in its sanctions, for wearing occasionally a worldly polish, and appearing with worldly smiles? But something much less expiable had been reported by one of Kiernander's friends, with whom he corresponded in London. Early in life, he had seen and conversed much with the Moravians, many of whom had been driven from their native towns in Bohemia into Sweden, during the first persecution of the Austrian government. It was a tenet strongly insisted upon by Zinzendorf, though at present almost discarded, that it was possible to obtain assurance personal and perfect of an acquaintance with God. In his correspondence, which shewed that this tenet was in high favour with him, Kiernander merely regretted the slowness of the process by which he realized that assurance. He did not pretend to have obtained, or to act upon it. It was, however, imputed to him as his habitual doctrine, and his waywardness and leaning towards the pleasures of the world were supposed to arise from the consciousness of having reached that state of assurance, which relaxed his efforts by convincing him that, having arrived at the goal of Christian perfection, no further struggle was required of him. His words were: "*Volitare super me videtur tantum, nunc retrocedens, nunc progrediens, confirmatio ista divina de qua scripsisti*," a state of mind indicating more of scepticism than assurance. Yet the letter, treacherously communicated, caused an unfriendly coldness on the part of the Society towards him, which, in the severer vicissitudes of life, he bitterly felt and deplored. It was objected to the tenet, that it inspired spiritual pride; but spiritual pride was not amongst the failings of the Moravians, for of all religious sects they have been the most exempt from it; and Peter Boeler, by whom it was first preached, was the lowliest of Christians and the most unpretending man of his age. Besides, Kiernander did not preach or promulgate it. With him it was an esoteric doctrine, if he really believed it; and it was communicated under the seal of a private letter to the friend who betrayed its contents.

Such, however, was the earnestness with which he preached, that his popularity increased daily. A similar religious love-making to that which had united him to Werdena Fischer, made him triumph over the yielding heart of Mrs. Ann Wooley, a wealthy widow. His biographer has touched with nearly the same traits of imagined beauty the plump, unmeaning, and orbicular face of the widow, as the more genuine charms of Werdena, who was really a pretty woman. Mrs. Wooley, though the most generous and kind of created beings, was fat and unwieldy. By this marriage he acquired what was then considered a large fortune, about £25,000. She urged him, shortly after their marriage, to return to England and live comfortably upon the income arising from it; but he was not long in convincing her that it behoved him to remain on the great theatre which had been opened to his labours, instead of leaving the seed he had sown to perish by the way-side. He was destined to give further dissatisfaction to the Society at home, for he was now enabled to keep a splendid table and to live in a superb house; superb, at least, in that state of the English factory, when the whole of Coringa, which is now covered with palaces, was a morass and a jungle. It was, moreover, laid to his charge, that he drove a carriage and four. But this is not true. The Governor and Mr. Watts had each carriages, chiefly as matters of state; no other person kept them. Nor was such a luxury at all necessary to Kiernander or his family, for the English were then pent up within a narrow circle, and it was a perilous adventure to ride a mile beyond the Mahratta ditch.

It was in acts of real benevolence and kindness that his money was expended. Two Jesuits, with whom, during a short visit at Tranquebar, he had much theological controversy, were received into his family with the most friendly hospitality. Their services, indeed, were useful to him, for they afterwards assisted him in his labours; but it was as fugitives that they besought of him an asylum which was so readily granted. In the course of their friendly disputations at Tranquebar, Kiernander had driven them into concessions which involved them in the guilt of heresy. Their names were Da Costa and Silvestre. Da Costa was employed by the Inquisition at Goa in a confidential office at Diu. Silvestre had, in an unguarded moment, imparted his change of sentiment, and was betrayed. He was then at Diu, and Da Costa, as an official minister of the Holy Office, was commissioned to seize his friend Silvestre, and send him chained to Goa, there to await the tender mercies of the Inquisition. Da Costa shrunk from the duty with horror. They both fled; and, after perils of the most appalling kind, and a journey of several months on foot, through jungles, till then untrodden by any feet but those of the savage animals they sheltered, arrived, exhausted by suffering and toil, at Kiernander's house in Fort-William. It was cheerfully opened to them, and they remained his inmates, and in consequence of their relinquishing their Popish errors, which happened not long after, the diligent and active associates of his ministry.

In the year 1767, the first stone of the New Missionary Church at Calcutta was laid by Kiernander. To its completion he contributed, with a zeal that outran prudence and common sense, the sum of £8,000 from his own funds, the Society having remitted him only £250 for that desirable object; and Mrs. Kiernander, whose heart was overflowing with benevolence and Christian zeal, endowed, out of a sum raised by the sale of her jewels, a considerable school attached to it. Reports soon reached the Society in England of the luxurious living of their missionary; nor were the excellence of his wines and the frequency of his entertainments forgotten. There was no defection from his high calling in these hospitalities. It was a matter of private and personal calculation how far they exceeded his means; but no slender portion of his worldly wealth had been expended on a building fit for the reception of the increasing numbers of his followers. If his dinners and wines were excellent, it was more meritorious in him than if he had lavished on his guests the nominal and hollow hospitalities of bad dinners and sour wines. It is certain, however, that Kiernander neither practised intemperance himself, nor encouraged it in others. A contemporary of Kiernander's assures the writer of this article, that those representations were exaggerated and calumnious. He lived modestly, and indulged in little more than the expenses befitting a respectable station; his hospitalities were not displayed in ostentatious banquets, but in a table at which the friendless scholar, the needy ecclesiastic, the disappointed civilian, and the unsuccessful merchant, were welcome guests.

From the absorption of so large a portion of his fortune in the new building, during which he was too prone to listen to the advice of many, who imagined themselves architects, and from time to time suggested alterations, which considerably augmented the cost originally computed; the unreflecting, and, in many instances, unrequited, services he rendered to others,—for his purse was never shut to the exigencies of his friends or the distresses of the indigent,—his means gradually diminished. In 1770, Mrs. Kiernander died, and after that event, his affairs were involved in still greater confusion. Things went on—as they usually do where prudence has been wanting—from bad to worse. At the same time, a calamity, more severe than poverty, impended over him;

his sight had gradually become dim, and at the age of seventy-nine left him in total darkness. He remained blind for three years. His faithful friends, Da Costa and Silvestre, had successively dropt off two or three years before. In this desolate condition he was left to strangers; but his conversation, which was learned beyond the common measure, and overflowing with agreeable anecdotes, attracted many visitors of the highest station around him. They did not desert him; they pressed upon him their kind offices, and many of them contended in a generous rivalry for the happiness of guiding him to his pulpit. Towards the end of the third year of his blindness, it was ascertained that it proceeded from a cataract. The only operation then known for its removal was that of couching. It was performed upon him by a surgeon of an Indianman, who had never performed it himself, nor seen it performed upon others, and who had qualified himself for it only by the diligent perusal, during the voyage, of Dr. Cheselden's treatise on that operation. Happily, it succeeded, and Kiernander was gradually restored to sight, and enabled, with the help of strong magnifying glasses, to read the service of the church. The light wits of the settlement amused themselves with mimicking the air and manner of the *padré*, as he was familiarly called, when, reading through his glass, he exclaimed, in his foreign accent, "We will *magnify* thy name, oh Lord!"

What could be expected from so long a visitation of blindness, but a still further derangement of his affairs? His creditors became clamorous, his means of paying them had vanished, and to his great shame and mortification, the church, that beautiful structure, the noble monument of his munificence, was seized by the Sheriff of Calcutta, as the only part of Kiernander's property which was available. The debt, for which it had been assigned as the security, was 10,000 rupees. To save it from the desecration of a forced sale, or its appropriation to secular uses, the late Mr. Charles Grant, then a civil servant at Calcutta, and many years a member of the Court of Directors in England, with a high-minded zeal that shrank from no sacrifice in a righteous cause, paid the money required to redeem it. Adversity now came upon him in its most appalling shape. Another minister was appointed to officiate in the church reared as it were by his own hands, to ascend his accustomed pulpit, and to exhort his beloved congregation. He felt this severely, nor was the affliction alleviated by an occasional invitation to administer the sacrament in the chancel.

Life-writers make a good deal of these vicissitudes. It is a tempting opportunity for pathetic description. To be deserted at his utmost need by those who had fed at his table, is a topic generally worn to rags on these occasions. Mr. Carne has not neglected it; but the fact is, that the instances of absolute desertion were very few. Kiernander had incurred debts, from which the slender fortunes of East-India settlers at that day were not sufficient to spare what would be requisite to release him. Besides, the society of Calcutta was shifting and changeable. Those, who had sat at his feasts, were dead or in Europe; the persons that succeeded them were strangers to his hospitality, and had never known him in a better condition. In addition to this, justice to Kiernander himself requires it to be said that he never solicited, and was never contumaciously refused, the little aid he craved. He was a man of great delicacy of mind, and sensibility to shame. He suffered much, but he asked for nothing.

Poor Kiernander's misfortunes did not come singly. In his 83d year, he broke his leg, and was charitably reminded by a reverend missionary, who called on him as a comforter, that it was a judgment for the heedlessness of his life. But Calcutta, the scene of the longest course of his wedded and social happi-

ness, where he had lived so long in comfort and reputation, was now intolerable to him. He offered himself as a preacher to a Dutch congregation of Lutherans at Chinsurah, and was accepted. The Society for the Improvement of Christian Knowledge, in commiseration of his misfortunes, sent him £40, and with this pittance, he found himself alone and unconnected (for his daughter by his first wife had been dead several years, and did not live to experience the sad reverses of her parent), at the age of 82, thrown upon the mercy of strangers, and those of a nation proverbially unfeeling and mercenary. Occasional visits to Chandernagore, a decayed French settlement, where he was hospitably received, served to cheer his declining days. But the iron had entered his soul, and he became indifferent to external events, though still intent on imparting the sacred truths of Christianity, wherever he found the soil prepared for their reception. The Society expostulated with him upon the languor of his efforts to convert the natives of Hindustan from their idolatries. He gave them in answer sound and solid reasons for despairing of such a result, and undervalued, in a manner that was never forgotten nor forgiven, the pretensions of those who assumed the credit of such conversions.

He was still doomed to be a wanderer. In 1795, Chinsurah was taken by the English, and Kiernander, as a prisoner of war, was suffered on his parole to return to Calcutta, where he was kindly received by a relative of his last wife. His sole remaining anxiety was to close his eyes in peace. The sacrament was hastily administered to him in his dying moments, and the next day Kiernander's remains were interred in the cemetery of the church, of which he was the founder.

His correspondence was various. Some of his letters elucidate many contested facts relative to the early history of our establishment in Bengal. The intrigue respecting Ormichund is placed in a light favourable to Clive and the other actors, by the testimony of an eye-witness beyond all exception: for the letters detailing those transactions were strictly private, and the nature of a distant correspondence negatives the slightest suspicion that Kiernander intended an indirect flattery to those who were concerned in them. He was a truly pious and benevolent man, not fitted indeed to be the instrument of those who had soothed their imaginations with chimerical schemes of weaning the natives of Hindustan from their idolatries, but within the circle of practical utility, an ardent and unwearied minister of the gospel. He was a perfect master of three languages, Hindustanee, Tamul and Persian. In polemical divinity he was deeply learned, and his letters, chiefly upon theological questions, are specimens of correct and even classical latinity. In the pulpit, he was eloquent and attractive; his sermons were generally unpremeditated effusions.

Divested of the romance affectedly attached to his life by his biographers, it is not destitute of instruction. It is quite clear, that he would have been a happier man, but for the second Mrs. Kiernander and her wealth. Opulence is a sore trial to those who have not been gradually trained to it; and his efforts at giving entertainments rendered him ridiculous, because the simplicity of the ecclesiastical character is irreconcilable with that of the host pressing his hospitalities on the sated guest. And poor Mrs. Kiernander was of an order that will always be the subject of that ill-placed mirth, which is raised by the singularities or imperfections of our fellow-creatures. Even Mr. Carne's romantic delineation of her would have suffered from an involuntary laugh at her expense, had the anecdote of her carrying the chair on which she had been seated before dinner, in spite of her efforts to disengage it, quite across the room when she was led to the table, and which for many years constituted one of the most laughable traditions of the settlement, been familiar to him.

CIVIL RETIRING ANNUITIES.

LETTER TO A DIRECTOR OF THE HON. EAST-INDIA COMPANY; FROM A BENGAL CIVIL SERVANT.

"DEAR SIR:—Let me trouble you with a few remarks on the proposal from Bengal, to increase the civil retiring annuities. I do not affect to conceal that I have a deep personal interest in the question; but I trust I only seek what is fair and just, and seek it in common with the whole service to which I have so long been attached.

"I know not exactly whence the impression springs, but there is a supposition abroad that the Court is not disposed to regard the proposal favourably. If it is so, I should deeply lament it. I conceive that this question should be decided, like any other coming before you, on broad grounds of reason and justice; and not on any preconceived opinions or partial impressions. These are not the times, nor is this the occasion, when any thing else will satisfy men. If we are entitled to this boon, let us have it. If not, tell us your reasons for refusing it.

"I suppose it is unnecessary to say any thing as to the strict rights of the matter, or to inquire whether the Company are entitled to compel us to abide by a bad bargain. This is not the footing on which we stand. The Company, with the most liberal intentions, held out to us a boon on certain conditions, to which we gladly acceded. It turns out to be no boon at all, but a highly-beneficial bargain to the Company. Were this the chaffering of traders, the matter would be settled at once; but if it were so, we should have looked twice before we accepted the offer made to us. But surely, in equity, that which was liberally given for the benefit of the service, should not be recalled unnecessarily; and in a transaction between a government and its servants, the spirit of the contract rather than its letter should be adhered to. In any fair view of the subject, I do think it will be conceded, that the surplus fund should be employed for the benefit of the service, and should not be available, either, according to a current rumour, to pension-off the Chinese servants, or for any other foreign purpose.

"If, then, this surplus is to be devoted to the service, the question arises, how it is to be employed? An idea seems to prevail that it may be kept accumulating for some indefinite period, and then some use or other for the benefit of the service may be found for it. But there are, surely, very cogent reasons against this. In the first place, it is scarcely fair that we, who have contributed our fair proportion to the fund, should not receive our full share of its benefits, but leave them to be enjoyed by our successors. Secondly, it is contrary to the almost unanimous wish of the service, who, by a majority of 261 to 9, have expressed a desire for the immediate appropriation of the surplus. Thirdly, there never could be a fitter time than the present for conferring such a relief, when, from a combination of unlooked-for causes, universal despondency prevails throughout the service. The commercial failures have spread general ruin and stopped all promotion, at the very time, too, when the pressure on the Company's finances have led to numerous and heavy reductions, not only in the direct allowances of the service, but also in the abolition of courts of appeal, commercial appointments, &c., in travelling charges, in the allowance given when deputed to officiate, in the deductions made for leave of absence on account of ill-health and otherwise, and in various other arrangements, still going on. The junior servants, in particular, by the employment of natives in the situations hitherto filled by them, are peculiarly depressed; and I need not tell you, that nothing can be so fatal to the cause

of good government in India as any diminution of that high-minded spirit and tone, which the liberal institutions of Lord Cornwallis first gave rise to.

"I have heard it alleged that, if an increased annuity be now given, you, and others who have already come upon the fund, are equally entitled to it. The great object, however, held in view, in establishing the fund, one principal inducement to subscribe to it, was to 'accelerate promotion.' But, in your case, this object has been already attained. We have bought you off, and if we cannot now succeed in buying off others, without giving them more advantageous terms, I do not see that you have any reason to complain. Besides, you, and others, who have hitherto retired, were generally at the head of the service. What we have paid to obtain promotion has been all clear gain to you, for you had no further promotion to look to. I do not see, therefore, why a change of circumstances, in a fund created for the benefit of the service, should be allowed to affect you, after you have quitted the service.

Another objection, which I have heard to the increased annuity, is that it has a tendency to tempt home-servants, in the prime and meridian of life, at the period when they are most capable of rendering good service, and not the old and worn-out, for whose benefit it was intended. But we ask nothing on this point beyond what we already possess. The Company never claimed the right of thus detaining us; or is it in the nature of things that they should ever possess it? I think not. Every man must and will regulate for himself the period of his retirement. His health, his views in life, his habits, his *status* in society, and an infinity of circumstances will guide him in it. For reasons I need not here dwell on, it is obviously necessary that the allowances of the civil servants should be more than a subsistence; and the prudent will be prepared to retire earlier than the others. Without giving a premium to imprudence, such as is now asked, I see not how this is to be avoided: without that premium, I need not remind you how many of our friends, now at the head of the service, are causing the existing stagnation, by paying the penalty of early extravagance. In fact, had the Court the power of detaining men in India beyond (that somewhat indefinite period) the meridian of life, I should think it a capital error to exercise that power. They lose the desire to return home, and become a burden to the government, which knows not how either to employ or to get rid of them.

"The Court have demanded, and we have willingly agreed to give them, the twenty-two best years of our lives. Beyond that, I should hope that each of us might be left to his own devices. It is surely not desirable that there should be a stagnation in promotion beyond that recently experienced, and yet the events which have ruined so many must now necessarily occasion it. To prevent it, we must buy off those who will go: for I know no other means of operating on those who will not or cannot go.

"I am one of those who have attained this period of life. I came home, as you know, because I was sick and not because I was rich, and now much of my small funds has been unexpectedly swept away. I have recovered my health, but I am aware that I must risk a relapse in returning to India.

"Whether ill or well, however,—whether capable or incapable of struggling in the old stream,—I must, unless the annuity be increased, continue, useful in my vocation or not, for a time dabbling in it. Whether it be for two or three years, more or less, though of little public importance, may be all in all to me. I mention my own case, not because it does, but because it does not, contain any thing peculiar. The climate, and the failure of agents, have not attacked me alone, and I trust the Court may see reason to go along with our brethren in relieving us.

"London, June, 1834."

"Yours, &c. &c."

Miscellanies, Original and Select.

CRITICAL NOTICES.

The Captives in India. By MRS. HOFLAND. 3 Vols. London, 1834. Bentley.

IN this very pleasing and highly interesting narrative, Mrs. Hofland has availed herself of the circumstances which actually occurred on the journey of a lady who travelled overland to India many years ago. No female writer of the present day could more faithfully or more touchingly portray the fortitude and resignation displayed by a delicate and timid woman under the most frightful alarms and privations. Mrs. Hofland, though heightening the interest of the story by substituting fictitious personages for the real actors in the scene, has not exaggerated the sufferings or the heroisms, actually sustained and exhibited by a lady, whose trials must be well known to some of the readers of the *Asiatic Journal*, through the medium of a very unpretending volume, published in Calcutta by Mrs. Fay. A lively imagination and very extensive reading have enabled the author to describe Oriental scenes with a vigour and an accuracy, which can seldom be obtained without an intimate personal acquaintance with them. The prison-house at Calicut affords a most faithful representation of a mansion, left to the decay and desolation which so speedily envelope an Indian residence; and both the Hindoo character, and that of the European adventurer,—the one apathetic by nature, the other reckless and hardened by crime,—are most accurately portrayed. Outcasts of society, resembling Sullivan, are no longer to be found enjoying a brief season of prosperity at native courts; but, in former times, renegades, of the meanest attainments and most corrupt morals, were gladly received and entertained by the princes of Hindoostan, who hoped to profit by their acquaintance with foreign arts, and scrupled not to sacrifice them on the first suspicion of bad faith.

An Account of the Neilgherries, or Blue Mountains of Coimbatore, in Southern India. By MAJOR WILLIAM MURRAY, lately commanding the corps of Madras Pioneers. London, 1834. Smith, Elder and Co.

THIS account of the Neilgherries, "showing their advantages in a military, political, and colonial point of view," is contained in a series of letters, first published in the *Madras Gazette*, provoked by the remarks of a writer in the *Madras Courier* on the works in the Koondah Pass, opening a new passage into the hills. This pass Major Murray compares with the previously existing ones, shows its superiority, and predicts that it "will become the great thoroughfare of the West, and will lay the Neilgherries open to receive the rich productions of Malabar, and will also be most convenient for the transport to the hills of all goods brought round by sea from any of the presidencies to Calicut, and for the return of all hill-produce to the coast." Another pass, the Coonoor, which opens the nearest and most convenient communication with Madras, is in a state of great forwardness; probably by this time completed.

Major Murray has not exaggerated the importance of these hills. The Neilgherries, the soil of which is suited to tillage or pasturage, and which enjoy a pure and bracing atmosphere, are surrounded by a continued wall of rugged and precipitous hill and rock, inaccessible except by a few passes. A place like this, with such a climate, only sixty miles from the sea, as Major Murray remarks, affords not only a convalescent station, but a grand dépôt for our European troops, who might there occupy a healthy and impregnable citadel. The hills, which are about equal to a moderate-sized English county, might also, he observes, be made available as the site of settlements for invalid officers and East-Indians, to whom, he suggests, grants of land should be given, with discrimination. Here, too, the Bishop of Calcutta might fix his abode, and administer the affairs of his extensive province with more safety than at Calcutta, and equal convenience. Even the Madras presidency, he thinks, might be advantageously removed there. Settlers from Europe, under the new order of things, might resort to

the Neilgherries. "Hundreds of English farmers might find a home and subsistence there, without interfering with the rights of the natives, who are few in number, occupying a small portion of lands available for pasturage and tillage." European fruits and vegetables would flourish there, and probably the coffee and tea-plants; and "miners of gold lie buried in the bosom of these green-hills."

These are some of the attractions which Major Murray holds out to the visitors of the Neilgherries, and, as we have already remarked, we do not think he has exaggerated them. In respect to the physical and moral history of the hills, he has added nothing to the details published by Mr. Hough and Captain Harkness.

Lives of the British Admirals, with an Introductory View of the Naval History of England. By ROBERT SOUTHEY, LL.D. Vol. III. Being Vol. LVII. of Dr. Lardner's *Cabinet Cyclopædia*. London, 1834. Longman and Co. Taylor.

THIS concluding volume of Dr. Southey's highly interesting work contains the lives of Clifford, Earl of Cumberland, Sir John Hawkins, Sir Francis Drake, Thomas Cavendish, Sir Richard Hawkins, and Sir Richard Greenville. His extensive reading, and his acquaintance with the depositaries of facts not only in English but in Spanish authorities, have placed at Dr. Southey's command a vast stock of biographical materials, which have enabled him materially to enlarge, illustrate, and authenticate the histories of the eminent characters above-mentioned. The chroniclers of the early marine and colonial operations of Spain, have supplied many synchronical facts and circumstances in these lives, which throw considerable light upon them. Dr. Southey has very skilfully interwoven into his narrative the quaint but often forcible language of his original authorities.

The biography of Drake and Cavendish has lately been treated of in the *Edinburgh Cabinet Library*;* but Dr. Southey has furnished a far fuller and more satisfactory account of both these individuals. His investigation of the question respecting the execution of Thomas Doughtie,—that mysterious transaction, which suspends a cloud over the character of Drake,—has exhausted all the evidence upon the subject. His detailed account of the lamentable fate of Sarmiento's colony, the relics of which were so cruelly deserted by Cavendish, is highly interesting. We think his estimate of the character and conduct of Cavendish, though less favourable than that of the northern writer's, is more just. Both works, however, may be advantageously read and compared by the student of our early maritime history.

Guide to the Highlands and Islands of Scotland, including Orkney and Zetland, descriptive of their Scenery, Statistics, Antiquities, and Natural History, with numerous Historical Notices. By GEORGE ANDERSON and PETER ANDERSON. With a very complete Map of Scotland. London, 1834. Murray.

FOR accuracy of description, comprehensiveness of research, scientific, historical, and antiquarian information, methodical arrangement, in short, for all the qualities which can be desired in a work of this nature, we are not aware of any similar work which can stand a comparison with the one before us. The title of "*Guide*" will give to many persons a derogatory idea of its merits; it is full of really valuable matter, collected, as we are assured, from personal visits to the scenes described, and from the contributions of scientific friends, the digestion and arrangement of which, we can well believe, has employed the authors,—men of literary name,—ten years.

Those who desire a route-book to the Highlands and Islands of Scotland, that shall be at once copious, accurate, and amusing, and withal elegant, will find this one to their mind. The map is on a scale of about ten geographical miles to an inch.

Finden's Illustrations of the Bible. Parts V. and VI. London, 1834. Murray.

Westall and Martin's Illustrations of the Bible. Part IV. and V. London, 1834. Bull and Churton.

BOTH these works proceed with spirit. The former continues to exhibit splendid efforts of the pencil and graver to realize the striking and memorable scenery and ob-

* Vol. v. Early English Navigators.

jects of Biblical celebrity. In the parts before us, Bethlehem, Lebanon, the Ruined Temples at Philæ, the Temple of No-Ammon, Thebes, and the Portico at Karnak, and the Convent of Santa Saba, on the hill of Engedi, in particular, are magnificent pieces.

The work of Messrs. Westall and Martin, although it cannot sustain, and does not challenge, a comparison with the other, contains some pretty pieces. Joel and Sisera, the cup found in Benjamin's sack, Jacob's daughters trying to comfort him, the Destroying Angel, and the Death of Moses, want only size and a better material to be excellent pictures.

An Encyclopædia of Geography. By HUGH MURRAY, F.R.S.E.

The Architectural Magazine. Conducted by J. C. LOUDON, F.L.S., &c.

An Encyclopædia of Gardening. By J. C. LOUDON, F.L.G.H. and Z.S.

THESE periodical publications, which continue to appear in Monthly portions, under the direction of men of real science and talent, do not retrograde, but sustain their claims to public patronage.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE following works are announced at Calcutta:—

A Systematic account of the Weights and Measures of India, to which is annexed an account of Indian Chronology, gleaned from the *Vedas, Siddhantas, Puranas, &c.* and brought into one view with the systems that have prevailed in all ages over the world. Whence the author has deduced that all have a common origin, and that the measures of time in use among the Hindus were introduced so late as A.D. 607-8.

The "*Hindu Manual of Literature and Science*," a periodical work in English and Bengalee, for the use of natives.

PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS.

TEA-DUTIES.

THE Select Committee of the Commons, appointed to inquire whether it may be expedient to establish one fixed rate of duty on all descriptions of tea, imported into the United Kingdom, instead of the scale of three duties, imposed by the act 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 101, have reported that, "as it would be manifestly unjust to the merchants who have ordered teas from China to alter the law so as to affect the duties on teas so ordered;" and "as experience of the working of the present law must be had before the next Session of Parliament," they are of opinion that it is expedient to await such experience. The Minutes of Evidence are printed, and occupy 136 pages. The position endeavoured to be established by the dealers, brokers, and others, adverse to a scale of duties and in favour of one rate on all teas, is, that the several kinds of tea run so insensibly into one another, that it is impossible to distinguish the higher qualities of bohea from the lower qualities of congou. This is asserted by Mr. Reeves, the Company's late inspector of teas at Canton; Mr. Hunt, the Company's home-inspector; Mr. Goodhall, the Company's tea-warehouse-keeper; Messrs. Antrobus and Miller, tea-dealers; Messrs. Stynn, Varnham, and Fry, tea-brokers; and reluctantly and partially admitted by Mr. Bates, one of the advocates of a scale of duties. The contrary is affirmed with equal confidence by the Right Hon. H. Ellis (the grounds of whose opinion are somewhat extraordinary); Mr. Davies, a tea-dealer at Chelsea (who can distinguish congou from bohea blindfolded); the celebrated Mr. John Crawford, whose evidence discovers some curious traits, and who does not pretend to any knowledge of the qualities of tea; and Mr. Wybrow, an officer of the Customs. We shall give a summary of the Evidence next month.

EAST-INDIA ANNUAL REVENUE ACCOUNTS.

Drawn out in conformity with a new plan agreed upon between the Court of Directors and the Board of Control, under the 116 sec. of 3 and 4 Will. IV. c. 85.

GENERAL ABSTRACT VIEW of the REVENUES and CHARGES of INDIA, including the Charges disbursed in this Country.

REVENUES:	1830-31.	1831-32.	Estimate, 1832-33.	CHARGES:	1830-31.	1831-32.	Estimate, 1832-33.
Bengal..... Sa. Rs.	9,88,33,916	9,47,40,836	9,55,55,000	Bengal..... Sa. Rs.	7,34,06,501	7,63,59,738	7,39,41,800
Madras	3,41,57,591	3,32,21,551	3,16,59,249	Madras	3,38,86,277	3,23,92,607	3,18,11,409
Bombay.....	1,30,42,998	1,40,19,164	1,43,73,083	Bombay.....	2,21,86,366	2,06,04,984	2,03,47,099
Sicca Rupees	14,60,39,505	14,19,81,551	14,21,87,932	Sicca Rupees	12,94,79,144	12,93,57,323	12,61,00,308
Total Revenues of India ... £	14,603,951	14,198,155	14,218,733	Add,—	12,947,914	12,935,733	12,610,031
				Charge on account of St. Helena	100,257	94,152	95,553
				Charges disbursed in Eng-land	1,446,581	1,476,655	1,227,536
				Total Charges of India...£	14,494,752	14,506,540	13,933,120
Deficiency...	...	308,385		Surplus...	109,199	...	285,613
£	...	14,506,540		£	14,603,951	...	14,218,733

A COMBINED ACCOUNT of the CASH TRANSACTIONS of INDIA.

RECEIPTS:	1830-31.	1831-32.	Estimate, 1832-33.	PAYMENTS:	1830-31.	1831-32.	Estimate, 1832-33.
Cash Balances in Indian Treasuries on 30th April	Sicca Rupees. 6,20,59,039	Sicca Rupees. 7,45,33,603	Sicca Rupees. 7,23,25,157	Debt discharged	Sicca Rupees. 4,61,48,379	Sicca Rupees. 8,53,82,450	Sicca Rupees. 6,78,54,711
Local Indian Surplus	1,65,60,361	1,26,24,220	1,60,87,024	Advances recoverable	43,42,687	18,42,608	26,94,456
Debt incurred	5,94,14,776	8,77,82,433	6,15,64,542	Supplies to London, including those to H.M.'s Government ... }	35,05,725	1,10,11,152	56,51,067
Advances recovered	34,39,097	13,56,997	18,77,929	Unadjusted Balance of Supplies between different Presidencies }	...	7,27,166	...
Supplies from London, including Credits to H.M.'s Government }	1,25,98,942	1,42,04,260	1,08,81,231	Supplies to Commercial Department	2,80,50,835	2,10,25,115	2,79,56,568
Unadjusted Balance of Supplies between different Presidencies }	7,89,234	...	10,30,221	Cash Balances in Indian Treasuries on 30th April	7,46,17,378	7,23,25,157	6,32,96,636
Supplies from Commercial Department	18,13,555	18,12,135	36,87,334				
	15,66,75,004	19,23,13,648	16,74,53,438				

An Account of the PUBLIC DEBTS, bearing Interest, outstanding at the several Presidencies in the EAST-INDIES, on the 30th April 1832; also, of the Rates and Annual Amount of INTEREST payable thereon.

	Debts.	Rates of Interest.	Annual Amount of Interest.
Bengal :			
Registered Debt :	Sicca Rupees.		Sicca Rupees.
Loans	8,63,59,092	6 per cent.	51,81,546
Ditto	20,24,31,699	5 per cent.	1,01,24,085
Ditto	1,35,84,179	4 per cent.	5,43,367
	30,24,24,970		1,58,48,998
Loan transferred from Fort Marlbro'...	18,505	10 per cent.	1,850
Treasury Notes	49,28,600	Various rates ...	2,43,720
Civil and Military Funds	91,55,802	6 and 8 per cent.	6,10,618
Miscellaneous Deposits	1,94,396	6 per cent.	11,664
	Sicca Rupees 31,67,22,273		1,67,16,850
Madras :	Rupees.		Rupees.
Carnatic Fund.....	2,39,90,057	5 per cent.	11,99,509
Loans, &c.	12,73,861	6 and 4 p' cent.	69,091
Civil and Military Funds	66,60,330	8, 6, and 4 p' cent.	4,89,165
Miscellaneous Deposits	3,66,259	8, 6, and 5 p' cent.	25,086
	Rupees 3,22,90,507		17,82,843
	Sicca Rupees 3,03,19,725		16,74,033
Bombay :	Rupees.		Rupees.
Loans and Treasury Notes.....	Nil.		—
Civil and Military Funds	50,34,638	8 and 6 per cent.	3,47,169
Miscellaneous Deposits	16,35,083	6 and 4 per cent.	71,802
	Rupees 66,69,721		4,18,971
	Sicca Rupees 62,62,649		3,93,400
Grand Total Sa. Rs.	35,33,04,647		1,87,84,283
£.	35,330,465	£.	1,878,428

ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

Calcutta.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT, March 15.

Retirement of Sir John Franks. — Sir John Franks took leave of the court in an address to the bar characterized by warmth of feeling and deep regret. He observed, that there were moments when the exercise of the understanding was controlled by the feelings of the heart, and that that was such a moment; that his mind recalled into vivid existence the many happy days he had spent in this country, and the kindness and courtesy he had at all times received from the bar, as a body and individually, for which he felt most grateful, and of which he would ever bear a pleasing remembrance; that he entertained for them the highest esteem, as gentlemen and as lawyers; and that it was with the most profound regret that he was now obliged to speak to them for the last time from that bench, on which he had the honour of a seat, and to say farewell for ever; but that he would carry with him to his native country a sincere affection and regard for the gentlemen of the bar.

During the short address, of which this is only the substance, Sir John appeared to labour under extreme emotion, evidently showing that it was with the utmost difficulty he could control his feelings so as to speak on the subject of his departure.

The court was crowded by the members of both branches of the legal profession, and by many others not connected with it.

The Advocate General rose, and addressed Sir John as follows :

“ My Lord, I am requested by the bar to express to you our regret that you are about to leave us, and the very great respect which we entertain for you, both in your judicial and your private character. It would ill become either myself, standing where I do, or my friends who are around me, to descant on the decisions which have come from a higher place, or to re-judge (if I may so say) the judgments you have given. But I may be permitted to say, that, when we express our sorrow that we shall hear no more of them, it follows that those which we have heard already, have given great satisfaction to the bar and the community.

“ My Lord, I can speak, with less restraint upon my feelings, on the subject of the kind and friendly terms on which you have lived with us in private, and the uniform and most gentlemanly courtesy which we have experienced from you in the exercise of our profession. Whenever

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you have spoken to any or to all of us, you have never overlooked the circumstance that you were addressing yourself to gentlemen, nor have you forgotten for a moment what was due to your situation or our own.

“ My Lord, we are much concerned that you are leaving us, and more so from the cause that has rendered that step necessary to you. But since the state of your health does require your departure from this country, we anxiously hope that you may have a safe arrival, and a long and a happy residence in your own.

“ My Lord, with feelings of very deep and unfeigned regret, we bid you farewell.”

The attorneys of the Supreme Court assembled at the learned judge's chambers, and the following address, read by Mr. Charles Hogg, was presented to him on his retirement from the bench :

“ Sir, on the occasion of your retirement from the high office, which you have so long filled with honour to yourself and benefit to the public, the attorneys of the Supreme Court cannot refrain from giving expression to the deep sentiments of respect for your public merits and your private worth, which dwell in the minds of all amongst them. They trust that now, when your public relations with the profession of the law are about to close, and probably for ever, they stand in no need of excuse for yielding to a strong impulse of grateful esteem; and that you cannot deem it unbecoming in you to receive, what they feel so urgently impelled to offer, this public testimony of their profound respect.

“ The character of high independence and strict integrity in judicial decisions, which has been so long possessed by the judges of our law, you have maintained with untarnished lustre; to these, the highest virtues of the judicial station, you have added a profound knowledge of the science of the law, derived from the labours of a long life, which has adorned and dignified all the judgments you have pronounced. We have seen you, besides, in this climate, so destructive to health and energy, to the sacrifice of your own ease, to the detriment of your own health, and often contending with and subduing pain, yet unsurpassed in attention to public business, and indefatigable in labour; and while we have ever seen this, we have felt, if possible, our respect increased, and our personal regard powerfully attracted, by the unequalled courtesy the members of our branch of the profession have invariably received from you, and the kind and con-

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siderate urbanity, with which you have always stepped forward to meet the wishes and the convenience of the suitors of the court and of the whole profession.

"We offer our most earnest wishes, that a prosperous termination of your voyage home may see you restored in health to your family and your country, and that you may live long amongst your children, to look back with satisfaction on that portion of your life spent here amidst private regard, while conferring public benefit."

Sir John Franks replied nearly as follows:

"Gentlemen, about to retire from the judicial office, the various duties of which I have been discharging for so many years amongst you, it is most grateful to me to receive, from so very respectable a body as the attorneys of the Supreme Court of Calcutta, this testimony of their approbation; it is the more grateful to me, because conferred by gentlemen so courteous and well regulated in all their transactions with the Supreme Court and with each other.

"Gentlemen, the remembrance of your kindness in all the transactions that have passed between us, causes me to reflect with pleasure upon the years that I have passed in this country; and the continuance of your kindness, now that I am about to depart from you, makes me still more conscious that I have been acting amongst a community of friends.

"Gentlemen, I most respectfully take leave of you, preserving anxious wishes for the honour of your profession, your welfare, and happiness."

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT, March 22.

In the Matter of Calvin and Co.—Mr. Turton obtained leave to amend the schedule, and afterwards applied, under the act, that the partners, having obtained the consent of upwards of one-half of their creditors in number and amount of value, might be discharged for ever from all liability in respect of the debts specified in the schedule, in number 1,015, and in value Rs. 1,03,00,000. The words in the section of the act, under which this application was made, set forth, that whenever it shall be made to appear, to the satisfaction of the court, that creditors to the amount of more than one-half in number and amount of debts so established shall signify their consent in writing thereto, it shall be lawful for the court to inquire into the conduct of the insolvents, and if it shall appear that they have acted fairly and honestly towards their creditors, the court is authorized to discharge them for ever from all liability. The learned counsel stated, that there were 750 creditors either residing or represented in India; and of these upwards of 500 had consented to this petition; there were 250 creditors in

England, and sixty consents had already been received by one ship; more were, however, expected by the first arrival, as it was believed that the smallness of the number of consenting creditors residing in England arose solely from the circumstance of one vessel only having arrived with replies to the applications.

Sir J. P. Grant, after reading the section of the act, observed that it was very loosely worded, and thought that the words "debts so established" must have reference to something that preceded them. He doubted whether the insertion of a debt in the schedule was a sufficient establishment of the creditor's claim.

Mr. Turton stated, that the practice of the court had hitherto been, to consider the insertion of the claim in the schedule as establishing the debt, for there was no provision in the act which required the creditor to verify his claim by affidavit, as required by the Bankrupt Act at home. With reference to the words "so established," he urged that they had no meaning, and, consequently, ought to be rejected.

Sir J. P. Grant, on further consideration of the section, admitted that the words had no reference to anything which preceded them, but was of opinion that there ought to be further evidence of the debt beyond the insertion in the schedule. He thought the proper mode of proceeding would be to refer it to the examiner, to inquire and report if the debts were established to the satisfaction of the assignee.

Mr. Macnaghten, the assignee, said that, if the debts had not been established to his satisfaction, he should have brought the matter before the court.

Sir J. P. Grant said the court required positive and not negative evidence of the assignee being satisfied. It would also be necessary for the examiner to ascertain whether the consenting creditors were upwards of one-half in number and amount of value.

Mr. Turton said, he did not intend this application further than a notice; but, as one of the partners in the firm was about to quit this country, it was desirable that the matter should be brought before the court on an early day.

Sir J. P. Grant thought the insolvents entitled to all the expedition that could be given, but was satisfied that the jealousy, with which the act of Parliament regarded these discharges, was a sufficient reason for the court taking care that they were made with great caution.

After much discussion, it was determined, 1st, to refer it to the examiner to enquire and report whether the debts in the schedule are established to the satisfaction of the assignee; 2dly, whether the creditors, who have given their consent to the full discharge of the insolvents, are

upwards of one-half in number and value, according to the terms of the act; and 3dly, if the powers of attorney, held by the representatives of creditors, are duly executed, and contain powers authorizing the holders to give the required consent. It was also ordered that the examiner report on the same on the 4th of April, the insolvents having liberty to file further consents in the mean time, and the further consideration of the prayer of the petition was fixed for the 3d of May.

In the matter of Fergusson and Co.—A statement of the transactions of the assignee of the late firm of Fergusson and Co., from the 26th November to the 28th February last, was filed. Amount realized by the assignee, Sa. Rs. 3,583,201. 8. 1.; disbursements, Sa. Rs. 3,563,386. 11. 4.; balance in hand, 19,817. 12. 9.; in possession of the assignee, in Company's promissory notes belonging to the estate, Sa. Rs. 4,900.

MISCELLANEOUS.

POLITICAL STATE OF BUNDELCUND.

"Two Boondela chiefs, the Punnahwala and Adgeegurhwala, indulging in the provincial propensity of referring every dispute to fire and the sword, have taken up arms against each other. Three years of disappointed hopes have impoverished the cultivators, driven them from their homes to more favoured districts, and now that they were cheered with the prospect of an average harvest, anarchy and confusion steps in to add a fourth unproductive year to the catalogue of their miseries. I have no data before me to furnish an account of the number of villages burnt, of the damage sustained to crops, of the quantity of goods plundered by the two parties from travellers, or of the number of Bunyas carried off from their homes, and forced to disgorge their hard-earned wealth. Suffice it to say, that the poor wretched master of a small field is obliged night and day to watch his all—his very life-blood, night and day, with primed matchlock and naked sword, to keep off the straggling marauders attached to the contending parties."—*Corresp. Cal. Cour.*

DIVERS OF THE DECCAN.

The *Journal of the Asiatic Society* contains the following account of the system adopted by divers in the Deccan for the recovery of valuables lost in the tanks and rivers of that province.

Their method is as follows:—"A set of divers consists of three persons, two of whom dive by turns, while the third sits on the adjoining bank. The two divers wade to the place pointed out, if within their depth, each carrying with him a circular flat-bottomed wooden basin, with

sloping sides, about seven inches deep and two and a-half feet in diameter. With this the diver descends, and having scooped into it as much of the surface of the mud or sand as it will contain, ascends with the platter and sends it ashore, where its contents are carefully washed and examined by a third person. If the water be not deep, when one man has stooped under water, he is kept down by his partner placing one foot upon his neck or shoulders, until the platter is filled; on which a signal is made, the foot is withdrawn, and the man rises to the surface. But when the depth of water will not admit of such arrangement, the diver sinks a grapnel or heavy stone from a canoe, and then descends by the rope. When he ascends, the platter is lifted into the boat, and there examined. In this way they continue to work for hours, each diver descending in turn, until they have examined the whole surface of the mud or sand around the place pointed out, and very seldom fail of success, if ordinary information be only afforded, as to the spot near which the article has been lost. They remain under water from one to one and a-half minute at a time; oftentimes more, if the water be deep. They adopt the same system precisely, whether in still water or in a running stream; only that in the latter of course their labour is more severe, their success more precarious. Their remuneration depends solely on success; the ordinary salary being one-third of the extricated value of the lost article and which is divided in equal portions among the set."

LAW IN ARRACAN.

A correspondent in Arracan requests us to state that an undue partiality appears to be shewn, even in that remote province, to the Moosulmans above the natives of the country. A short time ago, a group of vakeels was sent round to conduct the judicial business in the courts of Akyah, Ramree, and Sandoway, where they are now exercising their vocation, much in the same way as a large shark pursues the little fish. The poor Mug or Arracanese has to pay a fee of five per cent. to these vakeels, in addition to which he has a farther fee of five per cent. to make before his cause can be heard. Thus, in addition to the value of stamp paper, the subsistence of peons, &c., the impoverished natives of the province have ten per cent. to pay down before they can enjoy the benefit of British judicature.—*Sam. Durpan, Mar. 15.*

EXTRAORDINARY DUEL.

The *Englishman* contains the particulars of a duel at Calcutta, between Mr. Hume,

late of the army, and Lieut. Rainey, of the Buffs, under the following circumstances. The quarrel arose on board the pinnace of Mr. Hume, where Lieut. Rainey took tiffin. After this repast, the latter gentleman made a motion to leave the table, to which Mr. Hume, in the excess and overflowings of his hospitality, objected, saying that he would not allow him to break up the party, and that he would not allow any boat to come alongside the pinnace to take Lieut. Rainey on shore. The parties warmed, and this, at first friendly, contest continued, till at last Lieut. Rainey said that it was a cowardly act of Mr. Hume to keep him (Lieut. R.) on board against his will, or language of a similar import. In the course of the evening, Lieut. Rainey commissioned his friend, Mr. Christiana, to demand an explanation from Mr. Hume for this behaviour. The "explanation" was immediately given, namely, that Mr. Hume had no idea of offending Lieut. Rainey. This was deemed satisfactory; and Mr. Hume, on his part, sent Mr. Palin to Mr. Christiana, with a request that Lieut. Rainey might be induced to retract the offensive language he had used. But Mr. Christiana thought it would be derogatory to his friend to unsay what he had uttered. Preliminaries for a meeting were therefore arranged, and these gentlemen (who had a few hours before sat down to the same table on the most friendly terms) now met. They fired together, and Lieut. Rainey fell, his adversary's ball going through his upper jaw. Mr. Hume immediately surrendered himself, and was bailed. Lieut. Rainey was conveyed to the General Hospital, where he was pronounced to be in a dangerous state.

NATIVE EDUCATION.

In one of our past numbers we attempted to prove that the Committee of Public Instruction were proceeding on erroneous principles, in encouraging the Sanscrit, Arabic, and Persian languages, which are not vernacular in any part of India, and with which, therefore, we have scarcely any concern. We shall now enter a little into detail, with a view of giving our readers some definite idea of the amount that is actually thrown away in the encouragement of languages, which, at best, can benefit but a few, and of systems of philosophy, which have been proved to be false to the satisfaction of every intelligent and candid mind. To proceed therefore with our account of the Sanscrit College of Calcutta.

Now, from the information we have been able to collect on the subject, we find that, out of 196 pupils who receive their instruction at the Sanscrit College, eighty-six are paid; and the total amount

thus expended is Sa. Rs. 550. There are at present ten pundits, whose salaries amount altogether to Sa. Rs. 820. There is also a European secretary, who examines the students in the proficiency they have made in Sanscrit, and performs various other duties. His monthly remuneration is Sa. Rs. 300. Besides this, there are two librarians, each of whom gets Rs. 30 per month, and sircars, durwans, mallees, &c. at least Rs. 70; making altogether no less a sum than Sa. Rs. 1,800. Add to this the rent of that splendid building, the Sanscrit College, which, at the lowest calculation, will fetch Rs. 200, and you have the sum of Rs. 2,000 every month expended upon an institution, which, as far as we can judge of it, has scarcely done any good, if it has produced no evil. It is also to be noticed, that, besides this monthly expenditure, there is an extensive library, the volumes of which are supplied by the Education Committee, out of funds, which should be considered as sacredly devoted to the purposes of popular education. But further: the sum directed by Parliament to be appropriated annually to the education and improvement of the natives, amounts, as every body knows, to Sa. Rs. 1,00,000. This sum, for which, however grateful we may feel to the British Parliament, is certainly inadequate to meet the demands of education in a country, the population of which is so immense. But this insufficiency should, in our humble opinion, make those who have the disposal of the funds in their power, the more cautious, lest the smallest part of a rupee be uselessly expended. But the Education Committee have been all along acting on a principle quite the reverse of this. They have been uselessly expending, not the smallest part of a rupee, but thousands, tens of thousands, nay, lakhs of rupees. The account given above of the expenditure of the Sanscrit College, shows that 24,000 rupees, or nearly a quarter of a lakh, is annually expended upon that institution alone. Besides this, there are the Mahomedan College of Calcutta and the Sanscrit College of Benares. Let us take into our account the expenses incurred in maintaining these establishments, and we shall find that the public had sufficient cause to express all that warmth of feeling which they have done, with respect to the misappropriation of the funds, sacredly, we repeat, devoted to the purposes of popular education.—*Gyanannethan.*

QUALIFICATION OF CIVIL SERVANTS.

We subjoin a few more paragraphs from the Governor General's Minute respecting the qualifications of civil servants:

"As matters are regulated at present, the knowledge which I possess of the real merits of the parties, whom it devolves on

me to nominate to the Council Board for promotion, especially if they move in the lower grades of the service, is often extremely limited; and (which is still more injurious to the public interests,) as I stated in a former Minute, we are too often left in the dark with regard to the incompetence, misconduct, or slothful habits, of functionaries, filling important posts, until these causes have produced effects, seriously, and it may be irreparably, detrimental. The consequence is, that, whilst merit is sometimes neglected, through ignorance of its existence, examples of punishment, even when notoriously deserved, are also almost entirely wanting.

"I propose, therefore, as regards the judicial and revenue departments, that every officer, court, or board, to whom covenanted officers are placed in subordination, shall publicly report half-yearly upon their official qualifications and conduct; that the report of the magistrate and collector upon his deputy or assistants shall be forwarded to the commissioner, and by him with his own comments thereon, and a corresponding statement with respect to all the magistrates and collectors and independent joint magistrates and deputy collectors under his jurisdiction, to the Nizamut Adawlut or Sudder Board, as the officer reported on may be subject to the one or the other; and that the superior controlling authorities, in like manner, shall review the whole of these returns, and submit them, with a declaration of their own opinions, in confirmation of, or dissent from, those expressed by the commissioners and magistrates and collectors respectively, and a report upon the qualifications and conduct of all the officers of the former class, for our information. I propose also, that the Courts of Sudder Dewannee and Nizamut Adawlut shall submit similar reports regarding the civil and sessions judges.

"These reports should present, in regard to each individual, a statement of his general qualifications for the public service, with distinct reference to his temper, discretion, patience, and habits of application to public business; his knowledge of the native languages, and, pre-eminently, his disposition and behaviour towards the people, high and low, with whom he is brought into official contact. I have not included integrity among these qualifications, though, of course, it is the virtue on which the value of all the rest is dependent, because I am happy in the persuasion that it will very rarely be found wanting. But under the plan which I propose it will, undoubtedly, be the duty of every controlling authority to bring to the notice of his immediate superiors any well-authenticated information which may reach him of corrupt practices on the part of his subordinates."

This Minute has given rise to interminable writing in the various journals. The *Courier* says: "We doubt whether any good will come out of this new system of check in the civil service; but we have no doubt whatever as to its tendency to produce a great deal of evil. To obtain information regarding the characters and qualifications and general conduct of its functionaries, in order to make the best use of their several talents, and to weed out those who abuse their trust, is, of course, indispensable to good government; but there are different ways of getting at that information, suited to the different feelings and circumstances of society. The odious system of espionage is resorted to by despots: the expression of public opinion in free states, especially through the medium of the press, is at least equally effective, and much more true. In the army and navy, the defined nature of the duties to be performed, especially in the former, renders it so easy to register a breach of duty or an act of merit, that there is nothing invidious in reporting such acts, because there is nothing arbitrary in the classing of them; there is no danger of false colouring. The officer, who reports his subordinate absent from parade, reports an act already public with the regiment, and which it is impossible to mistake: and so of every other matter which it is within his professional duty to notice. But he does not put upon record his opinion of the temper and character of his brother officers. That opinion is, as it should be, reserved in his own breast, to be acted upon by himself, or confidentially communicated when required of him by superior authority with a special view to a particular service. There is no unnecessary tell-tale record to sharpen the wit of clerks, and make every public functionary feel himself still a school-boy, if not a schoolmaster. We are great advocates of publicity, and we therefore like the plan of publishing every government notice of the faults as well as of the merits of persons employed by government; but there is a limit to the range of publicity: it must not descend to a degrading surveillance. Our chief objection, however, to the proposed reports is the impossibility of making them fulfil the object. How will the sadder be able to avail itself of such voluminous returns as will reach that board, drawn up by persons having very different conceptions of character, and certainly not free from individual bias, supposing the most perfect honesty in the reporters? Many other objections suggest themselves, which at this moment we have not time to expatiate upon."

NOFUSSE NEWS.

Dost Mahomed lately made an ingress into Peshawur, with the view of taking

possession of that country, and had encamped at Putschak, where he was met by the sirdars Futtee Khan and Ameer Khan, who, on being apprized of his irruption, had hurried to oppose him. A desultory engagement, which lasted for some days, took place, and the two sirdars were eventually obliged to retire into a neighbouring fort, which they were forced to evacuate after a few days' possession. They thence proceeded to Meer Alim Khan, sardar of Beejnor, whose protection they solicited. Intelligence of this having reached Dost Mahomed, he addressed a letter to Meer Alim, requiring him to deliver up the fugitives, under the alternative of having his own possessions invaded.—*Mofussil Ukkar*, Mar. 8.

We hear that Shah Shoojah has completely humbled the pride of the Ameers of Sind. They have given him seven lacs of rupees, and conceded to him other advantages. It appears that Colonel Pottinger succeeded in nothing in Sind, save in creating alarm among the Ameers!

The Lion of the Punjab, having learnt that Futtee Ally, Shah of Persia, had derived great benefit from the use of beer, sent to Loodiana for a hundred bottles of Hodgson's best!

The natives of this city have a strange story of Maun Sing of Joudpoor. They say he is about to abdicate, or to be deposed!—*Delhi Gaz.* Mar. 18.

RUNJEET SING.

The *Reformer* (Hindu paper), speculating upon the reported death of Runjeet Sing, observes: "We agree with the *Mofussil Ukkhar* in the opinion that much advantage would accrue to British India from the extension of its boundaries beyond the Sutluj, and northward to where the Himalaya range forms a natural line of demarcation, and a defensible barrier against the inroad of any powerful army from that quarter. Towards the west, it should be extended beyond the Indus, which, being rendered navigable for steamers, would also form a strong boundary line against any invasion from that quarter. It has been the opinion of all who have paid any attention to the situation of the British Indian empire, that its safety requires the extension of its boundaries to the limits we have mentioned. Besides the security it would afford, the fertile valley of Cashmere, and the other adjacent tracts, would, under proper management, yield considerable revenue, and in some measure pay back to us what the state has lost by the abolition of the China monopoly. Indeed, in these times of financial embarrassments, such an acquisition would be highly beneficial; whilst to the people of that country, who have for ages been subject to tyrants and to misrule, it would be a salutary relief. The present

appears to be a very fit opportunity for any attempt which the British government might think fit to make against the Punjab. Unlike the customs of England, where succession to the crown is settled by parliament long before it can occur, the chiefs of this country generally keep their views a profound secret, and it can seldom be known, before their death, whom from among the many claimants they have chosen to succeed them. Such is the case with Runjeet Sing. Sher Sing, the heir apparent to his dominions, is said to be a weak prince, of debauched habits, and unfit to take upon himself the management of so large a kingdom. His other son, Kurruk Sing, has never been acknowledged as heir-apparent, but from his being kept near the person of Runjeet, and being lately told to attend to the affairs of government, it would appear that the Maharaja intends to place him on the throne. There is, however, nothing certain, and we have no doubt the death of Runjeet Sing, whenever it may happen, will involve that country in anarchy and civil war. Our government might take advantage of this opportunity to annex the Punjab to the British territories, and effect the object without much cost of life or property."

The *Delhi Gazette* states, that certain Sikh chiefs are making secret preparations to take advantage of Runjeet's expected death. "There seems to be three parties in the Punjab. The first is the party of Kurruk Sing, the eldest son of the Maharaja, consisting of the few attached friends and partisans of his father, who certainly wishes this incapable youth to succeed him. The young prince has no followers of his own who can assist him in a contest. Shere Sing, governor of Cashmere, the head of the second party, has no chance of being preferred by the people and troops to his reputed brother. This youthful tyrant is ignorant, idle, dissipated, and very unpopular. A third faction, a set of men who concur in nothing but a wish to dissolve the Sikh monarchy and scramble for its provinces, comprises every chief of hereditary pretensions, and consequently a great majority of the nation. Kurruk Sing, though upwards of thirty, will, it is said, have a regency appointed by his father to put him in possession of the country. If overcome by rebels at home, they are to retreat to the east of the Setledge, where it is supposed the Sikhs under our protection, and the British government itself, by virtue of some negotiations carrying on or completed, will afford the son of their ancient ally, Runjeet, an asylum until he finds means to recover his authority. Shere Sing, who will scarcely venture into the plains to assert his slender pretensions, may be able, it is thought, to induce his army to keep him in possession

of Cashmere. He is not liked by the soldiers, however, who are likely soon to depose him and raise some popular officer to his place.

"On the death of the present ruler, every defensible tract of country, and every considerable fortress in the Punjab and Moltan, will probably be claimed by some petty chief, determined to try his strength before he owns allegiance to any successor of Runjeet Sing. When vassals of this character succeed in defying their paramount, the next step is to turn their arms against one another, and then complete anarchy must extinguish internal prosperity and foreign commerce. Among a people so wretchedly divided as the Sikhs, it is evident that the support, even the countenance, of the British government, without striking a blow, would give preponderance to the weakest of the parties that threaten to contend for the ascendancy, and thereby preserve all the blessings of peace to the country. Consistently with our established practice, the eldest son should be recognized as rightful heir; and in requital for a throne which he could not otherwise retain or keep, Kurruk Sing would readily cede Cashmere and the posts required on his portion of the Indus, in payment of a perpetual subsidy."

ENORMOUS HAIL STONES.

Extract from a letter from Raneegunge (Alexander and Co.'s colliery), dated 17th March:—"My paikve-top yesterday was broke through in three places by hail-stones, some four inches long, and one of the bearers knocked down by them."—*Cal. Cour.*

UNION BANK AND BANK OF BENGAL.

The correspondence between the banks, on the subject of the non receipt by the latter of the former's notes, still continues, with no hopes of an adjustment. The last reply of the secretary of the Bank of Bengal, dated March 13th, states that to the opinions of the directors, in regard to a sound bank-note circulation, and to their resolutions founded thereon, they feel themselves bound to adhere. "The directors disclaim, distinctly, the imputation of having presumed to dictate to the community the species of currency which it shall employ in its dealings; they have only been influenced by a sense of duty which urged them to adopt the measure, as well calculated to protect the interests committed to their charge, and to provide the public with a steady paper currency."

DISTRESS IN THE UPPER PROVINCES.

We are sorry that truth obliges us to confirm the lamentable account given by the *Sumachar Durpan* of the misery now prevailing in these provinces, in conse-

quence of the famine in Boondelkhund. That country has been four years suffering from drought, and thousands of its miserable inhabitants have perished of hunger, or of disease induced by exposure to the weather and eating unwholesome food. At this station there are upwards of 3,000 fugitives from Boondelkhund, who are fed every evening at the expense of the community, which has generously subscribed about 2,000 rupees for their relief. But this fund will not last long, and the society of Cawnpore cannot be expected to inconvenience themselves in a pecuniary point of view, when it is the evident duty of government to step forward and save a portion of its unhappy subjects from starvation.—*Cawnpore Exam.*

We regret to hear on all sides, that the people of Bundelcund are in such a state of starvation that they are compelled to sell their children; and that, when buyers are not procurable, they actually kill them. This is stated by the *Cawnpore Examiner*, and we can have no reason to doubt it, since our own city presents but too many instances of aggravated distress, and crime is therefore fearfully increasing. Not only does Delhi swarm with its own pauper population, but hordes of human beings, in various states of misery and utter destitution, are coming in from Bikaner and the westward. A subscription has, to the honour of Agra, been opened at that place. If in this work of charity we have lost the glory of leading the way, let us avoid the disgrace of not following where others have led so nobly. When the funds are collected, after provision for the relief of our own poor, the remainder can be transmitted to Cawnpore for those of Bundelcund. May we not call upon the pulpit for help in this work?—*Delhi Gaz.*

STATE OF THE ICE IN THE HIMALAYA.

A traveller to the source of the Pindur river states that the old glaciers were in many places split asunder, by the action of the weather, into deep chasms. He reached the elevation of 14,500 feet, where the snow, which fell heavily and was knee-deep, forced him to return.

CONVERSION TO CHRISTIANITY.

Mr. Bowley (a native missionary), in his journal of his proceedings at Chunar and various parts of the country, gives the following account of his meeting with a "pious rajah," of what place he does not state:—

"We went on to the rajah's, with whom I had had an interview fifteen months before. On being seated, I questioned a brahmin in his presence about what he had heard of Christianity the last time I was here. He said every thing was very good, but he did not remember any thing; on

which it was very pleasing to hear the rajah repeat the substance of what he had heard, viz. of salvation by Christ, and Christ alone; and that, ever since, he has renounced his own faith, and trusts in none but Christ. During the whole time he was speaking, he appeared in an humble posture, with his hands clasped before us, as if addressing his spiritual guides. He spoke openly of his faith in Christ, his son, a young man of about twenty five, and a brahmin, being present. He says, that ever since he has been in the habit of reading the Hinduwee Testament himself, and has engaged a man, who is now on a visit to Benares, to read to him daily; and that he can now, in consequence, understand people when they speak of Christianity. Our hearts being thus cheered, we now spoke to him more fully of the way of salvation, reading several passages from the gospels, and he heard the word with gladness, and with hands joined together, said, that he had spent eighty years of his life yoked to the service of the devil, notwithstanding which, God was willing to take him into his service. He said he trusts to none, and he should trust to none but Christ to the end of his days. He further said, that he had resigned the management of his estate and all his temporal affairs to his son, and had retired from the distractions of the world. In reply to questions put to him, he said, that since he had seen me, he has given over all his poojah and idol worship, and transferred the whole to his son, notwithstanding he had the Hindoo mark on his forehead. He said he had given away these things, because he was sure they were of no avail to him, and trusted now to none but Christ the Supreme. 'If you deem these things of no avail,' I said, 'how can you justify your conscience in transferring them over to your son?' In reply, he emphatically stamped his feet, saying, he only sought for sure footing for himself; then (stretching out his hands and drawing them in again) he would draw the family after him. 'Though a brahmin,' continued he, 'and called a padre, yet I have no confidence in the distinction; nay, I do not believe in it, but feel myself a great sinner, who needs salvation, and trust in none but Christ.' Since he saw me last, he has been speaking of these matters to his family, and urged them to renounce Hindooism; but they were all importunate with him, begging he would not disgrace and ruin the whole family by an open profession of Christianity. During the whole of this interview, I felt powerfully that we had a humble disciple and a real babe in Christianity before us, who was under the teaching of the Holy Spirit, who has for some time past had his mind exercised by his Divine Guide; as every Christian is more or less under the same effectual teaching."

HOLKAR.—INDORE REVOLUTION.

We learn that, upon the 18th February, an infant of the tribe was adopted and installed by the style of Martund Rao; though a few weeks previously, a posthumous son had been born, illegitimate it is true, but so was the deceased Holkar and his reputed father too. Upon the 3d of March, some 400 Bheels and raggamuffins attacked and carried the fort of Mahaisir and liberated Hurry Holkar, who had been a prisoner therein for these last fifteen years. Hurry has proclaimed his accession to the guddee, and he is now levying troops. The policy, at present, observed by our government, views this as a domestic affair, and all aid has been refused the *de jure et de facto* head of the state; it is easy, therefore, to perceive that Hurry Holkar will promptly fix himself at the head of the government. His cause is popular with the troops, and the voice of the country is entirely in his favour. Hurry is the son of an elder brother of the deceased Maharajah, and the people think he had a better title to the guddee than the Maharajah had. Some battalions and guns have been sent down Jham Ghat to attack and seize him; but they had not fired a shot, nor will they in all probability fire one. The farce of a sham fight may be gone through; but they will ultimately join him, for all will be eager to secure their pardon with so energetic a person as Hurry Holkar. They have but slight if any ties to bind them to the tottering fortunes of the Mahajee, who will probably be sent to occupy the quarters in which Hurry passed so many years.—*Delhi Gaz.*

CATHOLIC SCHOOLS.

A committee of Catholics for diffusing knowledge amongst the native Portuguese solicited the aid of Government towards two charity schools, established by individuals in Calcutta, but which languish for want of pecuniary means. The committee, in their letter to the secretary to Government, observe: "There is now, in the metropolis of British India, a population of several thousands, who profess the Christian faith, but are alike ignorant of its morals and uncontrolled by its spirit. Moving in the humblest sphere of life, deprived of even the slender aid of a homely education, and unchecked by any salutary restraint upon their passions, these ignorant and illiterate men, by their unhappy conduct, naturally exhibit to the superficial view of their heathen neighbours an appalling picture of professing Christians, degraded by the most unqualified ignorance of moral right. We take the liberty to state that it has excited the surprise of every reasonable man to learn, that while there is a splendid college for the instruc-

tion of the Hindoos, and an equally splendid edifice for the education of the Mahomedans, no measure of any importance has been employed by the British Government towards ameliorating the degraded condition of some thousands of its Christian subjects, who are at least, as natives of the soil, equally entitled to the privileges enjoyed by their more favoured countrymen. The infant and adult portion of this neglected body may be daily seen in the lanes and thoroughfares of Calcutta, affording sad and striking examples of debasing idleness or mischievous activity."

The secretary in reply, stated that "the Governor General in Council cannot comply with the application of the Calcutta Catholic Society. His lordship in council observes, that there is a large Catholic community in Calcutta, and that it ought to maintain its own charity school."

The *Hurkaru* thinks the Catholics hardly dealt with in this matter. It further remarks: "the sectarian principle prevailed against them in the case of the Martine Charity, one of the most disgraceful instances of sectarian injustice on record. A Catholic gentleman leaves a large sum of money (some £60,000) for the establishment of a charitable school. At the end of about thirty years a decision is pronounced upon the case by the Supreme Court, and Catholics are in effect excluded from it, as all the children must attend the Protestant chapel. The Begum Sumroo, a Catholic lady, gave 1,00,000 rupees in trust to the Bishop of Calcutta for missionary and charitable purposes, and 50,000 rupees expressly devoted to the poor and the destitute. The 1,00,000 rupees has been vested, and the interest is appropriated to the purpose of providing Protestant ministers, a measure which is held, by what appears to us in the actual case, a most equivocal latitude of interpretation, sufficiently to embrace the 'charitable purposes' of the donor. The Catholics have no reason to complain perhaps that a Protestant bishop so applies this fund; though they may with some reason, perhaps, be of opinion that the begum would not have considered it a very wrong appropriation of part of the funds, to have included within the 'charitable objects' expressly mentioned, a Roman Catholic benevolent institution: but, at all events, it does seem to us any thing but liberal, while aid is afforded to Baptist and other sectarians, for the Government to refuse any aid to such an institution. How such conduct contrasts with that of the Catholic Begum!"

WHOLESALE MURDERS.

We yesterday witnessed an exhibition tending to throw light on the efficiency of the British system of management in these

provinces. An old well, situate not many yards from the fort of Agra, and half-way between it and the cantonment, had been opened, and on a number of large stones, which must have been collected in the vicinity, being removed from the surface, not less than twenty-five skeletons of human beings were discovered, a number it is said yet remaining to be dug out. Most of the skulls must have belonged to persons in the prime of life, and none of them appear to have been under twenty years of age. No distinct marks of violence are observed upon the bones, that cannot easily be accounted for by the mere act of throwing the body down the well. As far as can be judged, the bones could not have been inhumed above half the period during which British Government have ruled in these districts; while there can be little doubt that these men have been murdered, probably when carrying treasure from one part of the country to another. That thirty or thirty-five men could be removed under our mild and equitable administrations without exciting a report or a sensation, is truly characteristic of those peaceable and innocent periods of history.—*Mofussil Ukhbar, Mar. 8.*

OUDE.

It is rumoured that the King of Oude has, with a munificence and philanthropy worthy of his high station, promised to set aside three lacs and fifty thousand rupees (to be paid into the British treasury, provided our Government will guarantee the appropriation of the interest agreeable to the wishes of the donor) for the purpose of founding at his capital an hospital or infirmary, intended for the education and instruction in medical and physical sciences of native practitioners, and for the reception and treatment of the sick and poor of Lucknow, who will be fed and clothed from the funds of this noble charity, as long as disease may render them inmates of the institution. The hospital, we believe, is to be placed under the management of an English surgeon.

In addition to the gift of money, his majesty, we hear, contemplates either erecting or granting a suitable building or buildings for the accommodation of the patients, the students, and the professor.

Roshun ood Dowlah is a good-natured man, but so imbecile and obtuse, as to be totally incapable of originating or of carrying into execution any great questions of state-policy. He can do nothing without the advice of a small party in the city, who again are under the control of a disreputable faction in the palace, which exercises a most baneful influence over the puerile mind of the king. At the instigation of these profligate parties, the minister has

been induced to violate his solemn promises of abolishing the *ijarah* or farming, and introducing the *umane*, or government, collecting system: a work of regeneration commenced by the Nawab Mehndi Alee Khan, but left unfinished at the time of that minister's fall. Not only has Roshun ood Dowlah failed to continue the good work begun by his predecessor, but he has undone all which the Hakeem had effected; he has reintroduced, in those districts where it had been abolished, the oppressive *ijarah* system, so that the country has retrograded as much in the course of a year and a half, as it had advanced to prosperity under the able administration of Mehndi Alee Khan. The people, in general, are excellent judges of the merits of men who have ever been in authority over them; and we think, at the present moment, the unanimous voice of the public would be in favour of the recall of the Hakeem, who, though by no means perfect according to our ideas of a statesman, is one of the most enlightened persons connected with the principality of Oude. His abilities, his character for justice and energy, his intimate knowledge of revenue affairs, and of the habits and feelings of the people, enable him to "wield at will that fierce democratic;" and it is a well known fact, that, though the revenue was one-third larger during his ministry than it is now, less trouble was experienced, less oppression practiced, and less blood spilt in the collection of it. By adroit management, and strict adherence to his pledged word, he effected settlements with several feudal chiefs of the frontier, who had long defied the authorities at Lucknow, and, secure in their fastnesses, refused to contribute their share to the general revenue of the country. He founded at the capital many scientific and charitable institutions; he lightened the burdens of the people, introduced economy into all the departments of government, checked the wasteful extravagance of the minions of the palace, and curbed the mischievous folly of the king.—*Cawnp. Ex.*

KOTA.

Advices from Kota inform us that the raj rana, Madhoo Singh, son of Zalim Singh, the celebrated administrator of Kota, died, after an illness of only a few days, on the 26th ult. His son, Mudden Singh, a youth of twenty-four years, has succeeded to the administrative authority with the consent of all classes. The administration of the Kota government is, like the sovereignty, hereditary. The prince possesses all the external emblems, while the actual power is vested in the hands of the hereditary minister.—*India Gaz. Mar. 17.*

THE LATE RAMMOHUN ROY.

1. the Calcutta papers,

signed by thirty-four persons of great respectability, requests the attendance of the friends and admirers of the late Rammohun Roy at the Town-hall on the 5th April, "to take into consideration the most suitable manner of commemorating the public and private virtues of the deceased."

The *Sumachar Durpun*, on the faith of a correspondent, states, that the family of Rammohun Roy have performed his funeral obsequies in Calcutta according to the Hindoo ritual: "a circumstance which has given no little exultation to all the enemies of that great character." This statement is, however, denied in the *Hurkaru*.

DHURMA SUBHA.

A considerable sensation has been felt in Calcutta through the singular conduct of the Dhurma Subha and its leader, the editor of the *Chundrika*. A wedding has recently taken place in the families of Raj Krishno Singh and Muthooranath Mullik Baboo, both men of large wealth and great respectability. The latter was a friend of Rammohun Roy, and is favourable to the abolition of suttees. The editor of the *Chundrika*, on hearing of the projected wedding, and that a great number of the first Kayastu families had been invited to attend it, convened a meeting of the holy alliance, and prevailed on its chief members, who were at the heads of parties, to use all their influence to prevent any Kayastus attending the wedding. A bull was fulminated against all who should dare to be present, and they were threatened with expulsion from the society. In consequence of these proceedings a number failed to go. The holy alliance has also insisted on every Kayastu's signing a bond, of which we subjoin a copy:

"To the Dhurma Subha.

"Witness my bond—After receiving an invitation from Baboo Raj Krishno Singh, I heard that his cousin was to be married to the niece of Muthooranath Mullik Baboo. Through fear of associating with them, I have rejected the invitation, and have held no connexion with those who have held such association. As some Koolins and Ghutuks have accepted their invitation, I do now pledge myself to refrain from all connexion with them, more particularly in the way of marriages. Even the partaking of water from those who have thus become unclean, may be destructive of religion. I agree therefore to be constantly on my guard.—20th Falgoon, 1755."

These arbitrary proceedings have naturally created great disgust even in the minds of those who have been obliged to submit to them. The Dhurma Subha was instituted for the purpose of re-establishing the right of suttee. Why does it

go beyond its province, and interfere in the private transactions of life? What has the marriage of Raj Krishno Singh's cousin with Muthooranath's niece to do with the burning of widows? But, though this wedding can have no connexion with the suttee rite, yet if this holy alliance can once establish its supremacy, it will acquire a fearful power. Are we then to suppose that this unjust interference in the private concerns of families has for its object to erect the Dhurma Subha into a kind of inquisition, and to invest the secretary, our contemporary, the editor of the *Chundrika*, with the character of an inquisitor-general?

We have been credibly informed, that before this last act of the Subha its affairs were in a very languishing condition. Its meetings were scantily attended, and the summons of the secretary was unable to command a sufficient number of members "to make a house." This apathy was naturally attributed to the fact, that the great object for which the Subha was set up, the restoration of the suttee rite, had signally failed; hence the members became weary of attending the meetings of a society, through which so much money had been spent for nought. Mr. Bathie, on his return from Europe, of course informed the Subha that the cause was hopeless. The society therefore was on the point of falling to pieces, when this wedding fortunately occurred to give it a fresh lease of life. We have been credibly informed, that while it had been found difficult heretofore to muster a dozen members, at the meeting held in Colootolah, at the residence of Baboo Bhubanee Churn, to devise means for upsetting this marriage, his house could scarcely contain the crowd which assembled, among whom no fewer than four rajas were conspicuous. The street was blocked up with carriages, and the meeting was protracted to a late hour.—*Sumachar Durpun.*

SANSKRIT COLLEGE—NATIVE LAW STUDENTS.

The following petition to the Education sub-committee, signed by nine students, appears in the *Gyannaneshun*:

"We, the undersigned law-students of the Government Sanscrit College, most respectfully and humbly beg to state to your hon. committee, that having studied in the Government Sanscrit College for a period of ten or twelve years, and acquired there a competent knowledge of Hindoo literature and science, more especially law, to which we have devoted a large portion of our time, we have been examined by the Hindoo law committee, and received their certificates. Notwithstanding, however, such testimonials, we have but little prospect of bettering our condition without the kind assistance of your hon. committee;

the indifference with which we are generally looked upon by our countrymen leaving no hope of encouragement and assistance from them, and neither can much support be expected from other quarters, since law cannot be of much use to private individuals, unless supported by Government. The prospect which Government holds out to us is very scanty, since the office of Zillah Courts' Pundits alone is open to us, wherein few can obtain employment, and that mostly depends in most cases upon the power of the superiors in office. We therefore most respectfully beg that your hon. committee will be pleased to recommend to his Excellency the Governor-general in Council to allow our introduction as apprentices in the Zillah courts, where we would be willing to assist, as far as our abilities permit, the officers in the discharge of their duties, under order of their superiors, that we may thereby acquire a practical knowledge of law, and make ourselves competent to fill the higher offices that open to the natives generally; allotting us also some allowance for maintenance until Government shall be pleased to appoint us to office, when we prove ourselves worthy of promotion by good conduct, diligence, or knowledge. We do not know Persian reading or writing, but we can learn it. We have made some progress in English, and the Bengalee is our language. We can also improve the knowledge we have acquired in the college, which we might otherwise lose. We do not aspire to high situations at once, but we want means for a decent living and for our progressive improvement, which, however, we cannot obtain without the assistance of Government, by whom we have been educated and maintained from childhood. That there should be any objection to our inexperience we acknowledge; we have not had means to acquire the knowledge of public business of this world, as it is already known to your hon. committee that we are generally in reduced circumstances, and unable to support ourselves without some assistance. Finally, permit us to bring to the consideration of your hon. committee, that, after having passed almost the whole of our youth in study at a place so liberally supported by Government, we nevertheless are condemned, under our present condition, to continue unseen and unknown, which can hardly be the wish of our own patrons."

If the Sanscrit College and the system of Sanscrit education long survive, we shall marvel at the supineness of the government on a subject of so much importance to the people. The petition of the law students of the college is a most instructive commentary on the alleged value of the education which it affords, and very forcibly

supports Mr. Trevelyan's views on that subject. It has been defended as *useful*, and here we have those who have been educated at the institution, coming forward in an appeal to government, plainly to declare its utter worthlessness to fit them for the business of life, and calling upon it to provide for them, as they cannot provide for themselves! Is any thing more wanting to convince every unprejudiced mind of the folly and wanton extravagance of throwing away money on such an institution?—*Hurk. Mar. 19.*

SALE OF DEBTS.

Two claims on the estate of Alexander and Co., verified under the signature of the assignees, for Rupees 10,048, and Rupees 1,578, were put up at auction, yesterday, at the Exchange. The amounts sold for one anna and one pie in the rupee. —*Englishman, Mar. 15.*

A debt of 25,000 rupees in the above house, we perceive, is also advertised for sale.

CONSERVANCY DEPARTMENT.

Mr. McFarlan, the chief magistrate of Calcutta, has circulated proposals to the owners and occupiers of premises in the city, for an improved management of the conservancy department, with reference to a memorandum submitted to government, which has generally approved of his plan. He states that the assessment of five per cent. on houses, amounted, in 1855, to 2,37,805 rupees; whilst the expense of watching, cleansing, and repairing, was 2,82,589 rupees; the deficiency being supplied by government. There are other funds on which the inhabitants can have no legal control. Mr. McFarlan proposes that, though the state of society in Calcutta is not at present sufficiently advanced or permanent to justify the entire transfer to the inhabitants of the administration of the police funds, they should have some share in it. The stipendiary police, and the funds for paying it, he proposes to leave entirely to the government; but he thinks that the inhabitants might form committees of conservancy for districts; raise funds amongst themselves, and regulate their own affairs, executively not judicially. He suggests, therefore, that government should give up the sum of 2,84,467 rupees per annum to the management of the inhabitants, who shall elect annually a committee of five in each of the four divisions for its administration.

JEYPORE.

The death of the Regent Ranees of Jeypore does not appear to have been as yet attended with any of the consequences which might naturally be expected to follow that event. Considering the great

unpopularity of the minister Sungee Jotha Ram, and the indignation which the Rajpoots have long manifested at his ascendancy, it has been fully anticipated by all conversant with Jeypoor politics, that his career would have terminated with her's by whose support alone he has hitherto been enabled to maintain his post, in opposition to the feelings and opinions of the public; but the loss of his protectress does not seem to have in any way alarmed him, or emboldened his enemies to attempt his removal, and his authority as premier continues as absolute as ever. His reign, however, is not, we think, likely to be of long duration; though the Thakoors may remain quiet for awhile, in order to ascertain how far the supreme government are interested in continuing him in the office to which he was elevated with their sanction; yet, as soon as they find they may effect his removal without hazard, it is not to be supposed that they will hesitate to rid themselves of a person who has rendered himself so odious to them, nor will they fail, in their communications with the rajah, to dwell upon the topic connected with the alleged profanation of the Zenanah occupied by the deceased ranees, in a manner calculated to excite him to the vindication of his insulted honour.

Hitherto his highness has been kept under such strict surveillance, that he has not had an opportunity of hearing the remarks and surmises of the public on this subject; but, now that he will be released from the trammels by which he has been kept in this state of ignorance, it is impossible that the matter can remain any longer a secret from him, and we shall be much surprised if he does not yield to the arguments which will be employed to spur him on to vengeance.—*Delhi Gaz., Mar. 9.*

NEW MOVING POWER.

The cantonment of Lucknow was gratified by an entirely novel exhibition. Major Davidson, of the engineers, having long ago been of opinion, that it was possible to break in and drive a dromedary in a buggy, has now fairly tried the experiment, and found it to succeed perfectly. A pair of young and nearly unbroken camels were purchased for him at Pokur fair; Major Davidson selected the more tractable of the two, and after about nine weeks' training, or less, drove the animal for an hour round and round the Lucknow course, and with as much ease as if it had been an old and steady buggy-horse. The dromedary was a little nervous at starting, when, on turning round his long neck, he for the first time perceived the wheels running after him, but in a few minutes he paid them no attention, and quickened or retarded his pace as the rider required him. The experiment was tried

on an old half-pennelled back buggy with grasshopper springs, the shafts of which had been cut down to about fifteen inches, and over the stumps curved bamboos, suited to the dromedary's height, were fastened with raw hide rope. No harness of any kind is required. A large-sized Europe stanhope, with long curved ash shafts, would answer admirably. The sole inconvenience was the complaint of the owner that the bamboos interfered with his legs; but when it was suggested that they would interfere more with his back, the difficulty seemed to vanish. Thus the scheme which was ridiculed and opposed as utterly impossible, has been accomplished without difficulty or trouble. It is the intention of Major Davidson to break in a pair for a currie, and, finally, for a carriage, that the properties of this valuable animal may be thoroughly ascertained; and he believes that the advantage attendant on success may ultimately prove a great private and public benefit to the community in rapid travelling, and the despatch of the dawk. His camel can trot eight miles an hour with ease. Their harness is well known.—*Mofussil Ukbar.*

AGRA AND CALCUTTA.

It would appear, from the respective journals of the two presidencies, that there is a kind of mutual antipathy or repulsion already existing or growing up between them. We subjoin the following *jeu d'esprit* from the *Mofussil Akbar* (Agra paper) of March 8:

	per cent.
" Laudable Society Job	5 disc.
Late Agency firms, old failures, ..	25 prem.
Do. do. do. new failures, ..	75 prem.
Do. C. and Co. nearly worked out, ..	10 disc.
New Bengal Steam Fund job, ..	23 prem.
Union Bank job, ..	6 prem.
New Chamber Commerce,	par.
Orphan School,	25 disc.
Calcutta principle	—
New Ram Mohun Roy testimonial ..	20 prem.

" All jobs in the insolvent court keep well up. The Laudable Society is at a discount in consequence of Mr. Dickens' opposition; but should the new directors get possession of the funds, it is expected there will be a rapid rise. Union Bank job is at present but little understood, except among the knowing ones. The case is, that, in consequence of the great rise in price of the shares of that bank, they having obtained 2,500 rupees per share, whilst the Bank of Bengal remained at 1,500 rupees, the jobbers have induced the Bank of Bengal to refuse the Union Bank's notes, a proceeding likely to cause a panic and fall in the price of shares in the latter bank, so that the jobbers will be able to invest their money at a cheap rate. As the Mofussilites are large holders in the Union Bank, this job is expected to pay well. The steam job is looking up since the resolutions of the Calcutta meeting on

the 7th of January. If there is any loss on the government contract for the *Forbes*, it will fall upon the Mofussil creditors of Mackintosh and Co. The subscription job for the sufferers by the last revolution is out of the market, as, though enquiries have been made, no information can be obtained as to what has become of the funds. The Ram Mohun Roy testimonial, a new job, is expected to pay well. The New Chamber of Commerce hangs heavy; but stockholders in it will have a preference in other jobs. A large quantity of 'Calcutta' principle in the market; but there are no purchasers at any price."

PULVERIZED MILK.

A statement has been communicated to the Medical Society, by Dr. O'Shaughnessy, of the great improvement which Mr. Previte has made in the preparation of *Pulverized Milk*:

" I have the pleasure to inform you that, after several experiments, very diligently and zealously performed by Mr. Previte, under my directions, a product has been obtained, which is by far the best substitute for milk yet devised, and which is altogether different in preparation and composition to the very objectionable compound to which I recently drew the attention of the Society. The present preparation, a specimen of which I beg leave to submit to the Society, is pure milk, in the dry state; its caseous matter retaining the property of solubility in water, with the exception of about five parts per cent. of the entire. The powder possesses the flavour of milk in full perfection, and imparts it to water, tea, coffee, &c. It makes excellent custards, puddings, and other culinary preparations in which milk is required. With tea, I should observe, that the colour is inferior to that produced by milk or cream, although the flavour is quite as good. The rationale of the preparation is very simple. *Perfectly new milk* is evaporated at a certain temperature below that which renders the caseum insoluble, and during the evaporation the butter is removed. I scarcely deem it fair, however, to enter into more minute details, as it is but just that Mr. Previte should have some reward for the labour he has bestowed on the inquiry."

THE DRAMA AND OPERA.

An Italian company has been for some time performing operas at Calcutta, though without much success; and by the last arrivals we perceive that a company of French artists had resigned the presidency in a French ship. One of the journals, in announcing their arrival, expressed its regret, inasmuch as, "be their

myself to Kesaree Soobadar, I began to take *dhunnes*, or fecs, as a jemadar."

Haroo, a Thug, son of Ramdeen Lodhee, stated in his evidence, that two brahmins were murdered in the Moradabad district, and buried in a tank; that two other brahmins were murdered in Surroomunnagpur, and buried in a moonjee junglet; and that Bhimma, Kesuree, and a number of other Thugs, in all thirty-eight men, were present at these murders. A part of this statement is true, the rest is false. The truth is as follows:—

"About two months and a-half ago, and previous to the arrest of Ramdeen, Thug (in October last), at Hussungunj, a gang of Thugs assembled at Chinsourah, illakah Ondh. We performed the rites of thuggae at this place, and having heard the cry of the ass on the left, and that of the crow on the right, we set out on an expedition and came to Saundy, where we remained that night. The following day we arrived at Bavun, and fell in with a party of Thugs, who had come to meet us by agreement. Our gang now amounted to ten men, and we proceeded via Shahabad, Shahjehanpur, Bareilly, Moradabad, and Comowah, to Taigree, situated on the Ganges, near Ghurmook-tessur. Up to this time we had perpetrated no murder. We had tried to win the confidence of travellers as usual, but every one was on his guard, and would not travel in company with us. Thus disappointed in our hopes, we returned by the same road we had gone, and came to Kuttra, which is a coss south of Rampoor, where we were joined by other Thugs. Our gang now amounted to fourteen. Three coss west of Roodurpoor, we fell in with two travellers of the Rajpoot caste. Hirooa and I won their confidence, and induced them to accompany us to Roodurpoor, illakah Rampoor, where we passed the night. These travellers were coming from Meerut, whither they had gone in search of some *ac-pahees*, their relatives, supposed to have been in one of the corps stationed there; but, failing in finding them there, were proceeding to Almorah, where they hoped to be more successful. They stated that they were residents of Lucknow. After we had done taking our victuals, Dooja went to look for the *bale* (convenient spot for murder of travellers); he returned and stated that at a coss distant there was a *surput*, grass jungle, opposite a tank, which would be a good spot for the graves of these victims. At 3 A.M. we made these travellers start, and on coming to the *bale*, they were induced to sit down, on the plea of performing their ablution, and then they were strangled. Their bodies were carried on sticks. A grave two cubits deep was dug with a *khoorpa*, purchased at Bareilly, and the bodies of

these victims were deeply buried in it. No wounds were inflicted on them, as we had no instrument for the purpose. The property obtained in this murder we too with us, and the subsequent mornin divided it at a tank. It was a black blaket, a brass lootah, a cloth ghullaf, khais now present. After this, we continued marching for four days on the Almorah road. Thence we returned to wards Bareilly, which we reached in three days. After remaining one night here we proceeded towards Saundee, and passed the night at a village five coss distant from Bareilly. We set out in the morning, and fell in with two brahmins at the distance of two coss: Hirooa won their confidence, and induced them to stop at Nugra, illakah Surroomunnagpur. He must know the place whence they were coming and whither proceeding, as he was the *sootha*, (enticer on the occasion). Heard that they were coming from the upper provinces and going to Lucknow. Mahanunda went to look for the *bale*, and informed us that it was at a coss distant, in a *surput* grass jungle. At 3 A.M. Hirooa made these travellers start, and on arriving at the *bale*, he induced them to sit down on pretence of performing their ablutions; they were then strangled. The bodies were buried deeply in the *surput* jungle. We got from these men an old chudder, now present, a cloth ghullaf, a brass lootah without neck, now present, five rupees cash, a chintz mirzaee now present.

"After this expedition we came to Landee Oomardwa. Pachoea Mahanunda and Untooa separated here, and went to their homes in the Doab, and Deena and Doojoo to theirs in Chinsourah. The remaining six Thugs, of which I was one, went to Mouza Bhutoulee. Four days after this Dooja and Deena came and joined us, viz. Hirooa, Dowlutteeah, Bubooa, Bhowa brother to Bubooa, Bussowna, and deponent. We now amounted to eight Thugs, and after performing the rites of thuggae, Deena and Dooja took their shares of the goat we had sacrificed, and returned to their houses at Chinsourah. We six Thugs remained at Bhutoulee, and the next morning a guard of Mr. Wilson's came and arrested Heera, Dowlutteeah, Bubooa, and Bussowda. I and Bhowa had gone to perform our ablutions, and thus we escaped. I remained all day outside the village, and returned home in the evening, when I did not find any of my property, and concluded that it must have been taken by the sepahes of the guard. I got no food that night, and the following morning I was arrested by the Saundy Aumil's people as a Thug. I remained in confinement there eighteen days; after which a letter went to the Aumil, and I have been sent here."

RAO KRISHNA RAO SAHEB.

Rao Krishna Rao Sahib is the youngest son of the hereditary dewan (prime-minister) of the ancient state of Saugor on the Nerbudda. From infancy he evinced an extraordinary thirst after knowledge, and his ardour in the practical pursuit of it was not less extraordinary. Finding that his native language, the Mahratta, supplied no information to satisfy the cravings of his mind, he applied himself zealously to the study of Hinduee and Persian. By untiring perseverance, he acquired so thorough a mastery over these languages, that he could write or talk in either of them with as great fluency as in the mother tongue—and the elegance of his diction could not easily be surpassed. The contents of all Hinduee and Persian books to which he found access, were readily and eagerly devoured. Still he was not satisfied; his desire for knowledge was only inflamed the more; nor was he merely selfish in the acquisition of knowledge; what he acquired himself, he felt anxious to communicate to those around him. Accordingly, when Government, some years ago, sanctioned a certain expenditure for the support of native schools at Saugor, Rao Krishna Rao, superior to the empty pretensions of rank, and desirous of the improvement of his countrymen, voluntarily undertook their superintendence, cheerfully relinquishing those flattering official prospects which his rank and attainments justly warranted him to entertain. For one of the schools he surrendered a wing of his own house; one or two of the classes he taught exclusively himself; and over all he exercised the most vigilant supervision. Such was the nature of Krishna Rao's employment, when, about a twelvemonth ago, his country was honoured by a visit from the Governor-general of India. A character and conduct so rarely exemplified in an Indian gentleman as that of Krishna Rao, did not long escape the keen and penetrating eye of Lord William Bentinck: nor were such praiseworthy efforts on the part of a native of rank, treated with a mere passing notice by one so liberal and enlightened in his views. Krishna was received with marked favour and distinguished honour; and after Lord William's return from the upper provinces, an invitation from the Governor-general in Council was sent, through the British resident at Saugor, to Krishna Rao, to repair to Calcutta, under the immediate patronage of the Supreme Government, in order that he might commence and prosecute the study of English, for the acquisition of which he now burned with insatiable ardour. A handsome offer was at the same time made, on the part of Government, to defray a portion of the

heavy additional expenses incurred by his journey to the presidency. Gladly was this honourable invitation accepted. Krishna Rao shook off all the restraints of home, broke through all the trammels of custom, and entered on a journey of twelve hundred miles, in pursuit of knowledge. About a month ago he arrived safely, with a retinue of thirty or forty followers, at Calcutta. He was soon commodiously lodged; a qualified tutor was not long wanting; and he is now from morning till night engaged in mastering an elementary English school-book. His ardour continues unabated, and he vows that he will return laden with the golden fruits of the tree of English knowledge, to distribute amongst his famishing countrymen.

Krishna Rao is about twenty-seven years of age, and has a natural taste for drawing, which enables him to excel in that delightful art. Considering that he is self-taught, the execution of some of the specimens which he has carried along with him, are enough to excite a little astonishment.—*Christ. Observ. for Feb.*

CHINSURAH SCHOOLS.

We are happy to learn from a correspondent, that the Chinsurah schools, which had been dropped by the Committee of Public Instruction, have been taken up by the Bishop of Calcutta.—*Sum. Durpun, Mar. 15.*

DECCAN SURVEY.

The *Simachar Durpun*, speaking of the bribery and corruption discovered to have been practised by the head native amias engaged in the late revenue survey of the Deccan, observes: "The object of that survey, which cost government between twelve and thirteen lakhs of rupees, was to fix the revenue upon an equitable basis, and to provide against unequal assessment; but after years of labour and a world of trouble and expense, it is found that the object has been entirely defeated by the villainy of the native officers, and that the assessment is decidedly unequal; that where large bribes were given to the officers, lands were lightly taxed; where bribes were denied them, the assessment was made iniquitously heavy. Government cannot, therefore, assume the result of that survey as the basis of taxation, without acting unjustly towards the people. That similar acts of bribery and corruption were most extensively practised at the period of the perpetual settlement in Bengal, there can be no doubt whatsoever. Of many instances of partiality in fixing the revenue, we have heard from aged natives; and how twenty, thirty, forty, fifty thousand, and even a lakh of rupees, were given to the collector's (C)

dewan, to procure a lower rate of assessment on large estates. Hence it is that we find contiguous estates so unequally assessed; some lands yielding an immense profit to the landholders, while others do little more than cover the government demand."

Madras.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COORG.

Fort St. George, 1st April 1834.—The Governor in Council of Fort St. George deems it proper to publish, for general information, the following proclamation, which has been promulgated in Coorg and the adjoining districts by order of his Exc. the Right Hon. the Governor General:

PROCLAMATION.

The conduct of the Rajah of Coorg has, for a long time past, been of such a nature as to render him unworthy of the friendship and protection of the British Government. Unmindful of his duty as a ruler, and regardless of his obligations as a dependent ally of the Hon. Company, he has been guilty of the greatest oppression and cruelty towards the people subject to his government, and he has evinced the most wanton disrespect of the authority, and the most hostile disposition towards the power from whom he and his ancestors have invariably received every degree of kindness and protection. It would be needless to enumerate the several instances of his misconduct, and it is sufficient to state that, in consequence of an asylum having been afforded in the British territories to his own sister, Daiva Amnagere, and her husband, Chinua Duswya, who, to preserve their lives, had fled from his oppression, the raja has presumed to address letters replete with the most insulting expressions to the Government of Fort St. George and the Governor-general of India; that he has assumed an attitude of hostility and defiance towards the British Government; that he has received and encouraged the proclaimed enemies of that government; and that he has unjustifiably placed under restraint an old and faithful servant of the Company, named Kulputty Kunnageera Menon, who had been formally deputed by the British representative for the purpose of opening a friendly negotiation: thus committing a gross outrage not only upon the authority by whom the above-named individual was deputed, but upon the established rules of all civilized nations, by whom the persons of accredited agents are invariably held sacred.

The ancient alliance and the firm friendship, which had so happily subsisted between the predecessors of the present raja and the Hon. Company have caused his errors to be treated uniformly with indulgence. The most earnest remonstrances have been in vain tried to bring him to a sense of his obligations, and it is not until further forbearance has become impracticable, that his Exc. the Right Hon. the Governor-general, at the suggestion and with the concurrence of the Right Hon. the Governor in Council of Fort St. George, has resolved on employing the only means left of vindicating the dignity of the sovereign state, and of securing to the inhabitants of Coorg the blessings of a just and equitable government.

It is accordingly hereby notified, that a British army is about to invade the Coorg territory; that Veerajunder Woodiar is no longer to be considered as Raja of Coorg; that the persons and property of all those who conduct themselves peaceably, or in aid of the operations of the British troops, shall be respected, and that such a system of government shall be established as may seem best calculated to secure the happiness of the people. It is also hereby made known to all British subjects who may have entered the service of Veera-

Junder Woodiar, that they are required to place themselves under the protection of the British authorities, by whom they will be kindly received, and their rights and privileges respected, and that such of them as may in any way render assistance to the enemy will be considered traitors, and punished accordingly.

The almost impervious jungle, which extends, far and wide, over the Coorg country, together with the heavy dew, and consequent dense mists or fog, are evidences of approaching evils and miseries more powerful and destructive than any force the rajah may be able to bring into the field. Beyond all doubt he depends more upon the effects of the heavy dew, dense mists or fog and the approaching monsoon, than upon the number and bravery of his troops, for the safety of his person and country. We know but too well the effects of a jungle fever upon the best constitutions, and the rapidity with which it spreads and produces prostration of strength and spirits, not to feel assured, that hostilities carried on in such a country as that the British troops are now upon the eve of invading, and at such an advanced season of the year, cannot be persevered in for any length of time but at an expense of life and suffering, which the ultimate subjugation of the rajah and realization of every hope will not compensate.—*Mad. Cour., April 4.*

We have heard it reported that the northern column, finding the force to be opposed to it with its defences far stronger than was anticipated, has moved to Malabar. The passage of the column under Col. Foulis is up the bed of a mountain torrent (at this season dry), and in some parts only four or five feet broad, where but two men can walk abreast. The advancing columns, it is said, may thus be easily picked off by opposing forces. Even under all these disadvantageous circumstances, there cannot, of course, be a doubt as to the issue of the conflict; but these reports make it wear a more hazardous aspect than we have been yet accustomed to view it in.—*Herald, April 2.*

We annex extracts of a letter from Mysore, communicating the progress of the Coorg campaign. It will be seen that one division of our troops has already entered the Coorg country, meeting hitherto little or no opposition; but that a brush was expected on the 3d inst., when the rajah was to command his men in person. Much of his determined resolution is already wavering; he has written to the Governor-general, apologizing for not having replied to his lordship's letter; and shews symptoms of surrendering an opposition that otherwise might cost us dear, though without securing any permanent benefit to himself.

We have not learnt the precise date of the arrival of H.M.'s 57th regt. at Bangalore, and regret to hear of the death,

on the march thither, of a highly promising young officer, Lieut. Worsley, from an attack of fever.

"**Mysore, 3d April.**—On the 1st inst. the columns separated; the first, under Col. Lindesay, marched into Coorg; the other column, under Col. Stuart, was to follow on the 2d; and at the termination of a fifteen mile march, expected to attack the first stockade. You have been apprized beforehand of the strength of the Eastern force; it is divided into two and not into three columns, as we expected. Colonel Stuart's brigade consists of 150 of the 39th, seventy sappers and miners, two guns, 36th and 48th regt. N.I.; the advance-guard to this force, one company of the 39th, the rifle, light, and a centre company of the 36th regt. The order of march: the Europeans, sappers and miners, guns, 36th, 48th; the rest of the force under Col. Lindesay, which expect to have the first brush with the enemy on the 2d. A lascar from Yelwall reported to me to-day, that firing commenced about 3 p.m. of the 1st and continued all night. The latest information we have had stated that the rajah was daily more unpopular, and that his subjects were determined, and had promised, to lay down their arms as soon as the English passed the boundary; that orders had been given by the rajah not to fire the first shot, and he is reported to be anxious to explain the cause of his not having replied to the Governor-general's letter. The whole force were in excellent spirits and quite healthy; they entered Coorg without knapsacks, the officers merely carrying their bedding: one elephant has been given to each regiment to carry the mess tent. A placard was found here, the day before yesterday, inviting all castes to throw off the yoke of the English, whose only object was to deprive rajahs of their country, and make all men Christians."

A letter from Bangalore, dated the 5th April, states that Col. Lindesay's division met with no opposition on crossing the boundary and entering Coorg. On the 2d they were fired at on passing a river, but it is stated that no lives were lost. Another account, however, says that nine were killed. A letter from Vellore, of the 3d, mentions the receipt of accounts from Col. Stuart's column. They had entered the Coorg country; the main road was completely blocked up, and the country stockaded in every direction.

The following despatch, from the commander of the Coorg field-force, appears in the *Fort St. George Gazette* of April 11th:—

"To the Adjutant-General of the Army, Fort St. George.

"Sir:—I have the honour to report, for the information of his Excellency the

Commander-in-chief, that the head-quarter division of the eastern column of the Coorg field force marched to Mudkerry, the capital of the Coorg country, this morning, and took possession of the fort without any opposition, on the walls of which the British flag has been displayed under a royal salute, and it is now occupied by the light company of his Majesty's 39th regt.

"The fort was vacated by orders from the Coorg rajah previous to our arrival, and it is expected that he will deliver himself into our hands to-morrow.

"The troops were much harassed the last two marches in consequence of the natural difficulties of the road, which were much increased by large trees being thrown across, and caused much delay in removing them, and yesterday we could only advance five miles in fourteen hours. We met with no other obstruction from the enemy, all the stockades having been deserted, or the occupants delivering themselves up on the approach of the column, and placed themselves under our protection.

"I am happy to say that the troops continue extremely healthy, and nothing could exceed their exertions in overcoming the difficulties they had to contend with under the most trying circumstances; and I request you will express my sentiments of their good conduct, European and native, to his Excellency the Commander-in-chief.

"I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient humble servant,

"P. LINDESAY, Colonel,
Commanding Coorg Field Force.
Head-quarters, Camp Mudkerry,
April 6, 1834."

A Madras paper of the 12th April contains the following account of the casualties in an affair between the enemy and the northern and western divisions, on the 3d:—

Northern division under Col. Waugh (consisting of H.M. 55th Foot and 9th and 31st regts. N.I.)—*Killed.* Col. Mill, H.M. 55th Foot; Ens. Robertson, 9th N.I.; Ens. Babington, 31st N.I.—*Wounded.* Major Bird, 31st N.I.; Capt. Warren, H.M. 55th Foot; Capt. Hutchinson, 31st N.I.; Lieut. Martin, ditto; Lieut. and Adj. Heriot, H.M. 55th Foot; Lieut. Robertson, ditto; Lieut. Brooke, ditto.

Western division under Col. Foulis (consisting of H.M. 48th Foot and 20th regt. N.I.)—*Killed.* Capt. Erskine, H.M. 48th regt.—*Wounded.* Capt. Taylor, Artillery; Lieut. Dely, H.M. 48th Foot.

A young officer of the 51st regt. killed (no name); and Ens. E. H. Worsley, H.M. 57th, dead.

OPERATIONS IN KIMEDY.

An anonymous correspondent in the *Madras Gazette* has contributed some information respecting the operations in Kimedy, a dependency of the zillah of Ganjam, in the northern circars. He observes that "so dense a cloud of mystery overhangs every thing in this part of the world, and so effectually conceals both past deeds and future intentions, that no man can give any account of the former, save in so far as he has been personally an actor in them; or form an opinion of what the latter will be, until called upon to take his part in carrying them into execution."

Kimedy is governed by a rajah, who has, to a certain extent, independent power, and is not liable to the intrusion of our authorities, except under extraordinary emergency. The present rajah is idiotic, given up to debauchery, and possessed only of sufficient sense to be "good company's friend." Beneath him in power are the Bussaies, who are rulers over small tracts of hill land, and collectors of the revenue there; for which purpose they have under their command bodies of armed peons. These men are the promoters of the present rebellion. At first, their daring did not extend beyond descending from their mountain abodes, and slandering the villages situate in the valleys of their own rajah's country. But at length, grown more audacious, they have ventured to ravage places under the immediate rule of the British government. It is to put an end to this state of things that he force now assembled in Kimedy has been collected.

There was at one time reason to believe that the disarming of the hill peons, and the obtaining possession of some of their most active leaders (measures deemed by the commissioner to be necessary towards the settlement of the Ganjam district), might have been attained without the introduction of any large body of troops, for a long period, into a country so unhealthy.* This hope was put an end to by the death of Major Baxter, which took place under the following circumstances. Mr. Russell had been summoned somewhere, and the Major was left temporarily at the head of affairs. At that time, negotiations were carrying on with some of the less culpable rebels, for the seizure of others more guilty; and, in particular, an individual had undertaken to secure a chief leader, whose apprehension was very earnestly coveted. Some time after, however, his engagement was unfulfilled. At length, un-

* An example of this insalubrity of climate, amongst many others, is, that a party of thirty men, which set forth on an excursion among the hills, returned, after seven days' absence, to the head-quarters of their company, and of the sole only one was fit for duty.

happily, the impetuosity and ardour of the soldier overcoming in Major Baxter's mind the caution of the politician, attended by a very small guard, he proceeded towards the stronghold of the defaulter, the grand town of Jeringhy. On arriving in its vicinity, he found the road blockaded; and warning was given him, from behind a breastwork, not to advance. But as to have retreated then would have been dishonour, the Major persisted in pushing forward. Matchlocks were, in consequence, discharged at his party; he fell; and after lingering a few days in great agony, expired. From that hour, terms were no longer tendered to the insurgents: the call to arms was uttered, and, in accordance with it, troops were poured from all sides into the Kimedy country. The 41st regiment was there already; and such a skeleton of it as fever had left available for service, was occupying a standing camp near the town of Kimedy. The rifle, the grenadier, and the light companies of the 49th regiment, joined the force from Berampore; two companies of the 8th came from Chicacole; two of the 21st from Vizagapatam; and, finally, the head-quarters and four companies of the 3d light infantry, were, on the 14th January, in full march from Vizianagram. To these must be added, a strong detachment of Golundauze, with four howitzers and two three-pounders. Major Nash, of the 42d, was placed in command of it; and the general of division, with his staff, was on the spot to superintend the operations.

A writer from the "Camp, Kimedy," controverts some of the statements in the foregoing letter, respecting the operations in this district, and the sickness of the troops. The 41st regt., described as a "skeleton," he says, "has 426 effective men in the field, has never been in 'a standing camp,' and at this moment furnishes seven out-posts, and the commissioner's escort, and this after upwards of a year's active service. The rifle company, 49th regt., has at this moment sixty-four men present for duty." With respect to Major Baxter, he says, "the blockade of the road was known to Major Baxter ere he left Narringpooram to go up to Jeringhy; and the party were not fired on until they had gone half a mile beyond that obstacle, which they were allowed quietly to clear away. Major Baxter only received one wound; he did not fall, but gave his orders after the sad event with his wonted coolness, and on the retreat being commenced got into his palankeen."

NEILGHERRY HILLS.

The highest authorities are now on the Neilgherry Hills: it is to be hoped they

will not leave that place without doing an act of justice, too long delayed, the settlement of the claims of the Todawers to the soil. If they find grounds to decide that they are the lords of the soil, let them place them under the protection of the law, that they may no longer be exposed to the system of spoliation to which they have hitherto been subject. It may not be said that they are already under the protection of government, for its officers have frequently deprived them of their rights, and have neglected to inquire into their petitions when these rights have been invaded by others. Every knoll, every hillock, on the Neilgherry, has its name; each Todawer, or burgher, or kotar, will tell you to what *muna* or family it belongs; every cultivator pays a fee to the todawer before he breaks up waste land. Surely these are strong evidences in favour of the proprietary right of this interesting people, a right never disputed till towards the end of the late governor's rule. Should an inquiry be instituted, other points connected with the Todawers might be embraced; for instance, their liability to be summoned to distant courts in the low country, the effect of which has already proved to several the cause of death.—*Herald*, Mar. 31.

MALE MILITARY ASYLUM.

The abstract statement of this institution for the year ending 31st December 1833, gives the following results:

Receipts	M.Rs. 1,75,236
Disbursements	1,59,306
	15,930
Deposits included	11,048
Balance	4,882

AUDEE NARRAIN.

It would appear, that against Audee Narrain, late manager at the Sudder Adawlet Court, sufficient evidence has been collected to warrant a criminal prosecution; we have not heard whether the case will be brought before the forthcoming or ensuing sessions; but, whichever it may be, we apprehend the investigation will lead to the establishment of a species of gross neglect on the part of others—neglect, we fear, common to more departments than one under government, and, but for which, it would be almost impossible so many depredations could have been committed upon the contents of public cash chests as have been lately brought to notice.—*Mad. Cour.*, Apr. 4.

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

The Governor General, according to a report received at the presidency on the 1st of April, from Dr. Turner, was "very

much better." His Lordship's disorder was a determination of blood to the head, which was relieved by the loss of blood, sixty ounces having been taken from him.

The *Herald* says: "The Governor, we hear, is shortly expected back at the presidency, and that orders have been received to get Government-house in readiness for his Excellency's reception. The Governor General will in all probability re-embark for Calcutta from the western coast. H.M.S. *Melville*, it is said, is to return to the western coast for his Lordship."

Bombay.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REDUCTION IN THE PAY. &c. OF OFFICERS OF COUNTRY SHIPPING.

At a meeting of the ship-owners of Bombay trading with China, held on the 16th September, for the purpose of considering the scale of pay and allowances to the commanders, officers, and crews engaged in the country service, the following resolutions were unanimously agreed to, and signed by the parties present:

"That the present scale of pay and allowances to the commanders and officers of the ships of this port, engaged in the China trade, has been for many years, and is, excessive, with reference to the depressed state of that trade.

"That it appears most desirable to adopt an uniform and regular standard of pay, which, when determined on, all present pledge themselves to be guided by, as a maximum in their respective ships, in lieu of the various and inconsistent rates at present prevailing in the trade.

"That, after a most careful and minute inspection into the pay and allowances of the commanders and officers of every ship belonging to the port engaged in the China trade, and with reference to the tonnage so employed, the meeting agrees to, and hereby adopts, the following classification and rate of pay, to be acted upon whilst the ship is at sea or absent from Bombay:

1st Class Ships of 1,000 Tons, and upwards.	
Commander	Rs. 450 per month
1st Officer ..	140 per do.
2d do. ..	100 per do.
3d do. ..	80 per do.
4th do. ..	—
2d Class Ships of 600 Tons, and below 1,000.	
Commander	Rs. 400 per month
1st Officer ..	125 per do.
2d do. ..	85 per do.
3d do. ..	65 per do.
3d Class Ships of 400 Tons, and below 600 Tons.	
Commander	Rs. 350 per month
1st Officer ..	115 per do.
2d do. ..	80 per do.
3d do. ..	60 per do.

"That this meeting agrees, that a reduced or harbour rate of pay shall com-

mence on a vessel anchoring in Bombay harbour, and continue until the day of her departure on another voyage, such deduction being one-fourth of the full or sea-pay.

"That no factory-rent, house-rent, table-allowance, palankeen-hire, or captain's cook or butler, or any other extra charge of the like description, be allowed.

"That with the same object in view, of enforcing uniformity and economy in the expenses of their vessels, this meeting determines that the following shall be the regular monthly pay of each description of person composing the ship's crew: gunner, Rs. 35 per month; carpenter, Rs. 30 do.; mate, Rs. 20; seacunnies, Rs. 20; serang, Rs. 20; 1st Tindal, Rs. 14; 2d do. Rs. 12; cussab, Rs. 10; and lascar, Rs. 8; and that, including commander and officers, eleven men to every 100 tons register, shall be considered a full complement to each ship, and no commander be allowed to engage a greater number of hands, unless for some special reason assigned to, and approved of by, his owner.

"That this meeting agrees that the bottomry to be allowed to the serangs shall not exceed the amount of two months' pay for each man on his list, and that henceforth only one month's pay shall be paid in China to the ship's company.

"That this meeting declares that the accommodations of their ships are entirely at the disposal of the owners, and that no passengers are to be carried without the consent of the owners or their agents. That, in like manner, no goods be shipped, as private trade, by the captain or officer, either to or from China or any intermediate port, without the previous sanction in writing of the owners or their agents.

"That, after a ship is unloaded, and until she commences loading again, the number of batta lascars to be employed shall not, on ordinary occasions, exceed, for each vessel, a tindal and fourteen lascars.

"That it appears to this meeting most desirable to bring up a class of seamen to fill the situation now held by the Portuguese seacunnies or steermen; and, with this view, it is proposed that a committee communicate with the secretary of the Bombay Education Society, to ascertain if any young lads in that institution are available for the service, and willing to become bound as apprentices, and in that case to take such steps as may to them seem most desirable to accomplish his object."

A representation, signed by forty-four officers, was made to the owners, complaining of the inadequacy of the proposed rates.

FIRE AT SURAT.

The *Hulkaru* and *Vurtman* reports, on the authority of letters from Surat, that three fires, of alarming extent, broke out in that town at different periods of the same day, the 7th March. The loss of property by the communication of the flames raging with the direction of the wind, which was unfortunately great at the moment, is estimated at one lac and 50,000 rupees. The fire is said to have lasted three hours; and during its progress to have consumed two hundred houses of principally poor people, whose plight was all that could be hoped for. A very distressing account is given of their sufferings.

THE PRECIOUS METALS.

A change appears to be taking place in the money transactions of the country just at the present moment, which deserves particular notice. For the last fifteen years, with the exception of a short period, during the speculating year 1825, it is well known that there has been a continued exportation of bullion from all parts of India to England. To such an extent indeed has this been carried on, that it has excited no small alarm among a certain class of individuals, who have regretted it as a criterion of the impoverishment of the country; and it was reported not long since, that a board, to whom the consideration of such matters is intrusted on the other side of India, in their wisdom, thought fit to recommend that measures should be taken to put a stop to it.

This proposal, as might be expected, was rejected by an enlightened government; and not only were private traders allowed to continue their shipments of the current coin of the country, but remittances were made to England on account of the state, in the same material, to an immense amount. The alarmists, of course, were far from satisfied; and were induced to consider the measure as an evil resulting from the connexion between the two countries, rather than a natural consequence of the fluctuations in trade. What they will now say we cannot guess; but the state of things is totally changed: for during some months past, the exportation of silver to England has been rapidly decreasing, and at length is quite at an end. At the same time the importations into the island have been unprecedentedly large. Those from China alone have amounted to about eighty lakhs of rupees, while from the Red Sea and Persian Gulph, very considerable sums have also been received. None of these however have been sent out of the country, and it has been a matter of surprise with many what can have become of

them. That they have not been retained in the island is obvious, for the scarcity of money here perhaps was never so great as at the present moment. The only inference therefore which can be drawn is, that they have been despatched to the interior.

In estimating the causes of this immense demand for specie, a good deal must of course be allowed for the political changes which are now in progress. But as the amount of the trade by the Company from this port averaged only forty lakhs of rupees a-year, their withdrawal from it does not account altogether for what has taken place. Something else must have been exerting a powerful influence to produce it; perhaps, indeed, many causes have been operating at the same time. The failures in Calcutta may have withdrawn a considerable sum from commerce, even here, by the temptations they offered for speculation in that market; the stoppage of the usual advances by the Bengal government upon goods to England has undoubtedly had the same effect; and something perhaps is to be attributed to the bad state of the market for British goods, though this may be regarded as an effect rather than a cause of the present state of things.—*Bomb. Cour. Mar. 18.*

ELOPEMENT.

The usual stagnancy of affairs in this philosophical island was somewhat interrupted on Sunday morning, by the astounding intelligence that Miss Kitty Challon had eloped from Mrs. Tadman's school, with Mr. Adleek Trismegistus Williamson, the son of Mr. Thomas Williamson, the well-known hair-dresser of Bombay. Miss Challon is a pretty child of about fourteen years of age, daughter to a deceased officer of this presidency, heiress to about 70,000 rupees, and a ward of the equity side of the Supreme Court. The gay Lothario numbers about sixteen summers, and glows in all the dusky beauty of Abyssinia. On Saturday night at eleven o'clock, Mrs. Tadman returned home, having been absent from noon, and proceeded to the young lady's sleeping apartment, on entering which she beheld the bed of Miss Challon empty, and a window which stood open told a tale of elopement. A hue and cry was immediately raised, but in vain—in vain a writ of *habeas corpus* was issued by the Supreme Court to the young Lothario's father. The latter stated that his son had obtained leave of absence from him on *urgent private affairs*. He had no knowledge of Miss Challon's fate, but had little doubt but she had eloped with his son, as a strong private attachment had long existed between them. On this intelligence the court issued a

strong public attachment against the youth; but all in vain, as, notwithstanding all the exertions of the law, of Mrs. Tadman, and of several rival aspirants to the young lady's rupees, she has not yet been "invented,"—*Bomb. Gaz., Feb. 22.*

EMPORIUM PROJECT.

Since the publication of the government reference to the collector of customs and sub-treasurer, upon the expediency, to the protection of the shipping interests of Bombay, of making it a free port, for the produce of China destined for the English market, and *vice versa*, for goods destined for Canton, we have lately learnt that these gentlemen have submitted a report upon this important subject expressive of the great benefit which it seems calculated to produce, not only in regard to the particular interests in question, but the commercial interests of Bombay generally. Their recommendation is not confined to these particular branches of trade: adverting to this island being the chief emporium for the produce of the western side of India, and to the facility of its geographical situation, and other concurring causes so admirably fitting it to be a great mart for every description of Asiatic produce, they have strongly advocated a much wider scope being given to the proposed boon; that it should be extended in short to all imports into Bombay, not of the growth of India, if subsequently re-exported eastward to China and the islands in the Chinese seas, or westward to any places beyond the Cape of Good Hope; a measure which could not fail to promote the commercial prosperity of Bombay, while the government, no less than the mercantile community, would be a gainer by it, by opening a much wider market for the disposal of cotton, and every other article the growth of our own districts which contributes to the public revenue, whether in the shape of customs or of land assessment, in consequence of the encouragement it would necessarily hold out to vessels from all parts of the world to resort to Bombay in greater numbers.—*Bomb. Price-Cur.*

LAUDABLE SOCIETY.

An abstract of the funds of the first Bombay Laudable Society, which closed on the 31st December, is published, whence it appears that the fund amounted to Rs. 2,06,894. Deduct Rs. 2,937 charges and commission, and 9,995 rs. carried to second society (being ten per cent. on balance), remained Rs. 1,93,961 of which 1,04,000 is the amount of regulated advance paid on twenty-six lapsed shares, at Rs. 4,000 each share, and the balance, Rs. 89,961, is the final dividend of 3,460. 0. 26 on each share.

CURSETJEE RUSTOMJEE'S GAS-LIT MANSION.

On the 10th the Right Hon. the Governor, accompanied by his staff, honoured Cursetjee Rustomjee, builder, with a visit at his house at Mazagon, to witness the novel spectacle (in India) of gas-lights, with which this liberal-minded and enterprising Parsee gentleman's house has been illuminated for several evenings during the past month. His lordship appeared to be highly gratified with the sight, and as a mark of his sense of Cursetjee's skill and enterprize, (for the whole of the apparatus, with the exception of the conducting-pipes, has been fitted up up by himself, without assistance from any European) presented him with a handsome pair of shawls. Several respectable natives were present, and appeared, from the warmth and cordiality with which they congratulated their countryman, to feel as much pleasure and satisfaction as he himself seemed to derive from the commendations passed by his distinguished visitor on his scientific attainments, and the taste and judgment evinced in his application of them, both in lighting up his house with gas, and in constructing the little steamer *Indus*, which is his property, and the engines of which were put together by himself. We have heard that the praiseworthy example of this enterprising young Parsee is not likely to be without its effect amongst the native gentlemen of Bombay. Indeed, we hear that one of them, well known for his liberality and public spirit, has already all but resolved to light up with gas one of his splendid mansions. — *Bombay Gaz.* Mar. 12.

Ceylon.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

In his speech to the legislative council on the 26th February, the governor observes: "In the supplementary commission issued to me as governor, I am directed to constitute and appoint two separate councils, the one to be called the Legislative Council, the other the Executive Council, "in such manner as in that behalf directed by the instructions transmitted to me, together with the supplementary commission, or according to such further powers, instructions or authorities, as shall at any future time be granted to or appointed for me under his Majesty's signet and sign manual, or by his Majesty's order in Privy Council, or by his Majesty through one of his principal secretaries of state."

"In his Majesty's general instructions it is directed that the legislative council of the island of Ceylon shall always consist of fifteen persons, of whom nine shall at

all times be persons holding offices within the said island, and the remaining six shall at all times be persons not holding any such office."

"These six persons are directed to be selected from and out of the principal merchants and the higher classes of natives, not holding any office under the crown."

"By his Majesty's instructions, conveyed to me in a despatch from the right hon. the secretary of state for the colonial department, I was specially enjoined not to delay the appointment of the official members of the legislative council specified in his Majesty's general instructions, whatever difficulty might prevent my completing at once to the number directed; the unofficial members to be selected from the two classes of principal merchants and the higher classes of landholders, not holding any appointment under Government."

"In pursuance of the discretion confided in me, I have felt it to be my duty to delay that selection until I shall receive an answer to a communication made by me to the secretary of state of my reasons for the delay."

A meeting was held yesterday of the principal merchants of Colombo, to take into consideration that part of the Right Hon. the Governor's speech to the Legislative Council which immediately concerns the mercantile body; and whereas it appears that by his Majesty's instructions, six unofficial members, selected from the chief landed proprietors and principal merchants of the island, are to be appointed to the Legislative Council, which six members have not hitherto been appointed; and that in the speech above referred to, his Excellency states: "In pursuance of the discretion confided in me, I have felt it to be my duty to delay the selection until I shall receive an answer to a communication made by me to the Secretary of State, of my reasons for that delay." It was unanimously resolved, that feeling grateful to the Home Government for the liberal intentions evinced by the proposed admission of unofficial members to the Legislative Council, and not being aware of any real obstacles thereto, we cannot but regret his Excellency's intention of deferring to carry this measure into effect until an answer is received to his communication, and deeming it unfair to draw inferences before we are aware of his Excellency's reasons for that delay. We further resolve that a letter be respectfully addressed to the Governor, stating our intentions of memorializing his Majesty's government upon the subject, but requesting his Excellency will be pleased to favour us with those reasons, which he states to have forwarded to the Secretary of State,

and which may obviate the necessity of such a step." — *Colomb. Obs.*, Mar. 11.

SUPREME COURT.

The jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of the island of Ceylon having been extended by his Majesty's late charter of justice to the Kandyan provinces, a session for those districts was, for the first time, opened in the audience-hall of the town of Kandy on the 9th January, before Mr. Serjeant Rough, senior puisne justice; the chief justice (Sir Charles Marshall) being prevented by illness from presiding during the first four days of the session. Before entering on the business of the session, Mr. Serjeant Rough addressed the adigars and other chiefs who had been summoned to attend as jurors and assessors, as follows:

"Gentlemen: I shall confine my observations within a very narrow limit; my object will be to point out to you, in the criminal proceedings upon which we are entering, what differences will be found, in respect of those to which you have been hitherto accustomed. You have already, as I am informed, been in the habit of determining, under the presidentship of a highly respectable commissioner, upon the offences of your fellow-countrymen, in a form and manner somewhat analogous to the present; and you will, I am persuaded, find no reason to be displeased with the greater publicity which awaits us here. What, formerly, was chiefly done by the commissioner, you will now find done by several different agencies, the judge upon all occasions holding the balance. As criminal injuries, when committed, are considered not only to be acts injurious to the private individuals against whom they have been perpetrated, but also as culpable interruptions to that peace and tranquillity of the country, which our sovereign the king has established and maintains, they are, under this latter view, public wrongs; and to bring these forward, and to sustain proof of them, a public officer is therefore named and appointed. That officer, however, high as he is as the king's advocate, were he upon any accidental occurrence to betray undue zeal (not a very probable event), it would still then be the duty of this court to check it; nor would the court for a moment shrink from so doing; whilst on the other hand, it is also its especial duty to see that, in the faithful discharge of his onerous trust, this officer of the king be duly regarded and supported. As a public official prosecutor, invested with a character of weight, stands here to explain to you the charges brought against offenders, and to conduct and watch over the proof of such offences, you will at once, I am persuaded, admit the propriety of a proctor, or public defender, *Asiat. Journ.* N.S. Vol. 15, No. 57.

for prisoners, being appointed, whose part it is to take care that no criminal ever be unduly found guilty, whose part it is to bring into light whatsoever is favourable to the prisoner. As it is for the king's advocate to produce witnesses, and interrogate them as to the facts which they have to speak to against the prisoners, so it is for the proctor of such prisoners to counter-interrogate the witnesses speaking against them, and also to call up and examine all witnesses able to give true testimony in favour of such prisoners. It gratifies me, gentlemen, to perceive by your demeanour, that of this part of our procedure you are ready to express your clear approval. I need hardly add that indiscretion, were any shewn, even of this officer, it would be the duty of the court to correct."

"The institution of a jury, which is now introduced amongst you, is of a nature mainly English. It is an institution which has incorporated itself in England with almost all our legal proceedings, and it has long been, and continues to be, a favoured and cherished institution; it is one in which we feel a just pride. It is not perhaps, however, equally suited to all climes and places; and you are aware, probably, that even in the maritime provinces of this island, it was not at once established; it was not until about the year 1810 that it became an allotted permanent privilege, to which all criminals tried before the Supreme Court should thenceforth be entitled. At home, in England, unanimity in the verdict of jurors is required; such, however, is not asked from you. To the conviction or acquittal of a prisoner, your number as a jury being thirteen, the opinion of a majority, seven or more, will be enough."

THE PRESS.

A paper, called the *Colombo Observer*, has been set up on the demise of the *Colombo Journal*. In reply to some advice suggested by an Indian paper, it says, "We are unwilling to make any remark to the disparagement of the *Colombo Journal*, but when we are recommended to conduct our paper on the same principles, it devolves upon us to ascertain what those principles were. We have been credibly informed that correspondence inimical to the opinions of the ruling powers was laid before the highest functionaries; the writer traced out, if possible; sometimes requested to withdraw his communications, with an occasional rebuke, if in office; at other times a severe filip in the shape of an anonymous letter, in which personality was not spared; occasioning, by the introduction of letters, feuds and animosities between different classes of individuals, instead of healing them, and leaning altogether to the monopoly system. We do (D)

not consider these principles should be followed by an independent paper."

Persia.

The following are extracts of letters from an officer of Col. Pasmore's detachment, serving in Persia:—

"*Bushire, 20th Dec.*—The first news that greeted us on our arrival was the intelligence of Abbas Meerza's death. The son of Abbas Meerza, Mahomed Shah, is, I believe, with a part of his late father's army in Khorassan; he is the heir apparent, according to European ideas; but in Persia, as in India, the brother takes precedence of his deceased elder brother's son. The prince of Sheeraz, Hoosein Ally Meerza, is the next elder brother to Abbas Meerza, and is therefore, according to Asiatic usage, the heir apparent; but Russia, it is said, guaranteed the succession to Abbas Meerza and his son, and England acknowledged their right to succeed; if, therefore, our party had been present on the spot when Abbas Meerza died, his army being kept together and led by British officers, would doubtless have secured the nomination in favour of Hoosein Ally Meerza. The country is in a dreadful state of disorder and insecurity, and we have, I think, but little prospect of prosecuting our journey through Persia without loss of property, if not of life. Some of our party are heartily sick of the business, and wish themselves back in India; the pay we receive will not cover our expenses, and little of any thing is, we hear, to be expected from the Persian government. Bushire is the most miserable looking place that can possibly be conceived. Plague and famine have depopulated the town; out of 20,000 inhabitants, which it contained twelve months ago, there are not more than 1,500 remaining!"

"*Bushire, 14th Feb. 1834.*—At last we are on the eve of departure, and we hope to make our first march of about a mile this afternoon. Bushire can give a stranger literally no idea of Persia. The inhabitants are chiefly Arabs, and its governors have for a long time past been alternately Persian and Arab; the climate, during five or six months in the year, is delightful.

"Abbas Meerza's death has changed entirely the face of affairs in this part of the world. On the death of the old king, there would scarcely have been any struggle—a rare occurrence in Persia. Abbas Meerza was too strong for his brothers, and it is believed they would not have attempted to oppose him. But it is more than probable that Persia, when Fatty Ally Shah has resigned his breath, and he can have now but a short time to live, will be convulsed from north to south in struggles for the succession. The Fir-

nam Firna, Hoosein Ally Meerza, is the next elder brother; he has been for many years prince governor of Fars, and he is now at Sheeraz, the capital of his province. He is said to be inimical to the British, and he will certainly look with a most jealous eye on our detachment as it passes through his territory. We are professedly going to the king; but the Firnam Firna well knows that we shall, in all probability, eventually assist his enemy, Mahomed Shah, the son of his elder brother Abbas Meerza. The expenses of travelling are enormous; we have only been able to procure mules at double the usual rate of hire. Every servant must be mounted, and the expense of feeding animals on the road are more than they are worth. I have five horses, only two of which are for my own riding, the others are for servants, who would not move an inch without being provided with a horse. My share of mule hire to Teheran is about 1,200 rupees; unless I receive compensation I shall be ruined.—*Madras Herald.*

Late advices state, that Mahomed Shah, the son of Abbas Meerza, is named heir-apparent.

Netherlands India.

"The Malays assert that they are perfectly acquainted with the principle of the Dutch government, which is encroachment, gaining one advantage after another, and never satisfied unless holding absolute sway, which, in conformity with that principle of theirs, cannot be attained unless a country be not only generally taxed, but, descending to the minutest articles, vexatious duties are imposed on all the little necessities of life, and farmed out to the highest bidder, galling even to the Javanese, but not to be tolerated by Malays. One instance may afford some idea of multiplied taxation on Java. The cultivators may generally be said to pay to government equal to two-fifths of the produce; but the rice crop contributes more in some districts than in others, varying as the land may be classed or valued. The licenses to farm the small taxes in every town and district are sold annually, being levied on almost every article brought for sale. The padi, which is valued on the field, has its rate fixed there, and afterwards paid to the collector or resident; but as it is beaten out at their houses, and the rice brought by the people for sale in small quantities, in bags or baskets suspended from the shoulder on a bamboo, they have to pay another tax to the farmer, who, in some of the grain districts, has his assistants posted at all the avenues to a passar or bazaar, or into a town, and as the Chinese are generally the farmers of these taxes, in

some places, as the Javanese pass along, they are stamped with a red mark, generally on the breast, to show they have contributed their proportion. The chop, or mark, is of course easily rubbed off, but it has a servile and degrading look.

"The avowed principle, more than once declared by the governors-general of Java, is, that all the resources of the island, and its dependencies, must be subservient to the interests of the mother country. The British wisely allow that, in India, the government is one of opinion, and supported by it. The Dutch admit nothing of the kind. Diplo Nigoro, the leader of the last insurrection on Java, was aware of it, and made known by his proclamation that he aimed at Mahomedan supremacy. It should not be forgotten that, in a population of seven millions, another Diplo, less confiding, and more successful, may arise."—*Corresp. Sing. Chron., Mar. 13.*

Australasia.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

COLONIAL FINANCES.

Official statement of the revenues of the colony, for the year ending 31st December 1833:

Customs	£111,125
Duty on spirits	1,250
Licenses to retail spirits	9,125
Post office	2,969
Auction duty	1,546
Crown lands	26,272
Rents and tolls, ferries, &c.	3,272
Fees and public offices	6,466
Fines in courts of justice	190
Sales of government property	1,497
Repayment of loans	307
Miscellaneous	381
	164,063
Revenues of 1833	135,910
Increase in 1833	£28,153

The principal items which have increased are the customs, £14,862; licenses to retail spirits, £1,389; crown lands, £12,569. On sales of government property there is a decrease of £1,659. The increase in the last quarter was £8,852 showing a progressive improvement, principally in the customs.

TRADE.

Official statement of the imports and exports in the year ending 31st December 1833:

<i>Imports.</i>	
Produce of the fisheries	£157,154
Trade with New Zealand	19,709
From other places	537,413
	£714,276

<i>Exports.</i>	
To the fisheries	52,140
To New Zealand	19,562
To other places	338,109
	£389,833
Excess of imports	330,443

POPULATION.

Abstract of the number of inhabitants in the colony of New South Wales, according to a census taken 2d September 1833:

Counties.	Males.		Females.	
	Free.	Convict.	Free.	Convict.
Argyle	1,008	1,419	358	66
Bathurst	1,051	1,089	404	119
Camden	843	1,301	435	69
Cook	682	313	444	96
Cumberland	15,296	8,001	10,485	2,062
Durham	862	2,061	285	65
Gloucester	123	369	95	6
Goulburn	60	162	6	1
Macquarie	100	547	72	45
Murray	160	315	33	2
Northam	1,473	2,197	610	193
Belmont	136	274	98	5
St. Vincent	17	1,879	7	—
Road Branch	36	1,198	13	20
Penal Settlements	995	—	—	—
At sea	22,843	21,845	13,475	2,698

Thus it appears that the aggregate population of the colony amounts to 60,861. The free inhabitants are 36,318; the convicts, 24,543. The males are, 44,688; the females, 16,173. Of the free population, 10,209 are under twelve years of age. In respect to religion, the whole population is thus classed: Protestants, 43,218; Catholics, 17,200; Jews, 345; Pagans, &c. 98.

A comparison of the census of 1833 with that of 1828 shows the following results: the aggregate population has increased 24,263, or sixty-six per cent. in five years; the free population has increased 15,388, or seventy-five per cent; the convicts have increased 8,875, or fifty-one per cent; the males have increased 17,077, or sixty-two per cent; the females 7,186, or ninety-eight per cent. It had been hitherto supposed, that where there were two males born in the colony, there were three females. This census shews a different result; for the total infant population appears to be—males, 5,265; females, 4,944; excess of males, 321.

The population of Sydney is as follows: male, free, 7,958; convicts, 1,855; total, 9,813;—females, free, 5,534; convicts, 885; total, 6,419—grand total, 16,232.

MUTINY AT NORFOLK ISLAND.

The governor has officially notified, that a despatch had been received from

Capt. Foster Fyans, of the 4th or King's Own Regiment, acting commandant of Norfolk Island, dated 16th February, reporting that a mutiny had broken out in that island on the morning of the 15th January, in which about one hundred and fifty convicts, comprising the gaol gang, capital respitees, and others, were concerned; but which was soon quelled, with the loss of five convicts killed, six wounded, and two soldiers wounded. In addition to these numbers, a soldier and a constable were unfortunately shot by a military party, who were out in pursuit of certain convicts that had taken to the bush, and who unhappily mistook them for the runaways of whom they were in search.

SWAN RIVER.

A Sydney paper of March 18th, states, that a good deal of anxiety having prevailed on the subject of the possibility of the Swan River colony maintaining itself during the current year, a report from the Agricultural Society to Capt. Irwin, the Lieut.-Governor, in September last, has been published. In this they state, that, notwithstanding the disadvantages under which the settlers still labour, the cultivation of the land had increased fourfold since their preceding report; that the quantity of land under wheat was about 560 acres, and that about 240 acres were under barley, oats, peas, potatoes, &c. The increase of cattle and sheep had been materially checked by the necessities of the settlers obliging many of them to sacrifice their breeding-stock to the butcher, and in this particular the speedy assistance of Government was much needed. The depredations of the natives had ceased, and a more friendly feeling was generated between them and the settlers. The value of the wool exported to this country, in the year 1830, was £222; last year, it amounted to £5,000.

Mauritius.

Mr. Jeremie is recalled from the Mauritius to the evident satisfaction of a great majority of the residents, civil and official.

Egypt.

Accounts from Alexandria, received at Trieste, state, that a serious insurrection has broken out in Upper Egypt. The letters which bring this intelligence add, that the situation of the viceroy seems to be extremely critical; and that he will now be prevented from sending the expedition to Syria with the promptitude that the situation of his son requires. It is also said, that great fermentation prevails in Alexandria itself, and disorders were feared as soon as the regular troops should be employed elsewhere.

Later accounts state that the insurrection was put down.

Cape of Good Hope.

Cape Town papers to the 7th of June have arrived. The Legislative Assembly continued its deliberations, but with closed doors, which appears to have given much dissatisfaction to the colonists, particularly as the bill before the council was to enable the government to find occupation for the vagrants and persons out of employ, and to compel them to work, the rumour of which had caused much alarm amongst the labourers in the country, as they were impressed with an idea that the object of the ordinance was to make them slaves; which erroneous impression the colonists naturally argue would be done away with were the lower orders enabled to peruse daily the deliberations of the Assembly. During the year 1833, 11,115 pipes of wine, estimated in the foreign markets at £10 per pipe, were exported from the Cape, thus realizing a sum of £111,150. Five thousand pipes were sent to England. As a specimen of the high price of sheep in the colony, it is mentioned that thirty had been imported from New South Wales, and sold by auction. The average price which each brought was £17 13s. 4d., and the whole realized the sum of £530.

1834.]

(29)

REGISTER.

Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

RETIRING ALLOWANCES TO CHAPLAINS.— LORD CLIVE'S FUND.

Fort William, Feb. 27, 1834. — The Hon. the Vice President in Council is pleased to direct, that the following extract from a letter from the Hon. the Court of Directors, in the military department, dated 9th Oct. 1833, be published in General Orders:—

["A letter dated 29d Jan. 1833.—1 to 9. State that, from the nature of the orders received from time to time, some doubt exists as to the scale of pensions which the Court are disposed to recognise as claimable from Lord Clive's Fund by chaplains retiring, from ill health, before the full period of the service, and by the widows of chaplains, and request to be furnished with fresh and explicit instructions on the subject."]

Par. 11. "Chaplains who have not served seven years in India, are admissible to the benefit of Lord Clive's Fund in the rank of captain. After completing a service of seven years, their retiring allowances are provided for independently of Lord Clive's Fund, by the regulations conveyed to you in our ecclesiastical letter of 22d Nov. 1826.

12. "As by the regulations announced in that letter, chaplains may retire on the full pay of lieutenant-colonel after eighteen years' service (including three years for a furlough), we have considered the widows of those who die in the service after completing that period to be eligible to the benefits of Lord Clive's Fund, in the rank of lieutenant-colonel.

13. "The widows of chaplains who have completed seven years' actual service in India are admissible in the rank of major, and those of chaplains of less service, in the rank of captain; being the ranks the pay of which is receivable by those classes of chaplains respectively when on furlough.

14. "You will communicate a copy of these paragraphs to the governments of Madras and Bombay."

ADJUTANTS AND QUARTER-MASTERS.

Fort William, March 25, 1834. — The Hon. the Vice-President in Council is pleased to direct, that the Gov. G.O. of the 29th January last, declaring adjutants and quarter-masters ineligible to the charge of troops and companies, be considered applicable to the staff-officers of the European brigades of horse and battalions of foot artillery, and the Hon. Company's European regiment.

COURTS-MARTIAL.

LIEUT. F. V. McGRATH.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, Jan. 30, 1834. — At a European General Court-Martial, assembled at Delhi on the 26th July 1833, of which Lieut. Col. J. P. Boileau, of the artillery, was president, Lieut. Frederick Vaughan McGrath, 62d N.I., was arraigned on the following charge:—

Charge.—"For unofficer-like conduct, and conduct disgraceful to the character of an officer and a gentleman, in the following instances:—

"1st. Having, on the night of the 11th of June 1833, in the city of Delhi, committed a shameful outrage, in forcing open the door of a house in the Chaudney Chouk, and subjected himself to the disgrace of being pursued and placed in restraint by the native police officers.

"2d. Having assaulted and struck the police-officers with a whip, when in the execution of their duty, and having, when detained by them, applied to them the most foul and gross abuse.

"3d. Having on the same night, at the Contwally Chebootra, insulted the civil magistrate in the execution of his office, declaring that he was not fit to be associated with, and calling out to a gentleman seated in the magistrate's buggy, 'come out of that damned blackguardly buggy.'

"4th. Having, the next morning, the 12th of June 1833, sent a challenge to fight a duel to the magistrate, for his conduct in the execution of his duty, or on pretence of words alleged to be said by the magistrate while in the execution of his duty."

Upon which charge the court came to the following decision:

Finding.—"The court having maturely weighed and considered what has been urged against the prisoner, Lieut. F. V. McGrath, 62d N.I., together with what the prisoner has adduced in his defence, have come to the following decision:

"Of the first instance of the charge, he is not guilty.—Of the second instance of the charge, he is not guilty.—Of the third instance of the charge, he is not guilty.—Of the fourth instance of the charge, he is not guilty.

"The court do therefore fully acquit the prisoner, Lieut. F. V. McGrath, of the 62d N.I., of the whole and every part of the charge preferred against him."

Confirmed,

(Signed) W. C. BENTINCK,
Commander-in-chief.

Lieut. McGrath is to be released from arrest, and directed to return to his duty.

ENS. K. W. ELSMLIE.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, Jan. 30, 1834.
—At a European General Court-Martial, assembled at Delhi on the 19th Aug. 1833, of which Lieut. Col. J. P. Boileau, of the artillery, was present, Ensign Kenward Wallace Elmslie, 62d N.I., was arraigned on the following charge:

Charge.—"For unofficerlike conduct, and conduct unworthy of an officer and a gentleman, in the following instances:

"1st. Having, in the city of Delhi, on the night of the 11th June 1833, on the occasion of Capt. Arnold's and Lieut. McGrath being confined by the police, attempted, by violence and abuse, to effect the release of those officers, and having attempted to draw the cotwal's dagger from his waist.

"2d. Having, on the same night, at the Cotwally Chebootra, when the magistrate had arrived to inquire into the affair, grossly and foully abused the police officers, and to such an extent as to excite attempted violence on his person.

"3d. Having, the next morning, borne a challenge to fight a duel to the magistrate, for his conduct in the aforesaid execution of his duty, or on pretence of alleged language of the magistrate in the execution of his duty."

Upon which charge the court came to the following decision:

Finding.—"The court having duly weighed and considered the evidence brought forward on the prosecution, together with what the prisoner has urged in his defence, is of opinion, that he, Ensign K. W. Elmslie, 62d N.I., with regard to the

"First instance of the charge, is not guilty.—Second instance of the charge, is not guilty.—Third instance of the charge, is not guilty.

"The court does therefore fully acquit him, Ens. K. W. Elmslie, 62d N.I., of the whole and every part of the charge preferred against him."

Confirmed,
(Signed) W. C. BENTINCK,
Commander-in-chief.

Ens. Elmslie is to be released from arrest, and directed to return to his duty.

LIEUT. AND BREV. CAPT. ARNOLD.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, Feb. 1, 1834.
—At a General Court-Martial, assembled at Delhi, on the 14th Aug. 1833, Lieut. and Brev. Capt. Edward Arnold, of H.M. 11th Light Drags., was arraigned on the following charge:—

Charge.—"For unofficerlike conduct, and conduct unworthy of an officer and a gentleman, in the following instances:—

"1st. Having, on the night of the 11th of June 1833, in the city of Delhi, aided and abetted Lieut. Frederick Vaughan

McGrath, of the 62d N.I., in forcing open the door of a house in the Chaundney Chouk, and thereby subjected himself to the disgrace of being pursued and placed in restraint by the native police officers.

"2d. Having, when under the restraint of the police officers, abused them in gross, scandalous, and disgraceful language.

"3d. Having, when under such restraint, insulted the civil magistrate in the execution of his office, by accusing him of doubting his (Capt. Arnold's) word, and saying he would make a personal business of the affair then under discussion, on the magistrate declaring he must hear both sides of the question before he could act."

Upon which charge the court came to the following decision:

Finding.—"The court having duly weighed and considered the evidence in support of the prosecution, together with what the prisoner has urged in his defence, is of opinion that, with respect to the first instance of the charge, he, Lieut. and Brev. Capt. Edward Arnold, H.M. 11th Light Drags., is not guilty; of the second instance, that he is not guilty; with regard to the 3d instance, he is not guilty.

"The court, however, thinks it necessary to remark, that the prisoner did use words nearly corresponding to that part of the instance 'accusing him of doubting his word,' but does not attach any criminality to the same.

"The court does therefore fully acquit him, Lieut. and Brev. Capt. Edward Arnold, H.M. 11th Light Drags., of all and every part of the charge preferred against him."

Confirmed,
(Signed) W. C. BENTINCK,
Commander-in-chief.

Lieut. and Brev. Capt. Arnold has been released, and directed to return to his duty.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

General Department.

March 10. Mr. J. B. Ogilvy, to officiate as an assistant to collector of government customs at Calcutta, until further orders.

24 Mr. St. T. Cuthbert, to officiate as an additional judge of zillah Behar.

Judicial and Revenue Department.

March 17. Mr. James Davidson to officiate as collector of Allypore.

Mr. Thomas Hoeson to officiate as a magistrate of town of Calcutta.

Political Department.

March 20. Mr. John Bax, Bombay Civil Service, to be resident at Indoor in room of Mr. Martin.

Mr. James Davidson, of the civil service, has reported his return from Europe.

Furloughs.—March 10. Mr. Chas. Whitmore, to Europe, for health.—24 Mr. F. A. Dalrymple, to Europe, for health.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Head-Quarters, March 4 to 10, 1834.—The following division and other orders confirmed:—Assist. Surg. C. Griffiths, attached to 10th, to assume medical charge of a wing of 10th N.I., proceeding by water to Benares on escort duty; date presidency 1st March.—Assist. Surg. D. Butter, M.D., civil station of Ghazepore, to afford medical aid to detachment of 68th N.I., on duty at that post, during absence of Assist. Surg. Thompson; date 23d Feb.—Assist. Surg. J. Innes, M.D., civil station, Bhaugulpore, to perform medical duties of hill rangers, v. Webster proceeded on leave, as a temporary arrangement; date 15th Feb.—Assist. Surg. A. Mackean to take medical charge of 70th N.I., at Bauda, v. Assist. Surg. Agnew, of 6th L.C., directed to rejoin his regiment; date 25th Feb.—Assist. Surg. A. Keir, M.D., to receive medical charge of detachment of 47th N.I., and of troops at Secrota, and Lieut. H. Hunter, 54th N.I., to continue to act as adj. to detachment at that station; date 10th Feb.

24th N.I. Lieut. John C. Hannington to be adj. v. Singer prom.

Assist. Surg. J. C. Smith, to do duty with H.M. 3d Buffs at Ghazepore.

Cornet F. K. Money, of 94 L.C., removed from appointment of interp. and qu. master to regt.

Surg. J. Eckford, 15th N.I., to officiate as superintending surgeon at Allahabad, during absence on leave of superintending Surg. Tweedie, and whilst superintending Surg. Smith may remain in charge of Cawnpore circle of medical superintendence.

Fort William, March 13 to 20, 1834.—Lieut. N. C. MacLeod, of engineers, to act as an assistant engineer to Delhi division, in room of Lieut. Fagan, on leave of absence.

Lieut. Charles Haldane, 32d N.I., to have rank of captain by brevet.

Cadet of Infantry C. S. Salmon admitted to service, and prom. to ensign.

Lieut. R. W. Palin, 5th N.I., permitted to resign service of 11th Company.

5th N.I. Ens. J. B. Luck to be lieut., from 13th March 1834, v. R. W. Palin resigned.

66th N.I. Capt. Robert Delamain to be major, Lieut. T. L. Egerton to be capt. of a company, and Ens. H. L. Bigge to be lieut., from 13th March 1834, in suc. to J. Grant transf. to invalid estab.

Assist. Surg. John Wilkie, M.D., to officiate in medical charge of civil station of Dinagepore, v. A. Smith app. to station of Jessore.

March 25.—Ens. J. C. Thompson, 63d N.I., having left India without leave, that officer suspended from service of Hon. Company, until pleasure of Hon. the Court of Directors shall be made known.

Head-Quarters, March 11.—The following removals and postings made:—Surg. W. S. Charters, M.D. (on furl.), from 8th to 40th N.I.; B. Burt, M.D. (new prom.) to 28th do.; H. H. Wilson (on furl.) to 20th do.—Assist. Surgs. B. C. Sully, M.D. (on furl.), from 20th to 8th do.; T. Clemshaw, to 47th do.; J. Barber to 12th do.; R. B. Cumberland to medical charge of 34th N.I.

Ens. F. Adams, at his own request, removed from 37th to 24th N.I.

March 12 and 13.—The following orders confirmed:—Assistant Surgeon J. Murray, M.D., attached to horse artillery at Meerut, to proceed to Agra, and do duty with H.M. 13th L.I.; date 25th Feb.—Assist. Surg. G. C. Rankin, 38th N.I., to receive medical charge of artillery at Secrota from Assist. Surg. Edgemoor, app. to civil station of Asinghur; date 3d March.

58th N.I. Lieut. N. A. Parker to be adj. v. Lumsden app. aide-de-camp to Brig. Gen. W. Richards, do.

March 18 to 22.—The following division and other orders confirmed:—2d Lieut. A. Huish, 4th tr. 3d brig. to act as adj. to Meywar division of artillery, during absence on leave of Lieut. Williams; date 1st March.—Cornet A. Hall to act as adj. to 5th L.C., v. Lieut. E. M. Blair permitted to resign acting appointment, and during absence on

leave of Lieut. A. Wheatley; date 1st March.—Ens. R. Shaw to act as interp. and qu. mast. to 32d N.I., v. Platt prom.; date 27th Feb.—Lieut. R. Cantley, interp. and qu. mast. of 10th L.C., to officiate as station staff at Kurnaul; date 10th March.—Lieut. and Adj. H. W. Burt, 46th N.I., to act as major of brigade to Meywar field force, until arrival of Lieut. Hamilton app. to officiate, v. Dawkins; date 1st March.—Ens. J. F. Erskine to act as adj. to 48th N.I., v. Burt.

30th N.I. Lieut. D. Downes to be adj., v. Laurence proceeded on furlough.

62d N.I. Lieut. W. M. Ramsay to be interpreter and quarter-master.

The following removals and postings made:—Surgs. T. E. Dempster from 62d to 50th N.I. at Barrackpore; G. Angus (on furl.) to 24th do.—Assist. Surgs. A. Bryce, M.D., from 50th N.I., to 3d tr. 1st brig. horse artillery, Dum Dum, v. Rait; J. Menzies (on furl.), to 2d N.I.; H. Donaldson, M.D. (on furl.) to 15th do.; F. Funnell (on furl.) to 17th do.; L. Fullarton, M.D., (on furl.) to 20th do.; A. Thompson (on furl.) to 21st do.; C. B. Handyside, M.D. (on furl.) to 49th do.

Supernum. Ens. C. S. Salmon, at his own request, to do duty with 24th N.I. at Barrackpore.

5th L.C. Cornet G. M. Gascoyne to be interp. and qu. master, from 1st March, v. Lieut. Bott permitted to resign appointment.

6th L.C. Cornet W. J. E. Boys to be interp. and qu. master, v. Lieut. Barton permitted to resign appointment.

Lieut. Col. W. B. Walker, invalid estab., to command European Invalids at Chunar. (This cancels recent appointment to that situation of Lieut. Col. C. H. Lloyd.)

2d L.C. Cornet J. S. G. Ryley to be adj. v. Lieut. Lawrence, permitted to resign appointment.

Lieut. A. Tucker, 9th L.C., permitted, at his own request, to resign appointment of interp. and qu. master of corps.

Ens. J. S. Davidson, 72d N.I., having been declared by college examiners to be qualified for duties of interpreter, exempted from further examination in native languages.

Transferred to Invalid Establishment.—Feb. 27. Lieut. C. Cook, 21st N.I.—March 13. Major J. Grant, 68th N.I.

Returned to duty, from Europe.—March 13. Capt. J. B. Smith, 63d N.I.

The undermentioned officers brought on effective strength of engineers and infantry on this establishment, from dates expressed:—*Corps of Engineers.* 2d Lieut. G. H. Fagan, from 23d Jan. 1834, in suc. to Col. T. Wood, C.B., dec.—*Infantry.* Ensigns J. S. D. Tullock, from 3d Jan. 1834, in suc. to Maj. P. Teulon retired; S. W. Butler, ditto, in suc. to Capt. J. R. Stock retired; J. C. Robertson, ditto, in suc. to Capt. J. T. Lewis retired; Rod. Robertson, ditto, in suc. to Capt. J. Craigie retired; W. H. Tombs, 13th Jan., in suc. to Lieut. J. McGregor dismissed service; T. G. Leith, 10th Jan., in suc. to Lieut. F. Wallace transf. to inv. estab.; G. D. Mercer, 17th Jan., in suc. to Lieut. Col. T. Taylor retired; T. C. Birch, 29th Jan., in suc. to Maj. A. Wight retired; T. T. Tucker, 13th Feb., in suc. to Lieut. Col. P. Starling retired; A. Dallas, in suc. to Capt. R. B. Burton retired.

FURLONGHS.

To Europe.—March 13. Capt. J. Johnston, 74th N.I., on private affairs.—29. Capt. G. R. Crawford, regt. of artillery, for health.

To Singapore.—March 13. Lieut. T. Walker, 1st N.I., for eight months (also to China).

To Van Diemen's Land.—March 13. Capt. R. R. Margrave, 25th N.I., for two years, (also to Cape of Good Hope).

Canceled.—March 13. The leave to New South Wales recently granted to Lieut. T. L. Egerton 68th N.I.—26. The leave to Europe, via Bombay, recently granted to Lieut. Chas. Ekins; 7th L.C.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals in the River.

MARCH 12. *Servant.* Grillet, from Marseilles and Bourbon.—13. *Java,* Todd, from Sydney.—

14. *Margaret Stokembury*, from Philadelphia. — 15. *Richard Bell*, *Wardle*, from Madras and Coringa. — 17. *Naorin*, *Guerin*, from Coringa. — 21. *Ann*, *Adler*, from Mauritius. — 27. *Fame*, *Richardson*, from Ceylon; *Egde*, *Le Cour*, from Bourbon; and *Vesper*, *Atwood*, from Mauritius and Madras.

Departures from Calcutta.

MARCH 14. *Stirling*, *Burnett*, for Mauritius; *Atas*, *Hurtswick*, for ditto; *Lord Althorp*, *Sproull* for Liverpool; and *Congress*, *Cloutman*, for Boston. — 15. *Victoria*, *Delarue*, for Havre de Grace. — 18. *Marion*, *Richards*, for Madras; *Eliza*, *Follins*, for ditto; *Agnes*, *Rogers*, for Bombay; and *Enant*, *Seager*, for Muscat. — 19. *Rennet*, *McLeod*, for Liverpool. — 20. *Enobia*, *Owen*, for London; *Anne Baldwin*, *Crawford*, for London; *Heroine*, *McCarthy*, for Madras; and *Fortune*, *Currie*, for London. — 25. *Hindustan*, *Redman*, for London.

Sailed from Saugor.

MARCH 18. *Asia*, *Tonge*, for Liverpool. — 22. *Copernicus*, *May*, for Mauritius.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Feb. 21. At Mussoorie, the lady of Major Ramsay, 24th N.I., of a daughter.
— At Allahabad, Mrs. J. Horn, of a son.
22. At Sultanpore, Mrs. A. K. Agnew, of a son.
March 1. On the river towards Cawnpore, the lady of Lieut. John Bruce, H.M. 16th Foot, of a daughter.
— At Meerut, the lady of R. N. C. Hamilton, Esq., of a son.
2. At Calcutta, Mrs. James Bell, of a son.
— At Dinapore, the lady of K. F. Mackenzie, 64th N.I., of a daughter.
4. At Cawnpore, the lady of the Rev. Mr. Jennings, of a daughter.
5. At Calcutta, Mrs. R. C. Mather, of a son.
9. At Meerut, the lady of Lieut. James Brind, artillery, of a daughter.
10. At Benares, the lady of H. Clayton, Esq., of a daughter.
12. At Akyab, the wife of the Rev. J. C. Fink, missionary, of a daughter.
13. At Dinapore, the lady of Lieut. F. V. Lynght, European regt., of a daughter.
15. At Neemfullah Factory, the lady of T. B. Rice, Esq., of a daughter.
16. Mrs. Henry Palmer, of a daughter.
17. At Meerut, the lady of Lieut. Col. J. P. Bolleau, horse artillery, of a son.
— At Barrackpore, the lady of Capt. Penny, assist. adj. gen., of a daughter.
— At Sylhet, Mrs. R. Martin, of a daughter.
19. At Balasore, the lady of W. S. Dicken, Esq., civil assistant surgeon, of a son.
— Mrs. E. C. Bolt, of a daughter.
21. Mrs. Donald Mercado, of a daughter.
26. Mrs. Charles Brownlow, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

March 1. At Delhi, Mr. G. A. Webb, of the Nuserabad commissariat, to Frederica, second daughter of Mr. G. Lumley, of Soonput.
— At Cawnpore, Mr. John Phillips, of Jubulpore, to Sarah Christians, eldest daughter of Mr. James Joice, of Cawnpore.
7. At Calcutta, the Rev. John James Weltbrecht, Church missionary, Burdwan, to Martha, widow of the late Rev. Mr. Higgs, of Chinsurah.
10. At Calcutta, Mr. Thomas O. Dick, of Patna, to Miss Emilia Wittinbaker.
12. At Calcutta, Capt. G. T. Marshall, 35th regt. N.I., examiner at the College of Fort William, to Margaret Louisa, youngest daughter of Mrs. E. Turner of Entally.
— At Shahapore, near Arrah, Lieut. Wm. Nisbett, 64th regt. N.I., to Eliza, third daughter of J. Gibbon, Esq.
13. At Jeypore, the Rev. Edward White, A.M., joint district chaplain of Cawnpore, to Barbara, second daughter of Lieut. Colonel J. A. Biggs, commanding artillery, Rajpootana.
15. At Calcutta, Mr. David Nuthall, to Miss Margaret Beechum Bottomley.
17. Major James Frushard, 58th regt. N.I., to Caroline, widow of the late Beaumont Dixie Small, Esq.

18. At Meerut, John R. [redacted] Esq., H.M. 11th L. Drags., to Emelia [redacted] Jackson, eldest daughter of the late Maj. J. N. Jackson, c.n.
21. At Calcutta, Mr. Edward Chalcraft, to Miss Jane Jacob.

DEATHS.

March 2. At Calcutta, Mrs. Elizabeth Smith, wife of Mr. J. Smith, aged 35.
— At Calcutta, Mr. James Smith, of the ship *Zenobia*, aged 33.
8. At Calcutta, Mrs. E. Waghorn, aged 24.
10. At Calcutta, of cholera, Mr. Edward Low, formerly of Montrose, N.B.
15. At Calcutta, Sophia Frances, daughter of Mr. Alex. George Paterson, aged 14.
16. At Berhampore, after about twenty hours of suffering from cholera, Ens. E. H. Showers, of the 72d regt. N.I., in the 22d year of his age.
21. At Calcutta, Mrs. M. M. Rosenrode, wife of Mr. W. Rosenrode, principal sub-assistant great Trigonometrical Survey, of fever, aged 40.
— At Calcutta, Mr. Thomas Rice, of the ship *Mitgeve*, aged 26.
23. At Calcutta, Mrs. Ann Nichols, widow of the late Capt. G. Nichols, country service, aged 37.
25. At Dum Dum, Mr. John Watson, assistant commissary, aged 62.

Madras.

GOVERNMENT ORDERS, &c.

RESPONSIBILITY OF PAYMASTERS.

Fort St. George, April 1, 1834. — Instances having lately occurred in which paymasters have issued allowances to persons not entitled to them, the Governor in Council has directed that the paymasters may be made answerable for the amount, and not the individuals to whom the allowances have been irregularly disbursed. With a view to check so undue an expenditure of the public money, the Governor in Council is further pleased to direct, that this mode of recovering sums thus improperly issued by paymasters, be adopted in future.

Paymasters are aware that, in any doubtful case of the description above referred to, it is not competent to them to decide according to their own judgment, but to refer to the Audit Department for information and instruction; any deviation from this principle on their part, must therefore be held by the Governor in Council, perfectly inexcusable.

PAY TO MEDICAL OFFICERS WHEN ON FURLOUGH.

Fort St. George, April 1, 1834. — The following extract from a letter from the Hon. the Court of Directors, in the military department, under date the 23d Oct. 1833, is published for the information of the army:—

"Having taken into our consideration the rates of pay at present allowed to members of the Medical Board, and to superintending-surgeons when on furlough, we have resolved that, from the dates of this dispatch, members of our several Medical Boards be allowed to draw the pay of colonels of infantry, and superintending-surgeons, the pay of lieutenant-

colonels of infantry whilst on furlough, under the regulations of the service."

FAMILY PAYMENTS.

Fort St. George, April 8, 1834. — The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to extend to the troops at present employed against the rajah of Coorg, the benefit of the Family Payment Regulations; and the superintendent of family payments will accordingly place himself in immediate communication with officers in command of regiments and departments, and division paymasters, in order that prompt effect may be given to this order.

MOVEMENTS OF CORPS.

H.M. 63d regt. (admitted on this establishment from 26th March 1834),—to be stationed in Fort St. George.

H.M. 57th regt.,—right wing and headquarters to march to Bangalore with a view to its being stationed eventually at Cannanore; other wing, together with hospital, families, &c., to proceed to Cannanore by sea.

19th regt. N.I.—from Vellore, to be stationed at Bangalore.

25th regt. N.I.—from Trichinopoly, to be stationed at Vellore, except the flank companies, which are to garrison at Ootacamund.

6th regt. N.I.—from Palamcottah, to be stationed at Trichinopoly.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

March 11. W. H. Babington, Esq., to act as collector and magistrate of Trichinopoly, during absence of Mr. Blair on leave.

T. L. Blane, Esq., to officiate as sub-collector and joint-magistrate of northern division of Arcot, during absence of Mr. Babington.

21. C. Pelly, Esq., to act as head-assistant to principal collector and magistrate of Bellary.

Attained Rank.—John Walker, 5th Feb. 1834, to be senior merchant. — W. Cathcart, 8th Feb. 1834; J. G. S. Bruere, 21st March 1834; and W. E. Lockhart, 1st do., to be junior merchants.

Leave of Absence.—March 25. T. Pycroft, Esq., to Isle of France, for eight months, for health. — April 8. John Hanbury, Esq., to Cape of Good Hope, for eighteen months, for health.

ECCLIESIASTICAL.

March 4. The Rev. H. W. Stuart to officiate as a chaplain at Bangalore, during absence of the Rev. Joseph Wright.

14. The Rev. R. A. Denton appointed to chaplaincy of Black Town, and to discharge its duties, together with jail, hospital, &c., during Mr. Stuart's absence.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Head-Quarters, March 4 to 15, 1834.—Surg. G. Knox to be medical aid to 5th N.I., during absence of Asst. Surg. Wilkinson, on duty.

Lieut. H. Colquhoun of artillery, to act as adj. to 4th bat. of that regt., during absence of Lieut. Balfour on duty.

Lieut. Col. G. M. Stuart removed from 5th to 20th N.I., and Lieut. Col. Walpole from latter to 58th regt.

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The following orders confirmed:—Lieut. Senior, 35th regt., to act as adj. during employment of Lieut. Hicks on other duty; and Ens. White to act for Lieut. Senior till he rejoins regimental headquarters; date 14th Feb.—Lieut. Zouch, 42d regt., to assume command of detachment of that corps at Jugglahpettah, v. Ens. Thatcher, reported sick; date 8th Feb.—Ens. Sibbald, 34th L.I., to act as qu. mast. and interp.; date 24th Feb.—Lieut. H. Pritchard, 8th N.I., to act as qu. mast. and interp. during absence of Lieut. Grimes on sick cert.; date 22d Feb.—Asiat. Surg. J. Cardew to take medical charge of 24th N.I., at Hurryhur, during Asiat. Surg. Beaman's absence on duty.—Asiat. Surg. Everest, to take medical charge of 7th L.C., during absence of Asiat. Surg. Warrand.—Lieut. Hicks, 35th N.I. to act as brigade-major at Bangalore, during absence of Lieut. Pigott.

The following temporary appointments made:—Lieut. H. Montgomery, J. P. Beresford, and J. E. Mawdsley, R.A., to artillery in Mysore.—Capt. A. Kerr, 7th L.C., to be deputy-assist. adj. gen., Mysore division.—Capt. F. A. McCurdy, 27th N.I., to be brigade-major, Bangalore, and Lieut. R. H. Richardson, 7th L.C., to take charge of office until Capt. McCurdy joins.—Lieut. J. P. Beresford, R.A., to take charge of superintending engineer's department, Mysore division.—Lieut. Colin McKenzie, 48th N.I., to act as adj. to that corps, v. Lewis, sick.—Lieut. Henry Power, 32d N.I., to join head-quarters of his corps at Cannanore.

Asiat. Surg. J. Quin, 2d N.V.B., to do duty with 13th N.I., at Vellore.

Capt. N. Geoghegan, 25th N.I., to act as dep. assist. qu. mast. general south division, during Lieut. Considine's absence on other duty.

Lieut. Col. J. Henry removed from 18th to 25th N.I., and Lieut. Col. Moncrieff from latter to former regt.

March 16 to 22.—Capt. C. Taylor, dep. superintendent of gun-carriage manufactory, &c., placed under orders of officer commanding artillery in Mysore.

Asiat. Surg. C. Paterson, M.D., to take medical charge of sappers and miners, detail of artillery, ordnance department, and all authorized followers, attached to 3d or northern column of Coorg field force.

Ens. D. Johnstone, 51st., to act as qu. mast. and interp. to 40th N.I., till further orders.

Lieut. H. B. Blogs, 7th L.C., as a temporary measure, and during absence of Capt. Butler, worth on field service, to act as assist. qu. mast. gen. of army.

Lieut. H. A. Nott, 7th L.C., to act as qu. mast. and interp. to that corps, during absence of Lieut. Blogg on duty.

The following orders confirmed:—Asiat. Surg. Drever to proceed on medical charge of 200 rank and file of sappers and miners from Neilgherry Hills to Cannanore; date 6th March.—Asiat. Surg. Colquhoun, M.D., 1st L.C., to afford medical aid to 33d regt. N.I., at Bellary; date 9th March.—Lieut. Hutchings, 33d N.I., to act as fort adj. of Bellary, during absence of Lieut. Brett with his corps on field service; date 12th March.—Asiat. Surg. C. I. Smith, horse artillery, to take medical charge of foot artillery, tent and store lascars, ordnance department, and sappers and miners with eastern column of Coorg field-force; and Asiat. A. Warrand, 7th L.C., to take medical charge of troop of native horse artillery at Bangalore, during absence of Asiat. Surg. Smith; date 14th March.—Lieut. Burgoyne to act as adj. to E. troop of horse artillery, during absence of Lieut. Brice; date 16th March.—Capt. Otter, 26th N.I., to act as assist. adj. gen. to Hyderabad subsidiary force, during temporary absence of Capt. Cox; date 28th Jan.

Asiat. Surg. A. N. Magrath posted to 13th N.I.; and Asiat. Surg. J. Quin, 2d N. V. B., to return and resume his duties at Wallajahabad.

Asiat. Surg. Robert Hicks removed from general hospital, to do duty with detachment of H.M. 58th regt. at Bellary.

March 23 to 29.—The following orders confirmed:—Ens. Hobart, 16th N.I., to perform duties of adj. during absence of Lieut. and Adj. Huxson; date 4th Aug. 1833.—Lieut. Fraser, 5th L.C., to act as adj. during Lieut. Grant's illness; date 3d March 1834.—Capt. Phipson, 46th N.I., to

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act as cantonment adj. of Palaveram, till further orders; date 15th March.—Lieut. W. Beavor, 5th N.I., to act as adj. during absence of Lieut. Mackenzie; date 9th March.

Lieut. W. G. T. Lewis, 46th N.I., to act as cantonment adj. of Palaveram, during absence of Capt. Doda, or till further orders.

Assist. Surg. W. D. D. La Touche posted to 8th regt. L. C.

Assist. Surg. B. Jones Everett removed from H.M. 13th L. Drags., to temporary medical charge of 33d regt. N.I.

Lieut. G. Gordon to act as adj. to 48th N.I., during absence of Lieut. Mackenzie.

April 2 to 8.—The following orders confirmed:—Capt. Messiter, 39th regt., to command escort of resident at Tanjore, under G.O. 8th Feb. 1883; date 19th March 1834.—Lieut. E. G. Taynton to act as qu. mast. and interp. to 6th N.I., during absence of Lieut. Grimes on sick cert.; date 25th March.—Surg. Price, 8th L.C., to afford medical aid to brigade of horse-artillery under command of Lieut. Burgoyne, from date of its movement from Bangalore; date 25th March.

Capt. Duncan Montgomerie, 7th L.C., to act as deputy assist. qu. mast. gen., during absence of Capt. Simpson on field service.

Fort St. George, March 29, 1834.—Capt. T. B. Forster, military paymaster at Fort St. George, (having arrived at presidency) to resume charge of his office.

April 3.—Lieut. J. J. McMurdo, 45th N.I., to act as paymaster on Neigherries, during absence of Capt. Campbell, and on that officer's responsibility.

April 8.—Capt. J. Moncrieff, Carnatic Europ. Vet. Bat., permitted to retire from service of Hon. Company from 1st May, and to reside in India.

Permitted to enter on General Duties of Army.—Assist. Surg. R. H. Buchanan, D. Trill, W. D. D. La Touche, and J. T. Bell.

Returned to duty, from Europe.—Assist. Surg. A. E. Blest.—Lieut. J. R. Sayers, 5th N.I.—Major A. L. Murray, artillery.—1st Lieut. G. Hall, artillery.—Major W. Hamilton, 4th L.C.—Capt. J. Allardyce, 23d L.I.—Lieut. G. G. MacDonnell, 27th N.I.—Lieut. L. F. Cottrell, 8th L.C.

Reward.—To be paid to Ens. P. L. Spry, 33th N.I., for his attainments in the Hindoostanee language.

Court Martial.—To assemble at Bangalore, to try Capt. Dickinson, of artillery.

FURLONGHS.

To Europe.—Lieut. J. J. Sherwood, 23d L.I., for health.—Maj. H. Salmon, 1st N. V. B.—Lieut. H. F. Emery, 50th N.I., for health.

To Cape of Good Hope.—Lieut. W. Halsted, 11th N.I., for health.

To Madras.—Lieut. Cantis, 18th N.I., for three months, for health (from Penang).

To Sea.—Lieut. John Grimes, 8th N.I., until 30th Aug. 1834, for health.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

MARCH 4. Lord Lynedoch, Johnston, from Hobart Town, with detachment of H.M. 69d regt.—19 Aurora, Dowson, from ditto (with ditto).—11. Vesper, Atwood, from Pondicherry.—16. Jessy, Auld, from Port Louis.—21. Guiana, Tait, from Bordeaux; and Hardings, Thornton, from Mauritius.—26. Captain Cook, Thompson, from Moulmein.—28. Minerva, L'Esteve, from Calcutta; and H.M.S. Curacao, Dunn, from Trincomalee.—APRIL 1. H.M.S. Melville, Johnson, from Bombay (bearing flag of Vice-Adm. Sir John Gore).—2. H.M.S. Hyacinth, Blackwood, from Trincomalee.—3. Barretto Junior, Saunders, from Calcutta.—4. General Gascoyne, Fisher, from Isle of France.—5. Carnatic, Proudfoot, from Penang.—6. Ganges, Ardlie, from Penang.—7. Zenobia, Owen, from Calcutta; and Petite Nancy, De Trelo, from Pondicherry.

Departures.

MARCH 11. Antoinette, Berteaux, for Mauri-

tius.—14. Isabella, Brown, for Cannanore.—16 Lord Lynedoch, Johnston, for Hobart Town.—19 Aurora, Dowson, for Penang and Singapore; and Vesper, Atwood, for Calcutta.—20. Jessy, Auld, for Calcutta.—21. Guiana, Tait, for Coringa; and Argyle, McDonald, for Point Pedro.—APRIL 3. Nestor, Thebault, for Calcutta.—5. John Wm. Dare, Gahan, for Coringa.—6. H.M.S. Hyacinth, Blackwood, on a cruise; Mountstuart Elphinstone, Richardson, for Calcutta; Minerva, L'Esteve, for Coringa and Vizagapatam; and Spartan, Webb, for Point Pedro.—12. Barretto Junior, Saunders, for London; and Zenobia, Owen, for Cape and ditto.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Feb. 8. At Kamptee, near Nagpore, the lady of Major J. W. Cleveland, commanding 38th N.I., of a son.

21. At Jaulnah, the lady of Capt. H. S. Foord, deputy-com. of ordnance, of a son.

26. At Vizagapatam, the lady of Capt. Van Heythuysen, of a son.

27. At Kamptee, the lady of Capt. Gunning, assist. adj. gen. Nagpore subsidiary force, of a son.

28. At Negapatam, the lady of Assist. Surg. Brooking, of a son.

March 3. At Madras, the lady of Lieut. W. G. Woods, 6th L.C., of a daughter.

At Kamptee, the lady of Capt. T. P. Hay, 22d N.I., of a daughter.

4. The lady of Josiah Hudleston, Esq., Madras civil service, of a son.

Mrs. James Hutchinson, of a daughter.

5. At Trichinopoly, the wife of Capt. Walch, 54th regt., of a son (since dead).

7. At Mominabad, the lady of Capt. Strange, H.H. the Nizam's Cavalry, of a son and heir.

At Madras, the wife of the Rev. Edward Dent, of a daughter.

8. The lady of J. F. Thomas, Esq., civil service, of a daughter.

17. At Madras, the lady of Capt. Ley, of artillery, of a daughter.

21. At Kamptee, the lady of Capt. J. F. Bird, 22d N.I., of a daughter.

The lady of George T. Beauchamp, Esq., civil service, of a son.

22. At Madras, the lady of Capt. Keighly, judge adv. gen. of the army, of a son.

At Vellore, the lady of Capt. J. Purton, engineers, of a daughter.

23. At Madras, the lady of T. O'Neill, Esq., of a daughter, still-born.

31. Mrs. Joe Dalrymple, of a daughter.

April 4. At Palaveram, the lady of Lieut. R. Harlock, 20th N.I., of a daughter.

At Madras, the lady of Capt. J. M. Boyes, 38th N.I., of a daughter.

6. Mrs. James Corn, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Feb. 17. At Ellichpoor, Lieut. T. Davies, 4th regt. Nizam's Infantry, to Eliza, second daughter of the late Major Allan Roberts, Madras army.

22. At Bangalore, W. L. Seppings, Esq., 4th regt., to Isabella Georgiana Catherine, relict of the late Lieut. White, 29th regt.

24. At Cochín, Mr. J. W. Rodgers, late chief mate of the ship *Ackbar*, to Miss Harris, daughter of Capt. W. Harris.

March 3. At Cuddalore, Thomas E. J. Boileau, Esq., of the civil service, to Elizabeth Hannah, second daughter of R. W. Norfor, Esq.

4. At Madras, Chas. Edward Oakes, Esq., to Sophia, eldest daughter of the late Thomas Gahagan, Esq., Madras civil service.

7. Mr. Joseph Robely to Georgiana Frederica, daughter of Mr. W. C. of Penang.

11. At Trichinopoly, Samuel Phillips, Esq., H.M. 54th regt., to Anne Malvina, youngest daughter of the late Lieut. Byne, Madras army.

At Secunderabad, Mr. A. G. Watson to Frances Maria, daughter of the late Capt. Raymond Williams, 25th Light Drags.

18. At Trichinopoly, Mr. C. R. McMahon, son of the late B. McMahon, Esq., Madras medical establishment, to Maria, daughter of D. A. Rehe, Esq.

22. At Madras, R. W. Chatfield, Esq., to Ger-

trude Trevor, youngest daughter of George P. Tyler, Esq., Madras civil service.
Latey, At Cochín, Lieut. W. H. Welch, 26th N.I., to Mary Ann, second daughter of Mr. J. Rodgers.

DEATHS.

March 4. At Mangalore, Elizabeth, wife of Patrick Grant, Esq., of the civil service.
Latey, At sea, on board H.M. ship *Magicienne*, on her passage from Penang, Mr. John Lloyd, mate, aged 37 years, son of Colonel Lloyd, Dublin.

Bombay.

GOVERNMENT ORDERS, &c.

OFFICIATING JUDGE ADVOCATES.

Bombay Castle, Feb. 20, 1834.—With reference to Article 12, section 20, of the Military Regulations, the Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that in future the allowances for officers officiating as judge-advocates at general courts-martial shall be seven rupees per day, for the days on which the court may actually sit.

RIDING-MASTERS.

Bombay Castle, Feb. 24, 1834.—Under the instructions from the Supreme Government, a warrant officer as riding-master will be appointed to the Horse Artillery, and to each regiment of Light Cavalry.

The monthly allowances of a riding-master are to be as follows:—Staff allowance, Rs. 60; horse allowance, Rs. 30; and half-batta, Rs. 30. 7 ans., or full-batta, Rs. 60. 14 ans., according to circumstances.

Riding masters will be allowed house-rent or tent-carriage, as regulated for conductors.

PERSIAN LANGUAGE.

Bombay Castle, March 3, 1834.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to extend the provisions of the G. Os. of the 19th April 1825 and the 27th January last, to officers who may pass an examination in the Persian language, who will, consequently, be hereafter entitled to six months' moonshee allowance, at the rate of Rs. 30 per mensem, on account of that language, in addition to any claim on account of Hindoostanee, Mahratta, or Guzeratee.

THIRD MAGISTRATE OF POLICE.

Bombay Castle, March 24, 1834.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council has been pleased to abolish, from 18th March 1834, the situation of third magistrate of police, in consequence of orders received from the Hon. the Court of Directors.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Territorial Department.—Revenue.

March 6. Mr. A. Elphinstone to be first assistant to principal collector of Poona.

19. Mr. R. Keays to be third assistant to collector of Ahmednuggur.

24. Mr. T. H. Baber, senior, to act as principal collector of Poona.

Mr. G. L. Elliot, to act as collector of Rutna-geeroe.

Territorial Department.—Finance.

April 2. S. Fraser, Esq., to be assay master (in conformity with instructions from Hon. the Court of Directors.)

Judicial Department.

March 19. Mr. R. Keays to be acting assistant judge and session judge of Surat.

22. Mr. Charles Forjett to be nazir of adawlut at Poona.

24. Mr. John Williams to act as joint judge and session judge of Poona.

April 2. Mr. H. H. Glass to act as judge and session judge of Ahmednuggur, during absence of Mr. Kentish.

General Department.

April 1. Mr. E. C. Morgan (having arrived at Presidency from leave granted him on 28th July 1832) allowed to resume charge of duties of his situation as Hon. Company's solicitor.

Furloughs, &c.—Feb. 15. Mr. Gilbert Malcolm, to sea, for one year, for health.—March 6. Mr. Secretary Bax, to Candesh, on private affairs.—19. Mr. Arthur Hornby, to Europe, for eighteen months, on private affairs.—18. Maj. H. D. Robertson, principal collector of Poona, to sea coast, for three months, for health.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

April 2. The Rev. R. V. Keays, A.M., chaplain at Dapoolie and Sevandrol, to visit Rutnagheery once in two months.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Bombay Castle, March 3, 1834.—The following temporary arrangements confirmed:—Capt. A. M. Elder, Europ. regt., to act as deputy judge adv. gen. to Poona division of army, during absence of Capt. Woodhouse, on sick leave.—Ens. J. M. Browne to act as Mahratta interp. to European regt., from 19th Feb.—Assist. Surg. B. A. R. Nicholson to assume medical charge of irregular horse in Cutch, and of detachments of cavalry and infantry stationed in Wagur and Parkur, until arrival of Assist. Surg. J. Bouchier.

March 4.—Ens. C. D. Mylne, 6th N.I., to act as qu. master and interp. in Hindoostanee language to that regt., from 27th Feb.

March 7.—The following temporary arrangement confirmed:—2d Lieut. H. Gibberne to act as qu. master, and 2d Lieut. C. R. Dent as interpreter to Golundaze bat., during period Lieut. Cleather may remain in charge of battalion.

March 8.—5th N.I. Ens. H. Rudd to be interp. in Mahratta language; date 26th Feb. 1834.

Ens. M. R. Pilfold, H.M. 2d or Queen's Royals, to be Mahratta interp. to that regt.; date 18th Feb. 1834.

March 10.—Assist. Surg. F. Forbes, relieved from duties in Indian Navy, and Assist. Surg. D. Thatcher placed at disposal of acting superintendent of Indian Navy, for duty in that branch of service.

March 13.—Lieut. R. St. John, Europ. regt., to act as brigade major at Poona, during absence of Lieut. Urquhart, on sick cert., as a temporary arrangement.

Lieut. W. Scott, corps of engineers, to be placed under orders of inspecting engineer of Deccan, for employment in department of public works.

Ens. Boyé, 22d N.I., to take charge of pay department N. D. of army, during absence, and on the responsibility, of Capt. Rankin.

The following appointment confirmed:—Assist. Surg. A. Arnott, M.D., to perform duties of civil station of Sholapore, in room of the late Assist. Surg. Meerns, and until arrival at station of Assist. Surg. Lawrence.

March 30.—1st apt. G. C. Taylor, 26th N.I., to be placed on pension list, under G.O. of 8th Dec. 1830.

Lieut. S. V. W. Hart, 2d Gr. N.I., to act as interp. to 1st L.C., from date of departure of Lieut. Vardon to sea coast, on sick certificate; as a temporary arrangement.

The following division order confirmed:—Major Algeo, H.M. 6th regt., to assume command of Deesa brigade, on Col. Salter's app. to command of northern division of army; date 9th Dec. 1833.

March 24.—The following temporary arrangements confirmed:—Capt. H. Lyons to act as interp. to 23d N.I., during absence of Lieut. Liddell on leave.—Lieut. R. Lewis, 23d N.I., to act as line adj. at Ahmedabad, during absence of Lieut. J. E. Parson on leave to presidency.

The following division order confirmed:—Major Marshall, 15th N.I., to command station of Hursale, on departure of Lieut. Col. Litchfield; date 31st Jan. 1834.

March 26.—Lieut. J. Skirrow, of engineers, to be second assistant to mint engineer; and Lieut. G. B. Munbe, of same corps, placed under orders of Capt. Grant in Cutch.

Assist. Surg. J. Doig, horse brigade, to act as staff surgeon and deputy-medical store-keeper, at Belgaum, during absence of Surg. Kennedy on sick leave.

March 27.—Ens. H. Rose to take rank from 9th March 1834, and posted to 19th N.I., v. Erskine dec.

21st N.I. Lieut. S. J. Stevens to be qu. mast. and interp. in Hindoostanee language; date 18th Feb. 1834.

March 31.—15th N.I. Ens. A. H. O. Mathews to be Lieut., v. Ball resigned.

Ens. G. R. Remington to take rank from 9th March 1831, and posted to 15th N.I., v. Mathews prom.

Surg. W. V. Purnell, 3d L.C., to be garrison surgeon at Surat, v. Orton appointed superintending surgeon.

FURLOUGH.

To Cape of Good Hope.—March 26. Surg. R. H. Kennedy, for eighteen months, for health.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS.

March 8.—Capt. Brucks confirmed in situation of senior naval officer at Surat, from date of Capt. Crawford's embarkation for Cossier.

April 1.—Sir Charles Malcolm, R.N., having arrived at presidency, directed to resume charge of his situation as superintendent of Indian navy.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.—March 13. Lieut. W. Hodges, Indian navy, for health.

To Hyderabad.—March 18. Lieut. A. H. Nott, Indian navy, for six months, on private affairs.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

MARCH 8. H.C. schooner Shannon, Carless, from Mandavia.—18. H.C. sloop of war *Elphinstone*, Sawyer, from Basadore.—21. *Jean Pierre*, from Colombo.—22. *Euphrates*, Buckham, from London, Cape, Ceylon, and Tellicherry.—23. H.M.S. *Magicienne*, Plumridge, from Trincomalee.—27. *Merican*, Lubert, from Muscat.—28. H.M.S. *Imogene*, Hart, from Zanzibar.—30. *Esperance*, Worthington, from Persian Gulf, &c.—APRIL 1. *Cesar*, De Ramon, from Lisbon.—5. *Pascoa*, Morgan, from China.—5. *Amitie*, Hervey, from Bordeaux.

Departures.

MARCH 8. H.M.S. *Melville*, Johnson (bearing the flag of Vice Admiral Sir John Gore), to sea.—10. H.C. brig *Tigrie*, Lowe, for Cossier.—13. *Huron*, Hardy, for Liverpool; and *John Bannerman*, Watt, for Cochlin and Bengal.—15. H.C. sloop of war *Clive*, Hawkins, for Penang.—16. *Cora Nelly*, Etcheverry, for Bordeaux.—23. *Duncan Gibb*, Donald, for London.—APRIL 1. *Oleandria*, Stroyan, for Liverpool.—3. H.M.S. *Magicienne*, Plumridge, for coast.—8. H.M.S. *Imogene*, Hart, for Madras.—9. *Columbia*, Patterson, for Liverpool.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Feb. 19. At Kaira, the lady of Henry T. Chatterton, Esq., medical department, of a daughter.

26. At Dharwar, the lady of A. Spens, Esq., civil service, of a son.

March 3. Mrs. Jeffries, of a daughter.

16. At the Mahabaleswur Hill, the lady of Lieut. Willoughby Trevelyan, 3d L.C., of a son.

24. At Hurree, Mrs. James Scott, of Bancool of a daughter.

25. At Colabah, Mrs. Topks, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Feb. 2. At Goa, Mr. R. Morgan, son of the late Capt. R. Morgan, I.N., late master attendant at Bombay, to Senhora Donna Luisa Flor Texeir de Boamonde.

March 12. At Poona, Ens. D. D. Chadwick 8th regt. N.I., to Caroline Wilhelmis, second daughter of Thomas W. Stokoe, Esq., of the Bombay military establishment.

DEATHS.

Feb. 1. At Sholapur, of jungle fever, J. I. Cameron, Esq., civil surgeon at that station.

27. At Bombay, Joseph de Limete Sousa, Esq., son of the late Sir Miguel de Limete Sousa.

March 8. At Dharwar, Ens. Wm. C. Erskine of the 18th regt. N.I., from the effects of a fall from his horse while hunting near that place th day before.

21. At Kavel, Anne, wife of Mr. Philip White head draftsman in the chief engineers' office, age 20.

Ceylon.

COLONIAL APPOINTMENTS.

Jan. 15, 1834.—Lieut. J. W. Dalgetty, 61st regt. to be deputy assistant commissary at Kandy.

Jan. 22.—Algernon Stewart, Esq., to be assistant to government agent for western province and district judge of district court of Colombo No. 3.

Feb. 11.—Lieut. D. Mackintosh, 97th regt., to be deputy assist. commissary at Trincomalee, in room of Lieut. Dalgetty.

BIRTH.

Jan. 7. At Nuwera Ellia, the lady of Capt. J. D. Bagenall, Ceylon Rifles, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

Feb. 19. At Trincomalee, Henry E. A. Glasgow Esq., youngest son of the late Lieut. Gen. D. M. Glasgow, royal artillery, to Frances Christiana second daughter of Thomas Dawson, Esq., ordnance store-keeper.

DEATHS.

Jan. 1. At Colombo, Mr. E. G. Claassen, late clerk of the Treasury; and on Feb. 14. Mrs. Claassen, his widow.

11. At Colombo, the Rev. Father Francis Xavier, M.A., in the 33d year of his age, after having laboured in different parts of this island as a zealous missionary for the space of 21 years.

Feb. 6. At Trincomalee, of fever, Richard Brook, Esq., master-attendant of that place.

8. At Putlam, Anna Petronella, wife of Mr. Franciscus Elias.

14. At Colombo, the Rev. Father Constantine Gomes, of the congregation of the Oratory of St. Philip Neri, in the 48th year of his age.

20. At Kandy, Capt. Richard Gray, of H.M. Ceylon Rifles, in the 43d year of his age.

New South Wales.

COLONIAL APPOINTMENTS.

Archibald Bell, Esq., of Belmont, to be a member of Legislative council of this colony.

Hon. Lieut. Col. Kenneth Snodgrass, C.B. (being officer next in command to commander of forces in colony), to be a member of Legislative Council.

Robert Stewart, Esq., of Sydney, to be police magistrate at Campbelltown.

The following gentlemen to be commissioners for hearing and determining upon claims to grants of land within colony, under Act of Council 4 Wm. IV. No. 9:—Sydney Stephen, Esq., president; T. L. Mitchell, Esq.; and Roger Therry, Esq.—Mr. John Dillon, to be secretary.

Capt. Charles Forbes, H.M. 17th regt., to be police magistrate at Patrick Plains.

Mr. M. W. Lewis to be surveyor of town of Sydney under New-police Act.

Francis Allman, Esq., to be police magistrate at Goulburn, in room of Capt. W. H. Breton.

W. N. Gray, Esq., to be police magistrate at Wollongong, in room of F. Allman, Esq.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals at Sydney.—Feb. 25. *Lady Hayes*, from China, and *Fortitude*, from New Zealand.—March 1. *Hind*, from New Zealand.—2. *Permetia*, from Cork; and *Mucedone*, from China.—4. *Jessie*, from Hobart Town.—8. *Amity*, from ditto.—16. *Lady Leith*, from Mauritius.—18. *Denmark Hill*, from New Zealand.—20. *Planter*, from London.

—*Othello*, from Liverpool and Hobart Town, and *Cogniac*, from Liverpool.

Departures.—Feb. 23. *Daphne*, for Mauritius.—25. *Lonaeh*, for Hobart Town and Swan River.—27. *Normahul*, for South Sea.—March 1. *Princess Victoria*, for Bengal.—5. *Atwick*, for Manilla.

—19. *Royal Sovereign*, and *Brothers*, both for Batavia, and *Boline*, for Launceston.

BIRTH.

March 6. At Parramatta, the lady of Capt. Edwards, of Goulburn Plains, late of H.M. 17th regt., of a son.

DEATH.

March 7. At Sydney, John Kinsopp, Esq., paymaster of the 4th or King's Own regt.

Van Diemen's Land.

COLONIAL APPOINTMENTS.

Edward Dumaresq, Esq. (having returned to colony), to resume duties of police-magistrate in district of New Norfolk.

The following appointments confirmed by his Majesty:—Algernon Montagu, Esq., to be puisne judge of Supreme Court of Van Diemen's Land.

—Alfred Stephens, Esq., to be his Majesty's attorney-general.—Edw. McDowell, Esq., to be solicitor-general and crown-solicitor.—Chas. Swanston, Chas. McLachlan, and John Gregory, Esqrs., to be members of Legislative Council.—John Gregory, Esq., to be colonial treasurer.

H. B. Torless, Esq., to act as assistant police-magistrate at Hamilton.

The Rev. P. Palmer, to be Rural Dean (a new appointment).

Col. Leahy, 21st regt. (as senior officer next in command of troops to his Exc. the Lieut. Governor), to be a member of Legislative Council.

Adam Turnbull, Esq., to act as private secretary to his Exc. the Lieut. Governor; and Edw. Bedford, Esq., to perform duties of assist. surg. on medical estab., as temporary arrangements.

Maj. Fairweather, 21st N.B. Fusiliers, to be commandant at Launceston.

BIRTHS.

Aug. 30, 1833. At Rhodes, near Perth, the lady of T. Walker, Esq., of a daughter.

Sept. 12. At Jericho, Mrs. P. Harrison, of a son.

26. Mrs. Lempiere, of a daughter.

Oct. 2. Mrs. Arch. McIntyre, of a daughter.

16. Mr. J. C. Jennings, of a son.

Nov. 5. Mrs. Murdoch, of a daughter.

12. Mrs. Moodie, of a son.

Dec. 12. At Hobart Town, the lady of John Boyes, Esq., of a daughter.

12. At Hobart Town, the lady of Thomas Home, Esq., of a daughter.

Jan. 10, 1834. The lady of Capt. James Smith, Hobart Town, of a daughter (since dead).

20. The lady of Dr. J. Murdoch, of a son.

29. Mrs. Alfred Stephen, of a son.

Feb. 5. At Orleton, the lady of Alex. Goldie, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Oct. 14. At Lovely Banks, Solomon, eldest son of George Eagle, Esq., of Fingal Lodge, Macquarie River, to Eliza Frances, only daughter of Surg. Edw. Pilkington, 21st or R.N.B. Fusiliers.

17. Alex. Beauvais, Esq., of Hobart Town, to Harriet, second daughter of Mr. Edward Miller.

Nov. 8. At Launceston, Mr. Edm. D. Ferguson, to Maria, youngest daughter of Shapland Graves, Esq., county Waterford, Ireland.

17. At Launceston, Mr. Joseph Solomon, to Mrs. Eliza Backhouse, daughter of Shapland Graves, Esq., county of Waterford, Ireland.

18. At Launceston, W. Chitty, Esq., of the V. D. Land Company, to Miss Head, of Eastbourne, Sussex.

Dec. 12. At Ellenthorne Hall, Daniel Robertson, Esq., of Launceston, to Sarah Welling Purbrick, of Ellenthorne Hall.

Jan. 3, 1834. Wm. T. Macmichael, Esq., of Hobart Town, to Dinah, eldest daughter of Clement Gatehouse, Esq., of Pitt-water.

Feb. 5. At Launceston, Hugh R. McKay, Esq., to Martha, fifth daughter of the late George H. Kirtton, Esq., solicitor, London.

DEATHS.

Oct. 2. At Formosa, the lady of Robert Lawrence, Esq., after a short illness.

—About a fortnight after the death of his wife, Robert Lawrence, Esq., of Formosa.

Nov. — At Port Arthur, Dennis Collins, the old sailor who was lately transported to this colony for throwing a stone at the King, when at Ascot Heath races.

Dec. 15. At Marionburn, Lieut. Robertson, of the East-India Company's service.

Feb. 23, 1834. At Little Hampton, Norfolk Plains, Mrs. Sophia Skardon, wife of Lieut. G. B. Skardon, R.N.

Cape of Good Hope.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals in Table Bay.—May 21. *Salus* from London.—22. *Mariusus* and *Valleyfield*, both from London.—24. *Cornish* and *Falcon*, both from St. Helena.—30. *Henry Wellesley* from London.—27. *Hall*, from Calcutta (to repair).—June 6. *Anna Robertson* from London.

Arrivals at Port Elizabeth.—May 7. *Mary Ann* from London.—23. *Maria* from London.

Departures from Table Bay.—May 8. *Jane* and *Henry* for N.S. Wales.—9. *Red Rover* for ditto.—11. *Syden*, *Triumph*, and *Upton Castle* (Lieut. Gen. Sir John Keane on board), all for Bombay.—12. *Sesotrie* for Madras.—15. *City of Edinburgh* for Madras; and *James Pettinson* (with Governor Sir James Stirling) for Swan River.—19. H.M.S. *Andromache* (with Lord Napier and suite) for China.—21. *George Canning* for Mauritius.—22. *Seppings* and *Emma*, both for Mauritius.—29. *June 8. Anna Robertson* for Bombay.

BIRTHS.

April 30. At Stellenbosch, Mrs. Dickinson, of a son.

May 2. Mrs. Hodgkin, of a son.

11. The lady of Thomas E. Lacy, Esq., H.M. 72d regt., of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

May 31. At Cape Town, Lieut. John Williams, Royal Engineers, to Frances, only daughter of the late Maj. Benjafield, of H.M. 67th regt.

DEATH.

May 2. At his residence, Lutgensburg, near Rome de Bosch, Lieut. W. Steele, formerly of H.M. 72d regt., and latterly of H.M. 60th royal rifle corps, aged 59.

DEBATE AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

East-India House, Aug. 13.

A Special General Court of Proprietors of East-India Stock was this day held, at the Company's House in Leadenhall-street, pursuant to advertisement.

The minutes of the last Court having been read—

The *Chairman* (Henry St. George Tucker, Esq.) said: "I have the honour to inform you that certain papers which have been presented to Parliament since the last General Court, are now laid before the proprietors, in conformity with cap. 1, sec. 4, of the By-Laws."

COMPENSATION TO MARITIME OFFICERS.

The *Chairman*.—"I have further the honour to acquaint you, that this Court has been specially summoned for the purpose of considering the scale of compensation proposed to be granted to the commanders and officers of the Company's maritime service, which has been open for the inspection of the Proprietors since Thursday last, and which has also been printed for the convenience of the Proprietors. I now beg leave to move "that the minute of the Court of Directors be read."

The minute was accordingly read by the Clerk, as follows:

"The Court of Directors of the East-India Company, in accordance with the desire expressed by the General Court, have proceeded to reconsider the plan of compensations proposed to be granted to the commanders and officers in the Maritime Service of the Company, and have attentively perused a Memorial upon that subject, signed by Captain Probyn on behalf of the service.

"Both the plan and the memorial are herewith annexed; together with memorials and applications from separate branches and individuals of the Maritime Service.

"It can scarcely be necessary for the Court of Directors to observe, that a more difficult or invidious duty could not well have devolved upon them, than that of deciding upon the multifarious claims to compensation consequent on the discontinuance of the Company's trade.

"Acting, on the one hand, as the guardians of all who have served the Company with zeal and fidelity, it became the Court of Directors to respond to the liberal disposition expressed towards their servants by the proprietors throughout the discussions regarding the Charter; whilst, on the other hand, the Court felt themselves equally bound, as trustees for the Indian territory, to restrict liberality within the limits of what should appear to be due justice to the pretensions of the respective claimants.

"The difficulty, as respects most classes of persons in the direct service of the Company, was not indeed great, because such persons were already, either by law or usage, entitled upon retirement to superannuation allowances, the rate of which formed a guide to the Court of Directors in determining upon the compensation which should be granted in these cases.

"But no such principle or practice existed in the Maritime Service. It was altogether differently constituted and paid. With the exception of the commander and officers of the Company's own ships, the members of that service were appointed by private owners, and not by the Company, who had no power to restrict the numbers of officers, nor to determine the selections or promotion.

"The remuneration of Maritime Servants consisted, for the most part, of commercial privileges, affording an opportunity for the profitable employment of capital.

"The Court of Directors consider that no comparison can, with propriety, be instituted between the claims to consideration of commanders and officers, whose opportunity of pecuniary benefit was derived chiefly from trade and the other contingent sources, and those of officers and clerks, who receive a subsistence, from the time they enter the service to the time of their death, without being afforded any opportunity of acquiring a fortune. In the one case, commanders and officers, upon retirement or loss of employment, were never considered to be entitled to pensions, unless they came within the provisions of 'Poplar Hundi'; but in the other case, it was the practice, under the authority of Parliament, to grant to officers and clerks in the home service superannuation allowances, nearly equal, on an average, to the compensation lately awarded to the servants of that class.

"Neither can the Court of Directors admit that the commanders and officers of the freighted service, dependent as they were for employment upon private connexions and influence with their owners, whose business does not necessarily cease with the discontinuance of the Company's trade, are entitled to be placed, in respect of compensation, upon a footing with the commanders and officers of the Company's own service, who, in consequence of the change of system, have entirely lost the connexion upon which their employment depended.

"Reference having been made to former grants of compensation to Maritime Servants, the Court of Directors think it right to state to the General Court the nature of these precedents.

"The first was in 1700—Previously to that period a commander generally purchased his command, and considered it a provision for life, it being then the authorized practice for owners to continue their contracts for ships when worn out, by building others. This plan (known by the name of 'the perpetuity system') was abolished in 1796, and compensation was granted to commanders, upon the principle, and to the extent mentioned in the following resolution, viz.

"That every commander of a regular ship in the Company's service, having an interest in the bottom, shall receive from the Company an allowance of £1,500, as a compensation to him for the resumption of the bottom of his ship, and of the interest which he may be considered to enjoy therein, and, in addition thereto, shall also receive two-thirds of the consideration which shall appear to have been paid for the command of his ship, so that such payments in no case whatever shall exceed together the sum of £5,000."

"This resolution was fully discussed in the General Court, and the adequateness of the compensation deliberately admitted, it appearing by the records that a proposal was made by a proprietor to augment the grant from £1,500 to £2,500, which was subsequently withdrawn.

"Simultaneously with the adoption of this plan of compensation, the sale of commands was prohibited, under severe penalties applicable both to commanders and to owners.

"So far, therefore, as the precedent of 1796 can be considered applicable to the present case, it amounts to this: that commanders who lost their ships by the discontinuance of the 'perpetuity system' received £1,500 each, and the cost of this compensation was, in a great degree, met by a charge, which from 1796 to 1814 was made to the commanders of £500 per voyage.

"The plan of the Court of Directors, as first framed, gave precisely that sum, viz. £1,500 to commanders in the freighted service, with the proviso, that this compensation, and that proposed for the officers, should be restricted to those who had an interest in ships built originally for the Company, and whose contracts have expired.

"But observing that strong objections have been taken to that restriction, and being most anxious to extend the measure of relief as widely as possible, the Court of Directors will consent to the grant of the proposed compensation to all Commanders and Officers who have been in actual employ in the service, within the period of five years antecedent to the 22d of April 1834, upon their declaring that it was their intention to continue to follow their profession in the Maritime Service of the Company.

"The other case of compensation relied upon as a precedent was subsequently to the opening of the India trade in 1814. That compensation was restricted to Commanders who might fall into decay. It was, in fact, an enlargement of Poplar Fund. Commanders who could not obtain employment, received so much, by way of annuity, as made up with their own resources a total income of £300 a-year if married, and £250 if single; and they were required annually to report the state of their private affairs, in order that the amount of the annuity might be regulated accordingly.

"That provision ceased to be available to new applicants in 1831. But the Regulations of Poplar Fund, which provide pensions upon a graduated scale for the whole service, and amounting in the case of Commanders to £150 per annum as a means of subsistence in certain cases, are still in force; and the Court of Directors would draw the particular attention of the General Court to the fact, that it has been no part of the plan of compensation proposed by them, to bar the parties who may receive it from hereafter claiming, if so entitled, the benefits of that institution.

"Those benefits, however, are now accorded only upon the conditions of sickness and pecuniary distress; and the Court of Directors cannot but feel that cases may occur, in which Commanders and Officers, though not disabled by sickness, may fall in their endeavours to obtain employment.

"The Court of Directors are aware that the compensation proposed does not fully provide for such a contingency; nor, in their judgment, ought it to do so, as it would be unreasonable to suppose that the opportunity of employment to the Maritime Officers in the line of their profession would altogether cease with the cessation of the Company's trade.

"With the view, however, of meeting, as far as possible, the case of those Commanders and Officers who depend solely upon their professional exertions, the Court of Directors are of opinion that it will be consistent with just liberality, to make some provision for such as, notwithstanding the grant of compensation, may fall into distress.

"The Court of Directors therefore propose, that pensions, upon a scale graduated as per margin from £150 per annum as that of a Commander, shall be allowed by the Company to parties who have served ten years (to be computed as time from the date of entering the service to the date of the termination of the last voyage), without requiring proof of sickness, simply on the ground of being unable to obtain employment; provided that any income which the party may possess shall go in abatement of such pension, and that the claim to it shall be preferred within the period of five years from the termination of the last voyage.

"The General Court will observe, that the Court's plan does not propose any compensation for persons in the freighted service below the grade of Fourth Mate. The Court of Directors, however, upon reconsideration, are of opinion, that Surgeons' Mates should receive the same amount of compensation as is proposed for Fourth Mates, viz. £150 for each; that a sum of £100 should be given to every Fifth and Sixth Mate; and £50 to such of the Boatswains, Carpenters, and Gunners, as shall have gone two voyages at the least in one of those stations.

"The Court of Directors having now maturely reviewed the subject, with an anxious desire to consult the wishes expressed by the General Court, and to afford adequate relief, consistent with a sense of duty to the trust reposed in them, to a most valuable and highly meritorious class of professional men, can only indulge a confident hope that the plan with the modifications which have

* Commander.....	£150	Surgeons.....	£50
Chief Mate.....	80	Assistant Surgeons..	30
Second.....	80	Pursers.....	40
Third.....	60	Boatswains, Carpen-	
Fourth.....	35	ters, and Gunners	12

been introduced and explained, will be satisfactory to the General Court.

Mr. *Weeding* rose, and was proceeding to address the Court, when he was interrupted by

The *Chairman*, who had also risen, and inquired whether the hon. Proprietor meant to make any motion?

Mr. *Weeding* answered that he did.

The *Chairman* said, that the minute which had been just read conveyed the sentiments of his colleagues and himself on this subject, and he sincerely hoped that it might be found satisfactory to the proprietors. In that hope he should submit to the Court this resolution: "that this Court concur"—

Mr. *Weeding*.—"I submit to the Chairman that I am in possession of the Court, and am desirous to make my motion."

The *Chairman*.—"There will be abundant time for the hon. Proprietor to make his motion."

Mr. *Weeding* claimed the right of precedence.

The *Chairman* said—"I shall, as is my duty, make my motion—that this Court concur in, and approve of, the scale of compensation proposed by the Court of Directors."

Mr. *Weeding* said he was very sorry at the manner in which the hon. Chairman was proceeding. How did the case stand?

The Directors, at the suggestion of a former Court, agreed to reconsider this subject.

They on that side of the bar, differed in opinion from the gentlemen on the other side, and the latter, in consequence, consented to reconsider the scale. Now, having reconsidered the scale, and laid it before the Proprietors, he could not see why the Directors should now come forward with a motion, instead of hearing, in the first instance, what was the opinion of the General Court. He did not know of any rule in that Court which precluded him, as a proprietor, from coming forward and submitting a motion on the plan which had been propounded to them. He felt that he had the same right as any other person to discuss any question which might be introduced; and he certainly did think that the hon. Chairman, in deference to his constituents, ought to have given way, and heard the sentiments of the General Court on this subject; a subject which, in fact, appertained more to the General Court than to the Court of Directors, and which the latter had expressly admitted the right of the Proprietors to examine. Under these circumstances, it appeared extraordinary to him, that, after he had proceeded to address the Court, the hon. Chairman should assume the right to get up and make a motion. He begged, therefore, unless the Court itself would decide the point of order, that a special case should be drawn up for the consideration of their learned Counsel,

In making these observations, he had not the slightest intention to prolong the discussion unnecessarily; but considering what had lately taken place in that Court, a question of privilege or right, which materially concerned the independence or usefulness of the general body, ought not lightly to be given up. He had no personal interest in the question of compensation; but he felt for the interests of a very deserving body of men. He had not, he repeated, any interest, direct or collateral, mixed up with this affair; all he had in view was, to procure justice and liberality for a meritorious body of the Company's servants. (*Hear, hear!*) Such being the case, he hoped that the hon. Chairman would allow his motion to stand as an amendment to that which he (Mr. Weeding) was about to make. Only let the Court consider how illogically it would be to allow such a course as that proposed by the hon. Chairman. In any other case the hon. Chairman on his own principles, on the common reason of the thing, would object to such a proceeding. How did the hon. Chairman know that, having heard him, he would not feel that his proposition was one that was entitled to be received and entertained? Why not hear the arguments which he (Mr. Weeding) meant to address to the Court? He knew that the hon. Chairman's mind was fitted to think and to act liberally, which he hoped would prevent him from supposing that he might not be enlightened by hearing the sentiments of his fellow-men. He therefore wished this special question to be put to their standing counsel, namely, whether he (Mr. Weeding) had not a right to originate this motion, he having risen to address the Court before the hon. Chairman; and whether the hon. Chairman's motion must not stand as an amendment to that which he was about to make? What, he asked, would be said of the Speaker of the House of Commons, or of the presiding officer of any other assembly summoned to meet on public business, and who immediately stood up and said "I will at once propose such a resolution as I may think proper, however the sentiments of others may differ from it, without affording the Court a previous opportunity of hearing them. And I will do this, notwithstanding that I have had an opportunity beforehand of printing and circulating my opinions and those of my immediate colleagues on the same subject." He would assert that this would be most ungracious, and could not be done; he therefore entreated the hon. Chairman, by every consideration of associated feeling, as well as regard for the point of order; by every sympathy which he might feel on the subject; he entreated him, by the nature of the question itself, as a public question—to suffer his (Mr. Weeding's) proposition to become the original motion. He paused for a reply.

The Chairman said, he had on this occasion acted according to established form and usage, and adopted the natural course of things, which was, to submit to the Court those Minutes that had been the subject of the deliberations of the Court of Directors, those deliberations having taken place in consequence of a resolution of the Court of Proprietors. Having taken that step, it was his undoubted right to move "that those minutes be approved of." If, by adopting that course, the merits of the question were likely to be kept out of view, he would at once give way to the hon. proprietor. But it was impossible that any injury could result to the interests of the parties concerned by pursuing the course which he pointed out, which was merely asking of the Court, after the minutes had been submitted to them, to consider and to approve of them. Now, if the hon. proprietor was so fond of law, he was willing to let this point be propounded to the learned Serjeant. In his opinion, the course which the hon. proprietor had taken was trifling with the question; and he considered the speech that he had made as useless and unprofitable. The hon. proprietor talked of sympathy: he felt just as much sympathy as the hon. proprietor did. He trusted that he always entertained a kind and good feeling with respect to that or any other question that came before the Court. All he asked was, to submit these minutes to the Court for approbation and confirmation. Any gentleman might then move an amendment for the consideration of the Proprietors.

Mr. Fielder did not rise to enter into the general merits of the question before the Court of the Company of Proprietors, but merely to speak to the point of order. It was far from his intention to impute to the directors improper motives, or a want of feeling. It always had been, and he trusted it would continue to be his wish, to treat that Court with due courtesy, and indeed with respect and attention. However the proprietors might be inclined, they were not to lose sight of the real situation and high standing of their own Court of the Company of Proprietors. As to the question of order, he must take leave to say that the course adopted by the hon. Chairman was not the usual one pursued by that and other Boards. He (Mr. F.) had been accustomed for the last thirty years to public boards, and to be frequently in the chair himself, and he must be excused in observing, that he had never seen such a step taken by a chairman before.

The Chairman.—"If the hon. proprietor wished for the opinion of counsel on the point, he could have it."

Mr. Fielder.—He spoke to order, and the question of order was not to be settled by the opinion of counsel, however

respectable he might be, but by the proprietors themselves—(*Hear, hear!*) He considered it was the duty of a chairman to open the meeting, to have the papers and proceedings read, and to make any relevant observations, and then leave the whole business for which the Court was summoned to the proprietors, for questions, arguments, motions, and resolutions. The Chairman, Deputy Chairman, and the rest of the Directors could not, he submitted, be recognised otherwise than as individual proprietors; in no other light had they right to form a part of the Court of the Company of Proprietors.—(*Hear, hear!*) In the present instance, the Court having been opened, and the papers and proceedings read, a proprietor had entered upon the subject, and declared his intention to submit a motion, before the Chairman gave the least intimation of putting a motion himself; he must submit, therefore, that the proprietor was in full possession of the Court of Proprietors, and according to the custom of the Court, and as he believed of all other Boards, no one had a right to prevent the proprietor from proceeding with his argument and motion. He really did think this was the first instance of a Chairman's interference in favour of a motion of his own.—(*Hear, hear!*) The Chairman had not only permitted the proprietor to discussion, but even inquired if it was to be followed by motion, and the question being answered affirmatively, upon what principle, he would ask, could the hon. Chairman prevent the proprietor's continuing the subject.—(*Hear, hear!*) Before the main question was proceeded in, this point of order, he conceived, must be settled, not by the opinion of counsel, but by taking the sense of the whole Court of Proprietors.

Mr. Astell said he hoped the Court would pardon him for offering his opinion on this occasion; but, he felt, in one respect, that it was necessary for him to state his sentiments, after the very determined manner in which the hon. proprietor who had just sat down had given his opinion. The hon. proprietor had asserted that, for two centuries, a different practice had prevailed from that which was now introduced; and that the Chairman merely called on others to submit motions, but never made any proposition himself. His experience was not perhaps so great in those matters as that of the hon. gent.; but still he had had some experience in that room, and even in that chair; and, so far as that experience went, he must say, that nothing could be more unfounded than the statement of the hon. proprietor. It was a very common occurrence for the Chairman to move the approbation of the Court with respect to any proceeding of the Court of Directors,

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when that proceeding was laid before the Proprietors. Now, without looking to the question itself, the state of the matter was simply this. Some few weeks ago, it was understood, that the Court of Directors had agreed to a scale of compensation for their maritime officers. The Court of Proprietors did not approve of that rumoured scale, and it was sent back for reconsideration.

Mr. Weeding begged to set the hon. Director right on the facts of the case, which he had probably mistaken in consequence of having been absent on the former occasion. No scale had been submitted to the Court, and therefore none could be sent back. The General Court had heard that a plan had been submitted to the Board of Control, which they disapproved, and begged might be withdrawn, and reconsidered by the Directors, and then submitted to the Proprietors. The latter certainly did not expect that a course would have been taken to anticipate their opinions, and to cut short the debate on this subject.

Mr. Astell knew not why he was interrupted. He had some reason to complain—but still he would not find fault—although it was strange the interruption should come from one who wished to hold the balance of order in that Court. The Court of Directors had been requested to reconsider the scale of compensation. They had, in consequence, reconsidered it. They laid the result before the Proprietors; and the Chairman had, as a matter of course, as a matter of duty, put the question, "that the Court accede to the proposition of the Directors." At that moment the hon. gentleman started up, and contended that he had a right to originate a motion, and declared that the interests of these parties would be injured unless his proposition were first received. Could the directors have any wish to injure them? On the contrary, they had done what the proprietors wished; they had reconsidered the scale, and amended it. If the proprietors did not agree to what was proposed, they might adopt any amendment they thought proper. But, as to the point of form, he was of opinion that the Chairman could not do less than he had done, and he hoped that the Court of Proprietors would support him.

Sir C. Forbes was anxious to speak a few words to order. There was no resolution before them, and there ought to have been no resolution before them when his hon. friend rose to make his motion. How stood the case, and where was the consistency of the hon. Chairman? Did he not, on a former occasion, maintain, and call on the learned counsel to support him in maintaining, that the proprietors had nothing to do with this question, but that the Court of Directors had full right to grant compensations and gratuities, just as they, in their good-will, might

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think proper, without the intervention of the Court of Proprietors. On that occasion they were, however, requested to revise their previous decision: and now, instead of doing that which they were called on to do, namely, to form a new scale of compensation, and to lay it before the Court of Proprietors, for their consideration and sanction, according to law, usage, and common sense, they came here this day and presented a resolution to the Court. (*Hear, hear!*) They took a step which went to stultify the former proceeding of the Court, when they called on the proprietors at once to concur in the opinion at which the Court of Directors had arrived. (*Hear, hear!*) The directors now asked the proprietors to sanction the opinion which they had come to on a subject which, when they last met there, the very same directors had told them was one with which that Court had nothing to do under the late act of parliament. With respect to the point of order, he would not be guided by the learned serjeant behind the bar (and he was far from meaning any disrespect to him) as a lawyer; but he would put it to him, as a member of the House of Commons, or to any other member of the House of Commons, whether it was consistent with the orders and rules of that house, or of any other well-regulated assembly, to proceed in the manner in which the hon. Chairman had done? Whether it was correct for any gentleman to rise and take possession of the Court, when a proprietor had already risen to address it? The hon. proprietor had told the Chairman, in answer to the question put to him, that he meant to conclude with a motion; and, in the face of that declaration, the hon. Chairman forced his resolution on the Court.—(*Hear, hear!*) The gentlemen proprietors behind the bar met in another place as directors, and came to a resolution, which they then submitted to the proprietors, and called on them to concur in that resolution, before the intended first motion was proposed; before the hon. proprietor who had possession of the Court had stated what the nature of his motion was. Now, he would contend that such a proceeding was not consistent with order. He saw no objection to receiving the opinion of the learned serjeant as a member of the House of Commons; to that he had not the least objection, for no man knew better the rules and orders by which regularity was preserved in that assembly; but he did not want to hear any legal technical argument on the subject. He thought he had shewn, that the proceeding on this occasion was totally contradictory to the course which the hon. Chairman had deemed it necessary to pursue when the proprietors last

met in that court. And he must say, that it would be more consistent with what passed on that occasion, if the Court of Directors had satisfied themselves with simply doing that which the proprietors had called on them to do; namely, submitted to the Court the result of their deliberations, unaccompanied by a motion. (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. Lindsay said, the hon. proprietor who had spoken to order in the first instance, had stated that the gentlemen behind the bar formed a Court of Directors in another place, but that in that room they were only proprietors. He perfectly agreed in that statement, and on that ground he would defend the course taken by the hon. Chairman. When the hon. Chairman brought forward certain minutes, he was in the possession of the Court, which had been convened for the purpose of considering those minutes. At that moment, Mr. Weeding got up to make a proposition. Now, he submitted, that, at the time, the hon. Chairman was a proprietor and in possession of the Court. It was his duty to lay before his brother proprietors the minutes to which the Court of Directors had agreed, and to follow that proceeding up by a motion of approval if he deemed it necessary. He asked, whether, under these circumstances, the hon. Chairman was not in possession of the Court, and whether he had not a right to conclude with a motion?

The Chairman said, he believed that he actually had the paper in his hand and was ready to read it when Mr. Weeding rose, and in deference to that gentleman he had desisted, because he thought that he was going to ask some question. In acting as he had done, he did not wish to take the Court by surprise; he had no desire to prevent the merits of the case from being gone into. It signified not, then, by whom the business was opened. He must, however, contend that he was perfectly in order. It was his duty to lay those papers before the proprietors, and to make a motion with respect to them. What were the directors? They filled a high post, and having, in the discharge of their duty, adopted certain propositions, they hoped for the concurrence and approbation of the proprietors. His motion merely went to ask, very respectfully, for that approbation and concurrence. The hon. baronet asserted that he (the Chairman) had declared, that the proprietors had nothing to do with the question of compensation. He had said no such thing. He had stated, that the Court of Directors were competent, under the 7th section of the Act of Parliament, as expounded by the learned serjeant—that they were, under that section, competent in law, to lay down a scale of compensa-

tion, without, in the first instance, consulting the proprietors. But he had stated, at the same time, that it was still competent to the Court of Proprietors, if they thought fit, to supersede that scale, to diminish it, or to add to it; that would undoubtedly be a perfectly legal and justifiable act. The course which the directors had taken was, he conceived, the most convenient as well as the most legal, and certainly it did not trench on any right belonging to the Court of Proprietors. In this discussion, they were, he conceived, losing much valuable time, and therefore he trusted that they would proceed to the question. He had, he repeated, a right to make his motion. He had submitted to the Proprietors the propositions agreed to by the Court of Directors after they had been maturely and deliberately considered. The Court might either negative them or qualify them by amendment; and therefore the hon. gent. could not say, that the Court of Directors were doing any thing to prejudice the cause which he was advocating.

Mr. Weeding would tell the hon. Chairman how he was prejudicing the cause. If he (Mr. Weeding) were allowed to originate the proposition, he would have the opportunity of replying; but if the hon. Chairman moved in the first instance he would be deprived of that advantage. He would take no further notice of the hon. Chairman's complaint of his (Mr. Weeding's) trifling with the question, and of his speech being useless and unprofitable, than to ascribe it to the disappointment which he felt, because his own opinions were not deemed by others so sound as he thought them himself. He had now stated how the course which the Chairman was about to take, would prejudice his cause, and if it were so, upon his own admission and promise he called upon him to alter it. Was that the fact or not?

The Chairman said he would answer that at once. The hon. proprietor might make as many speeches as he pleased. He (the Chairman) did not want to reply; he waived the privilege; he wished not to damage or injure the cause. His desire was, that the subject should be fairly and fully considered. He would hear patiently what was said in that court, but he did not wish to utter another word, as his sentiments were fully set forth in the minute that had been read.

Mr. Lindsay.—If the hon. proprietor moves an amendment, he will have a right to reply on that amendment. (*No, no!*)

Mr. Fielder said, he did not state any such thing as the hon. director (Mr. Lindsay) seemed to suppose. The hon. director had misunderstood him. He admitted, that the hon. Chairman had done his duty in laying the paper before the Court; but, a proprietor being in pos-

session of the court, when the hon. Chairman made his motion, he contended, that the hon. Chairman had no right to interfere with that proprietor.

The Chairman.—Mr. Weeding is in possession of the Court, and will speak to the merits of the case.

Mr. Weeding.—Then will the hon. Chairman withdraw his motion?

The Chairman.—No, no.

Mr. Weeding said, that the hon. director (Mr. Lindsay) had not stated the case correctly. The Directors had not desired the Chairman to make any motion on the subject. Their minute of the 5th of August terminated with saying, "they indulged the hope that the plan, with the modifications which had been introduced, would be satisfactory to the General Court." The course taken by the hon. Chairman was not in conformity with this. He was not content with recommending the plan, but he called upon the Court of Proprietors to approve of it, before he would hear one word from them on the subject. Now, he would ask, was there any thing whatever connected with this subject which called on the hon. Chairman or the Court of Directors to originate a motion of this nature? It appeared to him that no such duty was imposed on the hon. Chairman by his colleagues. They had, in the minute which had been read, stated what was their opinion, and expressed a hope that the Court of Proprietors would agree with them. Why did not the hon. Chairman allow the matter to rest there? Would it not have been a more gracious mode of proceeding, to have allowed the General Court to take the matter up in the way which to them appeared the most proper? He should not, however, say a word more on the subject, nor farther consume the time of the Court with reference to a point of order. He felt, however, in respect to the point of order, that he had been irregularly interfered with, for he had certainly thought that the Court of Directors would at least have been passive, if they did not agree with the proceedings of the General Court; but here he found that he had been mistaken. He, however felt assured that the hon. Chairman and his colleagues would not allow what had passed on the point of order in any way to prejudice the cause which he was about to support; but that they would, on the contrary, lend their indulgent consideration to the reasons which he (Mr. Weeding) should offer in support of the motion that he intended to make. Nay, he hoped that the hon. Chairman was willing to be convinced, and if he were so, that he would induce his colleagues, particularly those who were of the finance committee, to agree in the opinion to which the General Court might come. It was matter of regret that it should be necessary for any member of that

Court, and particularly that it should fall to his lot, to call again the attention of the Proprietors to a question of compensation to their maritime servants. He had entertained the hope, he confessed, that the Court of Directors, in deference to the feelings and suggestions of the General Court, at its former meeting, would have presented a scale of compensation to the present meeting which it was possible for this Court to accede to. When he said "which it was possible for this Court to accede to," he meant not to speak disparagingly of the Court of Directors. He could answer for others whom he knew, and he entertained the sentiment himself, that it was always painful to differ from gentlemen who possessed much of their esteem and confidence, and to whose general merits they were most willing to subscribe; but it was not possible to subscribe to the plan which the Directors had laid before them. He felt that it would be inconsistent with the honour and character of the East-India Company, contrary to the positive engagements of his Majesty's Government, contrary to the spirit and intention of the Act of Parliament, and at variance with the moral and equitable rights of the maritime officers, if a just and liberal compensation were not awarded to them. The scale now presented did not, in his opinion, and in the opinion of many others, embrace a just and liberal compensation; and, therefore, it was impossible for that Court to agree to it. (*Hear, hear!*) If he shewed that such was the case—that this was not a just compensation,—and which he thought he should be able to do to the satisfaction of the Court, then he hoped the hon. Chairman and his colleagues would agree in the same view, and would forbear to impede the course which the General Court might be disposed to take. But, before he began to deal with the main subject, he would clear away a few points which had forced themselves on his mind, and which might probably have suggested themselves to the minds of some gentlemen on that side of the Court. The want of information on those points might be attended with bad effects, and therefore he should endeavour to explain them. In the first place, he wondered very much that gentlemen, who most justly claimed the good-will of that Court for their strenuous exertions in negotiating the renewal of the Company's charter, should persist in upholding this plan on account of the state of our finances. He wished to remove from their minds the idea that these compensations, which would fall on the Company as trustees for India, would amount to a larger sum than their finances could afford. He knew that both in public and private transactions, they were all obliged to be guided by necessity; and if that plea could be fairly made out—if it could be shewn that their finances would

not allow them to go further—then much less blame, or rather no blame at all, could be attached to them, if they should appear niggardly in dealing out their rewards, because they must bow to necessity. He would, then, call to mind what were the opinions of the Directors at the time of the renewal of the charter; and, for that purpose, he should just refer as shortly as possible, to the minute of the 2d of January, 1833. On that occasion a Secret Committee of Correspondence was held, at which was considered the minute submitted by the Chairman on the 28th of December, and that minute was unanimously agreed to. He there found it stated—that "With every respect for his Majesty's Ministers, the Committee unanimously decline to recommend the before-mentioned proposals to the Court of Directors, to be offered by them for the acceptance of the Court of Proprietors; and beg leave to record their opinion, that no proposition whatever for continuing the government of India in the hands of the Company, when deprived of the exclusive trade with China, can be acceptable to the Company, unless the proprietors be fully secured in the regular payment, half-yearly, of their dividend of 10 per cent. per annum; and in the right, whenever paid off, to such an amount of principal, as at the present price of consols would produce that rate of dividend. The Committee submit, that this is the least to which the Company can be considered entitled, when it is remembered that they have property amply sufficient to provide an investment in consols equal to the required dividend; such property consisting of commercial assets, of pecuniary claims of large amount on India, and of possessions and rights in that country of great value, their title to which has never been disputed." Now, it was not his intention to debate the statement here made with his friend the hon. baronet, (Sir C. Forbes) or any other individual who might dissent from that proposition; he should merely state that such was the recorded opinion of the Court of Directors on the 2d of January, 1833; and, therefore, those who then held that opinion could not now turn round and say, "there are not assets enough to meet those claims." The price of consols at that time required £18,000,000 to purchase an annuity of £630,000 for forty years. The opinion therefore given by the Directors amounted to this, that the Company had property equal to the amount of £18,000,000 sterling. Now he had formerly shewn, looking to Indian interest, that £10,700,000 would purchase an annuity of £630,000 for forty years. Then they had the difference between £10,700,000 and £18,000,000, to make up what?—to make up the £12,000,000 which they

would have to receive in return of capital at the expiration of forty years. Here was the difference between £18,000,000, and the value of the annuity which, to speak in round numbers, he would call a sum of £7,000,000, going on accumulating for forty years. So that in point of fact, according to their own shewing, here was a large sum liable in the intermediate time to no other demand but the compensation of the commercial service. He spoke of their own statement, and shewed what the Directors themselves thought at the time. This, however, was not all: that which he had quoted was not all. It was not a mere isolated sentiment held by a few of the Directors, which had passed with the fleeting hour which might be abandoned the next day, or controverted by their colleagues; it was nothing of that kind, as they should presently see. The same sentiment pervaded the whole transaction. On the 27th of February 1833, a letter, after it had received the approval of the Secret Committee of Correspondence, was submitted to and approved by the Court of Directors in secret sitting, and was by their order addressed to Mr. Grant, by the Chairman and Deputy Chairman, in reply to a letter received from that gentleman; Mr. Grant having, in a very ingenious and dexterous way, endeavoured to shew that the Company would be very apt to get into trouble if a compromise were not speedily agreed to. In that letter he found the following passage:—"The statement which you have given of the property claimed by the Company shows the amount to be more than twenty-three millions, and even after deducting the unappropriated surplus profit it would exceed twenty millions. This is exclusive of the property in India, the value of which was estimated by the Indian Minister in 1793, at £250,000 per annum, which at twenty years' purchase is equal to five millions; and although it is quite true, as you state, that the right to this property has remained in abeyance for seventy years, yet the Company's title to it, so far from having been questioned, has been distinctly recognised and expressly reserved in several Acts of Parliament, by which the term of the Company's privileges has been from time to time renewed. If, therefore, all that the Committee suggested were carried into effect, [that was for the payment of commercial compensation, &c.] there would still remain a considerable amount of property to be made over (should it be so decided) to the Territorial Branch." The letter containing that passage was agreed to after very grave deliberation; and he thought that no gentleman who voted for it, could oppose a liberal compensation to the maritime service, on the ground that the commercial assets were not

sufficient. (*Hear, hear!*) Their property in India was freehold. It was from its locality worth thirty years' purchase rather than twenty years; and his reason, at the time, for speaking so confidently of the Company's assets, was from the view which he had taken of their property in India as well as in this country. This was one little item which he wished, in the first instance, to clear away. There was another point to which he wished briefly to advert. In looking to the new scale of compensation, he found that the Directors had done very little more than they had previously done. Except giving a few small sums to assistant-surgeons, 5th and 6th mates, midshipmen, and warrant officers, and making the time of compensation to include five years instead of four, they had scarcely done any thing. Allusion was made to the Poplar fund, "the regulations of which (the Directors say) are still in force;" and they then proceed to recommend the same scale of pensions which the Poplar Fund now affords, "provided that any income which the party may possess shall go in abatement of such pension;" so that a chief or second mate, whose allowance under this pauper fund would be £80 per year, if he had hitherto made any thing by his own exertions, or should ever afterwards do so, would have no compensation at all. Was this just? To call it liberal would be surely to talk ironically. (*Hear, hear!*) The same reasoning would apply to the surgeons, who were to have £50 per year, the assistant surgeons £30, the pursers £40, boatswains, gunners, and carpenters £12, fourth mates £35, third mates £40, and commanders £150 per year; but all coupled with the condition, that whatever property the person possessed should go in abatement of his pension. It was a pretence to call this compensation (*Hear, hear!*) Nothing had been done, in fact, by the Directors to raise the compensation in deference to the suggestion of the General Court, except in a few instances to which he had before alluded; no alteration had been made in the relative situation of commanders and superior officers; they were to receive not one iota more than the Directors intended to give at first. The minute said, "and the Court of Directors would draw the particular attention of the General Court to the fact, that it has been no part of the plan of compensation proposed by them, to bar the parties who may receive it from hereafter claiming, if so entitled, the benefits of that institution," meaning the Poplar fund. Now what was he to infer from this? Why that the Directors would do nothing more than they had previously recommended, except that they did not mean to bar parties from applying to that fund who were entitled to it before. He could not

imagine it possible for any one who advocated this plan, to say, that that could be called a compensation for positive loss, which would be made up from charity.—(Hear, hear!) How could the directors come to a resolution which made that compensation which the law allowed those individuals to call for, a matter of charity! He knew not how it was possible for any set of gentlemen to come to such a conclusion, as that compensation for total loss of employment should be drawn out of a charitable fund, that those ill-treated individuals were to be made objects of charity. (Hear, hear!) But it seemed they were to be compensated out of a fund that had no means at its disposal. The Poplar fund, last year, was not able to meet its present incumbrances by £1,000.

The *Chairman*.—"If the hon. proprietor wishes to make a long speech, I must, of course, hear it; but if he be desirous of shortening it, I beg leave to explain that what he is now alluding to has nothing whatever to do with the Poplar fund. The scale of allowance is the same—but the fund is entirely different."

Mr. *Weeding* wished to proceed in his own way.

The *Chairman*.—"I am anxious to set the hon. proprietor right. The fund to which he is referring as applicable to the purpose of this plan is entirely different from the Poplar fund. That fund exists still, as it always did, and persons come on it in the usual way. The scale in each instance is the same, but the funds are totally different. I say this to save time and trouble."

Mr. *Weeding* was obliged to the hon. Chairman—but, like the hon. Chairman, he liked to take his own course; and, if wrong, the hon. Chairman might afterwards correct him. The Directors had mentioned prominently in their report the Poplar fund. They meant something or nothing by this. It was impossible, he thought, for any man who attentively read the report which had been submitted to them, to suppose that the Directors meant any other than the Poplar fund. In proof of it he would read a short quotation from the report itself:

"Those benefits, however, [Poplar fund] are now accorded only upon the conditions of sickness and pecuniary distress; and the Court of Directors cannot but feel that cases may occur in which commanders and officers, though not disabled by sickness, may fall in their endeavours to obtain employment. With the view of meeting, as far as possible, the case of those commanders and officers who depend solely upon their professional exertions, the Court of Directors are of opinion that it will be consistent with just liberality to make some provision for such as, notwithstanding the grant of compensation, may fall into distress. The Court of Directors therefore propose, that pensions (here referred to, the same as the Poplar fund) as before adverted to, parties who have served ten years, provided that any income, which the party may possess, shall go in abatement of such pension."

The benefits of the Poplar fund, it seems, were accorded upon "the condition of pecuniary distress," and the fund now proposed was to be applied, and with the same scale of pensions, to those who "may fall into distress." Call the fund by what name they pleased, he could perceive no difference. In either case, as the Poplar fund was not equal to its present engagements, the relief must come out of the Company's general assets. But he should oppose making that the object of a pauper fund, which should be really and *bona fide* compensation for loss. (Hear, hear!) They might call it any thing they pleased, but it was manifest that the Directors' proposal was nothing but a charitable donation in the event of pecuniary distress, and could not be spoken of as a compensation for loss. Now with respect to the Poplar fund, he would briefly inform the Court of its nature. It was established a short time antecedent to the year 1624, by the Company of Merchants then trading to the East-Indies, and was applied at that time to relieve the servants of the Company, who had fallen into decay either in India or in Europe. At the union of the two companies in the beginning of the eighteenth century, the old company paid over to the new £2,700 as the balance of the fund. On the 1st of May 1834 the balance amounted to £151,318, which was not invested but floating in the Company's cash; and the Company allowed an interest upon it at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum for the purposes of the fund. In the last year the demand, upon it amounted to about £17,460. The income to meet the demand was derived from the interest of the fund, from interest on the amount of prize money and unclaimed seamen's wages, and from interest on a sum of £12,000 called the Doctors' fund, the origin of which is not well known, but it is supposed to have belonged to the doctors of the service. The maritime officers of the Company contributed largely to the amount of Poplar fund, by a poundage of three-pence in the pound upon all mariners' wages in the Company's ships, and upon impress money upon receiving advance of wages, and from fines levied upon captains and officers for exceedings of tonnage, &c; also from a rate of two shillings per ton upon the Company's regular chartered ships; so that, taking the whole together, the fund received between four and five thousand a year from the maritime service. It was, nevertheless insufficient to supply the present claims, and a larger portion of its income being now cut off, the deficiency would be greater. If the question before them were merely a matter of charity, he did not care out of what fund it came; but he insisted that this was a claim of compensation for loss, and ought not to assume

even the semblance of charity. He had set out with stating, that he would shew that the plan of the Directors was defective—and he had expressed a hope, that if he did so, the hon. Chairman would endeavour to induce his colleagues to retrace their steps. He now came to that part of the subject; and here it would, perhaps, be satisfactory if, in the first instance, he stated what he meant to propose. He should therefore read the resolutions which he intended to move as an amendment, if the hon. Chairman would not consent to withdraw his motion.

The *Chairman* stated, that he did not mean to withdraw the motion which he had proposed.

Mr. *Weeding* then read his resolutions, as follows:

"That in the opinion of this Court it was the intention of the East-India Company, evinced by the terms of the compromise which they entered into with his Majesty's Government, and which has been confirmed by Parliament, that the Maritime Officers of the Company who had served, or were serving in ships owned or chartered by the said Company, and had not abandoned the service, should be justly and liberally compensated in consequence of the interest of such Officers being affected by the entire discontinuance of the East-India Company's trade."

"That such compensation was one of the express conditions of relinquishing the said trade; and that section 7, in the Act of the 3d and 4th of William IV. chapter 85, was altered and modified to admit the claims of the said Officers to compensation."

"That it would be inconsistent, therefore, with the honour and character of the East-India Company, contrary to the spirit and intention of the Act of Parliament, and at variance with the moral and equitable rights of the Maritime Officers, if a just and liberal compensation were not awarded to them, for being suddenly and entirely deprived of the advantages which they derived from the Company's service."

"That this Court, having taken into consideration the claims of the Maritime Officers to that compensation, which has been solemnly and legally recognised and provided for, deems the following scale of pensions and gratuities to be no more than adequate to the just expectations of the claimants."

Pensions.

"For such Commanders and Officers who have been ten years and upwards in the Company's service, reckoning from the time they first entered the service to the termination of their last voyage:—Commander, £250 per year; chief mate, £160; second mate, £140; surgeon, £140; third mate, £100; purser, £100; fourth mate, £70; assistant-surgeon, £70; fifth and sixth mates, each £60; midshipmen, £30; boatswains, gunners, and carpenters, each £25."

"Widows to have one-half their husband's pension, during widowhood. Children the usual proportion."

Gratuities.

"For such Officers as have not been ten years in the Company's employ, to be computed according to their rank and time of service, in proportion to the value of their pension granted to those who have served ten years."

"That the compensation be given to all Commanders and Officers who have been in actual employ in the service within the period of five years antecedent to the 28th of August 1833. That it be optional with the Company, in lieu of pensions, to pay to the Commanders and Officers the value of the same in money, and that the scale now proposed be submitted for confirmation to the Board of Control."

"That in addition to the foregoing scale of compensation to Maritime Officers of the Company, this Court recommends that the Commanders and Officers of those ships whose contracts with the

Company are unexpired, be reasonably compensated for non-performance of the remaining voyages. And that it be recommended to the Court of Directors to make such additional allowance as may be deemed reasonable, to the Commanders and Officers of their own ships, and to any other Commanders and Officers who may be considered specially entitled thereto, and to submit the same to this Court."

He most sincerely hoped that the Court would agree to the propositions which he then had the honour to lay before it. In order that they should do so, he had stated that, to agree with the plan then before the proprietors, "would be inconsistent with the honour and character of the East-India Company." Now, he asked, would it not be inconsistent with the honour and character of the Company to fail in the performance of a promise which they had solemnly entered into, by which they bound themselves to make suitable provision for all outstanding claims, and to indemnify, on account of their loss, all discharged commercial servants? Well, then, in the course of the discussion which took place on the renewal of the charter, they had shewed an eager solicitude for making a just and liberal compensation, and much correspondence took place between the Directors and the Board of Control on that subject, nearly up to the passing of the act of parliament; from that correspondence he should select, for the information of the Court, a few items which bore upon this question. In the letter of the Chairman and Deputy Chairman to Mr. Grant, dated the 27th of February 1833, to which he had before alluded, there occurred this passage:—"Before we conclude this letter, we deem it important to call your attention to two points." The first of these (said Mr. Weeding) referred to the period to be allowed to the Company for winding up their commercial concerns; and the second, to which he particularly called the attention of the Court, related to the necessity of making provision out of the Company's property for outstanding commercial obligations, and "for suitable pensions to the servants of the Company, whose interests may be affected by the change of system." What did Mr. Grant say to this? He expressed himself in such a manner as proved to him, that the right hon. gentleman must have been surprised at the small scale of compensation proposed by the Court of Directors. Mr. Grant thus expressed himself:—"Before I conclude, I feel myself called upon to advert to two other topics, though they belong in strictness to matters of detail. To one of these you have very properly called my attention; I mean 'the necessity of making provision out of the Company's property for outstanding commercial obligations, and for suitable pensions to the servants of the Company whose interests may be affected by the change of system.'

On this point I wish to observe, that the assignment of the Company's commercial property must necessarily involve also a transfer to the Government of all the obligations, whether of a legal kind, or binding on the ground of equity and liberality, which may attach to that property." —The right hon. gentleman did not confine himself to obligations of "equity;" he went farther, and admitted those of "liberality." This pretty clearly shewed what the sentiments of Mr. Grant must be with reference to the present scale of compensation. On the 18th of March 1833, the Chairman and Deputy Chairman again addressed Mr. Grant, and the letter was agreed to by many gentlemen now behind the bar. Mr. Grant had stated, "that the Government took the Company's property, with all its obligations;" and the letter to which he was now referring went on to say; "The Court apprehend that upon no principle of law or equity could claims and obligations unconnected with the territorial government, and arising solely out of contracts and engagements which the Company have entered into as a commercial corporation acting under a perpetual charter, be transferred from the Company to any person or persons whatever. But be this as it may, the Court think it their duty to add, that they are convinced that the proprietors would feel the utmost repugnance to any proposal for their abandoning the interests of men who have beneficially served the Company with zeal and fidelity;" (and that was the very point to which he particularly wished to advert); "and transferring them to the care of others, who, having had no opportunity of witnessing, must be unable to appreciate their services. We cannot doubt that you will enable us to satisfy the proprietors upon this point." Now, he would ask, how had the Court of Directors attempted to satisfy the proprietors on this point. Let them not make a mistake; let them not suppose that the proprietors would be satisfied with this plan. What did Mr. Grant say to this? His letter of the 21st of March 1833, contained the following passage—"There is yet one topic to which, although it was, as I hope, sufficiently noticed in my last letter, I cannot, in deference to the feelings of the Court, or in justice to my own, omit once more to recur,—I mean the consideration which is undoubtedly due to the officers and dependants of the Company. In the solicitude of the Court on that head I sincerely participate; and in the arrangements respecting the future circumstances of those meritorious servants, it will be my anxious desire, as well as my duty, to co-operate with the Court in every effort to fulfil the obligations of justice and liberality." Mr. Grant here clearly assured the Company that the intention of his Ma-

jeanty's Government was no other than that of "co-operating with the Court in every effort to fulfil the obligations of justice and liberality" towards the Company's faithful servants; and he concluded with saying, "But without entering into details, I trust that the Court and the Company will be satisfied with the general assurance which I gave in my last communication, and which I have now repeated." Of this, the right hon. gentleman gave a proof, by seconding every recommendation which the directors placed before him, and the only case in which he hesitated, was where he not satisfied with the liberality of the grant. The directors had acted with great liberality to some of their servants, and he hoped they would act on a similar principle to others who were equally deserving. The maritime servants of the Company had strong claims upon it, and these claims, he contended, ought now to be recognized, when a change was about to be made which would make so serious an alteration in their future condition. The question before the Court was this, whether it was not consistent with the justice and liberality of the Company to deal out an equal measure of remuneration to all those servants who had deserved equally well of them? This brought him to the consideration of another ground of his argument, that unless equal justice were applied in apportioning the reward to their several servants, it would be inconsistent with the honour and character of the East-India Company. He had endeavoured to shew, that the plan of compensation proposed by the directors was neither just or liberal. He had shewn, that the Company had solemnly promised it should be both just and liberal, and therefore to admit the plan of the directors would be inconsistent with the honour and character of the Company. On another ground their character was equally implicated. They had not rendered equal justice in what they proposed to do to their maritime servants, compared with what they had done to their discharged commercial servants of the home establishment. The scale for the remuneration of the latter had been laid before the Court. It was large and liberal. Pensions were granted to all who had been ten years and upwards in the service, and gratuities to those who had served less than ten years. Gratuities had been given to extra clerks, hoy-masters, and cloth-drawers, who had not been employed ten years, varying from £400 to £800; while to fifth and sixth mates of the maritime service, who had been many years in the service, £100 was offered to them by the directors to go about their business. Among the pensioners of the home establishment, watermen received, unconditionally, from

£38 to £57 per year, while boatswains and gunners of the maritime service were offered £12 a-year, provided they were never worth anything more. Hoymen received £143 a-year, while a third mate in the maritime service was offered £60 a-year, and a second and chief mate £80 per year, if in pecuniary distress, and provided their income never exceeded it. Was this equal justice? In their home establishment a messenger was rewarded with £73 a-year for life; overlookers of cloth were gifted with £367 a-year; elders in the warehouses received from £233 to £267 per year; the master of the Pilot sloop was presented with £163 a-year, while a commander in the maritime service was offered only £150 a-year upon a pauper establishment, that is, provided any income he possessed should go in abatement of it. Was this equal justice? (*Hear, hear, hear!*) If it were not so, then he contended that the plan proposed by the directors was inconsistent with the honour and character of the East-India Company, and ought to be rejected. In the scale already adopted for the home establishment, compensations to a considerable amount were awarded to men, who never had the same trust confided to them, or the same amount of property in their hands, as the Company's maritime officers. Take, for example, the hoy-masters. These men were engaged in transporting to and from the Company's wharfs, small quantities of stores and cargo to and from the Company's ships, which were loading and unloading; whereas the commanders and officers of the maritime service were intrusted with the cure of cargoes always of great value, and sometimes amounting to a quarter of a million sterling. He did not object to the remuneration given to the former class of the Company's servants, but he thought that equal justice to the other, and in his opinion, more deserving class of officers, was necessary to establish the character of the Company for honour and fair dealing. Many of the home servants of the Company had received compensation to the amount of £700 or £800 a-year, while the utmost that his motion went to ask for the Company's retired commanders did not exceed £250 a-year, and for the subordinate officers much less, comparatively a pittance. He asked this for men, who in the new circumstances in which the Company was placed, were deprived of all those means of subsistence which they had hitherto enjoyed. What was the amount of the compensation sought for the first and second mates? The amount for the chief mate was only £160, and for the second mate £140 a-year. Either of these officers being eligible to a command, might have obtained one on the *Asiat. Journ.* N. S. Vol. 15. No. 57.

very next voyage, if the Company's trade had not been abandoned. In that case they would, in all probability, have made in a single voyage, a sum of money equal to twice the value of the pension which he now recommended for them. The scale which he proposed, therefore, could only be considered as frugal. By some it might be deemed parsimonious, but the character of extravagance could not be attached to it; it was less than the merits and services of the individuals deserved, but it was generous when compared with the scale of charity proposed by the directors. It had been said that a precedent existed in the year 1796, when an alteration took place in the shipping system of the Company, and that £1,500 had been then granted to the commanders as a compensation for what they had lost by the changes. It had been forgotten to be added, that the Company at that time secured to each commander, besides the remuneration in money, six additional voyages in the service; and if the ship which he commanded were worn out before the expiration of the six voyages, the Company contracted with the builder of a new ship instead of the old one, that the same person should command it, until he had finished his six voyages. If the precedent were good for one thing, it was good for another. Would the Court of Directors follow out the parallel, and give to their commanders the value of six voyages as a recompense now? The value of one voyage, in fact, was far more than the compensation which they tendered. At that time a change of regulations only took place, the commerce still continued; but now a stop was put to all future enterprise in the service of the Company, and their officers were at once put out of the service in which they had been bred up, without any probable chance of getting into any other which would afford them any thing like an equivalent. They were, he repeated, bred up in the service of the Company which he admitted was conducted upon a scale of generosity and munificence, which the circumstances of the Company afforded. But now that they were cut off from all hope of further service their loss was the greater, and he would ask whether on the ground of the example which the Company itself had set, they ought not to give a more liberal allowance than that which the Directors had proposed? In the year 1796, in the precedent which had been alluded to, a large sum of money, but so that the whole should not exceed £5,000, had been given to commanders of vessels, in lieu of the advantages which they had previously had from shares in those vessels. Many commanders had shares in ships at the present time, but they sought

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for no additional compensation on that account. All they asked was, that the Company should give equal effect now to the principles of justice and liberality which they had been accustomed to do on former occasions. At the period mentioned, he found the names of such men as Mr. Charles Grant, Mr. Joseph Cotton, Mr. Charles Mills, and Mr. William Fularton Elphinstone, and he had pleasure in referring to them. These gentlemen were surely good judges, and not inferior to the finance committee of the present day. They were well acquainted with the maritime affairs of the East-India Company; they knew the obligations of justice and the virtue of economy, and they declared it to be "humane and liberal" that the fullest compensation should be granted to commercial servants, whose losses had been occasioned by the choice and the acts of the Company. And such was the case now. The East-India Company had relinquished the interests of commerce for the functions of sovereignty. They did it of their own choice, and were bound, therefore, more especially the Court of Directors, who were the immediate administrators of the political functions, they were bound to give the most ample compensation for losses which themselves had caused.

Let him hope that the Company of the present day, would follow the virtuous example which had been set them in former days. He had shewn them that the means of liberality were in their power; they had ample funds to treat all with generosity. If the Directors had thought otherwise, it should have been their course to make an equitable adjustment before they had compensated any one: but it was not so; they had means for all. Not that he wished them to go back, so as to reduce the amount of any compensation which they had made, but to make all perfect by bringing up that of their maritime officers on a par with the others. He sought this from their justice as men; from their office and character as the sovereigns of India, which had derived such important advantages from the services of their maritime officers. They owed it to their own character as such sovereigns, they owed it to their honour and character, not to treat those officers with less liberality than they had shewn to their home servants. He had already read to the Court the opinions of Government, and the remarks of Mr. Grant, that he would be disposed to concur in the recommendation to the Company for a liberal compensation to all the discharged commercial servants of the Company. So far he had shewn, that to do otherwise would be contrary to the positive engagement of his Majesty's Government, affirmed at the making of the compromise, and continued in discussion afterwards.

That it would be contrary also to the spirit and tenor of the act of Parliament was apparent from the fact, that the act had been altered to meet the claims of the maritime servants. Mr. Grant had very kindly introduced the word "heretofore" in the 7th section, to embrace not only those, who were in actual employment at the time the trade was abandoned, but those who, not having left the service, were waiting for employment. And the words "widows and children" were also introduced into the clause by the right hon. gentleman to give a wider and more liberal effect to it. He reckoned for the support therefore of the right hon. the President of the Board of Control to the very moderate scale which he (Mr. Weeding) had tendered. He would ask the gentlemen behind the bar when the act made such a provision for the adoption of the Company's own principle of justice and liberality, whether it would be fair and just to place those deserving officers to whom he had alluded in the situation of paupers, and to throw them back on their own resources, without any just consideration of that to which their former services entitled them? The Court of Proprietors, if they adopted his resolution, would take—and they were willing to take,—all the responsibility upon themselves, when satisfied of the humanity and justice of the course which they recommended. He now came to the concluding point of his argument to which he begged to call the attention of the Court, which was, that the moral and equitable claims of their maritime servants deserved and demanded liberal compensation. The advantages which the Company had derived from their naval force were now, and had long been, matter of history. Hume, the historian, mentioned, in the reign of James the First, the fact, that in 1611 one of the Company's ships, assisted by a pinnace, had five engagements with a Portuguese squadron, and obtained a successful victory against very superior numbers. He had stated this to shew, that from the earliest period of the establishment of the East-India Company their maritime servants had displayed a degree of skill and courage, not only useful to their employers, but creditable to themselves and honourable to their country. Other instances could be adduced of the skill and prowess of their commercial marine. There were many historic records of the bravery displayed by that force which he might cite to the Court, but he would not trouble them with more than a few testimonials. One of those was from a gentleman who had, during the whole of his connection with the Company, distinguished himself, and who, if fate had not deprived his friends and his country of his services, would be

found a zealous supporter of the Company's marine. The gentleman to whom he alluded, (Mr. Chas. Marjoribanks), now unfortunately deceased, in a letter dated British Factory, China, October 1831, addressed to one of the Company's commanders, said: "Were any proof wanting of the high discipline and character of the Company naval service, it might be found in the conduct of its commanders and officers, under circumstances the most trying in which a fleet could be placed in this country." He might also allude to the resolution of the Committee of the Patriotic Fund, on the 14th of August 1804, which said, "That the circumstance of an enemy's fleet of ships of war, commanded by an admiral in an eighty-four gun ship, being defeated and chased by a fleet of merchantmen, protecting an immense property, is highly honourable to the British naval character, and affords a brilliant example to the present and future ages." He might also mention the resolution of a committee of merchants expressing their high admiration, and bestowing substantial testimonials of it on the captains, particularly Capt. Timins, who, under the command of Commodore Dance, had laid the Company's vessel, the Royal George, alongside of the French admiral's ship the Marengo, of eighty-four guns. The resolution of the committee, and the answer of Commodore Dance, were so well known, that he would not trouble the Court by reading them. He could not, however, restrain himself from reading the testimonial of a member of the Legislature to the spirit and enterprize of the Company's maritime officers. The gentleman to whom he alluded was Sir Geo. Staunton, who, in a letter dated from Leigh Park, on the 6th of the present month, said: "I have always viewed the commercial marine of the Company as a most important resource to the nation at large, on the sudden emergency of a naval war, and therefore cannot but fear that its abolition may hereafter be seriously felt by the country. Under any circumstances, however, the claims of the commanders and officers of this service, not only on the generosity, but the justice of their country, for compensation for the loss of their profession, appears to me most imperative." This was the opinion of a gentleman long and actively engaged in the Company's service, and who, as late president of the Select Committee of the British factory at Canton, had ample opportunity of observing the spirit and enterprize, the zeal, diligence, and assiduity of those officers in the discharge of their various and important duties. The next testimonial which he would read was that of Mr. Wm. Baynes, who, in a letter to the committee of commanders and officers of the Company's maritime service, said: "Although I cannot flatter myself

that my opinion would carry the weight you appear to attach to it, it gives me much pleasure to bear testimony to the good conduct of the commanders and officers of the Hon. Company's ships during the period of their being in China, as also the efficiency of the ships, and the excellent discipline maintained amongst the crews, to which circumstance may be attributed, in a great measure, the prosperity of the trade, in the few serious quarrels that have occurred in China during many years past." He had now, he hoped, satisfactorily shewn that the principles with which he had set out were well proved, and that it would be inconsistent with the honour and character of the Company to award a smaller scale of compensation to their maritime officers than liberality and equal justice required at their hands. If he had made out this, he hoped the Court would go with him in thinking that the quantum of compensation which he had proposed would be the least which they would recommend. He would now conclude by earnestly imploring the Directors to reconsider their decision, and to give to his proposal their acquiescence, if not their cordial support. Let them recollect that the officers whose claims he advocated had had large and most valuable cargoes confided to their care; that such cargoes had been brought from the furthest part of the earth; and that not a ship or homeward cargo from China had been lost since the year 1806, a period of twenty-eight years. (*Loud cries of Hear, hear!*) The whole of the valuable property committed to the care of these officers had been brought safely home, to the great advantage of the revenue of India as well as of England. On these grounds he would again urgently recommend the strong claims of their maritime officers, that they should do by them what they had so liberally done by others of their servants; feeling confident, that in doing this they would but satisfy their own honour and character. The hon. proprietor then moved his amendment, at the same time protesting against the course by which it had been prevented from being received as an original motion.

Sir C. Forbes, in seconding the amendment, said that in the first place he wished to be understood as not concurring in the proceedings of the Court, for he felt that the precedent that day established might hereafter lead to dangerous consequences. However, as his hon. friend had given way, he would consent to second the amendment. He fully concurred with his hon. friend, in thinking that the scale of compensation for those unfortunate and ill-used individuals, the maritime servants of the Company, was much below that to which they were justly entitled. He admitted that comparisons were

odious, and he would avoid them as far as possible, but he could not avoid looking at some of the scales of compensation which had been made with respect to some of the servants of the Company, and contrasting them with others. In this contrast he saw in the compensations made to the supercargoes and agents at Canton, and to others nearer home, a wide difference between the amount given and that given to the maritime servants of the Company. This difference, he must contend, was most unjust to those who had been cast upon the wide waters, and who had lost all future hope of employment; not through their own fault, but through the failure of those by whom they had been employed; through measures brought about by the new arrangements into which the Company had entered, and which arrangements, it was said, were for the Company's advantage. The Company, he contended, began at the wrong end: they first sought their own interest, and that being secured, they seemed, in this instance at least, to be regardless of the interests of many of those who had strong claims upon them. The recommendations of the Company were fully admitted by the Government. Indeed, during the whole of the negotiations in the late arrangements, the Government fully recognized the principle that those who had claims upon the Company should receive a liberal compensation for those claims. This principle had been fully carried out in the compensation already made to many of the Company's servants. Besides the list which had been read by his hon. friend (Mr. Weed- ing) he had seen another list, which shewed that some individuals had received pensions who had not been in the Company's service ten years.

The *Chairman*.—"The hon. proprietor is mistaken; no pension is granted as such, unless the party has served ten years."

Sir C. *Forbes*.—"It was said in the list to which he alluded that it was 'compensation as pension.' He found that one individual whose salary amounted to £640 a-year, received a 'compensation' or 'pension,' as he would call it, of £470, after a service of twenty-two years. Another individual, after a service of seven and a-half years, received a large portion of his previous income; another, whose salary was £130 a-year, received, after eleven years' service, a pension of £91; and another again, whose income was £101, received £70 a-year pension, and so on of others in a similar proportion. Now let this be compared with the scale of pensions proposed by his hon. friend, and the justice and fairness of that scale would be at once admitted. Indeed, if there was any objection to it, it would be that it was too low. He would not go into a comparison of

the compensations made to the civil servants of the Company; he would take that given to their pilots and some of their watermen. Some of the former received £240 a-year, and one of the latter, who had served thirty-nine years on a salary of £66 a-year, received a compensation of £44 a-year. He did not complain of that; he wished them joy of the liberality of the Company; all he desired was that an equal measure of justice should be dealt out to those who were equally, or, as he should say, still more deserving. When men talked of length of service as being the mere measure of compensation, without reference to the nature and value of the service, it reminded him of what had been said by Mr. Grant; that the longer a man was in the Company's service the more of its money he received. That was undoubtedly the case with a large proportion of the Company's servants; but how would it tell with respect to the Company's maritime officers? Whatever the amount of their income was, they were called upon to pay to the Company a duty of £27 per cent., amounting to about £80,000 a-year. That, in twenty years, would make £1,600,000. This was a large fund for the Company, but let it be recollected that this tax was on the gross receipts, and that the officers who paid it often wound up their affairs with a loss. Let him not be told, then, that these officers had not a strong claim for compensation. By the deductions from their profits an enormous fund had been created in the hands of the Company, out of which the whole of the officers might now be amply remunerated. He made his claim, then, for them on this fund alone; a claim which no other servants of the Company could make. What servants of the Company beside these had ever been called upon to pay £27 per cent. on their incomes? A large class of the Company's servants, who had never contributed anything to this fund, had received ample compensation, while these gentlemen were awarded but a scanty remuneration. Let it also be recollected, that the maritime officers of the Company would by the new regulations be thrown out of bread without any fault of their own. It was said that this was also without any fault of the Company. He denied it. He contended that it was the fault of the Court of Directors, in consenting (to what he had protested against) to the surrender of their right to trade to China, which they possessed in common with all his Majesty's subjects. If they had preserved the right, if they had not surrendered that which strictly belonged to them, the circumstances of their maritime officers would be quite different, because then their employment would be continued. He mentioned this because he saw many then present who

had consented to that surrender. They had, however, given up their right upon an annuity of £10½ per cent. upon their capital for forty years, and for paying back the principal at the end of that time. But who was to pay this annuity? The people of India. But had the people of India any part in the transaction? Had they been consulted at all upon it? He would say not; he would say that the people of India had nothing to do with it. He would not then enter into the question of the Company's assets; they might be more or less; but he would contend, that the Company had deprived itself, by the surrender of its right to private trade, of all the advantages which its superior knowledge and circumstances had given to it, which advantages would have been more than sufficient to drive the private trade out of the market. He had no hesitation in saying from his acquaintance with the subject, that with such advantages as the Company possessed in Canton, they would have been enabled to have maintained their ground in China against all the competition of private trade. But what had they done? They had given up this right of private trade, and when in a year or two they came to wind up their affairs, they would see whether this annuity of £630,000 was a relief to India or not. Where were they to get the £9,000,000, or £10,000,000, which were to pay off the debt? They were promised this. It would be seen whether that promise would be realized. But he would leave that point and come back to their poor maritime servants, and he would ask what would be the result to them of all those recent arrangements? They were to be turned adrift, with probably only just the means of keeping them out of jail, or rather he should say, the means of throwing them into jail, for it was probable some of them were in debt, and their creditors were only waiting to pounce upon them the moment they received this bagatelle of a pension. (*Hear, hear!*) He could not but think that the scale of remuneration proposed by his hon. friend was very moderate; but as his hon. friend had been so very moderate, he hoped the Court would feel that they were only dealing out a fair measure of justice in acceding to the motion. He would not detain the Court by any further remarks; he thanked them for the attention with which they had listened to him. He hoped the resolutions of his hon. friend would be carried by a large majority, and he felt convinced that when carried and forwarded to the Board of Control, that body would be found cordially to concur with them. He would forfeit anything if they did not give their cordial concurrence in the recommendation.

resist from stating his sentiments on the question before the Court, as the interest of a body of gentlemen, for whom he had a great regard, was deeply concerned. Amongst the numerous class who composed their various services, there were none to whom they were more beholden for their prosperity than to their naval officers, nor were there any who have more strongly recommended themselves to the Court of Proprietors by their talents and good conduct. As a proof, from the first formation of the Court of Directors, it has always counted amongst its most respected and efficient members, officers of that service. He had known them many years. In 1780, he was in the action in Port Prye Bay, where several were distinguished. In 1796, he convoyed a number of the Company's ships to India: two of his respected friends within the bar were commanders in the fleet. During the five years which he remained in that country, he was constantly in contact with the Company's ships, some of which were fitted as frigates, and cruised under his orders: on all occasions the officers conducted themselves with zeal and ability. Government had thought proper to open the trade to China, and to make other great changes in the rule of India: in consequence many have suffered, but none to the extent of their maritime officers. Last year, they could boast of having the finest mercantile navy in the world; but it was now no more. By all it was acknowledged that India had been well governed by the Company, and various were the causes assigned. In his opinion, it was from their having selected honourable and talented men for their governors, and other high public functionaries; their having supplied their civil and military services with the best youth of this country; and, above all, their having rewarded most generously all in their employ. This had been the main-spring of their success, and if they did not follow this mode of rule, the future would not be like unto the past. He trusted that on the present occasion they would act, therefore, with their accustomed liberality, in rewarding those deserving men.

Mr. *Fielder* trusted that the different opinions held by the Court of Proprietors and the Court of Directors at the beginning of the debate, on the subject of order, would not lead to any unpleasant feelings on either side of the bar, nor be prejudicial to the maritime officers' claims. He for one always wished to sustain the dignity of the Court of Directors, and to treat them singly and as a body with all due respect and attention, as the representatives of the Court of the East-India Company of Proprietors; and he hoped that the warmth which had been displayed, certainly as much on one side as on the other side of the bar, would

only be considered, as that natural ebullition of British spirit, not uncommon at British meetings. On this score he would only remark, that he was sure no proprietor could impute any improper feeling to the directors. In regard to the main question, particularly as respected the Company's assets, he would not touch upon *ex parte* statements of the directors and proprietors, but begged in the first place to refer to the minute of conference of 12th October 1830 at Apsley-house, between the Duke of Wellington, Lord Ellenborough, and two of the directors, Mr. Astell and Sir Robert Campbell, and bearing the signatures of Lord Ellenborough and the latter gentlemen. By this document it appears that the Duke of Wellington and Lord Ellenborough considered that the proprietors had sufficient property for capital, dividends, and their debts and obligations; further, that the proprietors would retain the right to trade as a corporate body, and that Parliament should reserve the power of reversing any arrangement which might then be entered into, if the Company ceased to have a commercial character. From this record he (Mr. F.) would contend, in the first place, that the Company had not only full property for their own claims and for every legal and equitable demand upon them, but had also a right of demanding compensation from the British nation, provided they agreed, against their own feelings and interests, to abandon their right to trade as a corporate body, for the benefit of the British nation at large. (*Hear, hear!*) Thus much on the head of assets and agreement with the Duke of Wellington and Lord Ellenborough, the late ministers, on behalf of the English nation. He would now advert to the language of the present ministry. The noble Marquis Lansdown, as minister of the crown, in his place, admitted that the Company's commercial assets were valued at £21,645,557, without including £4,811,000, acknowledged to be due from the territorial revenues; making together £26,456,557, and completely independent of £8,616,113, alleged to be due to the trading body on the score of old claims on the territorial revenue. (*Hear, hear!*) He also would refer to Mr. Grant's statement in his place as a minister of the crown, admitting that the Company were possessed of very extensive commercial assets of near £19,000,000. These admissions of commercial assets, it must be minded, were entirely independent of all the Company's large territorial property, and their rights and privileges as a corporate body to trade in perpetuity. (*Hear, hear!*) Now, he submitted, it must be acknowledged that the entire surrender of the beneficial right to these large assets, to

their vast territorial domains, and to their trading as merchants, being for the benefit of the British nation at large, without the proprietors receiving any additional dividends or benefit whatever, it was but just that every one having an equitable claim upon them should be liberally remunerated. (*Hear, hear!*) Having shewn the Company's assets and territorial property, with the claims on the nation for an abandonment of trade, to be more than sufficient for every purpose, he would beg to point out the conduct of ministers with respect to the West-Indies, compared with their conduct towards India and its Company. As to the West-Indies, he would not enter into the great question, whether the £20,000,000 was well or ill laid out, whether it was or was not a benefit to those islands, their owners and inhabitants; he did not intend to impugn any grant of money in the cause of humanity, or for the public good; he only introduced the subject to shew that £20,000,000 had been, or would be raised by British taxation for the West-India islands for the abolition of slavery, for the planters or for the mortgagees; but on which of these accounts, time only would shew. But in point of money interest, he doubted whether the British nation would receive the value of a sugar-cane for the whole £20,000,000 so raised by taxation. (*Hear, hear!*) He believed there could be not much question on that head. Now, as a contrast to this absolute gift of £20,000,000 from the British nation without the least return, he begged to shew the relative situation of India and England for more than a century back. In the first place he would ask, did the British nation ever give India the smallest coin? On the contrary, independent of the immense wealth, year after year, constantly, without the least cessation, flowing into England from India, the Company had invariably acted upon the most liberal and beneficial plan towards the British nation. The immense revenue of about four millions sterling annually, arising from the Company's Indian and China trade, was quarterly paid to the British government without the least charge whatever. (*Hear!*) On looking into the records it will be found, that in 1708 the proprietors lent to the British government the (then) enormous sum of £1,200,000 without interest; in 1744, £1,000,000, at the low interest of three per cent. only; and between the years 1768 and 1773, the proprietors did not lend, but actually and *bona fide* gave out of their own pockets to the British nation the enormous sum of £2,169,398. In 1781 they gave the further sum of £400,000; and in 1798, the additional

sum of £500,000. (*Hear, hear!*) The Court would find that these several sums of money, without compound, but merely simple interest, would at the present period amount to more than £15,000,000. Taking therefore the £15,000,000 at five per cent. to produce £750,000 per annum, the interest would, after paying the proprietors' dividends of £630,000 per annum, leave £120,000 per annum for compensations of every kind; and this, independent of the Company's commercial assets, the territorial property, and the right of compensation for abandonment of trade to benefit the British nation. (*Hear, hear!*) He (Mr. F.) therefore contended, that as the £20,000,000 raised by British taxation ostensibly on the sole ground of humanity, was a question between the West-Indies and its interests and the nation at large; the question now at issue in the Court of Proprietors must not be considered as a squabble between themselves, but as one between India and its Company and the British nation. (*Hear, hear!*) He did not mean to find fault with the £20,000,000 grant to the West-Indian interests, though no money equivalent was given for it; but he must contrast such magnificent liberality with the conduct to India. He could not but dwell on the vast benefits, for more than two centuries, India had conferred on the English nation, and without having received the same rights and privileges in respect to produce by manufactures enjoyed by other colonies, particularly regarding the Hindoo's favourite employment of cultivating the sugar-cane. (*Hear, hear!*) The present question of compensation to the maritime officers was not one affecting the proprietors in point of money, the allowances not coming out of their pockets, but out of the commercial assets held by them as trustees; and he considered that the proprietors should not part with the property remaining in their hands until they had fulfilled every object of the trust reposed in them by the act. One of those trusts, a most important one, was to satisfy the fair and equitable claims of that most meritorious class of the Company's service, the maritime officers. He thought it quite unnecessary to enter into the details of individual claims, though many of a strong kind existed: those should be left to the Court of Directors' own investigation; neither did he deem it requisite to go into the private and public conduct of these officers, nor of their valuable services to India, the proprietors, and the British nation; as they were so publicly known and estimated as to render any observation of the Court quite useless. He would however beg to state one fact which had come to his own knowledge,

as an instance of a high sense of conduct in a commander, and followed up by an equal high sense of feeling in his widow and family. Captain Sanders, commanding the *Orwell*, was in the river at Canton when the dreadful fire took place. He and many others were the principal means of saving the Company's property, to the amount of about £600,000. The extraordinary fatigue and anxiety he experienced by such extra duty in the Company's service cost him his life, but his widow and ten children never made the least claim on the Company's bounty. In the debate, the peculiar circumstances in which youths had been brought up to the maritime service had been omitted, and he therefore begged to say a few words on that subject. The parents, naturally looking forward to sons becoming commanders, at least second or first officers, were obliged to be at a great expense in their general and nautical education. Independently, he found, on inquiry, that the sixth, fifth, fourth, and third officers, instead of being sufficiently remunerated, each officer sustained a loss of about £2,000, in fulfilling those four grades. The second officer's tonnage or emoluments were not more than sufficient to reimburse the expenses of the out and home voyages and the expenses on shore; and with respect to the first officer, he naturally looking forward to a command, and necessarily keeping the society qualifying him for that high station, it was not to be expected that his savings could be much. It therefore appeared to him, that until they became commanders they had little means of reimbursement. In regard to the Poplar Fund, and the Directors' proposed compensation pensions, it was clear that an officer claiming the one could take no benefit from the other. The Poplar Fund was for persons both sick and in pecuniary distress, whereas the directors proposed pensions for persons not sick, but in pecuniary distress only. If, therefore, an officer accepted the latter, he disqualified himself from a claim on the Poplar Fund. In effect, it was a substitution for the Poplar Fund. In point of liberality the Company could not take credit as regarded the Poplar Fund, it not being Company's money, nor from the proprietors' pockets, but subscriptions and so forth from the maritime officers themselves. (*Hear!*) Looking at the question as one, not between the Company and the maritime officers, but between India and the British nation, he did think that the officers should have the proposed pensions; that at all events they were entitled to have the gratuities offered by the directors coupled with the pensions in the directors' scale, but without being obliged to adduce certificates of beggary and of complete pau-

perism.—(Hear!) He was not an advocate for extravagant remuneration, but he was anxious that the officers should be liberally compensated for their loss, occasioned by an abandonment of the Company's commercial charter for the benefit of the British nation. He should conclude in trusting, that as it was a national question, England would not be wanting in doing justice to so meritorious a class of its seamen.—(Hear, hear!)

Mr. Twining regretted, that the view he took of the question was not in accordance with that of the Court of Directors, which he wished it should be when he ventured to address the Court on such a subject; differing however as he did from the directors, he did not think he should discharge his duty as an independent proprietor, if he did not state his opinion to the Court on this important question. He was anxious, as he had stated at the last Court, to do justice to the merits of those men to whose services the Company owed so much, and that their case should be brought under the consideration of a General Court. With respect to the course taken by the Court of Directors, he felt that all must give them full credit for their considering that, in what they proposed to do, they were acting in discharge of what they deemed their duty. Yet he was sorry to say that, with the best consideration he was able to give to this subject, he could not arrive at the same conclusion. It was now twelve months since this subject had been in a great measure before them; because the annihilation of the Company's commercial charter could scarcely have been decided upon, without the attention of proprietors having been turned to the necessity which would be imposed upon them of providing for that service, whose situation the Court were now called upon to consider; but, if he might be allowed to say it, the proprietors generally had felt so satisfied with the terms which secured to them their dividends, that, to a certain degree, they became indifferent to many points which would otherwise have engaged their attention. Amongst those whose claims had been thus postponed, or rather, he must say, the only party whose claims had not been fully considered, were the maritime servants of the Company. Looking to the eminent services of that class of officers—considering the great obligation the Company owed to their skill and intrepidity, he had rejoiced to think that the time was come when, he trusted, their services could be rewarded in such a manner as to give satisfaction to the public, and to the parties themselves. To place them as they were before the late arrangements was impossible; to measure the exact amount of

had thought and believed that there was a disposition in the Company to smooth down, by a liberal treatment, the disappointment which must accrue to men from the loss of their situations, and an abrupt termination of a distinguished and honourable career. He had hoped that that consideration would have begot a kindly feeling towards men, who had been justly held in such high estimation for their services. The officers in the Company's commercial marine ranked next to those in the Royal Navy, and in point of skill and enterprise, might often be ranked with them. There was nothing in the commercial world which afforded any thing like a shadow of the Company's marine in rank and importance. In his opinion, we owed much of our superiority in India, to our naval prowess: for although all due and pre-eminent merit must be awarded to the arms of his Majesty and of the Indian army, yet the well-known efficiency of the maritime service produced the most beneficial effects throughout our Eastern dominions. On this ground, therefore, their maritime servants have the strongest claims upon them, and are entitled to the most liberal treatment. Let it be borne in mind that the change made in the condition of these gentlemen was much greater than had been anticipated. On this subject he would beg to read an extract from a report of a Committee of the Directors. It stated:

"Your Committee must further remark, that for several years the Company have been gradually modifying their shipping system, and preparing for still greater alterations in it; they have long ceased from entering into building contracts, and in engaging ships whose contracts had expired for additional voyages, they have reduced the privilege of the commanders and officers, and in some cases have abstained from requiring that the commanders and officers should be selected from the Company's service only. It must therefore have been obvious to all parties interested, that an important change was approaching, and it was a natural consequence of the measures preparatory to it, that many of the members of the freighted service left it, either wholly or for a time, and took other employment; but although the past proceedings of the Company indicated an approaching change, yet the change which has taken place exceeds that upon which the most prudent calculation could have justly reckoned. Not only has the Company's exclusive trade to China been abrogated (it was generally expected that such would be the case), but the Company's trade is wholly to cease. That could scarcely have been expected; besides in preparing to discontinue all trade, the Company have abstained from employing commercial shipping one season previous to the expiration of the term for which the exclusive privilege was continued to them by law."

Under these circumstances, and particularly under that of the change having been much greater than anticipated, he thought that they should be acting unjustly towards those officers if they did not adopt a scale of compensation such as would meet the fair equity of their claim. (Hear, hear!) He regretted much that

lower scale; he hoped, however, that the Court of Proprietors would avail themselves of the opportunity now given them, of bestowing that consideration upon the merits and claims of their maritime service. He hoped hon. proprietors would consider, that although the situation of commanders and chief officers were appointments of considerable emolument, yet, that the parties were obliged to bear a very great outlay before they arrived at them. Let him then impress upon the court the justice of such a consideration of the claims of these men, as would enable them to bear the change they were about to undergo, and to meet the difficulties of the new situation in which they would be placed. He had hereditary respect for the navy of the Company, not as being directly connected with it, but as having had for nearly fifty years, constant opportunities of observing the advantages which the Company had derived from its services; of knowing the ability with which its officers dealt with a people who were so difficult to manage (the Chinese); and of perceiving the skill and fidelity with which they protected, and brought so far to this country, the immensely valuable cargoes committed to their care. In looking at the claims now brought before them, he hoped they would consider the sufficiency of the assets which they had to meet them. Let them recollect that a very ample fund had been created by the duty of 27 per cent. imposed on the gross sale of the investments of those officers; a fund which, if it had been applied to that purpose exclusively, would have been more than sufficient to meet all their present claims. He had stated that he inherited his great respect for the Company's navy, and here he would venture to quote the opinion of one to whose example he had been in the habit of looking up to as his best guide, both in public and private life. That individual in the year 1795, on the question that no Director be allowed to trade on his own private account, had the following remarks:

"The case of the captains and officers in the shipping service of the Company must be particularly hard; to them the right of commerce is not a new right, and as they have obtained no new advantage, on what pretence are they to be deprived of that old advantage, which they have long possessed; not indeed as a bounty, but as a part, and a very national part, of the recompense for their labours."

The remarks he had just read would be quite applicable to many of the circumstances in which the Company's maritime officers were now placed. It was a question of importance to these gentlemen, as the future income of many of them would consist for the greater part of whatever allowance the Company might make. No one would wish to see such able and faithful servants of the Company in a state

of embarrassment; no one would wish to see them apply to the Company in *forma pauperis*. It might be said that these gentlemen had had opportunities of making large fortunes; on this subject he would beg leave to read another extract from the speech to which he had referred:

"I know it has been said that the advantages of East-India captains have been prodigious. I will readily allow that they may have been greater than they ought to have been, ~~was I~~ I solemnly protest that, from the best information I have been able to obtain, I believe that those gentlemen who are now in the service, are not likely to retire from that service and enjoy with their families a reasonable recompense for their labours, till a later period of life than every man of humanity would wish."

He repeated his regret that he should differ from the decision of the Court of Directors upon this subject, but holding as he did a strong opinion upon it, he felt it a duty to give expression to that opinion in the court. He hoped that the Court of Proprietors would consider the important situation which these officers were called upon to relinquish, the sacrifices which they thus made, and the difficulty in which those sacrifices might place them. Let them, as had been already observed by an hon. proprietor, consider themselves as trustees appointed for particular purposes, with ample means at their disposal, and let them not part with those means, except on terms which would be satisfactory to those for whom they were the trustees; and in a case like the present, there is nothing inconsistent with the duty of a trustee in even straining a point to do an act of liberality, thereby diffusing happiness through a deserving service. There was one other point on which he would say a word: it was that of the retiring pensions to their home servants; on that the Court of Proprietors were not called upon to deliberate, but if they regretted it, it was only because they had not an opportunity of going along with the directors in bearing their testimony by their assent to a liberal reward to the meritorious services of those servants. The compensation which they had received was liberal, and he was only sorry that in retiring, they did not carry with them the public expression of that court of its admiration of their ability and fidelity in the Company's service, for he could say with truth, that in no other commercial institution in the world, in which so many men of talent and attainment could be found, where greater diligence was bestowed in the discharge of public duties, or where there was greater readiness and courtesy in communicating information in their various departments. They had been liberally remunerated, and they had well deserved it. There was another duty devolved upon the court, that of rewarding their labourers; and he hoped they would do it on the principle which had guided them in other instances; but

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as that question was not then before the court he should apologize for having adverted to it. He would not now trespass longer on their indulgence. He thanked the Court for the attention they had paid to him, and he hoped the directors would not think that he acted from any hostile feeling when he voted against a proposition on which they had been so nearly unanimous. (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. Sweet owned that from the last report, the marine officers of the Company had not been treated as they ought to have been. If compensation was not to be given as a matter of right, he could easily understand the principle on which the directors had acted; but if the principle of compensation was admitted, why not let it proceed by the same rules which were adopted with respect to it in all other cases? Why not compensate those officers on the same principle you would a trader for the loss of his trade? These were in effect traders, and had just as much right to compensation for the loss of their employment, as a tradesman for the pulling down of his house, or the removal of his business by the erection of London Bridge. He was sure the directors meant to do what was right, but he could not concur with them in the view which they had taken of this question. It was said the directors were trustees, and ought not give away any of the property entrusted to them, except on the establishment of the clearest right to it. He admitted that: but they were trustees for the officers also, and should dispense justice equally to all parties for whom they acted. He would contend, that the scale proposed by the hon. proprietor was very moderate, indeed, its only fault was being rather below than above what they were entitled to. He would say that, that proposed would not come up by 20 per cent. to what the officers had a right to demand, and taken as measure of compensation for the actual amount which they would lose, it bore no proportion to their loss; for let it be recollected, that the means of making any future profit were taken from them. Under these circumstances, he did hope that the Court would duly consider the case of these officers, and give them that amount of compensation to which they had so just a claim.

Mr. Weeding said, he would now address two or three words in reply; but was interrupted by

The Chairman, who said, that he wished to set the Court right on some matters of fact, which seemed to have been misapprehended. He had said originally, he had not the least wish to speak on this occasion. Indeed, his sentiments were fully contained in the reports. He did not stand there as an advocate, he held a more

solemn and sacred office; an office which made it his duty to decide between the claims of parties, with reference to all the circumstances affecting their claims. He only intended now to advert to some of the statements made by the hon. proprietor (Mr. Weeding). That hon. gentleman had said the assets of the Company were variously estimated, from £18,000,000 to £23,000,000, which had also been echoed by other speakers. Now it was to be observed, that though there were various claims on the territory, and unsatisfied demands, yet that was not the actual state of the assets. They did not amount to £23,000,000, nor to £18,000,000, but he would tell the what they were likely to amount to—probably £14,600,000. This was a fact I should not have noticed at all, but that the arguments of many of the gentlemen turned on the assumption that they were possessed of a superfluity of means. There was a demand of £5,600,000, a running account upon the territory, but out of the tangible assets it would be seen there was no such superfluity. It would require £10,800,000 to purchase the annuity for forty years. It would next require £2,600,000 to meet the £12,000,000 at the expiration of the forty years. The territory was saddled with a debt of £13,000,000, to be paid out of the assets in the course of realization. There were other large claims on the asset. There were superannuation allowances given for a great number of years, and pensions still to be paid, constituting large sum, and requiring not less than £500,000 to provide against them. In addition to these were the compensation now proposed to be paid, which were estimated at £400,000. According to the scale which had been proposed on certain applications, they would amount to £1,161,000 as a principal sum to supply the annuities. Now these were large sums to deal with. (*Hear!*) They (the proprietors) had to perform the most agreeable office of giving, but the Directors had another office to perform, that of raising the money from the people of India whose interests and means they were bound to consider. (*Hear!*) Of course they were liable to every just claim, and such claims it was the wish of the Court of Directors to meet. A great deal had been said about the services of their marine, in which he entirely concurred. It was indeed, a highly meritorious service, second, as he firmly believed, to none in usefulness, skill, or scientific acquirements. (*Hear, hear!*) The gentleman behind that bar had as strong a feeling in favour of that service, as could be entertained by any proprietor on the other side. No gentleman on that side of the bar was probably more identified with that service in its honour, and character, than those who

constituted the Court of Directors. The hon. gentleman (Mr. Weeding) had referred to Mr. Grant's communication of the 3d May 1833, with a view, it would seem, of contrasting the liberality of the president of the Board of Control with an opposite quality on the part of himself and his colleagues; he would, therefore, take the opportunity of reading a communication from that right hon. gentleman, which he should not have read but for the introduction of this rather invidious comparison. That right hon. gentleman was, he was sure, most interested for the service in question, and had the highest opinion of its merits. On the 3d May 1834 he wrote thus. [The hon. Chairman then read an extract from Mr. Grant's letter to the following effect: "that he had attentively considered the three reports on the subject of the compensations to be granted to the commanders and officers of ships engaged in the Company's employ, whether those now in service, or those of whom the contracts had expired. The aggregate amount of such compensation appeared very large, but he was disposed to consider, on an adequate view of the subject, that the scale was not higher than a fair and liberal consideration of the merits of the individuals might warrant. In communicating this opinion, he entirely relied on a strict adherence to the conditions and regulations set forth in the Reports, as to officers whose engagements had expired."] (*Hear!*) Such was Mr. Grant's opinion. Now with respect to the Poplar fund, there seemed to be considerable misapprehension on that point. A history had, in the course of the debate, been given of that institution. It was formed upwards of a century ago, and a very useful institution it was. It has, however, been much assisted by the Company; for, in point of fact, the contributions of the officers were not sufficient to maintain it, and it now stood pledged for larger annuities than its capital would realize. That fund was pledged to certain individuals, and therefore it could not be legally touched, those individuals having a vested right in it. (*Hear!*) What the court proposed to do, the hon. gentleman (Mr. Weeding) seemed much to misunderstand; this was, to give corresponding pensions, not from that fund, but from a fund to be set apart for that purpose out of their commercial assets, and on a footing very different from the Poplar fund. The court did not, as in the case of that fund, require either mental or physical disability as a qualification. They considered loss of employment as equivalent here, and they would therefore grant pensions to all who were unable to procure employment in their or some other service. It could not extend to every individual indiscriminately, because some had taken other

service; others had engaged in business and many might be engaged by Government. Those individuals would not come on the fund; they were excluded by their situation. Their object was to secure moderate pensions to all those in want of employment, so long as they continued in want of it. In describing the project of the Directors, the hon. proprietor had hardly done them justice. The amended project differed from the former in a material point. The present plan was not confined to commanders and officers in actual service, but extended to such as were not now in employ. This made a very great difference, for there were many more commanders in the list than there were ships. There were sixty-five commanders who would come under the present plan, though thirty-two only could be actually engaged. All commanders and officers who had been engaged in their service, at any period during the last five years, were included in the compensation. Surely the hon. gentleman, in describing the plan, might have done justice to those alterations which increased the list of commanders from thirty-two to sixty-five, and officers in proportion. He was, as he had stated, not an advocate. The Court of Directors had done every thing in their power which they considered they were justified in doing. They had to adopt an expression used by an hon. proprietor, "strained" even, in order to give as full compensation as possible to their most meritorious service. But it was impossible to keep out of sight the question of the means of the people of India, who were just now paying a landlord's rent. They had too many other claims upon them. They had daily the most distressing applications made to them in consequence of the recent failures in India; appeals to their feelings, which they could not satisfy. They were bound, then, not to suffer their feelings to carry them away; they were bound not to give a larger compensation than the absolute necessity of the case required. If he spoke with an appearance of warmth he did not feel it. The Court of Directors had come to their conclusion with the greatest possible anxiety to do every thing for the maritime officers which their circumstances could justify, and he thought they had done so. They had put forward their resolutions in the minute which had been published for the consideration of the Court of Proprietors. He should say nothing more in the shape of advocacy of his opinions; he wished the parties to have the full benefit of all that had been urged in their favour, but his opinion remained as it was when he entered the room. The Court of Directors had previously, indeed it would have been a reproach to them if they had not, considered

the whole of the case. Not an argument had been advanced during the debate, which they had not most maturely weighed; and the result was now in their hands. It was for them to deal with the proposition of the Directors as they thought fit, but if they saw reason to vary it, upon them, and not upon the Directors, would rest the responsibility. (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. Mills said, as far as he had understood the question, though he believed he entertained a different view of it from most of the other Directors, he had never looked upon it as one of funds. If there were not assets, still if the right existed they were bound in justice to pay those persons even out of their own dividends. This would be his opinion if there were a doubt as to the assets, and he confessed he entertained the strongest; for it appeared to him that the hon. Chairman had put too favourable a construction upon their state. His difference with his colleagues was on this principle; he thought the parties now before the Court never could in strictness establish any claim on the commercial assets. It was not that he objected to compensation being given, but it had never entered into his mind to consider it as a question of right, nor did he see how any man who so considered it, could admit the principle without feeling himself bound to pay these claimants before he received a shilling himself. The question of the trade was one which might be viewed in many bearings. They never could carry it on or could have expected to carry it on, without the possession of an exclusive right. Of this these commanders and officers must have been as well aware as themselves. Even with all this magnificent monopoly, the profits had been scarcely any thing. Besides, they possessed the exclusive right only up to 1834, and any man who had watched the feeling of the public mind must have been perfectly convinced, that the public would not suffer them to keep it after that period. As for carrying on an open trade, he believed there was but one opinion on that subject; he would not be the man to attempt it. That, however, was not the question before the Court. If a man had a legal claim, there was nothing to prevent him from going before a jury and enforcing it. But it would never be the object of that Court to drive them to that extremity. The Court entertained the strongest feelings of interest towards the service, with whom most of them had carried on a highly profitable intercourse. He differed from the hon. gentleman who moved the amendment in many of the principles which it comprised; he thought there would be nothing wise in compensation by way of pension. The value of a pension depended upon a man's life. It might happen that a young man of thirty had just served his ten years which was to entitle

him to the pension, and he would of course from the difference of their ages get double the compensation allowed to a man of sixty. The same observation applied to the gratuity to be given to persons who had not served ten years, as that was to be calculated in the ratio of the pension, he believed four-fifths. He would not detain them longer: it was not a mere money question, but one of right and justice. (*Hear!*)

Mr. Sweet explained. He said the legality of the claim was clear under the charter, which declared it should be lawful for the Company to take such claims into consideration, and grant such compensation as might appear reasonable.— (*Hear!*)

The Chairman made a passing allusion to the merits of the home service, which did not reach our ear.

Mr. Mills.—That service is entirely one of seniority.

Mr. Weeding.—Not so. Their present auditor was not the senior officer. He was selected because they found him more efficient than another man. (*Hear!*) The same with their present accountant-general, who was put over the heads of others in the same office. Did they not also go abroad out of their own establishment, and sought the author of the *History of India*, and brought him into their service at an advanced age? And surely no one would quarrel with the Court of Directors for so doing, for they consulted the best interests of the Company when they rewarded talent and assiduity wherever they exhibited themselves. This being, then, the case with the home service, he saw no reason why a young man, who in the course of a few years had fought his way to the high station of a commander, should not stand, in point of compensation, upon an equal footing with the oldest. He was sorry to hear it said that their resources were not great enough adequately to reward such meritorious servants. He did not think, on investigation, that it would prove to be the case; but if it were, let not the home service be treated better than the foreign. Rescind the compensation that had been given to them, so far as to enable them to do equal justice to both. (*Hear!*) If some must suffer, let all suffer alike. When it was said we must regard the people of India, let them remember how much they had sacrificed for India, and what advantages India had derived from the exertions of those meritorious officers whose cause he pleaded. Let them think of the advantages India would derive from the continued administration of her affairs by the Company. (*Hear!*) When Sterne was travelling in France, a French marquis sought the hand of his amiable and accomplished daughter; but, not satisfied with her hand alone, he asked her father

what portion he would bestow upon her? "Thirty thousand pounds," replied Sterne; "but no money." "How is that?" cried the Marquis. "You," retorted Sterne, "are seventy years of age; my daughter is eighteen, and most accomplished; that is worth the money." So he might say the administration of the government of India was worth the money. He believed that the civilization and welfare of India would be urged on by that Company with a much stronger and steadier hand than it could possibly be by any other form of government. (*Hear, hear!*) Had they not given up all their commercial property? Had not India derived all the benefit of the China trade during the last twenty years? It might be easily shewn, that during that period India had derived at least £12,000,000 from that trade, whilst the Company had received little or nothing. Let them consider how much they had saved, at least £2,250,000, by becoming their own under-writers; and what enabled them to do this, but the confidence which they could repose in the skill, honour, and probity of the men who now sought compensation at their hands? (*Hear, hear!*) Again, let them reflect on the value of the patrimonial possessions in India. They would produce £250,000 a year, and had been calculated at twenty years' purchase, though he himself believed they were worth thirty. He really could see no difficulty in raising the means of compensation, and he trusted sincerely that justice would be done to those who had devoted the best exertions of

their lives to promote the welfare of that Company. (*Hear!*)

The original question was then put, and, on a show of hands, negatived.

The amendment was then put on the main question, and declared to be carried.

On the motion of Sir Charles Forbes a division took place, when there appeared,

For the Amendment	52
Against it	26
Majority	26

The following requisition for a ballot was then put in:—

We, the undersigned proprietors, qualified according to law, being of opinion that the question, proposed as an alternative to the plan of compensation submitted by the Court of Directors, ought not to pass without affording to the proprietors at large an opportunity of voting upon it, do demand that the decision upon the said question be taken by the ballot.

R. Ellice.	W. S. Clarke.
N. B. Edmonstone.	W. Astell.
J. Thornhill.	John Morris.
J. D. Alexander.	John Loch.
W. Young.	R. Campbell.
T. Jenkins.	H. Alexander.
H. Shank.	J. G. Ravenshaw.
John Cotton.	H. Lindsay.
W. B. Bayley.	Charles Mills.
H. St. Geo. Tucker.	

The ballot was fixed for the 20th inst., and the Court adjourned.

A ballot took place on the 20th August, when the numbers were:—

For the question	385
Against it	137
Majority in favour of Mr. Weeding's amendment	248

HOME INTELLIGENCE.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, July 28.

Lucknow Bankers.—Mr. Herries called the attention of the House to what he characterized as an act of arbitrary power and peremptory authority on the part of the Board of Control, in order to compel the Court of Directors of the East-India Company to transmit a despatch in favour of certain alleged claims on the King of Oude, to which the Court, convinced of the injustice of the claims, refused to affix their signatures. A *mandamus* had been applied for, but the application was silently withdrawn, and the President of the Board had retreated from his position without beat of drum. He wished to have some explanation of this extraordinary procedure. If the President of the Board could have removed the objections and answered

the arguments of the Directors, why did he resort to the extreme authority of the Court of King's Bench? And if he were justified by the facts of the case in originating proceedings in that court, why had they been abandoned without the slightest apology or explanation?

Mr. C. Grant entered into a defence of the claims of Monhur Doss and Seetul Bahoo, and contended that they had as much title to a redress of a wrong as any other British subjects; and no one would deny that, if they had been Europeans, their claims would long ago have been conceded. The claims had been repeatedly recognized by our Indian government. He denied that the expression in the despatch in question "that it is incumbent to use our utmost efforts to retrieve the present claimants from the unfortunate situation in which they are placed,"—authorized the use of force, or could be so

derstood, taken in connexion with the context. With respect to the objection as to the interference being contrary to the law of nations, he did not know in what page of that code one state was forbidden to interfere with another in support of the claims of its subjects for justice. He (Mr. Grant) could not assent to Mr. Canning's doctrine, with reference to these claims, that there was such a difficulty in divesting a friendly communication to a weaker power of the character of authority, that it was advisable to abstain from pressing those claims. In his (Mr. Grant's) opinion, there was a consideration of higher value—the duty we owed to our subjects.

Sir R. Peel said that the question was, whether—after the lapse of 40 years, during which different governments of India had made applications for this debt, but had never resorted to other measures—a peremptory writ should be issued to compel a reluctant body to enforce the payment of this one debt, selected out of an indefinite number? The right hon. gentleman had asked, were we not at liberty to enforce the claims of our own subjects for justice against a weak state? The whole force of the fallacy lay here, in confounding the non-payment of a debt with a wrong. It was a perfectly novel doctrine, and in the present state of the world, most inconvenient, that the non-payment of debts due to his subjects gave the King of England a right forcibly to interfere with foreign states. Our policy, on the contrary, had been to abstain from all interference with foreign states, in respect to debts contracted by them with British subjects, except where sanctioned by positive treaty. With respect to the amount of interest, of 36 per cent., did it not show that the lenders were conscious there was no safe guarantee? Such a rate of interest proved that the debt rested on individual security alone.

Mr. Hume supported the claims.

No motion was made, and the discussion dropped.

August 4th.

Calcutta Journal. The committee appointed to take into consideration the circumstances connected with the suppression of the *Calcutta Journal* in 1823, reported as follows:

Resolved, that it appeared to your committee that Mr. Buckingham resided in Bengal from the year 1818 to 1823 under a licence of the East-India Company, and was engaged as principal proprietor and editor of the *Calcutta Journal*, which was then a highly profitable concern, yielding to himself and the proprietors a large annual income.

That in the year 1823, in the exercise of the discretion vested in the Governor-general Mr. Buckingham was, by the acting Governor-general, ordered to quit India within two months.

That after the departure of Mr. Buckingham from India, the *Calcutta Journal* was, by order of the Governor-general, altogether suppressed.

That your committee, without imputing the motives which actuated the measures of the Government, feel, that those measures have in their consequences to Mr. Buckingham and his family

been penal to a degree which could not have been contemplated at the time of their adoption.

That your committee are, therefore, of opinion, that compensation ought to be made to Mr. Buckingham.

That your committee abstain from expressing any opinion as to the amount of compensation, in the hope that that subject will be taken into the favourable consideration of the East-India Company, and thus the interposition of Parliament, in the next session, to fix such amount be rendered unnecessary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DINNER TO THE RIGHT HON. R. GRANT.

On the 6th August, an entertainment was given by the Court of Directors to the Right Hon. Robert Grant on his departure to Bombay, to assume the government of that presidency. Henry St. George Tucker Esq., the Chairman of the Court of Directors, presided.

After the usual preliminary toasts, the Chairman proposed the health of the governor-elect of Bombay, prefacing the toast with an elegant complimentary speech.

Mr. R. Grant returned thanks for the compliment, but repudiated the eulogium passed upon his past services by the chairman. He was fully sensible of the arduous nature of the duties he had been called upon to perform, and he undertook them without considering private sacrifices or other almost overpowering considerations, and he might say it was with trembling he proceeded to his high duties. Whatever qualifications he might be supposed to possess for the high office, whatever degree of information he might have obtained of the Company's affairs and of the great principles upon which the Indian Government ought to be conducted, still he felt the great and arduous duties he should have to perform would require the utmost solicitude. He had, however, gained his information from the head of intelligence; and he begged to state that, if he wanted every other qualification for the high office, he at least could declare that he had an ardent attachment to the body he was about to serve, and to the people of India. It was on public grounds, and not from personal feelings, that he that he was anxious that his previous connexion with the East-India Company should be thrown out of consideration, in viewing the subject of his appointment to office. He possessed a firm attachment of loyalty to the Government and the Company; he knew the obligation imposed upon him, and which pressed upon him so heavily that he really felt himself unable to state his sentiments; but in a distant quarter of the world, he trusted to be enabled to show that he was not unmindful of these obligations—(cheers).

A variety of other toasts and speeches succeeded.

The honour of knighthood has been conferred on Mr. Grant.

HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES IN THE EAST.

PROMOTIONS AND CHANGES.

4th L. Drago. (at Bombay). Cornet J. Vernon to be lieut., v. Ellis, dec. (9 Feb. 34).—Cornet R. Knox to be lieut. by purch., v. Vernon, whose prom. by purch. has not taken place (1 Aug. 34).

11th L. Drago. (in Bengal). Jas. Cowell to be cornet by purch., v. Denny, app. to 6th Drago. (18 July 34).

13th L. Drago. (at Madras). Capt. Sir Alex. T. C. Campbell, bart., from h. p. unattached, to be capt., v. Chas. Wetherell who exch., rec. diff. (27 June 34).—Lieut. D. Heneage, from 10th L. Drago., to be lieut., v. Hume who exch. (4 July).—Maj. A. T. Maclean to be lieut.-col., v. Perse app. to 16th L. Drago.; Brev. Lieut. Col. R. Lisle, from h. p. 19th L. Drago., to be major, v. Maclean; Lieut. J. G. Collins to be capt. by purch., v. Campbell who retires; Cornet H. H. Kitchener to be lieut. by purch., v. Collins; and J. A. Cameron to be cornet by purch., v. Kitchener (all 11 July).—Capt. Sir John Gordon, bart., to be major by purch., v. Lisle who retires (18 July); Lieut. Jas. Sargeant to be capt. by purch., v. Gordon (18 do.); Cornet F. S. D. Tysen to be lieut. by purch., v. Brandling who retires (18 do.); Cornet James Cox to be lieut. by purch., v. Sargeant (19 do.); W. V. Wint to be cornet by purch., v. Tysen (18 do.); C. C. Shute to be cornet by purch., v. Cox (19 do.).

16th L. Drago. (in Bengal). Lieut. Col. Wm. Perse, from 10th L. Drago., to be lieut. col., v. Murray, dec. (11 July 34).—John Phillips to be veterinary surg., v. Spencer app. to 2d Drago. (25 July).

2d Foot (at Bombay). Lieut. Thos. Meldrum to be capt., v. Maclean, dec. (8 March 34); Ens. Hugh Halkett to be lieut., v. Meldrum (17 do.); Cadet H. D. Fanshawe to be ens., v. Halkett (4 July).—Staff Assist. Surg. T. Hunter to be assist. surg., v. Fox app. to 47th F. (18 July).—G. S. Moodie to be ens. by purch., v. Newcome app. to 95th F. (1 Aug. 34).

3d Foot (in Bengal). Lieut. W. H. S. Rainey permitted to resign his commission (1 Aug. 34).

4th Foot (in N. S. Wales). Maj. H. W. Breton to be lieut.-col. by purch., v. Mackenzie who retires; Capt. James England to be major by purch., v. Breton; Lieut. Wm. Lonsdale to be capt. by purch., v. England; Ens. R. H. Monypenny to be lieut. by purch., v. Lonsdale; and Geo. King to be ens. by purch., v. Monypenny (all 11 July 34).—Lieut. A. T. Faunce to be capt. by purch., v. Clarke who retires (18 July); Ens. G. Hall, from 52d regt., to be lieut. by purch., v. Faunce (18 do.); H. B. Dudlow to be ens. by purch., v. Sherlock who retires (18 do.); J. H. Ruxton to be ens. by purch., v. Territt who retires (19 do.); Lieut. Jas. Espinasse to be adj., v. Faunce prom. (18 do.).—Lieut. C. C. Elrington, from h. p. 55th F., to be lieut., v. Hall app. to 52d F. (1 Aug.).

6th Foot (at Bombay). Ens. J. C. Mansergh to be lieut., v. Sharplin prom. in 55th F.; and Cadet F. H. Lang to be ens., v. Mansergh (11 July 34).

13th Foot (in Bengal). Ens. P. D. Streng to be lieut., v. White dec. (17 April 34); Thos. Oxley to be ens. by purch., v. Streng (18 July 34).

20th Foot (at Bombay). Ens. C. T. King to be lieut., v. Watson prom. in 57th F.; and Ens. D. Robertson, from h. p. 98th F., to be ens. by King (both 4 July 34).—Ens. H. Briscoe to be lieut. by purch., v. Welch app. to 95th F.; and L. D. Gordon to be ens. by purch., v. Briscoe (both 25 July).

39th Foot (at Madras). Jas. McGregor, m. d., to be assist. surg., v. Martin app. to 24 July 34.

40th Foot (at Bombay). Ens. Jas. Todd to be lieut., v. Ellis prom. in 62d F.; and Cadet G. R. Stevenson to be ens., v. Todd (both 4 July 34).—Cadet R. B. Bennet to be ens. by purch., v. Maxwell app. to 39th F. (1 Aug.).

44th Foot. (in Bengal). A. H. Ferryman to be ens. by purch., v. Gordon who retires (27 June).

45th Foot. (at Madras). Lieut. S. G. Dalgety, from 95th F., to be lieut., v. Metcalfe who exch. (27 June 34).

55th Foot. (at Madras). Lieut. A. Sharplin, from 6th F., to be capt., v. Armstrong whose prom. has not taken place; Ens. Edw. Warren to be

lieut., v. Boyd dec.; and Ens. Wm. Hagart, from h. p. 1st F., to be ens., v. Warren (all 11 July 34).—A. Daubeney to be ens. by purch., v. Hagart who retires (18th July).

57th Foot. (at Madras). Lieut. Wm. Watson, from 20th F., to be capt., v. Donelan dec.

58th Foot. (in Ceylon). 2d-Lieut. C. H. Craigie, from h. p. 23d F., to be ens., v. Campbell whose app. has not taken place (25 July 34).

61st Foot (in Ceylon). Maj. Chas. Forbes, from h. p. unattached, to be major, v. Pringle Taylor who exch., rec. diff. (4 July 34).

62d Foot. (at Madras). Lieut. John Ellis, from 40th F., to be capt., v. Keith dec. (4 July 34).—Ens. H. Wells to be lieut. by purch., v. Bailey who retires (11 July).—Rich. Gason to be ens. by purch., v. Wells prom. (18 July).

67th Foot (in Ceylon). Ens. A. F. Welsford to be lieut. by purch., v. Wall who retires; and Chas. Yard to be ens. by purch., v. Welsford (both 25 July).

Ceylon Regt. Lieut. G. Fretz to be capt., v. Gray whose prom. has not taken place (2 May 34); 2d-Lieut. J. F. Field to be 1st-lieut., v. Gray dec. (21 Feb.); 2d-Lieut. Edw. Hologate to be 1st-lieut., v. Fretz (2 May); Ens. H. C. Bird, from 2d W. I. Regt., to be 2d-lieut., v. Hologate (4 July).

BREVET TO COMPANY'S OFFICERS.

The undermentioned officers of the Hon. E. I. Company's service to have a step of rank, by brevet in his Majesty's army, in the East-India service only, for distinguished service in the field, viz.

To be Major, Capt. R. W. Pogson, 47th Bengal N.I.; Capt. Arthur Wight, late 23d Bengal N.I.; Capt. David Anderson, 29th Bengal N.I.; and Capt. Nicholas Penny, 60th Bengal N.I. (all 19 Jan. 1826).

INDIA SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

JULY 28, Capricorn, Smith, from Mauritius 21st April; at Liverpool.—Fenella, Bosworth, from Algoa Bay 8th May; and Mary Ann, Smith, from Table Bay 14th May; both at Gravesend.—Dorothy Foster, Milbank, from Mauritius; at Portsmouth.—29, Eliza Jane, Findley, from Cape 18th May; off Dartmouth.—Aug. 5, Emma Kagenia, Tilley, from Mauritius 2d May; off Plymouth.—6, Sherburne, Corby, from Bengal 13th March; off Margate.—Elean, Harris, from N. S. Wales 26th Feb.; off Dartmouth.—Brothera, Gibson, from South Seas; off Kingsbridge.—7, Pacific, Hill, from South Seas (Timor 27th April); off Margate.—9, Anne Baldwin, Crawford, from Bengal 26th March; off Margate.—11, Scavry, Braithwaite, from Bengal 16th March; off Portsmouth.—Hindostan, Redman, from Bengal 3d April; at Deal.—12, Duncan Gibb, Donal, from Bombay 23d March; at Deal.—Fortune, Currie, from Bengal 26th March; off Brighton.—Arabian, Rout, from Mauritius 8th May; off Bantry Bay (for Bristol).—Lord Althorp, Sproull, from Bengal 18th March; and Lady East, Strachan, from Batavia; both off Liverpool.—13, Renown, McLeod, from Bengal 26th March; and Scotia, Watson, from N. S. Wales 27th March; both at Liverpool.—14, Zenobia, Owen, from Bengal 22d March, Madras 12th April, and Cape 9th June; off Portsmouth.—16, Henry, Bunney, from N. S. Wales 19th March, and Bahia 12th June; off the Wight.—18, Catalonia, Stroyan, from Bombay 1st April; at Liverpool.—Columbia, Patterson, from Bombay 10th April, and Cape 11th June; off Liverpool.—Lucy, Watson, from Singapore 19th March; off Dover.—Brankmoor, Crosby, from Mauritius 27th April; off Falmouth.—20, Peru, Graham, from Ceylon 13th March, and Algoa Bay 15th May; off Penzance.—22, Mary Ann, Jacks, from Mauritius 9th March, and Cape 4th June; off Portsmouth.—Sumatra, Eolind, from Batavia 20th April; off Salcombe.—23, Asia, Tonge, from Bengal 18th March; at Liverpool.—Huron, Hardy, from Bombay 13th March; off Holyhead.—Japan, May, from New Zealand, &c.; at Deal.

Departures.

JULY 25, London, Wimble, for Bengal; from Portsmouth.—Glenalton, Brown, for Cape; Ca-

therine, Walford, for ditto; and *Tyre*, Brown, for Bordeaux; and *Mauritius* all from Deal.—
27. *George Hibbert*, Lively, for N. S. Wales (convicts); from Deal.—*Albion*, M'Leod, for Bengal; from Liverpool.—*Benjamin*, Brown, for N. S. Wales (convicts); from Cove of Cork.—
28. *Hongley*, Bailey, for N. S. Wales (convicts); from Portsmouth.—*21. Ania*, Biddle, for Bengal; and *Britannia*, Leith, for Cape; both from Deal.—
29. *Fairy Queen*, Snipe, for Mauritius; from Liverpool.—*Aug. 1. Duke of Bedford*, Bowen, for Bengal, from Portsmouth.—*Lady Gordon*, Harmer, for Bombay, from Liverpool.—*2. Howard*, Hutton, for Manila; and *Singapore*, Cargill, for Batavia, Singapore, and China; both from the Clyde.—*3. Trineida*, Howe, for China; from Liverpool.—*4. Golden Fleece*, Graves, for Bengal; from Liverpool.—*5. George*, Thomson, for Bengal; from Bristol.—*6. Aurora*, Chalmers, for V. D. Land and N. S. Wales; from Deal.—
7. *Amity*, Scott, for Mauritius; from Liverpool.—
9. *Naud*, Bishop, for Rio and Bombay; from Liverpool (since on shore on Arklow Bank).—
10. *Lady Raffles*, Pollock, for Bombay; and *Guardian*, Lease, for N. S. Wales; both from Portsmouth.—*John Craig*, Currie, for N. S. Wales; *Emeline*, Jamieson, for V. D. Land and N. S. Wales; and *John Pirie*, Adams, for St. Helena; all from Deal.—*Rhoda*, Callan, for Bengal; from Liverpool.—*11. Duke of Northumberland*, Pope, for Bengal; from Portsmouth.—*12. Tickler*, Lowden, for Batavia and China; from Liverpool.—
—*Shepherdess*, Glasgow, for Batavia and Singapore; from Greenock.—*16. Edinburgh*, Lyell, for N. S. Wales and V. D. Land; and *Edinburgh*, Kells, for Cape and Algoa Bay; both from Liverpool.—*17. H.M.S. Rose*, Barrow, for Cape and India; from Portsmouth.—*21. Fergus*, Mason, for Bengal; from Greenock.—*23. Briton*, McDonald, for V. D. Land and N. S. Wales; from Portsmouth.—*24. Euphrates*, Hannay, for Bengal; from Liverpool.—*Victoria*, Wilson, for Mauritius; from Bristol.—*Australia*, Forester, for Batavia, Manila, and China; from Liverpool.—*26. Walington*, Liddell, for Cape and Madras; from Portsmouth.—*27. Malcolm*, Eyles, for Bengal; from Portsmouth.

PASSENGERS FROM INDIA.

Per Osprey, from Bombay: Capt. Thornton, 19th N.I.; Lieut. Hart, 6th N.I.
Per Barrett Junior, from Bengal and Madras: Col. Reid, 62d regt.; Mrs. Reid and child; Maj. H. Salmon, 1st Madras N.V.B.; Lieut. Graves, 62d regt.; Lieut. Emery, 50th Madras N.I.; Lieut. R. H. Chapman, Madras engineers; Ens. Rickards, 21st Madras N.I.; Dr. and Mrs. Chalmers; — *Cardozo*, Esq.; J. Sarkis, Esq.; Mr. Anderson; Mr. Comyn; Mr. Mackay; Master Anderson; two children of Mrs. Jeffreys; two servants.—(Lieut. W. A. Halsted, 11th Madras N.I., was landed at the Cape.) Mrs. Jeffreys died at sea.
Per Hindostan, from Bengal: Mrs. Crawford and three children; Mrs. Younghusband and three ditto; Mrs. Porter and six ditto; Mrs. Boyce; Capt. Crawford, Bengal artillery; J. Younghusband, Esq.; G. Porter, Esq.; of Penang; G. W. Clinton, Esq., of New York; A. Lam, Esq., of Paris; F. A. Dalrymple, Esq., B.C.S.; J. Dick, Esq. ditto; Wm. Clarke, Esq.; Miss Maria Cumberlege; Master L. Reichardt; four servants.
Per Statesman, from Singapore: Mrs. Burn; Mrs. Diggles; R. Diggles, Esq.; R. Napier, Esq.
Per Zenobia, from Bengal: Sir John Franks; C. Whitmore, Esq., C.S.; J. H. Farmer, Esq.; Master Franks; one servant.—From Madras: Mrs. Graeme; Miss Scott; H. S. Graeme, Esq., C.S.; Rev. Mr. Schryvogel; Lieut. Burrell, 11th M. 53d regt.; Master Graeme; two servants.—From the Cape: Mrs. Pettingall; Miss Fuge; Lieut. Pettingall, Royal engineers; Mr. Adams.—(The following were landed at the Cape: Lady Ryan; Mrs. Vanrenen; two Misses Ryan; Sir Edward Ryan; Capt. Vanrenen, 25th Bengal N.I.; Mr. and Mrs. Lawler; Miss Broadfield; two Masters Ryan; three children; five servants.)
Per Severn, from Bengal: Mrs. Mitchell and three children; Mrs. Dixon; Lieut. Hamilton, 11th M. 53d regt.; — *St. Forbes*.—From St. Helena: Lieut.

Per Eliza Jane, from Cape of Good Hope: Capt. and Mrs. Kent; Lieut. Edwards; Mr. Marsh; Mr. Simpson; Mr. Kewewick; two children.

Per Emma Eugenia, from Mauritius: Capt. Jan. Talbert; Capt. Terry, and three Misses Terry; Mr. Paris; Mr. Batewell; Mr. Bolton, R.N.; Mr. Legg; Mr. Pressler; Mr. Milleyard.

Per Ann, from N. S. Wales; Mr. and Mrs. James Wright and three children; Dr. Leonard; Mr. R. Gowan; Mr. Harrington; Mr. Clarkson; Mr. Warner; Mr. Nash.

Per Victorine, from Bengal (at Havre): Mr. and Mrs. Jouy; Dr. Fuller; Bengal estab.; Lieut. Sweetman, 11th M. 16th Lancers; Lieut. London, 10th Bengal N.I.; Ens. Grant, 62d Bengal N.I.; Mr. McLemont; Mr. Hume; Master Leathlands, —

PASSENGERS TO INDIA.

Per Duke of Bedford, for Bengal: Mr. Tucker and family; Mrs. Brandon; Mrs. Baumont; Mrs. Nesbitt and children; Mrs. Scott; Miss Montgomery; Miss Tulloch; Miss Reid; Miss Robson; Miss Foley; Mr. Larpent; Mr. Hunter; Mr. Shearman; Mr. Chapman; Mr. Holmes; Mr. Braddon; Mr. Mainwaring.

Per Blund, for Bengal: Dr. and Mrs. Hart and niece; Mr. Oswald; Mr. Porteus; Mr. Trafford; Mr. Rawson; Mr. Richardson; Mr. Benjamin; Mr. R. F. Porter.

Per Duke of Northumberland, for Bengal: Mr. and Mrs. Grote and family; Mr. and Mrs. Lindsay and family; Capt. and Mrs. Timins; Rev. Mr. Pyfford and family; Mrs. Pattle and family; Mrs. Beedle and family; Mr. Ramsay; Rev. Mr. Barr; Rev. Mr. Ewart; Lieut. Staff; Lieut. Dick; Mr. and Mrs. Richardson; Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton; Mr. Sessimore; Mr. Percy; Mr. Reid; Mr. Beecher; Mr. Mackay; Mr. Thomas; Mr. and Mrs. Newlands; Mr. Moxon.

Per Lady Raffles, for Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Gray, and the Misses Gray; Mr. and Mrs. Wright; Mr. Chichester; several servants.

Per Catharine, for Cape and Bengal: Mrs. White and the Misses White; Mrs. Mackay; Mr. and Mrs. Betts, and the Misses Betts; Major and Mrs. Piers and family; Major Longmore and family; Capt. and Mrs. Hill and family; Capt. Gibson; Rev. Mr. Shand; Mr. Vening; Mr. Weaver.

Per Malcolm, for Bengal: Mrs. Benson; Mrs. M'Nair; Mrs. O'Neill; Miss Scott; Miss Dickson; Miss Clarkson; Miss Bury; W. H. Benson, Esq., C.S.; J. F. Griffith Cooke, Esq., C.S.; Capt. M'Nair; Capt. O'Neill; Capt. White; Lieut. Hulton; Lieut. Cooke; Mr. W. F. Allen; Mr. Anderson; 63 troops.

Per Wallington, for Madras: Dr. and Mrs. Grigg, and two nieces; Lieut. and Mrs. Daniels; two Misses Yates; Miss Keye; Miss Winburn; Capt. Clark; Capt. Harrison; Lieut. Bower; Lieut. Massey.—For the Cape: Mrs. Marshall and daughter; Capt. Gardiner; Mr. Hamilton Ross; Mr. Stein; Mr. Dargen.—For Madeira: Mr. Sergeant and family.

Per Duke of Argyll, for Cape, Madras, and Bengal: Mrs. Clarke and daughter; Mrs. Sotheby; Mrs. Wachope and child, for Cape; Mrs. Small; Mrs. Garvie; Capt. Clarke; Capt. Sotheby; Mr. Harris; Mr. Kitson; Mr. Dowson; Mr. Graham; Mr. Loveday; Mr. Staples; Mr. M'Conochie; Mr. Stuart; Mr. Small.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Aug. 9. At Surrey House, Hammersmith, the lady of Capt. Christopher Newport, of a son.
11. In Connaught Square, the lady of Capt. O. Probyn, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

March 25. At St. George's, Hanover Square, James Graham Boys, second son of the Rev. E. Boys, late senior chaplain of St. Helena, to Mary Ann, daughter of George Chambers, Esq., of Brompton.

June 18. At Adhaston, Staffordshire, Henry May-

merly of H. M. 53d regt., to S. S. Barber, daughter of the late T. Barber, Esq., of Leicester.

July 17. At Liverpool, Capt. Ralph Remer, of the ship *Royal Sarum*, to Isabella, eldest daughter of the late Arch. McFarlane, Esq., Glasgow.

24. At Somerton, Lieut. Edw. King, Madras Army, to Louisa, youngest daughter of Mr. Methringham, of that place.

30. William, fourth son of the late Harry Taylor, Esq., of the Madras Civil Service, to Agnes, fifth daughter of the Rev. Thos. Edwards, rector of Aldford, Cheshire.

Aug. 5. At Walcot church, Bath, Major Augustus Grafton, Hon. E. I. Company's Bombay establishment, to Mary Nicholson, eldest daughter of the late William Robertson, Esq., of Devenary and Essequibo.

— At St. Mary's Church, John Kennedy, Esq., His Majesty's Secretary of Legation at the Court of Naples, son of the Hon. Robert Kennedy and nephew of the Marquis of Alisa, to Amelia Maria, only daughter of Samuel Briggs, Esq., of Alexandria.

— At St. George's, Hanover-square, Mr. Hush-out Cockerell, son of Sir Charles Cockerell, to the Hon. Miss Foley, daughter of the late and sister of the present Lord Foley.

— At Great Maplestead, Essex, Capt. Cowper Rochford, of the Madras army, to Anna Matilda, only daughter of the late Capt. J. P. Rochford, of the Royal Navy.

6. At Westbury-upon-Trym, Gloucestershire, T. Digby Roberts, Esq., of the Madras N.I., to Elizabeth, daughter of the late Richard Llewellyn, Esq.

7. At Kingston, Hants, William Watts, Esq., late of Madras, to Frances Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the late Lieut. Ross, R. N., and sister of Commissioner Ross, C. B., of Plymouth.

12. At St. George's, Hanover Square, Lieut. Col. W. H. Kenn, Bengal army, of North Down, Pembroke-shire, to Charlotte, daughter of the late John Dolbel, Esq., of the Island of Jersey.

— At Hammersmith, William M'Nair, Esq., of the East-India Company's service, to Charlotte Caroline, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Bathie, of Hammersmith.

— At Topsham church, E. H. Donnithorne, Esq., of the 16th, or Queen's Lancers, son of J. Donnithorne, Esq., of the Bengal civil service, to Elizabeth Jane, youngest daughter of the late Rev. G. Moore, rector of Sowton, Devonshire.

14. At St. Mark's, Kennington, Mr. John M'Arthur Geary, of Lichfield, New South Wales, to Mary Ellen, eldest daughter of the late Mr. T. Hall, of Kennington.

16. At St. Luke's, Chelsea, Mr. Wm. Mardon, of 4, South Square, Gray's Inn, to Sarah Anne, eldest daughter of Mr. Alex. Black, late of Leadenhall Street.

18. At St. John's church, Evan Lloyd, Esq., of Liverpool, late of Bombay, to Sarah Louisa, sixth daughter of Edward Mumford, Esq., of London, late of Sawbridgeworth, Herts.

19. At Cheltenham, Jas. Horne, Esq., of Cumberland-street, Portman-square, to Louisa, eldest daughter of the late Charles Whalley, Esq., of Calcutta.

— At Ormesby, Norfolk, F. Ensor, Esq., Lieut. E. I. Company's Madras service, to Mary Ann, daughter of the late G. Montagu, Esq.

20. At St. Mary's, Bryanston-square, W. Sheffield, Esq., late of the Madras civil service, to Jane Berkeley Cooper, daughter of Col. George Cooper, of the Bengal army.

21. At Worcester, William Bagnall, Esq., of West Bromwich, Staffordshire, to Lucy Elizabeth, daughter of H. Sherwood, Esq., formerly of H. M. 53d regt.

— At Clewer, S. P. Allway, Esq., of North Nibley, Gloucestershire, to Jessie Violet Matilda, youngest daughter of the late Lieut. James Veitch, of the Hon. E. I. Company's 15th regt. N.I.

Lately. At Cheltenham, Colonel George Wahab, of the Hon. East-India Company's service, to

Jane, youngest daughter of the late Wm. Shaw, Esq., of Castlecaulfield, county Tyrone.

DEATHS.

June 20. At sea, on his passage from St. Helena, Gilbert, son of the Rev. Gilbert Malcolm, rector of Todenham, Gloucestershire.

July 23. At Malvern, Sir Robert Wilmot, Bart., father of the present governor of Ceylon.

25. At Highgate, Samuel Taylor Coleridge, Esq., the celebrated poet.

27. In Arlington-street, the Right. Hon. Henry Earl Bathurst, K.G.

28. At Tenby, of spasmodic gout, in the 60th year of his age, Lieut. Col. Elliot Voyle, late of the Bengal establishment.

— At Bath, Lieut. Col. St. John Heard, of the Hon. E. I. Company's service.

Aug. 1. In London, Katherine, wife of Maj. Gen. John Ross, Lieutenant Governor of Guernsey, and only daughter of the late Sir Robert Brownrigg, Bart.

2. At Woodford, Northamptonshire, Harriet, wife of the Right Hon. Charles Arbuthnot, in her 41st year.

3. At Sheerness, of cholera, in his 60th year, Vice-Admiral Sir Richard King, K.C.B., commander-in-chief at the Nile. He formerly held the command on the East-India station.

— In London-street, Fenchurch-street, George Lowden, Esq., formerly of the Mauritius, in his 45th year.

6. Drowned, in passing from a steam-boat to the shore at Woolwich, Mr. Boswell Robert Gregory, of the Examiner's Office, East-India House, and eldest son of Dr. Gregory, of the Royal Military Academy.

8. In Somerset street, Portman-square, in his 78th year, Gen. Sir John Doyle, Bart., G.C.B., K.C., governor of Charleston, and colonel of the 87th regt. (Royal Irish Fusiliers) raised by himself in 1793. His military career was one of high reputation, having served in Europe, Asia, Africa, and America; he was present at twenty-three general actions, besides innumerable affairs of posts, and was wounded seven times.

9. Suddenly, at East Barnett, Herts, Lieut. Col. Sir David Ogilby, of the Hon. East-India Company's service. The above lamentable event was occasioned by the unfortunate gentleman being precipitated from a four-wheeled chaise, which produced instant death.

10. At Brighton, Richard Chase, Esq., late of Kensington-square, and of Horstead-place, Sussex, in his 81st year. He was one of the few officers who survived the defeat of Col. Baillie's detachment by Tipoo Sultan, and the subsequent imprisonment of nearly four years in the dungeons of Seringapatam.

12. In Burton Crescent, George Edward Ellis, the infant son of George Parbury, Esq.

14. In Holles-street, Cavendish-square, in his 74th year, Col. John Drigue Morgan. He formerly served in India; in H. M. 73d regt., and was with the Marquis Cornwallis's army at the siege of Seringapatam; as also at the siege and capture of Pondicherry in 1793, and at that of Colombo in 1795.

21. At Great Yarmouth, where she had landed the previous day from the *Earl of Wemyss*, Leith smack, Barbara, widow of George Dempster Guthrie, Esq., late of the Bengal civil service.

22. In Stamford-Grove West, George Potter, Esq., late of the Treasury, East-India House.

Lately. At Sylvan Lodge, Rathgar, aged 85 years, the Rev. Henry Torrens, D.D., brother to the late General Torrens, uncle to the present Adjutant General of the Forces in India, and cousin to the Judge, and the late Maj. Gen. Sir Henry Torrens.

— In London, Mr. Samuel Downer, aged 86, many years belonging to the Hon. E. I. Company's service.

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 bicar mound is equal to 82 lb. 2 oz. 2 drs., and 100 bicar mounds equal to 110 factory mounds. Goods sold by Sa. Rupees H. 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 133½ lb. The Corgie is 20 pieces.

CALCUTTA, March 20, 1834.

	Rs. A.	Rs. A.		Rs. A.	Rs. A.
Anchor's Sa. Rs. cwt.	16 0	@ 20 0	Iron, Swedish, sq. Sa. Rs. F. md.	3 11	@ 3 12
Bottles do.	10 0	— 10 0	— flat do.	3 12	@ 3 13
Coals do.	0 4	— 0 5	English, sq. do.	2 2	@ 2 3
Copper Sheathing, 16-32 .. F. md.	34 1	— 35 5	— flat do.	2 2	@ 2 4
— Breast's do.	31 12	— 32 8	Holt do.	2 12	@ 2 14
— Thick sheets do.	—	—	Sheet do.	3 8	@ 3 11
— Old Gross do.	29 6	— 29 10	Nails cwt.	10 0	@ 14 0
— Bolt do.	30 8	— 30 8	Hoops F. md.	2 12	@ 3 0
— Tile do.	27 8	— 28 4	Kentledge cwt.	0 11	@ 0 12
— Nails, assort. do.	50 0	— 37 0	Lead, Pig F. md.	4 9	@ 4 10
— Peru Slab Ct. Rs. do.	33 0	— 33 8	Sheet do.	4 10	@ 4 12
— Russia Sa. Rs. do.	—	—	Millinery bag	10 A.	@ 20 A.
Coppers, chintz pec.	1 10	— 1 12	Shot, patent Ct. Rs. F. md.	4 0½	@ 4 0½
— Muslins, assort. do.	1 4	— 13 0	Stationery do.	30 A.	@ 40 A.
— Yarn 16 to 170 mor	0 41	— 0 71	Steel, English Ct. Rs. F. md.	—	@ none
Cutlery, fine do.	25 A.	— 18 D.	— Swedish do.	6 5	@ 6 6
Glass do.	12 D.	— 18 D.	Tin Plates Sa. Rs. box	19 6	@ 19 12
Hardware do.	30 A.	— 40 A.	Woolens, broad cloth, fine .. yd.	3 0	@ 3 4
Hosiery, cotton do.	15 A.	— 25 A.	— coarse and middling	1 0	@ 2 8
Ditto, silk do.	P.C.	—	Flannel fine do.	1 8	@ 1 10

MADRAS, April 2, 1835.

	Rs. A.	Rs. A.		Rs. A.	Rs. A.
Bottles 100	7	@ 8	Iron Hoops candy	24	@ 28
Copper, Sheathing candy	245	— 250	— Nails do.	35	@ 42
— Cakes do.	220	— 230	Lead, Pig do.	35	@ 40
— Old do.	225	— 230	Sheet do.	35 A.	@ 30 A.
— Nails, assort. do.	280	— 300	Millinery do.	25 A.	@ 30 A.
Cottons, Chintz 10 A.	— 15 A.	—	Shot, patent candy	24	@ 30 A.
— Mustins and Ghingams 15 A.	— 20 A.	—	Spelter do.	25 A.	@ 30 A.
— Longcloth, fine 30 A.	— 25 A.	—	Stationery do.	30 A.	@ 35 A.
Cutlery, fine P.C.	— 10 A.	—	Steel, English do.	140	@ 150
Glass and Earthenware 10 A.	— 15 A.	—	— Swedish do.	140	@ 150
Hardware P.C.	— 10 A.	—	Tin Plates box	90	@ 21
Hosiery do.	10 A.	— 15 A.	Woolens, broad cloth, fine .. yd.	15 D.	@ 20 D.
Iron, Swedish, candy	42	— 50	— coarse do.	15 D.	@ 20 D.
— English sq. do.	21	— 23	Flannel, fine do.	10 A.	@ 10 A.
— Flat and bolt do.	21	— 23			

BOMBAY, April 5, 1834.

	Rs. A.	Rs. A.		Rs. A.	Rs. A.
Anchor's cwt.	12	@ 16	Iron, Swedish, bar St. candy	51	@
Bottles doz.	0 12	—	— English, do. do.	22 8	—
Coals ton	no demand	—	Hoops cwt.	4 8	—
Copper, Sheathing, 16-32 .. cwt.	47 1	—	Nails do.	11	—
— Thick sheets do.	51	—	Sheet do.	8	—
— Plate do.	48	— 50	Rod for bolts St. candy	22	—
— Tile do.	51½	—	do. for nails do.	29	—
Cottons, Chintz, &c., &c.	—	—	Lead, Pig cwt.	8 8	—
— Longcloths do.	—	—	Sheet do.	8	—
— Muslins do.	—	—	Millinery do.	no demand	—
— Other goods do.	—	—	Shot, patent cwt.	9	—
Yarn, Nos. 25 to 60 lb.	0 13	—	Spelter do.	6 8	—
Cutlery, table P.C.	—	—	Stationery do.	15 D.	@ P.C.
Glass and Earthenware 35 D.	— 40 D.	—	Steel, Swedish tub	10	—
Hardware P.C.	—	—	Tin Plates box	18	—
Hosiery, half hose P.C.	—	—	Woolens, broad cloth, fine .. yd.	3	@ 6
			— coarse do.	0 12	@ 1 12
			Flannel, fine do.	0 8	@ 1 4

CANTON, March 11, 1834.

	Drs.	Drs.		Drs.	Drs.
Cottons, Chintz, 20 yds. piece	21	@ 41	Smalts pecul	50	@ 90
— Longcloths do.	31	@ 61	Steel, Swedish, in kits. yd.	41	@
— Muslins, 20 yds. do.	2	@ 21	Woolens, broad cloth yd.	1 30	@ 1 40
— Cambrics, 40 yds. do.	4	@ 5	— do. ex super yd.	3 40	@ 3 90
— Bandannoes do.	1½	@ 2½	Camlets pec.	15	@ 21
— Yarn, Nos. 16 to 50. pecul	40	@ 55	Do. Dutch do.	28	@ 29
Iron, Bar do.	1 30	@ 1 40	Long Ells do.	9	@ 12
— Rod do.	21	@	Tin, Stralts pecul	154	@ 163
Lead, Pig do.	4	@	Tin Plates box	10	@ 11

SINGAPORE, March 13, 1834.

	Drs.	Drs.		Drs.	Drs.
Anchor's pecul	7	@ 9	Cotton Hkfs. limit. Battick, dble. corgie	6	@ 8
Bottles 100	31	@ 4	— do. do. Pullicat doz.	24	@ 3
Copper Nails and Sheathing pecul	35	@ 40	— Twist, 24 to 42 pecul	45	@ 50
Cottons, Madapolams, 25yd. by 32in. pcs.	1½	@ 3	Hardware, assort. (over stocked)	P. D.	
— limit. Irish do.	24	@ 24	Iron, Swedish pecul	5	@ 5½
— Longcloths 38 to 40 do.	4	@ 6	— English do.	24	@ 24
— do. do. do.	5	@ 7½	— Nails do.	3	@ 3½
— do. do. do.	44	@ 5	— Lead, Pig do.	5	@ 5½
— do. do. do.	50	@ 6	— Sheet do.	5	@ 5½
— do. do. do.	54	@ 11	— Shot, patent bag	1	@ 2
— do. do. do.	60	@ 11	— Spelter pecul	4	@ 4½
Prints, 7-8. single colours do.	23	@ 3	— Steel, Swedish do.	61	@ 7
— 8-8 do.	3	@ 3½	— English do.	41	@ 6
Cambric, 12 yds. by 49 to 45 in. do.	11	@ 11	Woolens, Long Ella pcs.	10	@ 11
— Jacquet, 20 do.	44	@ 46	— Cambrics do.	20	@ 25
— Lappets, 10 do.	40	@ 44	— Ladies' cloth (Scarlet) yd.	14	@ 24

REMARKS.

Calcutta, March 20, 1834.—For Jaconets, Mulls, and Lappets, there has been a good demand, but no alteration in prices: the market for Piece Goods upon the whole is considered to be more likely to improve than recede. The sales of Mule Twist which have been made, shew an advance of about one pie per morah on the medium numbers of White Yarn; coloured, unaltered. Woolens, no sales to quote, and the market stocked. The market for several descriptions of Copper has improved, and is expected to continue to do so, as present prices are under what they ought to be, with reference to the stock. Lead and Spelter have likewise got up. Quicksilver quoted rather higher. Wines and Liquors, nothing doing but by auction sale.—Pr. Cur.

Madras, April 2, 1834.—The market for Europe Goods is still without animation. All descriptions of Metals, with the exception of Iron, which is getting into inquiry, continue in limited request. Cottons begin to look up.—Pr. Cur.

Bombay, March 15, 1834.—Sales of Cotton goods during the week have been limited, at rather reduced prices for many descriptions, and never has

the demand here been more dull and depressed than at this moment. There have been no transactions we believe in Cotton Twist, and there does not appear to be any inquiry for it. We may generally remark, that the great scarcity of money now prevailing affects both sales and purchases at the moment. Metals do not improve, and the supply in the market is most abundant. Some of the Copper has been sold at Rs. 5½, this sort being wanted by some of the buyers.—April 5. There seems no active demand for Cotton goods whatever, and the market appears heavily stocked with every variety of British Cotton. Cotton Twist continues without any demand, and no transactions in second hands are very heavy, and the expense of transport in the interior so great, from a scarcity of water and high price of grain, that there is no demand, and sales at low prices even difficult to effect. Woolen goods do not improve in price, though the stock, from reduced imports, cannot be great; still prices have not advanced a fraction from those of last year.—Pr. Cur.

INDIA SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Calcutta, March 28, 1834.

Buy.] Rs. As.	Rs. As. [Sell.
Prem. 24 0 Remittable 23 0 Prem.	
1 8 { 1st, or Old 5. } Class 1 0	
0 12 { p. Cent. Loan } do. 0 4	
0 4 { Ditto 2 do. 0 4	
0 4 { Ditto 3 do. Par	
3 0 { New 5 per Cent. from } 0 4	
3 0 { No. 1151 to end. } 0 4	
3 0 { 3d, or New Ditto } 2 8	
Disc. 0 8 4 per cent. Loan dis. 1 0 Disc.	
4,000 Bank of Bengal Shares—3,900.	
Union Bank Shares—Par.	

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 4 0 do.

Rate of Exchange.
Govt. Bills on London, 12 months' date, to buy, 1s. 11d.; to sell, 1s. 10½d. per Sa. Rupee.
Other Public Bills, to buy, 1s. 10½d.; to sell, 1s. 10d. per Sa. Rupee.
Private Bills on London, 6 months' sight, to buy, 2s. 4d.; to sell, 2s. 3½d. per Sa. Rupee.

Madras, April 8, 1834.

Buy.] Rs. As.	Rs. As. [Sell.
Prem. 24 0 Remittable 23 0 Prem.	
1 8 { 1st, or Old 5. } Class 1 0	
0 12 { p. Cent. Loan } do. 0 4	
0 4 { Ditto 2 do. 0 4	
0 4 { Ditto 3 do. Par	
3 0 { New 5 per Cent. from } 0 4	
3 0 { No. 1151 to end. } 0 4	
3 0 { 3d, or New Ditto } 2 8	
Disc. 0 8 4 per cent. Loan dis. 1 0 Disc.	
4,000 Bank of Bengal Shares—3,900.	
Union Bank Shares—Par.	

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 4 0 do.

Rate of Exchange.
Govt. Bills on London, 12 months' date, to buy, 1s. 11d.; to sell, 1s. 10½d. per Sa. Rupee.
Other Public Bills, to buy, 1s. 10½d.; to sell, 1s. 10d. per Sa. Rupee.
Private Bills on London, 6 months' sight, to buy, 2s. 4d.; to sell, 2s. 3½d. per Sa. Rupee.

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 1 to 1½ Prem.
Bengal Five per cent. Loan of 15th Jan. 1830.
At the Rate of Subscription, viz. 106½
Madras Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs. 2 Prem.
Exchange, Feb. 24.
Agents' Bills, on England, at 30 days' sight, 1s. 3½d. per M. Rs.

Bombay, April 5, 1834.

Exchanges.
On London, at 6 mo. sight, 1s. 10d. to 1s. 11d. per Rupee.
On Calcutta, at 30 days' sight, 105½ Bom. Rs. per 100 Sicca Rupees.
On Madras, at 30 days' sight, 101 to 101½ Bom. Rs. per 100 Madras Rs.
Government Securities.
Remittable Loan, 131 to 132 Bom. Rs. per 100 Sa. Rupees.
5 per cent. Loan of 1822-23, according to the period of discharge, 105½ to 108½ per ditto.
Ditto of 1825-26, 106½ to 110 per ditto.
Ditto of 1829-30, 110 to 110½ per ditto.

Canton, March 11, 1834.

Exchanges, &c.
On London, 6 months' sight, —4s. 10d. to 5s.; per Sp. Dol.
On Bengal, Coa. 30 days', Sa. Rs. 207 per 100 Sp. Drs.—Private Bills, 200 to 211 per ditto.
On Bombay, ditto Bom. Rs. 216 to 218 per ditto.
Sycee Silver at Lintin, 3 per cent. prem.

Sugar.—The inquiries after Bengal and Manilla Sugars continue, but there are no sales of any extent reported. There has been only a limited business done in Mauritius by private contract.

Coffee.—The market is very depressed.

Tea.—Congou packages and low Twankays are become very scarce in the market, the former at 24d., and the latter 4d. to 5d. premium; low and good Congous at 2d. to 3d. advance; there is also a great scarcity of common Hyson. Other descriptions steady.

Cotton.—The market remains in a nominal state; the purchases are not worth enumerating.

Silk.—The market is heavy.

Wool.—The recent public sales of Colonial Wool went off briskly. Australian and Van Diemen's Land sold at an advance of 1d. to 2d. per lb.; other sorts at full prices.

Spices, Rice.—The late sales are inconsiderable.

Indigo.—The following is Messrs. Patry and Pasteur's report of the result of the sale of Indigo, which commenced on the 15th July and closed on the 29th.—"The quantity declared was 10,368 chests, of which 1,135 chests were Company's; 4,418 do. Private Trade under the direction of the East-India Company, and 4,755 do. do., under that of the Committee of East-India Merchants. Previous to the opening, and during the progress of the sale the proprietors withdrew 2,183 chests, leaving for sale 8,185 chests, which presented the following assortment:—202 chests Bengal, very fine shipping qualities; 1,430 do. do., good to fine do. do.; 4,705 do. do., good consuming to good shipping do.; 1,502 do. do., low to good consumers; 112 do. Madras; 39 do. Java; 23 do. Manilla; 15 do. Kurpah—total 8,185 chests.

"The sale began with the Company's marks, which were taxed generally 1s. to 1s. 6d. under the prices of last sale, and therefore left without support; they went off heavily and very unevenly at a decline of 4d. to 7d. on the prices of the April sale, averaging 4s. 11d. per lb. Some of the proprietors of the marks which followed the Com-

pany's, showed their determination not to submit to such a fall, and bought in freely, keeping up for the small proportion which they sold rather better prices than those previously obtained; but as soon as a decided wish to realise was shown, the biddings were languid, and former rates barely supported. The first part, or that under the Company's direction, closed nearly in the same way as it began, 2,000 chests, out of 5,000, were sold, and the average decline may be taken at from 5d. to 6d. The second part, consisting of 4,755 chests, under the management of a Committee of East-India Merchants, who have adopted as nearly as possible the system pursued by the East-India Company, and which it is proposed periodically to continue, then followed. On the first and second days, a great proportion was bought in or withdrawn, and prices were maintained; but on the third and subsequent days the proprietors not continuing the same support, prices gradually declined, and in many instances a fall of 8d. to 1s. per lb. was submitted to, at which rates buyers came forward freely. The quantity of Madras in the sale was very small; it sold very unevenly at from last sale's prices to 3d. discount. Of the 10,368 chests which were put in the two sales, 2,183 were withdrawn, and 2,600 bought in, leaving therefore about 5,500 chests sold, of which about 1,200 are for home consumption, and the remainder for export.

"The following are the prices:—Bengal, fine blue (2 chests 7s.), 6s. 6d. a 7s.; fine purple, 6s. a 6s. 6d.; fine red violet, 5s. 6d. a 6s.; fine violet, 5s. 3d. a 5s. 6d.; good and middling do., 4s. 9d. a 5s. 3d.; good red violet, 5s. a 5s. 6d.; middling do., 5s. a 5s. 3d.; good violet and copper, 4s. 6d. a 5s.; middling and ordinary do., 4s. 3d. a 4s. 6d.; low consuming do., 4s. a 4s. 3d.; very low do., 3s. 3d. a 4s.; trash, 1s. 6d. to 3s. Madras, on Bengal principle good and middling, 3s. 9d. a 4s. 3d.; regular Madras, good and fine, 4s. 5s.; ordinary and middling, 3s. 6d. a 4s.; very low, 2s. a 3s. Manilla, ordinary to good, 2s. 6d. a 3s. 6d.; Java, ordinary to middling, 2s. 6d. a 3s. 6d.; good to fine, 4s. a 5s. 7d."

The market continues very heavy.

DAILY PRICES OF STOCKS, from July 26 to August 25, 1834.

July	Bank Stock.	3 Pr. Ct. Red.	3 Pr. Ct. Consols.	3 Pr. Ct. Red.	New 3 Pr. Ct.	Long Annuities.	India Stock.	4 Pr. Ct. 1826.	India Bonds.	Exch. Bills.
26	218½ 219	91½ 91½	90½ 91	99½ 99½	98½ 98½	17½ 17½	265½ 5½	101½	21 23p	52 54p
28	218½	91½ 91½	90½ 91	99½ 99½	98½ 98½	17½ 17½	265½ 6	—	21 23p	51 54p
29	219 219½	91½ 91½	90½ 91	99½ 99½	98½ 99	17½ 17½	265½	—	21 23p	51 53p
30	219½ 220	91½ 91½	90½ 91	99½ 99½	98½ 99	17½ 17½	265½ 6	—	20 23p	50 52p
31	220 220½	91½ 91½	90½ 91	99½ 99½	98½ 98½	—	265½ 6½	—	22p	48 50p
Aug.										
1	220 220½	91½ 91½	90½ 90½	99½ 99½	98½ 98½	17½ 17½	265	101½ 1½	19 21p	47 50p
2	220½	91½ 91½	90½ 90½	99½ 99½	98½ 98½	17½ 17½	265½	101½	15 18p	47 48p
4	220½ 220½	91½ 91½	90½ 90½	99½ 99½	98½ 98½	17½ 17½	—	101½	13 14p	45 48p
5	220½ 222	90½ 91½	90½ 90½	98½ 99½	98½ 98½	17½ 17½	265	101½	10 13p	43 46p
6	221½ 222	90½ 91½	90½ 90½	98½ 99½	98½ 98½	17½ 17½	264½	101½	10 12p	43 45p
7	222	90½ 91½	90½ 90½	98½ 99½	98½ 98½	17½ 17½	—	—	12p	43 44p
8	221½ 222	90½ 90½	90½ 90½	98½ 98½	98½ 98½	17½ 17½	—	—	11 12p	40 43p
9	222	90½ 90½	90½ 90½	98½ 98½	98½ 98½	17½ 17½	262	—	11 12p	40 41p
11	222 222½	90½ 91½	90½ 90½	98½ 98½	98½ 98½	17½ 17½	—	101½	11p	40 43p
12	223 224	90½ 91½	90½ 90½	98½ 99½	98½ 98½	17½ 17½	—	101½	—	43 44p
13	223½ 224	91½ 91½	90½ 90½	98½ 99½	98½ 98½	17½ 17½	258½	101½	19 20p	43 45p
14	224	91½ 91½	90½ 90½	98½ 99½	98½ 98½	17½ 17½	258½ 9½	—	18 19p	43 45p
15	224 224½	91½ 91½	90½ 90½	98½ 99½	98½ 98½	17½ 17½	258½ 9½	101½	17 19p	41 44p
16	—	91½ 91½	90½ 90½	99½ 99½	98½ 98½	17½ 17½	259½	101½	18 19p	40 42p
18	224	91½ 91½	90½ 90½	99½ 99½	98½ 98½	17½ 17½	259½	101½	14 16p	38 42p
19	224	90½ 91½	90½ 90½	98½ 99½	98½ 98½	17½ 17½	—	—	16p	38 40p
20	223½ 224	91½ 91½	90½ 90½	98½ 99½	98½ 98½	17½ 17½	259½ 9½	—	15p	38 40p
21	223½ 224	90½ 90½	90½ 90½	98½ 98½	98½ 98½	17½ 17½	—	101½	15 17p	38 40p
22	223½	90½ 90½	90½ 90½	98½ 98½	98½ 98½	17½ 17½	258	—	15 17p	38 40p
23	223½	90½ 90½	90½ 90½	98½ 98½	98½ 98½	17½ 17½	259	—	15 17p	38 40p
25	223½ 223½	90½ 90½	90½ 90½	98½ 98½	98½ 98½	17½ 17½	—	—	15p	38 40p

FREDERICK BARRY, Stock and Share Broker, 7, Birchin Lane, Cornhill.

THE ASIATIC JOURNAL.

FOR

OCTOBER, 1834.

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NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The subject of *Examinator's* letter is, we regret, not within the scope of our Journal. The letter respecting the Civil Service was received too late for this month. We have never seen the communication from Bombay.

Erratum.—In p. 278, line 8, of last volume, the painting stated to represent *Sháh Jehán*, represents *Jehángír*.

SLAVERY IN INDIA.

THE following Questions, on Slavery in the East-Indies, were circulated by the Commissioners for the Affairs of India:—

1. Have you had any opportunities of acquiring a personal knowledge of the state of slavery, either domestic or agrestic, that is, either in the house or for field-labour, in the East-Indies? And, if you have, be pleased to state particularly what your opportunities were.

2. In what way, or in what several ways, and in which of such several ways most commonly, do individuals become slaves in the East-Indies? Be pleased to distinguish the particular countries to which the answer applies.

3. Can you furnish any idea of the number of the slaves in India, or in any particular regions or districts of it, with which you are acquainted? And here distinguish between house and field-slaves.

4. Do the laws, as administered, sanction or recognize the state of slavery, either domestic or agrestic, and to what extent?

5. What, in point of comfort, employment, food, clothing, treatment, provision for age or sickness, or in any other respect, is the general condition of the slaves, domestic or agrestic? Is there much difference in these respects between those two classes?

6. In the case of agrestic or field-slaves, state particularly in what they are employed and how they are worked? What species of produce are they employed in raising? Do they work in gangs, under a driver? for how many hours in the day? for how many days in the week? more or less severely in different seasons? Is task-work, as you know or believe, ever used? Is the lash employed, and to both sexes?

7. What is the precise condition of the slaves in point of law? Are they, to any and what extent, under the protection of the civil magistrate? Can they be witnesses against freemen in a court of justice? May their masters take their lives?

8. In the later periods of villenage in England, villeins were for many purposes free as between them and strangers, though slaves as between them and their lords; is their any thing analogous to this in India?

9. Are any of the agrestic slaves in India, *serfs*, attached to the soil? And if so, does this species of slavery increase?

10. What are the slaves in point of religion, and what are their habits or morals? Can they, and do they, marry? May they marry free people? Can they in any degree acquire property for themselves, and hold it against their masters?

11. Can slaves be sold at pleasure? and are they, in fact, often sold? May they be seized and sold for the debts of their master? Does law or custom impose any restriction on so selling slaves as to separate them from their families?

12. Is there any law to hinder or promote the manumission of slaves? Can they purchase, or in any way acquire, their own freedom? Is a slave's child necessarily a slave? Are slaves, in fact, often manumitted or liberated, and in what way?

13. Have any, and what, material changes taken place in the state or condition of Indian slaves, as referred to in the foregoing questions, within the period of your observation or attention to this subject? If so, be pleased to describe such changes, and to state in what countries they have taken place?

14. Have any, and what, measures been adopted, and especially by the British
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Government, to abolish or ameliorate the state of slavery in India? Has the existence of the British rule in India in any manner affected the extent or character of slavery there; and if so, in what manner?

15. Be pleased to give any information that seems to you useful with regard to the facts of this subject, though not particularly touched by any of the preceding questions?

16. Do you conceive that the British policy ought to be directed to the ultimate abolition of East-Indian slavery? Or ought it to be content with aiming only at the practical melioration of the system?

17. State any measures that occur to you as proper to be adopted, with a view either to abolition or melioration.

ANSWERS OF T. H. BAKER, ESQ.

1. I have resided a period of thirty-two years, and been actively employed, during that time, in every department of the public service, Revenue, Police, Magisterial, Judicial, and Political, in various countries, where both domestic and agrestic slavery prevails; those countries are,

First, The Bombay territory, lying between the rivers Kistna and Toongbutra, and comprising the late southern Mahratta States, now partly administered by the Honourable Company and partly by the Putwárdiin family and other principal Jaggeerdhars; also the dominions of his highness the Kolapore rajah.

Secondly, The western division of the Madras territories, comprising the zillah of Canara, in which are the ancient countries of Konkana, Haiga, and Julava, the three Balagat districts of Soond, Soopa, and Bilghi, and to the south the talook of Neelisheram, the zillah of Malabar, including the Bulagát district of Wynád, and also the island of Seringapatam.

My duties have also led to constant official intercourse, upon a variety of subjects, with the political residents at the durbars (courts) of the neighbouring states of Mysore, Coorg, Cochin, and Travancore, some of which related to slaves, either who had been compelled by constant ill-treatment from their masters in Malabar to take refuge in the territories of the Coorg or Mysore rajahs, or to slaves who had been kidnapped in Travancore and sold to British subjects, and even to freeborn children of various castes of Hindoos, subjects of the Cochin or Travancore rajahs, reduced to slavery in the Company's dominions, who had been procured by the most fraudulent and violent means, and deprived of their caste by cutting off the lock of hair (the distinguishing mark of their caste); by making them eat prohibited food, and by otherwise disguising and polluting them.

By these means, as well as by personal inquiries, when I have visited the adjacent districts of the neighbouring states of Mysore, Coorg, Cochin, and Travancore, or when business or pleasure has brought the respectable natives of those countries to where I have been in authority, I have become acquainted, amongst other subjects of interest, with the prevailing "slavery" throughout, I may say, the western provinces south of the Kistna to the extremity of the Indian continent, Cape Comorin, or properly Kanya Coomāri.

2. In all the countries above enumerated, the varieties and sources of domestic slavery are very numerous; namely, those persons who are the offspring or descendants of freeborn persons captured during wars; out-caste Hindoos, who had been sold into slavery under or by former Governments; kidnapped persons, brought by bungarries and other travelling merchants from distant inland states, and sold into slavery; persons imported from the ports

in the Persian Gulf, in the Red Sea, or from the African coast; persons sold, when children, by their own parents in times of famine or great dearth; the offspring of illegitimate connexions, that is, of cohabitation between low-caste Hindoo men and Brahmin women, and generally between Hindoos of different castes, or within the prohibited degrees of kindred; persons who, in consideration of a sum of money, or in discharge of a security for the payment of a debt, have bound themselves, by a voluntary contract, to servitude, either for life or a limited period, all which have in former times, or do now prevail, more or less, wherever domestic slavery is found, but chiefly in the southern Mahratta country, both in the Company's and Jaggeer portion of it, and in the Kolapore rajah's dominions; also in those of Coorg and Mysore.

Of agrestic or *prædial* slavery, the origin is of very remote antiquity; the general term given for this description of slavery is *Adami*, or literally, as I understand the term, serf, aboriginal or indigenous, being held precisely under the same tenures and terms as the land itself throughout, under some slight modifications, the Malabar coast, in the Balagat districts already mentioned, and even in the western parts of the table-land of Mysore.

3. I can, generally; and will at the same time state my authority for my different estimates. In the Dooab, or southern Mahratta country, including Kolapore, the number of domestic slaves I compute at 15,000, or rather more than three-quarters per cent. of the general population, which may be reckoned at about two millions, as follows: the number,* in the year 1822, in the Honourable Company's portion of the Dooab, was 684,193, and in the Jaggeers 778,183, as reported by Mr. Commissioner Chaplin, exclusive of Kolapore, about 250,000 more; since which period (judging from the augmented jumma, or gross annual revenue), the increase in the general population of the whole of the southern Mahratta country cannot be less than one-tenth more. The same gentleman also reported,† "throughout the Deccan slavery to be very prevalent." In the southern Mahratta country, all the jaggeerdhars, deshwaris, zemindars, principal brahmins and sahookars, retain slaves on their domestic establishments; in fact, in every Mahratta household of consequence they are, both male and female, especially the latter, to be found, and indeed are considered as indispensable.

In the zillah of Canara, the total number of slaves, agrestic and domestic, may be fairly computed at 80,000, or about one in twelve of the gross general population, which, when I left the Malabar coast in 1828, amounted to nearly a million of souls.‡ In 1801,§ Mr. Ravenshaw, the collector of the southern division, reported the gross population at 396,672: the northern division may be calculated at one-third of this number; and Mr. Ravenshaw further reported the slave population to be 52,022, besides 722 illegitimate children, whom, he writes, it was the custom of the Biddnore government to take possession of and sell as slaves; and also slaves imported from Arabia, of whom there were many. "In 1819,|| the Hon. Thomas Harris, the principal collector of all Canara, reported the number of slaves at 82,000, of whom 20,000 were persons (or rather their descendants) who had been taken in battle, or concubines, or Brahmin and Sooder women, who had lost caste by having connexion with

* Vide Mr. Commissioner Chaplin's Report, dated 28th August 1822, para. 6, vol. iv., Selection of Judicial Papers.

† Ditto, ditto, para. 279.

‡ Slavery in India Documents laid before Parliament, 19th March 1828, fol. 549 and 550.

§ Letter from J. G. Ravenshaw, Esq. to William Perle, Esq., President of Board of Revenue, dated 7th August 1801, para. 15 and 18.

|| Slavery in India Papers, fol. 844, para. 7: 3 of Collector's Letter to Board of Revenue, dated 10th July 1819.

men of inferior caste: the two last description (he adds) were sold under the Mussulman government, and their descendants continue slaves; and that under Mr. Baber, when magistrate here, some stop was put to this practice but there is no doubt it exists in an underhand manner at this day." I should here add that Mr. Harris also stated that "the number of slaves had never been correctly ascertained." By a census taken in 1807 of all Canara, the total number of inhabitants was found to be 576,640;* as I have above stated in 1827 the gross population amounted to nearly a million, making an increase of 70 per cent. in 20 years, while the slave population has been stationary.

In the zillah of Malabar,† Mr. Warden, principal collector, in 1806-7, reported the number of slaves at 96,386, and in 1815-16 at 94,786; and his successor, Mr. James Vaughan, in 1819, stated the number to be 100,000, "exclusive of Wynâd, containing about 3,000 more;" and in 1827 the late principal collector, Mr. Sheffield, ascertained the number of slaves to be 95,696,‡ exclusive of Wynâd, as follows: Pooliar Cherumar, 48,579; Kanaka Cherumar, 20,798; Terrawa Cherumar, 20,058; Kallady Cheroomar, 2,279; Val low Cheroomar, 615; Betwas, or Wettowar, 3,347 (being a moiety of them as it is only in some districts of Malabar they are laid claim to as slaves). In 1806-7, previous to which the country, as Mr. Commissioner Thackeray reported,§ "had been a prey to civil wars, which burnt with a raging or smothered flame ever since the Company got that province," the general population was, according to Mr. Warden's estimate, 700,000.|| In 1827 it amounted by Mr. Sheffield's returns, to 1,003,466. In Malabar, therefore, the slave population would seem to have been diminishing, as I find Mr. Warden has already stated¶ in his evidence before the Select Committee of the House of Lords, while the increase in the general population has been nearly as great as in Canara.

The only return of the population of Travancore I have met with is that of Fra Paolino de San Bartolomeo, in his work, *Viaggio alle Indie Orientali*, published at Rome in the year 1796. This person resided many years in Travancore, and has certainly given a most minute account of the manners, customs &c. of the inhabitants of that country. He estimated the whole population at 1,600,000, and judging from all I have been able to collect, in the course of my inquiries among the *kariakars* (ministers) and other intelligent persons, as to the aggregate general revenue, as well as on this point, this estimate is probably the extent of the present population. It would, no doubt, have increased in the same ratio as Malabar or Canara have, but for the war of 1809-10, and other political causes; and as the whole labour of wet cultivation is (as in the adjoining province of Malabar) being carried on by slaves (superintended by hired free-born persons, called *pannikar* or *chooralakar*), the number of slaves may be taken at a twelfth of the whole population. Cochin I reckon at about 150,000 souls, of whom about 12,000 are slaves.

4. They do; domestic slavery being fully recognized by both the Hindoo and Mahomedan codes, as well as by the usages of the people; and agrestic or prædial slavery being equally so by the common law called *Deshajary*, having existed from time immemorial, but not so absolute as has obtained since the Malabar coast provinces came under the Company's government.

* Hamilton, p. 255, 2d vol.

† Slavery in India, fols. 922, 926; Mr. Commissioner Grame's Report, 14th January 1822, para. 54; and Mr. James Vaughan, Principal Collector's Letter to the Board of Revenue, para. 5, fol. 945.

‡ According to documents in Mr. Baber's possession.

§ Fifth Report from the Select Committee of 1812, p. 983.

|| Mr. Warden's Evidence, Question 1892.

¶ Ditto, Question 1903.

namely, of disposing of them off, or separate from, the soil, the land of their birth; which I consider as decidedly at variance with and in innovation of that law, as observed in ancient times; and in this opinion I consider myself borne out, as well by the traditionary legends of their origin as by the fact I have before mentioned, of the tenures and forms of sale of slaves being precisely the same as of lands; such a practice is, moreover, inconsistent with the due observance of their religious ceremonies, every part of Malabar having its tutelary deity, and all classes of slaves having their household gods (their *Lares* and *Penates*), to whom, on particular days, they perform the same ceremonies that all other castes, who are free-born, do to their's. They likewise cherish the memory of their *pitris* or *carawrinmar* (ancestors), by consecrating a spot of ground called *koodiwekka*, where all the members must meet, and make offerings of *manium* and *maddium* (meat and liquor).

The following extract from the Report of the Joint Bengal and Bombay Commissioners (of which the Hon. Jonathan Duncan, the late able governor of Bombay, was president), on the first settlement of Malabar in 1793, and which may be considered as giving the most accurate account of the ancient institutes, and the usages in general, as observed at that early period of our rule, of that singular people (the inhabitants of the Malabar coast), and certainly more to be relied on than anything that has since been written, would seem to put this view of the subject beyond question.* Speaking of the degraded castes of Poliar and Cherumars, he writes, "they are considered in a great degree in a state of villeinage, and as bondsmen attached to the soil, though they are not properly or lawfully objects of slavery, like slaves in the full extent of that word, unless they happen to be thus made over as part of the stock, at the same time that the master, the Brahmin or Nair landholder, should have disposed of the land on which they live."

How or whence this oppressive and cruel practice, not only of selling slaves off the estate where they were born and bred, but actually of separating husbands and wives, parents and children, and thus severing all the nearest and dearest associations and ties of our common nature, originated, it would be difficult to say; but I have no doubt, and never had in my own mind, that it has derived support, if not its origin, from that impolitic measure, in 1798,† of giving authority to the late Mr. Murdoch Brown, while overseer of the Company's plantation in Malabar, upon the representation‡ of "the difficulties he experienced," even with "the assistance of the tehsildar" (the head native authority), and "his own peons" (armed persons, with badges of office), "to procure workmen," and "of the price of free labour being more than he was authorized to give," to purchase indiscriminately as many slaves as he might require to enable him to carry on the works of that plantation; and of

* Letter to Marquis Cornwallis, Governor-general in Council, dated 11th October 1793, para. 14, N.B. Not in Slavery in India Documents.

† Commissioners' Letter to Mr. Brown, dated 10th August 1798, vide fol. 590.—N.B. Government's Letter, dated 26th June 1798, wanting.

‡ Mr. Brown's Letter, dated 5th May 1798, where he complains of the backwardness of the tehsildar in furnishing him with labourers, and of the necessity of employing his own peons, and of their being abused and threatened, and five of his peons even beaten; also requesting to be empowered to take one in ten from amongst the inhabitants, as he could employ 2,000 men and 800 women, but had not been able to procure one, because they wanted more wages than he was authorized to give. He had purchased forty-five Poliar, but four had absconded; he purchased them from the darogha of Chowghaut. He had traced them beyond Beypoor, and had no doubt of their having returned to their old master; requests an order to the assistant in charge to direct their being sent back, "to show those people they cannot escape from hence." In the Commissioners' reply, they say, "The assistant had been directed to endeavour to recover and restore to him the four Poliar who had absconded." In the first part they tell him, "The northern superintendent had been directed to furnish him with labourers."—*Malabar Sketches*, p. 101.

actually issuing orders to the Europeans as well as the Native local authorities, to assist him (Mr. Brown), and even to restore slaves who had run away, and returned to their homes (without any orders to inquire the reason of their absconding), and who, as has since been ascertained from the surviving slaves themselves, had been actually kidnapped by the darogha (head police-officer of Chowghaut, in the southern parts of Malabar people), and sent up to North Malabar to Mr. Brown, which person had continued, up to 1811, or for a period of twelve years, under this alleged authority, granted by the Bombay Government, to import slaves and freeborn children from the Cochin and Travancore states,* when by the merest accident this nefarious traffic came to my knowledge, and which, after considerable opposition on the part of the provincial Court of Circuit, I succeeded in putting a stop to, after having restored to liberty and their country 123 persons who had been stolen, of whom 71 were actually found in Mr. Brown's possession.† This, however, was but a small portion of the number originally supplied him, many having absconded, but more than half having died, as ascertained from the survivors.‡ Mr. Brown's agent, Assen Ally, himself acknowledged that, during the time he was at Aleppi, in Travancore, in 1811,§ no less than 400 children had been transported to Malabar.

The still more objectionable measure of realizing the public dues by the seizure and sale of slaves off the land, in satisfaction of revenue arrears, or compelling their owners, the revenue defaulters, to do so, and the collector contending for a continuance of the practice by such subtle arguments as those in Mr. Vaughan's letter of the 20th July 1819,|| namely, "the partial measure of declaring them not liable to be sold for arrears of revenue, will be a drop of water in the ocean; though why Government should give up a right, which every proprietor enjoys, is a question worthy of consideration," cannot fail to have confirmed proprietors in the too ready disposition to consider their slaves as much property as any other chattel or thing.

5. The treatment of slaves, whether domestic or agrestic, necessarily depends upon the individual character of their masters; of the domestic slaves, (especially the most numerous part of them, the females), it would be difficult to say what the treatment is, or how employed, clothed, or subsisted, amongst a people like the natives of India, who, whether Hindoos or Mahomedans, observe such watchful jealousy in all that regards their domestic economy, and consequently of whose family arrangements and habits, and indeed domestic character in general, we can know so very little. Generally speaking, however, both male and female are employed as menial servants; a great many are kept for purposes of state; and possessing the advantage they (the men) have of approaching freemen (which the prædial slaves, from being considered so very impure, of which more hereafter, have not), and thereby the means of making their complaints known, in case of any very severe treatment, there is no reason to suppose that their condition is particularly grievous; though it must be

* East-India Slavery Documents, para. 21 of Mr. Baber's Report, dated 29th February 1812, fol. 565.

† The Advocate-general's Report, where he alludes to "Mr. Baber's perseverance in restoring the kidnapped children in spite of very extraordinary opposition," fol. 786, and "to the extraordinary support Mr. Brown appears to have received in these dealings in stolen children," fol. 788.

‡ Para. 31, Letter to Government, 29th February 1812, and depositions of kidnapped slaves, fol. 615 to 645.

§ Para. 30, Ditto.—N.B. The document numbered (H. 3.) in that despatch omitted. And also see Letter to Political Resident, para. 3, dated 9th January 1812, fol. 501.

|| Para. 16, Mr. Vaughan's letter to the Board of Revenue, dated 20th July 1819, fol. 846; and also Mr. Vaughan's letter, 24th November 1818, "The sale of chermers, in execution of decrees for arrears of revenue, was as common as the sale of land."—N.B. In the Madras Board of Revenue's Proceedings, fol. 137.

obvious that, under the most favourable circumstances, a state of perpetual servitude, whether employed as menials, and kept for the purpose of saving the greater expense of free labour, or what is almost universal with respect to female domestic slaves, for sensual gratifications, must, at best, be but a life of pain and sorrow, and as such, as repugnant to humanity and morality, as it is to the principles of British rule.

With respect to the condition of agrestic slaves, nothing can be more truly miserable and pitiable, excepting that portion of them who reside on, or in the vicinity of, the sea-coast and large towns, where they are much better off than their hapless brethren in the inland districts, provided, that is, their masters permit them to work for themselves (which they will not* always) when they do not require their services; by which means they manage to subsist themselves by working for strangers, cutting and selling grass and fuel, and serving as porters.

From what has already been said, it will be obvious that agrestic slaves are slaves to the remotest posterity; that their servitude is also one of unmitigated severity will be apparent from the following details, which, in order to prevent all cavil on the part of those who have argued, and may hereafter argue, in favour of a continuation of the present system, shall be framed from documents these advocates have themselves furnished.

And first, with respect to their employment; it is always in agricultural pursuits, because they are more expert in them than any other class of the people; these, however, are not confined to manuring, ploughing, sowing, harrowing, hoeing, reaping, and thrashing, but they are likewise employed in fencing, tending cattle, watching the cattle, and even in carrying agricultural produce, it not being customary to use carts or cattle in the transportation to market, and when the harvest is over, in felling trees, and preparing materials for house-building, &c., and this without intermission of a single day, so long as their master can find employment for them.

Their *wallee*, the name given to the daily allowance of slaves, which is always in kind, varies, as will be seen in the native reports referred to in p. 55† of Mr. Commissioner Græme's Report, dated 14th January 1822, from one and a-half to one and three-quarters seers of paddy (rice in the husk) to the male, and from one to one and a-quarter to the female slave; nothing is there stated as allowed to young or aged, but it is within my own knowledge, that this is generally half what able-bodied men and women receive, provided they do some work.‡

The daily wages for a freeman field-labourer are about a third more, varying from two to two and a-half yedungallies of paddy in the northern, and from two and a-half to three in the southern division; but then he works only till noon; whereas the slave has to toil from morning until evening with no other sustenance than his morning's canjee (rice-water) and evening meal; after which he has to keep watch by turns at night in sheds erected on an open platform in the centre of the paddy-field, several feet under water, exposed to the inclemency of the weather, to scare away trespassing cattle, or the wild animals with which every part of Malabar, excepting the vicinity of populous places, is infested.

When not regularly employed, the wallee is seldom more than half of what it is in working seasons;§ and very often even that scanty allowance is with-

* Examinations of principal inhabitants of Betunad and Shernad. Slavery in India Papers, fol. 856 and 859: "Will not consent to his working for himself;" also, "Very few masters allow them to work for themselves."

† Ditto, ditto, fol. 921, para. 1586.

‡ Slavery in India Documents, fol. 922.

§ Ditto, ditto, fol. 921.

held, which obliges the slaves to seek work from strangers. as I have already explained; or, if residing in those remote parts where there is no demand for their labour, they are left to eke out a miserable existence, by feeding upon wild yams and such refuse as would only be sought after by that extreme wretchedness "that envied the husks that the swine did eat," and not unfrequently are they tempted by the cravings of hunger to rob gardens of jack (*artocarpus*), plantains (*musa*), coco-nuts, &c. &c.

With respect to their dwellings, so very impure are all castes of slaves held, that they are obliged to erect their chala or huts at a distance from all other habitations; neither are they allowed to approach, except within certain prescribed distances, the houses or persons of any of the free castes; those distances vary from* 72 to 24 paces, as well with reference to the caste of the several grades of freemen, as to their own, for even among these wretched creatures, the pride of caste has its influence. If a slave accidentally touches† a brahmin, he must purify himself by prayer and ablution, and by changing his *poonool* (Brahminical thread). Hence it is that slaves are obliged to leave the road, and call aloud from as far off as they can see a brahmin coming. Nairs and other castes, who purify themselves by morning ablutions, if polluted as above, must fast and bathe, or as they say, *Koolicha oobāsavicha*.

But the best criterion to judge of the low estimation in which slaves are held is the prices at which they are sold, or the rent at which they are leased out; and which I shall, for the reason before stated, extract from Mr. James Vaughan's Report, as quoted‡ by Mr. Commissioner Græme, in the 35th para. of his report. By these, the largest sum the highest class slave will fetch is 250 old gold fanams, equal to £6. 5s., and the highest rent seven and a-half fanams per annum, equal to 3s. 9d.; but the average selling price of all castes (of which Mr. Vaughan enumerates twenty), is 132 old gold fanams, equal to £3. 6s.; and the average annual rent five fanams, equal to 2s. 6d.; while the prices of the lowly Pooliar Cherumar, who compose more than half the aggregate slave population, are still less than the lowest of the other castes, and are (vide No. 1 of the same figured statement), for a man, 48 fanams, equal to £1. 4s.; a woman, 30 fanams, equal to 15s.; a boy, (average) 20 fanams, equal to 10s.; and a girl, (average) 15 fanams, equal to 7s. 6d.; while the annual rents of the two first are but two and two and a-half fanams, equal to 1s. and 1s. 3d.

There are still other payments to slaves, which have not been noticed in either of the reports of Mr. Græme, or by Mr. Vaughan, and I will therefore endeavour to supply the omission from my own recollection of them.

First, then, with respect to clothing; the allowance consists of a waist-cloth, called *moond*, to men, and *moori*, signifying a fragment, to females; it is just large enough to wrap round their loins, and is of the value of from one to two fanams, equal to from 6d. to 1s.; in some districts this is given but once a-year, but more generally twice, or at the festivals of Onam and Vishnool, which fall in September and May. None of the women (Hindoos that is) wear upper garments; there is a colloquial saying, "Chaste women requiring no covering, prostitutes only require to cover themselves." As a substitute for these waist-clothes, it is very common with slaves, especially in the retired parts of the country, to use or wear bunches of leaves, generally of the wild plantain tree, supported by a fibre of some tree or vine.

* Slavery in India Documents, fol. 920, para. 42.

† Mr. Duncan's Report, dated 11th October 1793, para. 14.—N.B. Not in Slavery in India Papers.

‡ Slavery in India Papers, fol. 918.

On occasion of marriages, deaths, *kātha kooty*, literally 'boring of ears,' *zindārika*, 'first signs of puberty' in girls, as also their *addieutura*, or 'ceremonial observances,' such as the *walkāta*, *seyāta*, *kollumādaka*, &c. to their Kola Davangul (tutelary and household gods), presents are made by their masters, of money from two to four fanams, of clothes called *Poda*, or coverings for the bride, or corpse, of the value of two or three fanams, as also of articles, such as oil, pepper, nelly, salt, and tobacco; but the two latter, especially the tobacco, though a necessary of life in a humid climate, like Malabar (where the annual fall of rain averages 140 inches, being more than three times what it is in the adjoining province of Coimbatore, or in any part of the Coromandel coast), are less common than formerly, owing to the greatly enhanced price to the consumer,* especially in the vicinity of the Ghaut mountains, since the establishment by the Company of a monopoly in those two articles.

I ought not to omit mentioning, that female slaves, particularly those belonging to Moppillas, neglect not to adorn their persons with necklaces of cowry shells, glass beads, and brass bracelets, finger and ear-rings. It is but justice also to the Moppilla or Mahomedan part of the community, to say, that many of them allow their slaves, during working seasons, cooked rice, or canjee (rice-water), at noon, and that the treatment of their slaves generally is more liberal, owing, doubtless, to their being in better circumstances, as well from their having fewer ceremonies, as being more frugal and more industrious, than their more generous, high-spirited, though too improvident Hindoo neighbours.

With respect to the treatment of slaves, as regards chastisement, I will quote what it consists of, as stated in the examinations of some of the inhabitants (forwarded by Mr. Vaughan to the Board of Revenue), and I have no hesitation in saying that no sort of dependence is to be placed upon those of them that say, that "it is only customary to reprimand or admonish slaves;" and that even those who do admit the practice of flogging, imprisoning, and putting in the stocks, by no means convey a full idea of the severities being exercised at the present day; because, as Mr. Græme justly observes,† "these informants are the proprietors of slaves themselves, and not disposed to admit that the authority over slaves is exercised with any extraordinary severity."

Deposition No. 9, alluding to the slave chastisements, says,‡ "they would be seized and flogged and put in the stocks, and their noses cut off, according to the magnitude of the fault they may have committed; at present the practice of cutting off the nose has been entirely abandoned." (I shall show hereafter that instances of this barbarous practice have occurred since§ the establishment of the Company's government in Malabar.) The same deposition states that, "any property a slave may be possessed of his master has a right to." Deposition 7 and 8 confirm this latter fact. No. 11 states, "that if a slave is inclined to run away, and refuse working, he would be put in the stocks and flogged; those in the habit of running away are secured in the stocks," and in that talook, Betutnad, "the master will not consent to his slave working for himself." No. 12 says,|| "at present slaves are only bound and flogged, and afterwards caused to work." No. 13 states,¶ "that the ut-

* Mr. Baber's Evidence before a Committee of the House of Lords, under date 6th April 1830. Questions 3188, 3197.

† Report, dated 14th January 1822, para. 55. Slavery in India Papers, fol. 923.

‡ Slavery in India, fol. 854.

§ Mr. Baber's Circuit Report on Sessions, 2d of 1823, para. 61. Slavery in India Documents, fol. 927 and 928.

|| Slavery in India Documents, fol. 954.

¶ Ditto, ditto, fol. 856.

most punishment that is considered proper to be inflicted is flogging." It adds, "in this district (Shernad) some masters (very few though), allow their Chermakal to work exclusively for themselves, on paying to the proprietor the usual *patom* (rent)." No. 17 says,* "both in former and present times, when cherumar (slaves) are convicted of any fault, or run away, they are flogged, put in the stocks, and confined." No. 18 says,† that "formerly when a chermor was convicted of any fault, or caught after running away, he would be flogged and put in the stocks for some days, and afterwards made to work with chains on, and the same practice is in existence now."

Moreover, there is hardly a sessions of gaol delivery, the calendars of which (though a vast number of crimes are occurring which are never reported) do not contain cases of wounding, and even murdering slaves, chiefly brought to light by the efforts of the police; though, generally speaking, they are the most enduring, unresisting, and unoffending classes of the people.

The same wretched details apply, in a great measure, to Canara; for instance; "The master (as Mr. Harris writes‡) can sell the husband to one person, and the wife to another," and also "can sell the children." He never pays them wages in money, "but presents them on their marriages or particular ceremonies, with a small sum; the average allowance of food§ is 1½ seers of coarse rice, two rupees weight of salt, a little betel-nut and leaf; and of clothing, two pieces or six cubits of cauthay (a blue cloth), a cumby and roomal; a woman has but one seer of rice, and four cubits of cauthay, a child three-fourths of a seer of rice, and four cubits of cauthay; but the salt and betel nut and leaf are optional; neither have they any day they can call their own."||

It is, however, within my own personal knowledge, that in general they are better off than in Malabar, and though not allowed to enter the house or to touch the persons of free castes, they can approach them; and it is only early in the morning, after brahmins have bathed, and before meal, that slaves are obliged to leave the road to avoid contaminating them.

From the above remark, I except the southernmost talooks of Coombla and Neelesheram, where the local prejudices are everywhere the same, and, if possible, more inveterate than in Malabar, the chief portion of the people consisting of Nairs, and the Neelesheram rajahs being related to or connected with those of Kotiole and the Samoon rajah of Calicut. In it is Tarakad, the seat of the Pianoor Gramnum, one of the sixty-four Gramnums, of which the ancient Kerula (the whole tract lying between Gokernum and Kanya Coomari) was originally constituted, the head female of which, called, *par excellence*, the Taikād Amma Tiroomoomba, is the only Namboory brahmin family who adopted (or can by the constitution of Keulla) the peculiar *ājārom* (custom) of the Nairs, in regard to the law of inheritance called *Maramakataiam* (nepotism), and by whom it has, and will, it is feared, until the people are more enlightened at least, be perpetuated.

[The remainder next month.]

* Slavery in India Documents, fol. 859.

† Ditto, ditto, fol. 859.

‡ Letter to the Board of Revenue, dated 10th July 1819, para. 4. Slavery in India, fol. 842.

§ Ditto, ditto, fol. 844.

|| Letter ditto, para. 5, fol. 844.

THE POETICAL REMAINS OF A LATE STUDENT AT BISHOP'S COLLEGE.

I.

FINING FOR HOME.

So rich a shade, so green a sod,
Our English fairies never trod.
Yet who in India's bower hath stood,
But thought on England's "good green wood,"
And bless'd, beneath the palmy shade,
Her hazel and her hawthorn glade,
And breath'd a pray'r (how oft in vain !)
To gaze upon her oaks again.

HENRY.

BEAR me upon your snowy wings,
Years of my early youth;
Bear me unto the living springs,
In the blessed land of Truth.

A shadow on my spirit lies,
A shadow broad and deep,
And Memory on her pillow sighs
In the lonely time of sleep.

For Joy no more, with shout of song,
Comes dancing from the green-wood shade;
O faithless One, how long, how long,
Since thou upon thy harp hast played !

And Hope, life's bird of Paradise,
Over my head no more doth sing;
The lay hath faded from her throat,*
The colour from her wing.

And Truth hath blown her magic horn,
Alas, a sad and jarring blast !
And all the golden realms of morn,
The homes of Fancy—all are past !

Rich gardens, bright with fruits and flowers,
Visions of ladies young and fair;
The music of Elysian bowers—
All melted into summer air !

The air is fire—and on the river
The orient rays of morning glow
Like arrows from the Sun-God's quiver—
A flood of light, above—below !

But oh, how gladly would I fly,
From all the splendour shining round,
For one faint glimpse of English sky,
One lingering step on English ground !

Upon my weary heart comes back
The fragrance of each early scene,
And that oft-trodden dewy track
Across our village-green.

* In the present day, when the Utilitarians set up for critics in poetry, and expect even a bird of Paradise to be described with the accuracy of a poulterer, the writer thinks it better to observe that he is aware that song is not attributed to the bird usually known as the Bird of Paradise.

Lo ! while I speak, a merry band
Before the eyes of Memory pass ;
The red ball, struck by youthful hand,
Comes bounding o'er the grass.

Hurrah ! hurrah ! as on it bounds,
Rings out the echoing cheer,
And a thousand old familiar sounds
Are living in my ear.

Bear me upon your snowy wings,
Years of my early youth ;
Bear me unto the crystal springs
In the blessed land of Truth.

II.

THE DEATH-BED OF THE BELOVED.

From thy fair cheek hath gone the light
That dawned so softly from thy breast ;
Thine eyes, once warm with young delight,
Are pining for their rest ;
And thou, before the fall of night,
Wilt be numbered with the blest !

Thy feet have lost their pleasant tone,
Their light and airy sound,
As oft in summer they have flown
Like shadows o'er the ground ;
And thy lover's hand a dewy crown
Upon thy head hath bound.

Thy locks have lost their hue of gold,
Their hyacinthine flow ;
And thy oft-pressed hand is damp and cold,
Thy head is drooping low :
But the heaving of my mantle's fold
Tells thou art yet below.

The garland of fresh lotus-flowers
Thy burning brow doth harm,
And the soothing song of English bowers
Breathes on thine ear no charm,
And the bracelet wreathed in happier hours
Hath fallen from thy arm.

Another faint and long-drawn sigh,
Her pallid lips hath stirr'd—
Beloved, I am standing by,
Although by thee unheard—
Her spirit parteth to the sky,
As to its greenwood home the bird !

I will not weep, beloved one,
Thy closed eyes I would not waken ;
For thou thy home of peace hast won,
By wind or storm no longer shaken.
Why mourn for her whom Mary's Son
Into His Arms of Love hath taken ?

I will not weep, although for me
Mirth and Pleasure—all are past ;
And Hope, the bosom's melody,
Is fleeing from me fast,
And life's poor sickening, dying tree
Of all its flowers hath shed the last.

III.

THE YOUNGEST OF THE FAMILY.

Lorsque l'enfant paraît, le cercle de famille
Applaudit à grands cris ; son doux regard qui brille,
Fait briller tous les yeux,
Et les plus tristes fronts, les plus souillées peut-être,
Se derident soudain à voir l'enfant paraître,
Innocent et joyeux.

VICTOR HUGO.

How fair thou art, with that sweet smile,
Thy trusting faith, thy tongue the while
Charming our sorrow into blisses ;
Thy bright eyes wandering round the room,
Thy hand stretched out for rose in bloom,
Thy mouth for kisses !

Thy face is full of gleeful mirth,
Thy little hands unstained by earth,
Are clasped in snowy fold :
Laugh on !—thy feet have never stray'd
From Joy's green path—no mournful shade
Hath dimm'd thy waving hair of gold.

Like some pure dove, amid our woe
The beauty of thy face doth glow,
Silvering o'er our darken'd sky :
Untroubled by life's noisy rout,
Upon the world thou gazest out—
All things are holy to thine eye !

We hearken to thy prattling glee,
E'en grief itself doth laugh at thee,
Thou merry, roguish sprite ;
And who would chill thy summer-play,
Or chase those sunny looks away,
By whispering of night ?

Listen ! while for thee we pray—
Never may the blackbird's lay
Silent in the pleasant May be ;
Or the hive without its bees,
Or a forest without trees,
Or a cloud upon thee—baby !

PAUPIAH BRAHMINY, THE DUBASH OF MADRAS.

THERE may be an appearance of pedantry in the phrase, but it is not the less true as a proposition, that there are two histories of India, an esoteric and an exoteric history. By the latter, is meant only the general course of political and civil events, in our relations with the people, whom Providence has placed under our rule; the mere outline, in which great changes and momentous transactions are as it were mapped and delineated;—by the other, the interminglings of our respective domestic histories, and which, though never formally recorded, are still valuable, inasmuch as they lift up the curtain to features of character peculiar to each, and are perhaps the more valuable, because, being beneath the dignity of regular history, they are chiefly oral traditions, which in a few years are forgotten, and sometimes impossible to be recovered with tolerable exactness. Yet, as moral pictures and moral lessons, they are full of instruction,—and most assuredly not devoid of amusement.

The *Dubash* system is peculiar to the southern peninsula; but it has principally flourished at Madras. The dubashes are a class of persons, who act as stewards, bankers, and general agents to those emphatically called the *gentlemen*, a generic appellation of the civil and high military servants of the Company. Nor is it quite ancient history, when they had an influence, sometimes slight, sometimes powerful, and at times overbearing, upon men high in office at that presidency—and occasionally acted as go-betweens the government and the Arcot nabobs, at whose diwans they often held responsible situations of considerable importance. This may be traced amongst other causes to the pecuniary resources they were enabled to command beyond any other class of Hindûs, and to the immense accumulations which, from small beginnings, rapidly swelled them into immense and bloated capitalists. It is not true, that native usages are impassive to change and untouched by time. Slowly, indeed, and almost imperceptibly, they undergo those silent modifications which, in a long cycle of years, make the contrast between *was* and *is*,—and probably there is no stronger proof of the fact, than the altered character of that class within the last forty years. They are now, for the most part, needy adventurers, on the watch for the arrival of ships from Europe, which at certain intervals import, as if for their special advantage, some raw inexperienced lads, to whom on their first landing everything is new, and captains and mates of ships, to whom they render very important services in the disposal of their investments, and by the advance of money upon the goods themselves at a devouring interest.

Some authentic sketches of this peculiar vein of character will not seem to be displaced in the *Asiatic Journal*,—and a genuine occurrence now and then elucidatory of that almost extinct genus, may probably be as worthy the attention of its readers, and even of the students of regular Oriental history, as many of the romances which some of its contributors have imparted to it.

Amongst the principal members of this memorable body of natives, at

the time we are speaking of, was Avadanum Paupiah Brahminy, a character which, from the vehement contrasts embodied in it, would require the colours of Rembrandt to depicture. Supple, submissive, patient of affront and even injury—but with the love of revenge—the *odium in longum jacens*—deeply lurking in the recesses of a mind capacious of every project that hate can devise or meditate. But the domineering passion was litigiousness. To the lawyers, as they were then called by courtesy, he was a treasure;—a Peter Peebles, though not reduced to indigence (for his resources were ample), whose name for years alternately figured in the Mayor's Court, as plaintiff and defendant. He was almost a fixture in his lawyer's chamber; squatting down on a mat in some dark corner of the room, patiently waiting till his *papers* could be attended to. At Mr. Samuel's, he might be seen sitting, except during the short interval of a brief meal, which, consisting of nothing more than a handful of rice, he would "with haste despatch and come again;" occasionally ejaculating, as the attorney turned over the bundles of his other clients,—"*My papers, master!* Paupiah Brahminy, plaintiff, *versus* Venkatachellum Chitty." On one occasion, his lawyer fell into a short slumber; but, when he awoke, could not help smiling to find that the papers before him had been silently removed, and those indorsed "*Paupiah Brahminy*" placed directly under his nose. But not a murmur of complaint or dissatisfaction escaped his lips on account of any real or imagined delay. When a new lawyer, whose reputation preceded him, arrived at the settlement, Paupiah was sure to retain him, generally with a large fee, seldom less than a thousand pagodas (£400), the foundation, he would hint, and it frequently proved so, of *master's* fortune. This was not always a sheer profit to the lawyer; for it was understood to convey to the sole use of the said Paupiah the fee-simple of all his future labours, and the exclusive benefit of all his faculties, his occasional fees seldom amounting to the ordinary remuneration of professional services.

But Paupiah, in the high and palmy days of Madras corruption, when Lord Hobart, writing to the Court of Directors, called the entire settlement "*a hot-bed of intrigue*," was an indispensable instrument in the commerce of bribery, then the lever by which all the affairs of state were moved. Where any thing that shunned the light was to be transacted, he was the most efficient and useful of negotiators. Yet there were shades of character in the man, upon which it is pleasing to dwell. With hands dipped in the seculence of his time,—a mind never reposing from stratagem,—disdaining the tranquillity of virtue for the restlessness of intrigue, he was faithful where he conceived an attachment, beyond all example—passive and enduring in the cause he espoused even unto death. Where he was made a confidant to some defalcation, into which a young civilian, for instance, had been betrayed by indiscretion or extravagance, he not only supplied it out of his means—but no tortures could have wrung from him the guilty secret. These instances were then not rare. By the Act of Parliament, regulating the amount of salaries and prohibiting presents of every kind, the service was raised to a state of purity never dreamt of in

the philosophy of that day. It is seldom that a mere act of legislation brings about a complete moral revolution; but certain it is, that Astræa was restored by that Act of Parliament to Madras, from which she seemed to have taken her flight for ever. The biography of Paupiah, if it were brought to light, would be found to overflow in these romantic fits of benevolence—never, indeed, requited and seldom acknowledged. It was computed that the bond and other debts, for sums thus generously advanced, due to him from civilians and sometimes military men, but especially tottering houses of agency (the great pest and moral disease of the Eastern settlements), amounted to more than £50,000 sterling. But with money perpetually at his command, the sources from which it was extracted always remained a mystery.

At the durbars of the Nabobs Wallajah and the Omdut-ul-Omrah, he was a constant attendant, for he supplied them with large sums to meet the kists or tribute due to the Company, and that too often in critical periods of the public treasury. When the assumption of the Carnatic revenues cut off the means of repayment from those princes, of all the bonds adjudicated by the commissioners, his were of the most *bonâ fide* description. Yet the grossest injustice was systematically dealt out to him, except in those cases (the greater number were of that class) where the evidence to authenticate the claim was as clear as the sun at noon. Those adjudicators had, from a series of misconceptions, reposed unlimited confidence in Reddy Row, a Brahmin, a poor and needy adventurer, who had cunning enough to convince those gentlemen that he was thoroughly conversant in all the mysteries of the Durbar, and being the implacable enemy of Paupiah, induced them to beat down his demand to the utmost minimum of what in justice was due to him. This Reddy Row, when the nabob's bonds became marketable in consequence of the act passed for their consolidation, became a wholesale fabricator, not figuratively, but literally, of those instruments, of which he disposed of a large number on the faith of his being in the confidential employ of the nabob. His end may not be forgotten. 'Tried, convicted, pardoned, at the instance of a recent Madras governor, one bond of his manufactory was proved by such minute evidence to be a forgery, that he was deserted by those who had protected him through thick and thin, *per fas et nefas*, and took himself off by a dose of poison. During this time, Paupiah was shamefully persecuted by those who knew nothing of his real transactions with the Durbar, and estimating his character by looking only at the wrong side of the tapestry, adjudicated him almost to ruin. But the *English* commissioners did him justice, and his claims were with few exceptions allowed. It was like much of the justice of this world: it came too late, and not till vexation and grief had removed him to take his chances at a better tribunal.

This same Paupiah was considered the natural prey for such vultures as Paul Benfield. Plucked to the last feather—cheated—laughed at—he was perpetually to be seen squatted and waiting with desperate expectation of redress in the verandahs and ante-chambers of those who had plundered

as a suppliant, suing for his right of the *great gentlemen*, as they were then styled by the Madras natives—humbly and silently imploring their justice (it was a most sorry twig to catch at), but never quitting his hold—and seldom, indeed, but sometimes, darting his little green eyes piercingly in the face of those who had defrauded him, although he could discourse powerfully, in good English, had he been so minded. The respect universally conceded to a Brahmin, secured him generally from personal outrage—but not uniformly. On one occasion, where he had been fraudulently treated, he was ignominiously thrust out from the garden-house of Mr. P— and his turban torn in the scuffle. Apparently, he forgave the insult. But every tyro in Indian affairs knows that no higher indignity can be sustained by a native of caste, than the pollution of this part of the Hindû habilliment. Then the feeling of revenge, though postponed for years, never dies. It burns like a lamp in a temple, constantly fed and trimmed. There is no statute of limitations to the unextinguished, unextinguishable thirst for retribution. It is sure finally to be exacted to the very letter.

Mr. P— was at the head of the Treasury department, then conducted conjointly with the collectorship of the Madras district. He had stood high in the estimation of several successive governments. Paupiah, whose nature it was to be heedlessly confident in the integrity of those whom he had been accustomed to look up to with respect, and whose bad qualities, whatever they were, had no affinity to the suspicious avarice of the natives in their money-transactions, had, a year or two before, undertaken, in virtue of a religious vow, a distant journey in the nature of a pilgrimage; and, whether to secure Mr. P—'s favour by covertly lending him a sum of money without exacting interest, or whether it formed a part of the superstitious ordinance that enjoined the pilgrimage, that, during the year of its fulfilment, he was inhibited from taking interest upon sums deposited in contemplation of it—(both causes were strenuously insisted on by Paupiah's counsel)—but, before he set out, he deposited twelve thousand pagodas with Mr. P—, on no other condition than that of its safe custody till his return. He demanded and took no receipt or acknowledgment whatever. This procedure was not only in unison with the unsuspecting habits of Paupiah, from which the repeated frauds he had experienced had not yet weaned him, but it was an indirect compliment to the honour and uprightness of Mr. P—, whose interest and protection he was anxious to secure. Be that as it may, the deposit was made; but when Paupiah returned, the fact of the deposit was denied, and the restitution of the money refused. By the Hindû law, the rules regarding bailments of every class are as strict, and governed by the same principles, as in our own; so much so, that Sir William Jones, in his Essay on the Law of Bailments, traced the equitable maxims that regulate that species of contract in the practice of Westminster Hall to the code of the Hindûs, of which it forms a large and comprehensive title.

But it was an unequal contest. On one side, was a civilian of the highest rank, fortified by that conventional reputation, which passes in the world for genuine virtue, fenced round by friends or by those persons who

under that name swarm during the sunshine of a man's fortunes, secure of the support of the government, and especially those of its minions, who had a stealthy interest in its crooked and sinister practices; on the other, a native, unquestionably an artful intriguing individual, and convicted (right or wrong there are now no means of deciding) of repeated malversations in several confidential employments:—in short, on one side, power, influence, and outward character; on the other, two of the most powerless and unpatronized things on earth,—truth and justice. What unequal chances! It was as a feeble piece of artillery against the ramparts of a droog or hill-fort.

In a corner of the black town of Madraspatnam, was a sort of huckster's shop, where law was served out in scales, not always as correct as the balance of the sanctuary. It was called the Mayor's Court, and in its constitution not unlike the bench of Quarter-Sessions magistrates in this country, right and wrong being put to the vote and determined by the majority. In this court, Paupiah filed his bill (the process was of a mongrel kind, half equity, half *nisi-prius*) against P—, praying for a discovery and for the amount of the sum deposited. The answer denied *on oath* the plaintiff's allegations, and the cause came on to be heard. Paupiah's counsel or attorney was not wanting either in strength of lungs or of argument. He might have spared both. "Where is the receipt, or acknowledgment?" said the opposing lawyer. "Is it probable that a native, endowed with the astuteness of a systematic lender, would incautiously place so large a sum in the custody of another without the slightest token or recognition of having so placed it? and Mr. P—, too, is a civil servant holding the most confidential office in the settlement, having been raised to it through a long gradation of tried services and a life of inflexible integrity. And who is the plaintiff?" Here some insinuations not highly complimentary to poor Paupiah were thrown out. Vainly was the religious custom urged, and the natural anxiety of Paupiah to court the patronage and favour of Mr. P—, and, moreover, the well-known incautiousness of the plaintiff in money-transactions (there were upon that sacred seat of justice those who had beneficially experienced that peculiarity of his disposition), insisted on by his advocate. It mattered little. Justice, proverbially blind, had grown deaf in the Mayor's Court. She could feel sensitively certain touches, but her ears were those of the adder to the eloquence of truth. The balance was soon struck, and in favour of the supposed depositary. Paupiah retired, defeated and humbled. If, in the first agony of disappointment, he breathed at all—it was for the hope of retribution. That retribution at length came.

The singularity peculiar to the natives of India, in the South more especially, of continuing an unwearied and hopeless pursuit for what is due to them, has been remarked already. For months after his discomfiture in the Mayor's Court, Paupiah might be seen seated in the outward saloon of the collector's office, with a shawl thrown over his head in place of a turban, the only change of garb that denotes affliction among the higher castes of Hindûs. He said nothing, but his little green eyes darted now and then an expressive flash upon P— as he passed into the interior apartment,

which, though impossible to define, he knew and felt the meaning of. Some affected to pity the poor Brahminy, from a secret misgiving, probably, that foul injustice had been done to him. There was no appeal. It was of no use to excite the sympathies of the public. In India, there is no public. As for the authors of that injustice, the infamy was divided amongst too many to be felt by any one. The moral deformity was like the physical one of the Alps, where goitre keeps goitre in countenance. But there was a vow registered in the soul of the man who had been thus wronged. The vow was heard, and the bitter cup of revenge filled to overflowing. Yet how, by what agency (if by any it must have been of the subtlest kind), it was gratified so usuriously, has never been substantiated by positive evidence, although no problem was ever canvassed by so many sharp and ingenious cusuists.

The department, over which P— presided, necessarily placed the whole of the public money at his discretion. It was a serious charge. The cash-chest, indeed, was under the immediate care of Arnachellum Chitty, a faithful servant, whose merits had been repeatedly acknowledged by the government; but still the entire responsibility rested on the shoulders of P—. So vigilantly were these duties performed by P— and Arnachellum, that the keys of the chest were never out of the personal custody of the treasurer himself. No native servant ever laid his hand upon them. Every evening, before he retired from the fort, Mr. P—, after examining Arnachellum's balance with a nicety that left not the error of half a fanam unrectified, took the keys of the chest, which he unlocked with his own hands, and having reckoned the amount of the cash deposited in it, by weight or tale, according to the nature of the coin, and removed the loose money to the same place of security, took the keys home with him to his garden-house, situated near the Loll-baug, the site upon which Paul Benfield afterwards built his princely mansion. The keys were of a most complicated construction. The chest was massive and nearly irremovable. It was unlocked by four keys in succession. Both chest and keys were the master-piece of the most skilful artist in London,—the Bramah of his day. Mr. P— had recently returned from Europe, and as in all the money-departments of Madras, immense abstractions had been committed by the native servants, he readily availed himself of a complicated invention that would so assuredly defeat them. The keys, as already said, were four in number; but the exquisite skill of the contrivance consisted in the process of using them. It was requisite that the *first* and *second* keys should be entirely at the discretion of the party in whose custody they were placed. These were ~~changed~~ changed each successive day, or as often as he who was master of the combination might think fit. But if the wrong keys were *begun* with, a bar shot suddenly and irrevocably into a deep grove. It is plain, therefore, that, in the hands of a mere novice, the chances of hitting upon that which was the *open sesame* of the chest, were as four to one—and if by accident the first should be the right one, they were three to one against the right selection of the *second* key.

Mr. P— was high in Lord Macartney's confidence, for nothing could be more religiously correct than the Treasury accounts whilst he administered them. His vigilant inspection, but above all, the newly-imported machinery of the chest, rendered native subductions, formerly matters of such frequent occurrence,—the head of the office relying on his confidential servants, and those servants sheltered from all responsibility but to their immediate employers—next to impossible. All new brooms sweep clean. Lord Hobart came out to Madras, impressed with the comfortable conviction that the entire settlement was a sink of corruption, and resolved to make an effectual sweep in every department: but happily there was one civilian untouched by the *scabies* of the flock,—an Abdiel faithful among the faithless. With what delight did P—'s ear drink in the commendations of the new governor, to whom, though recently from England, the invention of the chest was quite new! Nor is this singular, for it was the last constructed by its inventor; and, besides this, in each the mechanism was varied so as to enhance its value to every respective proprietor. It is supposed also that the invention died with the artist and the secret with him. There could, therefore, be no Exchequer better secured than that of Madras. To be sure, it was occasionally at a low ebb. It had, however, its flows; and at the crisis we are speaking of, might be said to overflow, treasure having been collected from all quarters to meet the exigencies of a powerful confederacy then hatching amongst the native powers against us.

On the 13th of October 1795, owing to these and other causes, the chest, spacious as it was, was overgorged with coin and bullion. In the afternoon of that day, Mr. P—'s palanquin was at the lower door of his office, then situated on the beach, near the spot where the large room called the New Exchange has been since built. As usual, having gone through the financial process of the day, he took the keys with him into his palanquin, and, when he got home, placed them in an escrutoire, which was well secured, and, for more assured custody, was placed under his cot in his bed-room. Being a civilian of high rank, he had a small guard of sepoy regularly stationed in front of his house.

When he left the fort, it was past five by St. Mary's clock. Two sepoy, part of the usual Treasury guard, were on duty as usual at the foot of the stair-case which descended into an arched lower story, where the palanquin-bearers remained, during the hours of business, as well as horse-keepers with their horses picketted belonging to the Europeans, English and Portuguese, attached to the office. The sepoy were relieved every five hours. In short, nothing irregular or out of the usual course was observable when Mr. P— quitted the fort. He discerned, indeed, Paupiah squatted according to custom in the outer-room, and when the latter made his salam, P— observed a singular twinkling in the small piercing eyes, which seemed on that occasion to have changed their mournful expression for something of a far different meaning. This, however, might be mere fancy, and so he considered it at the time: it did not become matter of comment by him till afterwards. As to the chest and its contents, human vigilance could not

have been carried farther. Perhaps the error, if there was any, arose, as the lawyers say, *ex abundanti cautela*, or too overstrained a caution. On the same evening, Mr. P— and his family were at a ball given at the Government-gardens, whence they returned about two in the morning. It was for this reason, probably, that he did not arrive at his office that morning till some time past his usual hour of attendance.

On his arrival, Paupiah sate in his usual niche—and with a complete change of habiliment. His finest muslin tunic and a handsome turban transformed him into another being, and his countenance beamed with an evident glow of satisfaction. Mr. P— found, at the same time, a government peon, who had been waiting for his arrival, with an order from the Governor in Council to despatch Arnachellum to the military paymaster with 50,000 star pagodas in specie, and a receipt for the same. Mr. P—, with Arnachellum, proceeded forthwith to the chest, the former with the bunch of keys in his hand. Upon opening it, both started instantly back with consternation. But the visage of the European was pale and distorted with a thousand warring emotions,—that of the native remaining inflexible, and exhibiting a character as remote from the consciousness of crime as from the terror of its consequences. Indeed, Mr. P—, though his self-control gradually returned to him, might have been deemed, if looks could be interpreted into guilt, conscious of the theft: for a theft had been committed to an enormous amount from the chest, in mockery of the mystic keys that guarded it. It was computed that a lac and a half of pagodas had been abstracted, and that, too, in a coin that was not only portable, but exchangeable at sight. Paupiah, on being told what had happened, uttered not a word, but remained unmoved in the same position. Not a muscle of his frame quivered, not a feature of his face changed. It was a serious calamity to P—. His prospects, his hopes, his reputation seemed cut off at one blow. The Governor in Council, as soon as the intelligence reached them, took charge of the Treasury; the chest and what little remained of its wealth were put under seal, and Mr. P— was suspended from his employments.

Adversity, whatever may have been the correctness of a man's life and conduct, will ever bring its critics and commentators. There were not wanting those who began to carp and cavil; but, as genuine materials for animadversion were not at hand, they were soon silent, and P— became the object of general commiseration. It was pretty evident that he must have been plundered, by whom or in what manner, amidst the confused conjectures of the hour, all equally plausible and irrational, remained an inscrutable mystery. That P— himself should have participated in the delinquency, was probable only on the supposition of his being actually a madman. The next day, however, strange rumours were afloat. It was at first whispered confidentially—afterwards unreservedly asserted,—that deposits to run at interest had been made in P—'s name at different houses of agency; amongst others, of a large amount of Porto Nuovo pagodas, which was chiefly the coin in which the nabob paid his kists;—besides this,

of several thousands of star pagodas placed in the Carnatic bank, an opulent establishment (since dissolved), which allowed a considerable rate of interest; and P— was called on to disprove these injurious insinuations. In the consciousness of innocence, the unfortunate man proceeded with two of his friends to Messrs. R— and Co., the house where the largest sum was stated to have been paid in on his account. The question was fearlessly put: "Have I placed any sum of money whatever with you? or, is there any money in your hands standing to my credit?" It was answered thus: "About nine o'clock on Saturday morning (the day after the robbery), two persons, apparently peons, and wearing what seemed to be an engraved plate on a belt of red cloth across their shoulders, but which we did not examine in the hurry of business, more especially as we took it for granted they had been sent by Mr. P—, placed to the credit of that gentleman the sum of star pagodas, which they brought in bags, a large portion of which was in Porto Nuovo coin. They gave their names Rungapah and Verdapah, and enjoined great secrecy on the part of Mr. P—. We gave them the customary receipt, in the name of Mr. P—. It was a promissory note to pay on demand with interest at eight per cent." Mr. P— was all amazement and perplexity; his friends were equally puzzled. The same inquiry was made at three other houses, and the result was the same. The aggregate, however, of these deposits, amounting to an immense sum, nearly corresponded to the deficiency of which the chest had been plundered; and as they had been deposited at the disposition of Mr. P—, there was no difficulty in repaying to Government the whole deficiency. Still, however, he was not restored either to character or office. The current imputation was that, in addition to his being a rogue, he was the weakest of idiots. More than a year elapsed before the Court of Directors, to whom his case had been referred, gave their decision. It was not a satisfactory acquittal, but a species of compromise, leaving the stain upon his character nearly as it was before, although it recommended him, in consideration of former services, to a subordinate situation at the presidency. It must be remarked, however, that, from this time, Paupiah was no longer seen squatted at Mr. P—'s garden-house; for, it seems, he travelled to the southward after the affair had blown over. He was not heard of at Madras for many years.

Time, that brings all hidden things to light, seemed to have an unusual respect for this. The matter, indeed, was frequently discussed, and much ingenuity exercised about it. Many persons, whose opinions were of great weight, were inclined to make Paupiah the contriver, if not the actual artifice, of the whole. This theory was not very flattering to the integrity of Mr. P—, for if Paupiah was actuated by revenge, it was improbable that such a feeling should have gratuitously existed in his bosom. There must have been adequate reasons for it—and the denial of the deposit, a crime considered by the natives as the most inexpiable of social wrongs, embittered by the unjust decision in the Mayor's Court, sufficiently accounted for it. Was it credible that Paupiah should have fabricated the story, much more brought the question to trial, seeing how incapable of direct proof it was, and that none

could be extracted but by means of P—'s answers upon oath? The truth is, they said, Paupiah had a high esteem for that gentleman, and imagined, notwithstanding his denial of the sum entrusted to his care, that his conscience would not stand the brunt of an oath. Nor was the conjecture of Paupiah's participation in the robbery wholly unconfirmed. Paupiah, having been put in possession of certain *teeps*, or assignments of the forthcoming crops of the districts of Chillambrum and Manargoody, in consideration of large advances to the nabob, had been for some time engaged in collecting them. It seems that, suspecting two natives of fraud and embezzlement, whom he had employed as agents, he had suddenly dismissed them from his service, and appointed two other persons to succeed them. One of the supposed defaulters named Ramiah Chitty, appeared at the cutcherry of the collector of the Company's district, which bordered on Chillambrum, offering to substantiate some important facts relative to the robbery at the Treasury, stating also that, if a pardon was guaranteed to himself and three others who had acted under Paupiah's direction, they would bring ample evidence to convict that person as the head and author of the conspiracy. He stated that those persons were now acting under Paupiah in the collection of the produce at Chillambrum, and if apprehended and confronted with him, would be soon brought to confess their share in the stratagem. He deposed that, on the night of the robbery, which was unusually dark, all three remained near the great tank, till they saw Mr. P—'s carriage on the Mount-road, proceeding to the Government-house. One of them, to whom Paupiah had given the most precise instructions as to all the local peculiarities of Mr. P—'s garden-house, went cautiously to the window of Mr. P—'s bed-room, which was open, having eluded the observation of the sepoys who were stationed in the verandah in front of the house, the two others remaining at some little distance to watch; that the escrutoire was easily opened by means of a small key, with which he had been furnished by Paupiah, and the large keys transferred to that person, whom they met at gun-fire the following morning at the south gate of the fort. The deponent left them together, his services being no longer required, and supposes that, as soon as the gate was opened, they all proceeded to the Treasury. His own personal knowledge went no farther—the two persons whom he before named, and Paupiah, were the only parties to the rest of the transaction; he acknowledged, however, having received two hundred rupees from Paupiah, as a reward for his share in the business. The substance of the man's deposition was forwarded to Madras, and the collector received instant orders to apply to the nabob for the apprehension and immediate transmission to the presidency of those persons, as well as Paupiah himself. The orders were instantly obeyed, but neither Paupiah nor his confederates were to be found, after the most minute inquisition set on foot for that purpose. Two years afterwards, indeed, Paupiah was apprehended at his house in Vepery, where he had arrived some days and lived without any concealment. When brought before the magistrate, his answers were cool and collected, and furnished no clue to the mysterious embezzlement. It is singular, also,

that when Ramiah Chitty, who had been confined in the gaol during this long interval, was brought before the magistrate to be confronted with Paupiah, the former threw himself at his feet, imploring his forgiveness, and acknowledging the falsehood of the accusation, which he confessed he had fabricated from pure motives of revenge.

The secret history of the robbery has never been revealed. By what means Paupiah entered the office, or made himself master of the mysterious process of the keys, remains in impenetrable darkness. It is supposed that, by long observation, he had so studied every speck of rust upon the two which Mr. P— had separated from the others as he proceeded every evening to the chest, leaving the rest on the ring as it were unemployed, as to discern the two keys which it was requisite to employ first; it being probably a mere matter of accident that he hit upon them in their right order. That it was revenge for the indignity of the turban, there was no doubt. Had it been merely the pecuniary wrong, those who well knew the habits and character of that singular man, have often maintained that so elaborate a scheme of vengeance would never have entered his mind.

FROM THE SHAH NAMEH.

ON THE CREATION OF MAN.

Then man appeared, appointed to sustain
The mightiest link of Being's living chain.
His head upraised; his mien erect and high,
Straight as the cypress pointing to the sky;
With voice, whose accents speak the guiding mind;
Judgment, with foresight and decision joined;
All speak him born to rule: the Prince of Earth;
The Lord of all that hence derives its birth.
Conscious of fear; yet with high courage fraught;
Creation his, since his her stores of thought;
For, reft of reason, who shall dare contend
That brute or matter can itself commend?
Alone for man the Heavenly Artist's lore
Is spread,—to trace, to wonder, to adore:
'Tis his to feel Creation's two-fold bliss,
This world's great marvels, and life after this.
Know then thy powers, oh Man! by Heaven designed
The chief,—the centre,—of created kind.
View the fair world, with every power endued,
And own, oh! blest one, all things work thy good.
Thy place, thy powers;—the past, the future's store;
Then, if thou canst, be sluggish to adore.
"But constant pangs," thou say'st, "thy steps attend:"
Yet ev'n these ills to thy perfection tend.
They wake thy mind to acts that life endear;
They teach thee oft to shun the cause of fear.
Would'st thou maintain the freedom of the Soul?
Disdain the frailty body's base control;
Firm in thy Maker's love, that soul shall shield
Thy heart 'gainst all that either world can yield.

B.E. P.

ON THE INVENTION OF THE COMPASS BY THE CHINESE.

M. KLAPROTH has lately investigated, with his accustomed sagacity, the curious question respecting the invention of the mariner's compass, and the claims of the Chinese to priority in the important discovery of the application of the polarity of the magnetic needle to the purposes of navigation, in a letter to Baron de Humboldt.* The baron having applied to M. Klaproth for information as to the date of the discovery, the latter was induced to resume the investigations he had long ago commenced upon the subject, and has been "so fortunate as to find, in several Chinese works, facts which, by their number and importance, have enabled him to compile an almost complete history of the magnetic needle in China."

He has prefixed to his very curious dissertation some remarks relative to the date when the magnet was known in Asia and Europe; to which he has added, the various names by which the loadstone and the magnetic needle have been designated in the different languages and dialects of those two quarters of the world.

He observes, in the outset, that the ancients were ignorant of the polarity of the magnet, although they appear to have had some vague notions regarding its property of attracting iron on one side and repelling it on the other. "If the Greeks and Romans," he well remarks, "were really acquainted with its polarity, there can be no doubt that they would have spoken of it." Neither Claudian, in the long description of the magnet given in his Fifth Idyll, nor any other ancient classical writer, has, however, a single expression which affords ground for suspecting that they were aware of the direction of the magnet to the Pole, still less that they knew of its utility in navigation.

There is a passage cited by Vincentius Bellovacensis and Albertus Magnus, from an Arabian work on stones, professed to have been translated from Aristotle, in which the polarity of the magnet and its use in sailing are clearly referred to; but the passage is evidently a note interpolated into the Arabic text by some copyist. The Greek text of Aristotle's book on stones does not exist, and it is even doubtful whether such a work ever did exist; for, in classical authors, only one work of Aristotle is mentioned by Diogenes Laertius, under the title of *περί τῆς λίθου*, 'on Stone,' which was a treatise on the Loadstone. The Arabian work named *Kitab al Hajar*, 'the Book of Stones,' attributed to Aristotle, is, therefore, probably not his: it is full of puerilities unworthy of his genius. A copy of the pretended translation of the work is in the King's Library at Paris, and the Baron de Sacy, by comparing it with citations made in other Oriental works, has ascertained that it is the same alleged to be translated from the work of Aristotle. But the passage in question cited by Vincent of Beauvais and Albert the Great is not found in the before-mentioned Arabic copy of the work, having been probably added to the text by some copyist. "If this be the fact," M. Klaproth observes, "it follows that the polarity of the magnet was learnt from the Arabians before the time of Albert and Vincent of Beauvais, and that whatever was known at that period on this subject came from Arab writings." It is evident, he thinks, that the Europeans acquired their knowledge of this property from the Orientals, from the expressions used by Cardinal de Vitry (who mentions the compass in

* Lettre à M. le Baron A. de Humboldt, sur l'Invention de la Boussole. Par M. J. KLAPROTH. Paris, 1834. Dondey Dupré.
Asiat. Jour.N.S.VOL.15 No.58.

his Oriental History, written about 1218), which* refer to India as the country of the magnet and to the needle pointing to the south, instead of the north; and also from the Arabic denominations (namely *zorou* and *aphron*) employed by Albert and Vincent to designate the two poles of the magnetic needle.

After tracing, with great philological skill, the etymology of the names given to the magnet and the compass in the Greek, Latin, and all the modern European languages, in the Chinese, the Manchoo, the Japanese, the Tibetan, the Tonkinese, the Siamese, the Burman, the Malay, the Tagala, the Sanscrit, the Bengalee, the Singhalese, the Arabic, the Persian, the Hindustanee, the Malabar, the Turkish, the Hebrew, the Armenian, and the Georgian, M. Klaproth proceeds to consider the historical data respecting the epoch when the various nations of Europe and Asia first acquired a knowledge of the polarity of the magnet, and consequently of the use of the needle in navigation. In the course of his learned etymological investigation, M. Klaproth has elucidated some obscure points in the nomenclature of the magnet and compass. For example: the Italian name for the magnet is *calamita*, the origin of which has hitherto been unsatisfactorily traced. The only reasonable explanation is that given by Father Fournier,† who states that the old French mariners called the compass *calamite*, which signifies 'a green frog,' because, prior to the invention of suspending the magnetic needle, it was made to float on the water, in a glass vessel, like a frog. The term is of Greek origin: "*ea rana quam Græci calamitem vocant*," says Pliny,‡ "*quoniam inter arundines fruticesque vivat, minima omnium est et viridissima*." One fact is remarkable, namely, that almost all the European denominations of the loadstone, or the senses of them, are also found in Asia. The French term *aimant* is little more than a translation of the Chinese *tsze-shih*, which is the vulgar name of the loadstone, and signifies 'loving-stone.' The celebrated naturalist Le-she-chin, who completed his *Pen-thsao-kang-mih* about the year 1580, has a remark to this effect: "if this stone had not a love for iron, it would not make it come to it." Eight centuries and a-half before his time, (about A.D. 727) the same observation was made by Chia-tsang-khe, the author of the *Pen-thsao-shih-e*: "the loadstone attracts iron as a tender mother draws her children to her, and hence it received its name." The name which the Burmans give to the compass, namely, *angmyazung*, denotes the species of house-lizard, a term which has some affinity of meaning with *calamita*. The Persian name *قبلة ناما*, *kibleh namâ*, has precisely the same sense as the Chinese *che nan*, the ancient magnetic cars of China, both implying 'indicator of the South,' the pole to which the magnet was supposed to point.

* No fact recorded in Europe, on the subject of the invention of the compass, reaches beyond the end of the twelfth century. The argument in favour of its earlier use in Iceland, deduced by Professor Hansteen from a passage in the *Löndnamabok*, written towards the close of the eleventh century, is repudiated by M. Klaproth on very sufficient grounds: it is clear that, although Arius Polyhistor, the author of the Icelandic work referred to, lived in the eleventh century, it was revised and completed by subsequent writers down to Hauks Erlendsun, who re-edited it entire, and who died in 1334, and the second chapter, which contains the passage respecting the use of the magnet (*leiderstein*) in navigation, is expressly attributed to Hauks by a subsequent editor.

* "Adamus in India reperitur... ferrum occultâ quiddam naturâ ad se trahit. Acus ferrea, postquam adamante contigerit, ad stellam septentrionalem, quæ velut axis firmamenti, aliis virginibus, non movetur, semper convergitur: unde valde necessarius est navigantibus in mari."—Hist. Hierosol. c. 80.

† Hydrographie, liv. xi. ch. 1.

‡ Hist. Nat. lib. xxxii. c. 42.

The first European author, who makes distinct mention of the magnetic needle, is Guyot de Provins, who, in a satirical poem, termed *La Bible*, directed against the Court of Rome, dated about 1190, says that the Pope should be the polar star of the Faithful:—

De nostre père l'apostoife
Vousisse qu'il semblât l'estoile
Qui ne se meut; mout bien la voient,
Le marinier qui se navoient.

Quant la mers est obscure et brune,
Qu'on ne voit estoile né lune,
Dont font à l'aiguille alumer; *
Puis, n'ont-il garde d'esgarer.

This author here speaks of the magnetic needle, not as a new invention, but as a thing already well known.

Cardinal de Vitry, before-mentioned, is the next writer who refers to the compass. He was bishop of Ptolemais, and went to Palestine at the fourth crusade, about 1204. On his return, he acted, in 1210, as legate of Pope Innocent III., in the army of Count Montfort against the Albigenses. He went again to the Holy Land, and returned under the papacy of Honorius III., and died in 1244. His *Description of Palestine*, forming the first book of his *Historia Orientalis*, was written during his second visit to the East, between 1215 and 1220. His expressions, quoted in a note in the preceding page, are clear and precise: he, too, does not speak of the compass as a recent discovery, but as an instrument of general and indispensable use amongst navigators.

Gauthier d'Epinois, a French song-writer, in the early part of the thirteenth century, begins one of his pieces thus:—

Tous autresi (ainsi) come l'aimant deçoit (détourne)
L'aiguillete par force de vertu,
A ma dame tot le mont (monde) retenue
Qui sa beauté connoit et aperçoit.

Brunetto Latini, a celebrated grammarian of Florence, "master of Dante," as he calls himself, in his *Trésor*, a work written at Paris, about 1260, in French, refers explicitly to the polarity of the magnet, and describes the magnetic needle, though his description is not very exact: "*Les gens qui sont en Europe*," he says, "*nagent ils à tramontane devers septentrion, et les autres nagent-ils à celle du midi, et que ce soit la vérité, prenez une aiguille d'yamant, ce est calamite, vous trouverez qu'elle a deux faces, l'une gist vers une tramontane; et l'autre gist vers l'autre, et chacune des faces allie l'aiguille vers cette tramontane vers qui cette face gist, et pour ce seraint les mariniers déceus se ils ne preissent garde.*"

This author, prior to composing his *Trésor*, appears to have visited England, where he saw, probably for the first time, a magnetic needle, in the possession of the celebrated Friar Bacon, with whom he resided at Oxford, and who, he says, in a letter published in an English periodical work,† "showed me a black ugly stone, called a magnet, which has the property of drawing iron to it, and upon which if a needle be rubbed, and afterwards fastened to a

* It was then the custom to place a light near the compass.

† Monthly Mag. June 1802. Brunetto Latini adds: "this discovery, which appears useful in so great a degree to all who travel by sea, must remain concealed until other times; because no master-mariner dares to use it lest he should fall under a supposition of his being a magician; nor would even the sailors venture themselves out to sea under his command, if he took with him an instrument which carries so great an appearance of being constructed under the influence of some infernal spirit."

straw, so as that it shall swim upon water, the needle will instantly turn to the pole star; therefore, be the night ever so dark, so as neither moon or star be visible, yet shall the mariner be able, by help of this needle, to steer his vessel aright."

Albertus Magnus* and Vincent of Beauvais,† both of whom flourished in the middle of the thirteenth century, speak of the polarity of the magnet, and cite the supposed testimony of Aristotle, before referred to. Albert mentions likewise, on the authority of Aristotle, other species of loadstone, which attract human flesh, gold, silver, tin and lead. All these absurdities are found in the *Kutub al Hajar*, the Arabic work which professes to have been translated from the Greek.

"In the reign of Saint Louis (1226—1270)," says the learned Jesuit Riccioli, "the French mariners commonly used the magnetic needle, which they kept swimming in a little vessel of water, and prevented from sinking by two tubes."

These authorities, M. Klaproth justly concludes, demonstrate that the use of the magnetic needle was generally known in Europe towards the end of the twelfth and the beginning of the thirteenth centuries; but none of them state that it was invented in Europe; they rather afford a presumption that this discovery, and its use in navigation, became known to Europeans during the crusades. The invention of the compass has consequently been attributed by some learned writers to the Arabs; and Father Fournier‡ has even intimated that there are passages in Sherif Edrisi, the Nubian geographer, who wrote about 1153, which seem, in the opinion of some, to sanction the belief that the magnetic needle was used in navigation in his time. "I confess," M. Klaproth observes, "that I have searched in vain for these passages in the work of Sherif Edrisi, and I know not whether others have been more fortunate; but the fact is, it is extremely probable that the Arabs knew of the magnetic needle prior to the Franks, and that the latter acquired the knowledge of it solely through their medium." The argument against this supposition, drawn from the silence of Ebn Yoonis, author of the *Great Hakemite Table*,§ composed in 1007, respecting the compass, is inconclusive. It is clear that the Arabians were in possession of the knowledge before 1250, when Vincent of Beauvais finished his *Speculum Naturale*; and as the sciences did not spread very generally amongst them, it is very possible that their navigators might have used the compass without their astronomers knowing it.

We have few Arabic works on Natural History. The use of the magnet in navigation, on account of its polarity, we find mentioned for the first time, under the year 1242, by Baylak Kibjaki, in his treatise entitled "Treasure of Merchants for the knowledge of Stones," which he published A.H. 681 (A.D. 1282). The passage is as follows:—

"Amongst the properties of the magnet, it may be remarked, that the captains who navigate the sea of Syria, when the night is so dark that they can perceive no star to guide them according to the four cardinal points, take a vessel filled with water, which they place out of the wind, in the interior of the ship; they then fasten a needle to a wooden peg, or a straw, so that it forms a kind of cross; they put this on the water contained in the vessel, and it there swims. They then take a piece of loadstone, large enough to fill the palm of the hand, or less; they bring it to the surface of the water, give their

* *De Mineralibus*, lib. ii. tract. iii. cap. 6.

† *Speculum Naturale*, t. ii. lib. ix. cap. 19.

‡ *Hydrographie*, lib. xi. cap. 1. Paris, 1667.

§ A translation of this work, by M. Caussin, may be seen in the *Notices des MSS. du Bibl. du Roi*, t. vii. p. 16.

and a rotatory motion towards the right, so that the needle turns upon the surface of the water, they then withdraw the hand suddenly, and the needle, by its points, faces the south and north. I have seen them with my own eyes on this, during our voyage by sea from Tripoli, in Syria, to Alexandria, in the year 640 (A.D. 1242)." The writer adds, that those who navigated the sea of India, instead of the wooden peg or straw, substituted a piece of magnetised iron, hollowed, in the shape of a fish, which swam on the water, and indicated by its head and tail the south and north points.

M. Klaproth considers that these facts prove the mariner's compass to have been in use in 1242, as well amongst Europeans as the Arabians, for Baylak speaks of it as an apparatus generally known to navigators in the sea of Syria, and what he says of the magnetic fish, in India, recalls the term *calamita*, or green-frog, as well as that of *lizard*, still given to the needle by the Burmans. He proceeds to show that the aquatic compass of the Chinese was, between 111 and 1117, made exactly in the same manner as that seen by Baylak, in 1242, amongst the pilots of Syria, and that which was shown to Brunetto Latini by Friar Bacon, prior to 1260. "It follows from all these facts," he continues, "that this species of compass was used in China at least eighty years before the composition of Guyot de Provins' satire; that the Arabians had it nearly at the same period, and that consequently this invention was communicated, directly or indirectly, to the Arabians by the Chinese, and that the Arabians transmitted it to the Franks during the early crusades."

The Chinese appear to have been acquainted with the magnet, its attractive power and its polarity, from remote antiquity; but the earliest mention of the peculiar property of this stone to communicate the magnetic fluid to iron, is declared for the first time explicitly in the celebrated dictionary *Shwō-wan*, which was finished A.D. 121, wherein, under the article "loadstone," is this explanation: "name of a stone, with which a direction can be given to the needle."* This important passage is cited in most of the later dictionaries. Father Gaubil, in his history of the Tang dynasty, states that he had found, in a work written about the close of the Han dynasty (100 years later), the use of the compass distinctly recorded.

Under the Tsin dynasty (A.D. 265 to 419), the great dictionary *Pei-wān-yun*† states, that ships were steered to the south by the magnet. The same work, under the article *chin*, 'needle,' cites a passage from a work composed under the Sung dynasty, in the eleventh century, which refers to the rubbing the point of a needle with a loadstone to adapt it to point to the south.

Kew tsung shih, author of a medical natural history, composed under the Sung (A.D. 1111 to 1117), has the following passage, which shows that the Chinese were aware, long before us, of the declination of the magnetic needle, the discovery of which has been attributed to Columbus: "When a steel point is rubbed with the magnet, it acquires the property of pointing to the south; yet it declines always to the east, and is not due south. In consequence, a new cotton thread is fastened by a piece of wax, of the size of half a mustard-seed, exactly in the middle of the steel, which is suspended in this manner where there is no wind: the needle then points constantly to the south. If this needle is passed through a wick (made of the stalk of a small reed), and put on water, it will also indicate the south, but with a continual declination towards the point *ping*, that is, $\frac{1}{2}$ S." This remark is still accurate, for Father Amiot found, as the result of magnetic observations made at Peking during a long series of years, that "the variation of the magnetic needle con-

* "Shih ming ko e yin chin."

† Published in the reign of Khang-he, A.D. 1711.

tinues the same in this capital, namely, between 2° and $2^{\circ} 30'$ to the W., rarely less than $4^{\circ} 30'$ and never less than 2° : it is a peculiarity of the country." The Chinese, who consider the principal pole of the magnetic needle to be the south, reverse this observation, and say that in their country the variation is from 2° to $2^{\circ} 30'$ to the E; rarely more than $4^{\circ} 30'$ and never less than 2° .

It is necessary, M. Klaproth remarks, to distinguish the double use which the Chinese have made of the magnet and magnetized iron. "The most ancient was that of employing them in *che-nan-keu*, or magnetic cars, in which was placed a little figure of a man, pointing with his finger to the south. The other, and it would appear, the most modern, use of the magnet, was to employ it in making compasses, with needles either floating in water, or which, placed on a convenient pivot, could turn about in all directions. Some Chinese authors, it is true, have confounded together the *magnetic car* and the *compass*, and have imagined that the former were directed by a magnetic needle."

The mythological history of China attributes the invention of these magnetic cars to the ancient emperor Hwang-te, who employed them in the war against the rebel Che-yu. Without discussing the probability of this early invention, M. Klaproth cites a passage from the *Sze-ke*, or Historical Memoirs, of Sze-ma-tsüen, the restorer of Chinese history, compiled in the early part of the second century before the Christian era, from authentic ancient fragments which existed in his time. Under the sixth year of the reign of Ching-wang, second emperor of the Chow dynasty, B.C. 1110, occurs the following passage relative to these magnetic cars. Certain ambassadors from a nation to the south of Annam had arrived with presents to the emperor, and were at a loss to find their way back again. Chow-kung, the prime-minister of Ching-wang, thereupon "gave them five travelling cars, so constructed that they invariably pointed to the south." The ambassadors ascended these cars and reached their own country. "The cars which indicated the south were always in advance, to point out the way to those that were behind, and to show the position of the four cardinal points."

Other writers repeat this account, and state that the art of making these cars was lost towards the close of the Han dynasty, but that, in the beginning of the Wei, they were re-invented by a learned mechanist, Ma-keun, A.D. 233 to 236.

In the *Tsin-che*, or Historical Picture of the Tsin dynasty (A.D. 265 to 419), it is said that the figure sculptured in wood, on the magnetic car, represented "a genius, in a feather-dress." In whatever manner the car turned, the hand of the genius pointed always to the south. When the emperor went out in his carriage on state occasions, this car always led the way, and served to indicate the four points of the compass."

M. Klaproth has added a variety of other extracts from Chinese authors respecting these magnetic cars, and an improved kind, named *Xin-kung-yuen*, which had a sort of drum affixed to them, called *ke-le-koo*, to measure distances, whence they were also called *ke-le-koo-keu*, or drum-cars. This sort of carriage had only a pole and two wheels. It had two floors or platforms, on each of which was a figure of a man in wood, holding out a wooden mallet. As soon as the car had proceeded one *le*, the man on the lower stage struck one blow upon a drum, and a wheel placed half his height turned round once. When the car had proceeded ten *le*, the wooden man on the upper stage struck one blow upon a little bell."

The most recent account of these machines, which M. Klaproth has been able to find, is in the Encyclopedia entitled *San-thsae-too-hwuy*, published in

1609, which gives a figure of the car: a copy of the figure is inserted in M. Klaproth's work.

Magnetic cars were also known in Japan after the middle of the seventh century; which fact is proved by extracts from Japanese works. The *Nippon-ke*, or Japanese history, states that the first magnetic car constructed in Japan was made by a Chinese Shaman, or Buddhist priest, A.D. 658, and who, in 666, presented "a car indicating the south" to the Dairi Ten-si-ten-o. Loadstones were first discovered in Japan, A.D. 713, in the province of Oomi.

"With regard to the invention of the compass," continues M. Klaproth, "I have not found the date in any Chinese work to which I have access. We have seen, however, that, under the Tsin dynasty (A.D. 265 to 419), ships were steered by magnetic indications. The Annals of China have preserved the particulars of the course taken by ships, under the Tang dynasty (in the 7th and 8th centuries); from Canton, they passed the Straits of Malacca, whence they proceeded to the island of Ceylon, Cape Comorin, the Malabar Coast, the mouths of the Indus, and to Siraf and the Euphrates. It is scarcely probable that the Chinese, who took voyages of such length, should have made no use of the magnetic needle to direct them, the use of which they knew, as I have already shown, so early as A.D. 121. Nevertheless, the earliest description of a compass which I have hitherto been able to find in their books is not of a more remote date than between A.D. 1111 and 1117."

The use of the compass in the Chinese marine is clearly established, towards the end of the 13th century, in a Chinese description of Cambodia, written in 1297, by Chow-ta-khwang, who visited that country in the reign of the Mongol emperor, Timur Khan, or Ching-tsung. In this work, the text of which has recently been published at Paris,* the directions for the navigation are invariably denoted by points of the *chin*, or magnetic compass.

The use of *water-compasses*, those in which the needle, sustained by small reeds, swims in a vessel of water, M. Klaproth observes, seems to have long existed in China, for in an encyclopædia, compiled under the Mings, towards the close of the 16th century, it is said that, although the compass now in use generally prevailed at that time, yet that the floating needle, or *chin-pan*, possessed some advantages over it.

The compass without water, in which the needle rests upon a pivot, is also very ancient in China. M. Klaproth has quoted its very accurate description, by Mr. Barrow, with which most of our readers must be familiar, and he has inserted at the end of the letter an accurate representation of this rude, but curious, and evidently original instrument, which possesses, in some respects, a superiority over the more scientific compasses of Europe.

M. Klaproth then gives an account of the divisions and astrological characters on the Chinese compass, and on that of Japan.

The ancient marine compass of the Chinese was in use in Corea in the middle of the 17th century, as appears from Nicolas Witsen's account of Tartary,† who has given some very curious details respecting Corea, obtained from a surgeon of a Dutch ship wrecked there in 1653. He says: "Gunpowder and printing have been known there, one may say, for a thousand years past, as well as the compass, although the latter is of a different form from ours; for they merely use a little piece of wood, pointed at one end and blunt at the other, which they put into a bucket of water; its pointed end then turns to the north. It appears, therefore, that it has some magnetic force concealed therein. They can distinguish eight points of the wind. They have also

* *Chrestomathie Chinoise*, 1833, p. 21.

† *Noorden Oost Tartarye*. Amsterdam, 1706, p. 26.

compasses composed of two small pieces of wood crossing one another, of which the point indicating the north is the most prominent."

"I cannot quit the subjects of the magnet and China," adds M. Klapproth, "without mentioning a rather singular coincidence between the Chinese account of a pretended magnetic phenomenon in the neighbourhood of their empire, and what appears on the same subject both in classic and Arabian authors."

"So-sung, who wrote under the Sung dynasty, published by order of the emperor Jin-tsung (who reigned from A.D. 1023 to 1063), a botanical work entitled *Tso-king-pen-thsau*, wherein he mentions the places where the load-stone is found in China, and quotes from a work, bearing the title of "Memoirs on the extraordinary things seen in Southern Countries," the following passage: 'At the capes and promontories of Chang-hae (the southern sea, on the coasts of Tonquin and Cochin China), the water is low, and there are many loadstones there; in consequence of which, if the large foreign ships, which have plates of iron about them, come too near, they are arrested and none of them can pass these places, which are said to be very numerous in the sea of the south.'

"Ptolemy* relates nearly the same thing, and what is very remarkable, he places the scene of the phenomenon in exactly the same place, in the sea between southern China and the coasts of Tonquin and Cochin China, at the islands he calls the *Manioli*, situated near those of the *Satyrs*. 'It is related,' he says, 'that, at these islands, ships, which have iron nails in them, are arrested, wherefore they are put together with wooden pegs, in order that the *Heracleian stone* (the load-stone), which is found there, may not attract them.'

"In the treatise, entitled *De Moribus Brachmanorum*, attributed to St. Ambrose, a Theban rhetor relates his pretended travels in India. Speaking of the island of Taprobane, or Ceylon, he states that about a thousand other islands, in the Arabian and Persian sea, and which he calls the *Mammoli*, are subject to the chief of the five kings of Taprobane. 'Here is found,' he adds, 'the stone called *magnes*, which is said by its force to attract the nature of iron. In consequence, if a ship which has iron nails in it comes near, it is retained there and can never get away thence, through some unknown, latent quality of this stone. For this reason, pegs of wood are alone employed in the construction of ships.'†

"The Arabian geographer, Sherif Edrisi, relates two similar instances of vessels with iron being attracted; one place is a mountain called Moorookayn, near Zalegh, not far from El Mandeb, at the entrance of the Red Sea, on the south coast; the other magnetic mountain, named Ajerad, or Ajood, appears to be situated near Cape Zanguebar.

"A similar account is given in the Arabic work on stones, ascribed to Aristotle, and cited by Baylak Kibjaki: 'according to Aristotle, there is a mountain formed of this stone (the magnet), in the sea. If ships approach it, they lose their nails and iron, which detach themselves from the ships and fly like birds towards the mountain; for this reason, the vessels which navigate that sea are not fastened with iron nails, but are tied together with cords made of the fibres of the coco. It is also said that there is a similar magnetic mountain in the sea of India.'

"It is evident that the Arabians, who attribute this tale to Aristotle, received it themselves from China; by this channel it reached Europe, where we find

* *Geograph. lib. vii. c. 2.* The knowledge which Ptolemy possessed of these coasts is incontestable.

† *Palladius de Cent. Ind. S. Ambrosius, de Morib. Brach. Anon. de Bragman. London, 1663, p. 59.*

it in the work of Vincent of Beauvais, who states that there is a magnetic mountain on the shore of the Indian sea, to which Galen, in his Book on Stones,* says, mariners dare not bring ships that have any iron in them, for, when a ship approaches the mountain, all her nails, and whatever iron may be in her, are attracted thereby."

This fable of the magnetic mountain (which, by the way, is related in the History of Sindbad the Sailor, forming part of the *Arabian Nights*), M. Klapproth thinks, demonstrates clearly that the traditions of Eastern Asia have been frequently brought to Europe by the Arabians and other intermediate channels.

Many other discoveries, besides the polarity of the magnet, were known to the Chinese long before they were discovered by or communicated to us. For example; they were familiar, from remote antiquity, with the attractive property of amber, which is found in their empire, and of which they obtained large quantities from the Roman empire (*Ta Thsin*), as the history of the Han dynasty expressly states. The attractive quality of amber is distinctly mentioned by Kwō-pho, a writer who died in 324. The Chinese were acquainted with the cause of the flux and reflux of the sea long before the discovery of Kepler. The encyclopædia entitled *Tang-luy-han*, which was written under the Tang dynasty, consequently, at the latest, before the close of the 9th century, cites a treatise "on the Nature of Things," wherein it is said "that the moon, being the purest principle of water, influences the tides, which are small or great, according to the diminution or increase of the moon." In the Preface to the "Picture of the Tides," by an author of the 12th century, it is thus stated: "The cause of this phenomenon (the rising and falling of the sea) is owing to the proximity of the moon, for the waters go and come according to the period of the day; the moon turns to the right, and the sky at its rotation to the left; each day there is a complete revolution, in which this luminary approaches the four cardinal points. Thus, when the moon is in the vicinity of the points of the compass named east and west, the waters increase to the east and west, and when it approaches the north and south points, the tide retires tranquilly towards the north or south. This flux and reflux, in endless succession, depends entirely on the moon and not at all on the sun." The same author adds: "When the moon, in its course, gets farthest from the sun, the tides are high; but towards the end of the new moon, they begin gradually to decrease, and for this reason we cannot then know their force (or measure)."

The origin of printing, in China, was in the early part of the 10th century. This art was invented in the little kingdom of Shoo, which subsisted from A.D. 891 to 925. The kings of Shoo printed editions, carefully revised, of the Four Books of Confucius, and some other works and elementary treatises for the instruction of youth. In the reign of Ming-tsung, of the latter Tang dynasty, which overturned the kingdom of Shoo, two of the imperial ministers proposed to the emperor a revision of the *Nine King*, or classical books, and to have them engraved on plates, printed and sold. The emperor adopted this suggestion; but it was not till the reign of Tae-tsoo, of the latter Chow dynasty, in 952, that the engraving of the plates of the *Nine King* was completed.

In Japan, this art was not introduced till the year 1205. The characters were then made in copper; a considerable quantity of these types are still

* No such work is known to have been written by Galen, nor can the above passage be found in any of his works. Vincent was probably misled by the authority of some Arabian author.

preserved at the Court of the Daïri. The wood of the *Dryaëdra cordata* was likewise used, but this being too soft, blocks of cherry-tree wood were employed instead, on which the works intended to be printed were cut : this is still the only mode employed in Japan. Paper and ink were imported from Corea into Japan in 601. Prior to that time, the Japanese used the inner bark of the *Thuya Orientalis*, upon which they traced the characters with a sort of wooden skewer dipped in varnish.

The art of printing, which thus originated in China, might have been known in Europe 150 years before it was discovered there, had Europeans been able to read and study the Persian historians ; for the process of printing employed by the Chinese is very clearly detailed in the *Jemâa at Tawarikh* of Râshid-eddin, who completed that immense historical work A.D. 1310.

Although we have borrowed freely from this learned, elaborate, and most interesting publication, there remains much matter unnoticed by us, which will prove highly curious and attractive to the Oriental antiquary.

MODERN GREECE.*

THE component parts of no people were so discordant, as respects civilization, manners, and interests, as the inhabitants of the kingdom of Greece. Nomades, who, with their flocks, pass from the mountains to the plains with the change of seasons, spread themselves amongst agricultural tribes, who have retained even the shape of the plough described by Hesiod. In contrast to this patriarchal simplicity, we find European luxury in the mansions of the Archons, and the enterprising spirit of the mariners and merchants, who, in point of zeal and success, rival the most experienced nations. In the interior, we see capitans, who can neither read nor write, intermixed with highly civilized statesmen, some of whom unite to profound and extensive knowledge very remarkable experience in political affairs.

Ever since the heroic times, each generation in Greece has left its impressions, and every age its manners. The middle and modern ages exist there in combination with the manners of Hellenic antiquity and the Byzantine constitutions ; because the conquerors succeeded each other without changing the foundation of society.

There is a striking distinction between the inhabitants of three grand divisions of Greece, namely, Roumelia, the Peloponnesus, and the islands. In Roumelia, or continental Greece, the chivalric spirit of the middle ages, a compound of valour and love of pillage, of hospitality and violence, of ignorance and presumption, has been preserved in almost its whole force ; and as the inhabitants have always enjoyed a wild liberty, though contested by the Turks with the capitans, they have retained their proud and warlike character, exhibiting in their habits an openness of manner and a proneness to disorders. The mode of living, furniture, food, in this part of Greece, still show all the simplicity of the Hellenic times.

The Peloponnesus, if we except the Mainiots, has been entirely subdued by the yoke of the Turks. A few families of Klephts, such as the Colocotronis and the Coliopoulis, in some degree retained a kind of liberty in the mountains ; but the families of the primates so completely possessed themselves of the direction of affairs, that even the pashas depended upon them, and in their name they oppressed the people more than the Turks. This state of

* From M. Thiersch's "*Etat actuel de la Grèce*." Leipsig, 1833.

general slavery has left deep traces in the character, and almost in the exterior deportment, of the people.

The islands, by reason of their connexions and commerce with Europe, have most approximated to its civilization. For the most part, the houses, furniture, dress, food, &c. are according to the fashion of the Franks ; and we appear to be transported to another age of the world when, on quitting, for example, Helicon or Parnassus, where we had beheld in a humble cabin, beside the fire, the master of the dwelling sleeping with his wife and children on the earth, and on the opposite side, his asses and his oxen, we arrive at Tinos or Naxos, at a handsome house furnished in the Venetian style, where we find all the conveniences and enjoyments of life, a little antiquated, perhaps, in point of taste, but entirely based upon the social system of our own country. These islanders surpass their countrymen of the Morea and Roumelia in the knowledge of Europe and its languages, in education, and in the regular labours of government ; but having been long subject to the Franks, especially the Venetians, they have contracted the bad habits of the subjects of the *illustrissime* republic.

In Roumelia, almost the entire soil is cultivated by a peasantry of foreign origin. Of eastern Greece, scarcely any portion save Parnassus, which is like an impregnable fortress in the midst of a plain, has preserved its inhabitants from destruction by conquerors : they all still speak Greek, and express themselves with more purity than the vulgar. The same has happened in western Greece, where the mountains of Agrapha, Baltos, and Xeromenos, have given protection to tribes of Hellenic extraction. The rest of the rural population, on the plains especially, are Wallachians, Bulgarians, and Albanians ; but the cultivators are all comprised under the general name of Βλάχοι, Wallachians.

These cultivators, generally speaking, are robust, with strong and well-formed features, differing, however, from the regular and sprightly beauty of Greek physiognomy ; they are sober, laborious, patient ; and, what is surprising, amidst the oppression of the Turks and primates, and the vexations of the capitans and their soldiers, benevolent and honest. They are, at the same time, taciturn, dull, and apathetical. The Pallikaris, or soldiers of the capitans, are youths recruited from amongst orphans and deserted children, from ten to fourteen years of age ; they are retained by the capitans, under the title of ψυχιοί, or adopted sons, in absolute dependence upon them till they are sufficiently old to enter the ranks of the Pallikaris : a caste of warriors, independent, idle, and grievously oppressive to the peasantry. Besides the peasants and the military, there is a pretty considerable class of landed proprietors, merchants, and artizans, who inhabit the cities ; amongst them are some ancient indigenous families, but they are mostly emigrants, who have resorted hither to seek employment under the Turks, or to prosecute commerce in the maritime towns.

In the Peloponnesus, the people exhibit nearly the same traits as in Roumelia. The Peloponnesians are still more ignorant and less honest than their companions in misfortune, the Roumeliots. The Albanians occupy the Peloponnesus, Argolia, and a part of the ancient Triphylia, now the eparchy of New Arcadia ; they have preserved the valour of their ancestors, and enjoy a high consideration throughout the Peninsula. The cultivators of the plains are not proprietors ; all the land belongs either to the state or to rich families of primates. They are, therefore, less active, less careful, and neglect themselves as well as the soil they cultivate. In the mountains, however, there are many petty landholders, and consequently more industrious people, and

houses in better order; the soil is better tilled, and there is a great eagerness for instruction. In the cities, the population is composed of different emigrant castes, as in Roumelia; but a considerable number of wealthy and influential native families are intermixed with them. Scattered throughout the interior and concentrated in the towns of the Peloponnesus, are the classes of petty traders and artisans, consisting mostly of families long devoted to labour, but partly of men who have amassed some property during the war: this portion of the population of the cities congregates in the great street called the bazar, where they work in their shops with open doors, or exhibit the products of their labour. These classes, being akin to the peasantry, with whom they form what may be termed the Greek people, in a restricted sense, partake of their good qualities, being honest, active, intelligent; and sober.

There is, besides, in the Peloponnesus, a race of peculiar complexion and character, the Spartiats, or natives of the mountains between Laconia and the Gulf of Messenia. They are commonly termed Mainiots, from one of their cantons; they have never themselves renounced their ancient name. It is easy to recognize their expressive physiognomy, in which are strongly depicted the passions and the sufferings to which they are exposed by the sterility of their soil, the independence and ambition of their chiefs, and the interminable conflicts to which they are doomed by the capitans. These Spartiats represent the natives who have been chased from the plains to the mountains by conquerors, and who remained there after the plains were free; so that we see a numerous population upon rocks which are incapable of affording them nourishment, and at their feet an expanse of fertile fields without sufficient hands to cultivate it.

In the islands, there is the same mixture of Albanians and Greeks. The firm and enterprising character of the former is fully developed on the rocks of Hydra, and with some remarkable shades at Spezzia. Whilst the Spezziots have taken advantage of the disorders of war to augment their capital and extend their marine, the Hydriots, with nobler sentiments, and with more devotion to the cause of independence than to their personal interest, have sacrificed almost every thing; insomuch that, for their subsistence, the mariners of Hydra are obliged to enter on board the vessels of their rivals or ancient foes, at Spezzia, Constantinople, and Alexandria. The Psariots, a race eminent for beauty and their Hellenic character, employ the capital of the Chiots to build their vessels. Being experienced navigators, they traverse the seas, whilst the Chiots, who have been a mercantile people from time immemorial, remain at home in their warehouses and shops, speculating and amassing capital in active and well-managed commerce, and employing their wealth in establishments of public utility, and in the education of their children. The same inclination and the same ties subsist at Syra, to the advantage of two people, who have made it the centre of an increasing traffic. In the other isles, there are landowners who cultivate the vine and fig-tree even on sterile precipices, as at Tinos; labourers who till the estates of a nobility of Latin origin and creed, as at Naxos; and active mariners and wealthy traders, as at Miconos and Milos.

TRITCHINARY BAUG.—A TALE OF THE JUNGLES.

IN preparing the outfit of her niece, who was about to join some family connexions in India, Lady Bradby did not omit a wedding-dress. She remembered that, on her own *début* in the eastern world, some forty years previous, she had received five offers of marriage before she quitted the ship which conveyed her out. Her destination had been Bengal, but the vessel touching at Madras, she was not allowed to prosecute her voyage any farther. A sister, who had accompanied her, proceeded to Calcutta, where she married immediately after her arrival, and dying in about two years, left one child. Fanny Aylmer was the granddaughter of this sister; her father and mother were both dead, and it was the second wife of the former, who had also married again, by whom she had been invited to visit India.

Lady Bradby, an exceedingly prudent woman, upon receiving her grand-niece into her family, was careful to keep up a correspondence with those Indian connexions, who might be serviceable hereafter. When Fanny was first consigned to her protection, there did not appear to be any danger of her becoming burthensome, and when her circumstances were altered, she still continued to receive an education better adapted to her birth than to her prospects. Like multitudes of other young women, she found herself possessed of tastes and accomplishments befitting the highest, the noblest, and the most wealthy daughters of the land, without the means of gratifying them except by a fortunate marriage. Inexperienced in the world, and in worldly arts, Fanny did not so readily enter into the views of her English friends as they had expected. They attributed her disdain of mere mercenary motives, in the pursuit of an establishment, to a design upon the heart of the heir and hope of the family, Charles Bradby, who had commenced his career in life, under very favourable auspices, as the *attaché* of an ambassador to a foreign court, and who was expected to advance himself still farther by a marriage with an heiress. Fanny loved this cousin with an unfeigned attachment; but she was guiltless of the views imputed to her, and an accusation, which outraged every feeling of delicacy, had the intended effect of inducing her to accede to the proposition made by her step-mother, that she should take up her residence in her family. Mrs. Delanny, in her correspondence with Lady Bradby, had hinted more than a wish to bring about a union between Fanny and a younger brother of her husband's; but this scheme was prudently withheld from the young lady's knowledge. Suspected of undue hopes and aspirations, she had already begun to feel the pains and penalties of unportioned orphanage; she cherished the most ambitious expectations for her cousin, and, in the strong devotedness of her affection for him, fancied that it would give her pain to be the means of preventing his aggrandizement. Had he been present to plead his own cause, perhaps she might have changed her opinion; but in his absence, and exposed to alternate blandishment and persecution, she considered it to be her duty to conform to the wishes of her relatives.

Excepting this dear cousin, Fanny possessed few ties to bind her to her father-land; she felt herself to be an incumbrance upon cold and unkind relatives, and she was unaware of tastes and prejudices, which would prevent her from being happy amongst persons differently educated, and differently brought up. The kind interest which Mrs. Delanny expressed in her welfare, filled her with gratitude; she felt certain that she should readily become attached to the chosen of her father's affections, and forming her notions of India from her aunt's fascinating account of its luxuries and delights, she entertained no

apprehensions of regret from a voyage, which promised to put her into possession of the blessings which niggard fortune denied to her in England.

Few young ladies object to the pleasing cares attendant upon an outfit, let the occasion be what it may; she smiled at the mystery appertaining to a certain tin box, not to be opened on any account until its contents should be imperatively called for; she had a shrewd guess at the nature of these contents, and by the connivance of the milliner managed to obtain a peep at them. They consisted of a white-figured silk gown, one of the most beautiful combinations of richness and delicacy she had ever seen. The fashion was so exquisite that, although certainly not so vain as her personal appearance might have warranted, nor so anxious to attract admiration as the majority of modern young ladies are supposed to be, she felt a wish to see herself arrayed in a costume which could not fail to set off every charm to the best advantage. A pelerine of blonde lace, that gauzy, shining fabric, so well adapted to all complexions, shading and concealing the faults, and improving the beauties, of every female face, elicited equal admiration: a scarf of woven air, a light transparent bonnet, where marabouts waved above and orange-blossoms peeped from below, completed the paraphernalia of the toilette, which the *modiste* pronounced to be perfect.

Fanny amused herself with forming a *beau-ideal* of the unknown bridegroom on whose dazzled eyes this *recherché* attire was to be lavished. From her aunt's description of the state of affairs in India, she supposed it would be rather difficult for her to persist in her determination not to marry unless she could meet with a person who came up to her standard of excellence; but as, in the event of her remaining single longer than the fashion of her garments would last, she could always despoil them of their bridal appearance, by depositing the orange-flowers, she was not inclined to quarrel with so splendid an addition to a wardrobe already supplied with handsomer dresses than those she had been accustomed to wear.

Lady Bradby appeared to lose sight of her usual economy, in her desire to impress the Delanny family with proper ideas of her own importance in society. There was a prodigal display of dresses of all colours, in satins and silks, for her own oriental experience had taught her that there was nothing too magnificent for every-day wear in India. She had been at the head of society at Madras at a period in which the ladies of the presidency dressed against each other, vying in expense with a spirit and perseverance worthy a better cause. Lady Bradby's sojourn in India had been brilliant and brief; she was not aware of the changes which had taken place in society since her departure, and she had provided according to her recollections of former times. She concluded that affairs remained in the same flourishing state as she had left them in; that there was an equal number of rich suitors ready to make offers to handsome young ladies, and that Fanny would have early opportunities of marrying into the very first rank of civil or military servants. All the people with whom she was acquainted, who had returned from India, had gone out poor and had come back comparatively rich; she made no calculation respecting the numbers who never came back at all, nor did she think for a moment about the fate of those who might not have the advantages she possessed.

Fanny, of course, could not have any misgivings respecting her introduction into society. She was going to join connexions who had been long well-established; and though Lady Bradby did not happen to know who the Mr. Delanny was whom her step-mother had married, the thing was of little importance in India, where all the European inhabitants of a certain grade held

lucrative appointments. The state of dependence to which she had been reduced was very painful, and as she could only account for the anxiety manifested by her father's widow and her new family to share the comforts of their home with a stranger unallied to them by blood, by the supposition that they possessed the most liberal minds and the most affectionate hearts in the world, Fanny looked forward to a residence in a foreign country with a confident hope that it would bring a great increase to her happiness. Under these impressions, she could not feel much regret in quitting England; "some natural tears she dropped, but wiped them soon;" perhaps they were dried up the more speedily by the perception that nobody thought of weeping at her departure. Charles was absent, and his family were but too happy to get rid of a person in whom he was suspected to feel too tender an interest. Besides, she was going to be so exceedingly rich and happy, to receive all the homage restricted in less favoured countries to queens and princesses, that her friends declared themselves to be more inclined to envy her good fortune than to grieve at the loss of her society.

Lady Bradby, not being acquainted with any of the passengers who were going out with a captain who had been particularly recommended to her, placed her niece under his care. He was a steady, married man, remarkable for the strict propriety observed on board his ship. The party assembled were not very sociably inclined, and though not uncourteous or unfriendly towards each other, little beyond common civilities passed between them, and Fanny was left pretty much to her own resources during the voyage. She had expected to have formed some friendships on board; but the formalities, which the captain considered necessary, precluded intimacies between those who were under his especial care. The ship did not touch at any intermediate port, and after a passage only remarkable for its dullness, cast anchor off Saugor Island. A steamer came down to take the passengers on shore, and Fanny was somewhat pained and somewhat amused by the unfeigned horror which the father of the young lady, who occupied the adjoining cabin, expressed at the plump rotundity of his daughter, whom he now met for the first time since her childhood. She was certainly a buxom, milkmaid-looking damsel, and fortunately not sufficiently sensitive to be much mortified by her papa's disparaging remarks. Fanny never suspected that she could be thankful that she had no parents; but, on hearing these strictures, she could not help rejoicing that she had not the same ordeal to undergo.

A letter which was put into her hands changed the current of her ideas. It came from a Mr. Parsons, who acquainted her, in a very business-like manner, that he had been deputed by Mrs. Delanny to receive her in his house in Chowringee, until arrangements could be made for her journey to Tritchinary Baug. This intelligence threw a damp upon her spirits; in the vague notions which she had formed of India, she had fancied that all the European residents were congregated at Calcutta, and she felt more disappointment than she liked to acknowledge to herself, at hearing that she was not to be an inhabitant of a city of which she had entertained such brilliant ideas. She inquired of those around her whether they knew any thing of Tritchinary Baug, but she could only learn that it was some place up the country. The splendid scenery on either side of the Hooghly speedily absorbed all her attention; as palace after palace rose upon her view, she thought it would be impossible to be dissatisfied with any part of India as a residence, and when she stepped into the carriage which was in waiting for her at Champaul Ghaut, she could almost fancy that she was in the neighbourhood of the architectural improvements of the Regent's Park.

In the certainty of a speedy meeting with her fellow-passengers, who, she doubted not, she should see every day, she did not feel all the loneliness of her situation, and could not help being much delighted with the external appearance of the mansion destined for the place of her temporary sojourn. The carriage stopped under a handsome portico; a formal-looking, little, withered old gentleman, in white calico, stood upon the steps to receive her, and offering his arm, conducted her into the second of a long suite of rooms: after muttering a few words about refreshment and change of attire, he bowed and left her to the care of a troop of native servants, drawn up in a row, and salaaming with all their might. A tawdriily-dressed black woman, in a red silk petticoat, edged with silver, a long white veil, and a vast incumbrance of silver ornaments in the shape of anklets, bracelets, necklaces, and earrings, came forward from the groupe, and began to speak a few unintelligible words, intended to be English. The woman's manner was kind, but poor Fanny, utterly overcome by so strange a reception, sank down upon a chair, and burst into tears. Forthwith, the servants were all in commotion; they ran different ways, but returned with the utmost speed; one brought wine, another water, a third put a footstool under her feet, and a fourth began to fan her with great vigour. The master of the house, however, kept resolutely out of the way, and the poor girl, having found a temporary relief in tears, tried to rally her spirits, and to conform to the ways of her new abode. Anxious to be left alone, and unable to make herself understood by words, she tried signals; but, unfortunately, the oriental pantomimic action differs widely from the European mode of dumb-show communication; the more she waved them away, the more the servants crowded round her, and it was some time before she learned that to beckon was the only method to ensure their speedy disappearance. At length the ayah, who appeared particularly anxious to comprehend her meaning, dismissed the turbaned attendants by a single exclamation, *jow!* and with her assistant began to make preparations for a change of toilette. There are many petty miseries and vexations quite as difficult to bear as real misfortunes. Fanny found herself a mere puppet in the hands of two strange black women, and though in all probability other European ladies submitted after a time to the usages of the country, they were familiarized to them by degrees, or had the example of others before their eyes, and were not plunged all at once into unaccustomed novelties.

Upon her return to the drawing-room, Miss Aylmer found it still empty; but a note was presented from Mr. Parsons, regretting that the heat of the weather, his own retired habits, and little acquaintance with female society, and the numerous engagements of the few ladies whom he could venture to ask to pay attention to his guest, had prevented him from being able to obtain a companion for an evening drive. Fanny, who, though disappointed and depressed by such cold civility, thought it wrong to give way to a feeling of vexation, walked into the verandah, where she had the pleasure of seeing Mr. Parsons in the act of mounting his horse, a proceeding which doomed her to at least another hour of solitude. Trying to fancy herself a heroine of romance, she determined to beguile the time by exploring the mansion in which she found herself so oddly circumstanced. At the end of the verandah she came to a round tower; an open door led to a spiral staircase, which she ascended, and soon reached the roof of the house, where, for the time, the magnificent prospect which opened itself to her view, left her nothing to wish for. Princely mansions, surrounded by blooming gardens, lay stretched in every direction around her; sometimes occurring in long lines, at others divided by patches of

jungle, or strangely contrasted with clusters of native huts, jumbled confusedly together in close conjunction with Grecian pillars, pediments, and balustraded roofs. These huts were, for the chief part, of the most primitive construction; some with mud walls, not reaching within half a foot of the overhanging thatch; others simply wattled with twigs and branches between the bamboos. In the distance, the majestic river rolled its blushing waters, red with the last bright tinge of the declining sun. Carriages were in waiting at the doors of all the neighbouring houses, and ladies, flowered and feathered, got into them and drove away; the roads were traversed by equestrian groupes, and buggies flew about in all directions. Gradually, the picture changed, the shades of night descended like a veil; remote objects assumed a different aspect, and even those nearer at hand sustained an alteration. The stars came out in myriads, and presently lights were seen in all the houses, and torches, at a distance, flashed and disappeared.

Fanny received a summons to dinner before she had drank in half the wonders of the scene. She was ashamed of appearing piqued at the slightness of the effort made by her host for her especial entertainment, and rallied her spirits for conversation; but Mr. Parsons did not seem inclined to relinquish a habit of taciturnity, acquired by long indulgence in the solitary delight of smoking; he sent away his plate untouched, but puffed at his hookah with great perseverance, limiting his attentions to his guest by the recommendation of some particular dish out of the multitude which graced the table, and by an invitation to take wine or beer. There was nothing to him odd or uncommon in a style of living which he had practised, with true bachelor independence, for upwards of fifty years, and he did not seem for a moment to consider the effect it might have upon the mind of a young person newly cast upon a foreign shore and amongst entire strangers.

Fanny had not calculated upon making a sensation in Calcutta, but she certainly did not expect to sink at once into such profound obscurity. She had heard so much of the hospitality which prevailed in India, that she had naturally looked forward to a very cordial welcome, and imagined that she would be immediately surrounded with acquaintances, if not with friends; not dreaming that a person, without rank or family connexions, may be quite as much isolated and unnoticed in Calcutta as in London. Mr. Parsons certainly might have rendered his house more agreeable to a young lady thrown upon his protection; but it put him out of his way to receive her at all, and he sympathized too little with the feelings of the young, to be in the slightest degree aware of the effect which the coldness of her reception was likely to have upon her mind, or to feel that he could not have stowed away a bale of goods upon his premises with less ceremony. Though perhaps Fanny's was an extreme case, there are many young women, whose friends and connexions reside in the Upper Provinces, who receive little more attention from the parties to whom they may be consigned upon their landing. The society is now too extensive to render a new arrival an object of general interest in Calcutta, and numbers, possessing every requisite to shine in society, are doomed to blush unseen, and waste their sweetness on the sultry air.

Not having any temptation to protract her *tête-à-tête* with Mr. Parsons, Fanny retired early, but she previously repaired to the verandah to take another survey of the surrounding landscape. Torches glared through the darkness, lighting carriages and palanquins, which hurried along to some mansions more brilliantly illuminated than the rest. As these reached their destination, and silence and gloom succeeded, the yells of jackals suddenly and wildly burst

forth, ceasing for an instant, only to be renewed again with more piercing vehemence. Fanny, somewhat alarmed, retired to her chamber, not quite certain whether the dread of reptiles and savage animals, which the howling without had awakened, would enable her to find repose. The bed stood in the middle of the apartment; a night-lamp burned upon the table, and when the mosquito-curtains were tightly tucked round her, and she saw the ayah lie down upon a mattress on the floor, she experienced a feeling of security which she had scarcely expected in a country of snakes and tigers. Her slumbers, however, were light, and not very refreshing; she was startled by every sound, and opening her eyes, the unaccustomed objects and their dancing shadows, set in motion by the flickering of the lamp, thrilled her with sudden dread.

Thus passed the first night of her residence in India, and though she had not been much disturbed, she arose fatigued in mind and body, her spirits being only sustained by the expectation of a visit from the captain of the ship, or some of her fellow-passengers. Mr. Parsons did the honours of the breakfast-table, hoping she had rested well, handing over the newspapers, and the price-current, and smoking his hookah. At the conclusion of the repast, he pleaded the necessity of going to his office as an apology for leaving her alone. A few books, and the arrival of her baggage from the custom-house, beguiled the morning, but nobody except the servants came near her; many carriages rolled past the gate, and poor Fanny grew quite sick with the feeling of desolation which came over her sinking heart. At sunset, the ceremony of dressing was gone through as usual. Wondering whether her silks and satins would be of as little use to her at Tritchinary Baug as at Calcutta, Miss Aylmer ascended the house-top to solace herself with the best view which she could obtain of the city; but was soon driven to shelter by perceiving a telescope levelled at her by a gentleman from a neighbouring roof.

Descending a flight lower into the veranda, she amused herself with those minor features in the scene which had escaped her observation on the preceding evening. The crowd of persons arrayed in white muslin, one of the most striking effects of an Indian population, attracted her attention still more than it had done at first; the occupations of those who were stationary amidst the multitude were equally novel; small parties of the lower orders were seated on the ground gambling, some with squares chalked out, and stones for men; others on a carpet marked with different colours, and a dice-box. Men stood beside the wells praying, and throwing water over their shoulders from brass vessels drawn up by a cord; some were cooking, many smoking, and groupes of gaily-dressed domestics gathered round the gates of the neighbouring houses, awaiting the return of their masters' equipages. There was enough to divert the mind, had not a feeling of neglect and isolation chilled the spectator's heart. Fanny's thoughts recurred to a subject which she revolved on board ship. Ought she not at least to have acquainted Charles Bradby with her intention of visiting India, and would he not blame her for being so precipitate? Regret was now fruitless, yet how deeply and bitterly did she regret the step which she had taken! Mr. Parsons was very uncommunicative respecting the Delanny family; in reply to her questions, he informed her that the elder brother was an opium-agent, and the younger an indigo-planter, and that every body who lived up the country liked it better than Calcutta; for his part, he had never been farther than Chandernagore.

The following day, Fanny received a hasty visit from the captain; he was full of his own affairs, and could give very little account of the other passengers; some were in Fort William, some at Barrackpore, and some at Dum.

Dum. The young lady, whose plumpness had so much offended her father's eye, was going to be married to the second officer, and would return with the ship; and one of the cadets had died of cholera.

Fanny, who had written a few hasty lines in the Bay of Bengal, to acquaint her aunt with her arrival, had no spirits to continue the correspondence; she was ashamed of saying how deeply she was disappointed, and the hope of being able to write in a more cheerful strain from Tritchinary Baug, determined her to remain silent for the present. Heartily wearied of her sojourn in Calcutta, she gladly received a notice to prepare for her journey to the provinces, communicated in an exceedingly kind letter from Mrs. Delanny. Though somewhat mortified at leaving a city of which she had heard so much, without having had any farther survey of it than that which could be gained from the house-top, she was too happy to get out of the reach of her host's frigidity and her unknown admirer's telescope, to indulge very long in regrets of any kind. She travelled post, that is, in a palanquin, carried on the shoulders of native bearers, and a journey of this kind, undertaken alone, required a considerable share of courage: it is, however, a trial of fortitude and endurance to which many young and timid women are subjected.

Though not without some feeling of alarm, Fanny entered the novel conveyance, and trusted her safety to the keeping of the strange, uncouth-looking groupe who carried it, with a determination to bear up resolutely against the apprehensions which assailed her. Though speedily in what she deemed to be the heart of a forest, with monkeys crashing the boughs overhead, fire-flies glancing through the trees, and, ever and anon, the shrill cry of some startled animal piercing the midnight-air, she did not allow herself to be overcome by the terror which so wild a scene was calculated to inspire. There is, perhaps, very little real danger to be apprehended in a journey of this kind; but to youthful strangers, particularly females, it must be so alarming, that nothing, save the impossibility of getting to their place of destination in any other way, should induce the residents of Calcutta to allow those consigned to their care to risk the fatigue and terrors of the undertaking. It is, however, no uncommon circumstance to send young ladies, joining their parents, some hundred miles up the country, by *dāk*, at an expense of inconvenience and suffering unrivalled even in the pages of obsolete romances, where a fair heroine, shut up in a litter, is hurried "thorough brake and thorough briar," for days together.

Poor Fanny was almost in a state of insensibility when she arrived at Tritchinary Baug, and it was perhaps fortunate that she was unable to speak, for the aspect of the place appalled her. To those who have never been in India, it will be very difficult to convey an idea of the mansions in which some of the Indo-Britons reside who are engaged in the manufacture of indigo in the provinces. The house at Tritchinary Baug was very large, and had at one period been handsome; the upper floor now alone was habitable, the lower being completely ploughed up by white ants; the necessity of repair seemed never to have entered into the thoughts of the inhabitants, and the remnants of former magnificence only rendered the present discomfort more apparent. The outer walls were perfectly black, the interior discoloured by damp, the glass of the windows was cracked, broken, or mended with some coarse substitute; large battered shutters, in the shape of outside blinds, hung upon one rusty hinge, many of the doors had disappeared, and their places were supplied by a sort of *drap-scene*, or curtain of striped cloth. The floors were rough and uneven; the apertures numerous; birds and bats built their nests in the cornices; and it seemed impossible to prevent the entrance of any animal, whether

winged or four-footed, choosing to domicile with the family. The furniture was in keeping with the house; broken chairs, tables, and sofas, looking as if they had never been wiped since they were manufactured, were strewn scantily over the rooms; the mats, quite worn out, held together by a thread, and broken sconces told where wall-shades had been. Mrs. Delanny, who, to Fanny's amazement, was only a shade fairer than the copper-coloured natives around her, appeared in a very negligent *deshabille*; her husband and his brother, still darker, and two Miss Delannys, almost black, completed the groupe. The shock of this discovery came without the slightest preparation upon Fanny; she knew nothing whatsoever of the class of society with whom her father had connected himself by his second marriage, and she recoiled from the thought of domestication with persons, whose ideas and mode of living seemed as strange as the hue of their complexions. The affectionate kindness of Mrs. Delanny's manner in some degree compensated for the absence of the elegance and refinement which her step-daughter had expected to meet. It was, however, with great difficulty that she could conceal the disgust with which the squalid wretchedness of Tritchinary Baug inspired her. In her large, ill-lighted bedchamber, Fanny often cast a wistful eye upon the doorless entrance of her bathing-room, expecting to see some hooded snake emerge from the dark depth beyond it, or the fiery eyes of some beast of prey glare through the gloom. Two or three steps led into this bathing-room; its outer door seemed exceedingly insecure, and Fanny, obliged to snatch her sleep by day, passed her cheerless nights in guarding against the dreaded enemies of her repose. On the outside, the prospect was equally dreary; a large garden, overrun with tobacco-plants, which the native cultivator found more profitable to himself than the production of European vegetables, wore an air even more desolate than that of the dense jungle which arose immediately beyond it. The stables, outhouses, fowl-houses, cook-rooms, and other erections, were in the same state of dilapidation and decay, and the effect of this dismal scene, upon a person accustomed to the comforts, the neatness, and the elegancies of polished life, was almost overpowering; Fanny sickened under it, especially as she quickly perceived that no efforts of her's could arouse the Delanny family from the apathy and unconsciousness which forbade all hope of improvement. The ruin and desolation had extended so widely, that it was difficult to say what could be done in the way of repair; but to persons content with the partial shelter which the roof afforded from the elements, and who were ignorant of, or indifferent to, more luxurious accommodation, there seemed to be no occasion to do any thing save to prop up walls and porticoes, when they threatened to fall.

Mrs. Delanny had lived many years very happily in this dreary abode; she did not sustain much inconvenience during the sweeping progress of a north-wester, though it might pour its fiercest fury into the interior of her mansion, and she could form no idea of the impression which her establishment was likely to make upon a stranger's mind. She found Fanny an able assistant in the education of her daughters; and in bringing about a marriage between her and Mr. Delanny the younger, she thought she should fulfil every duty that could be required of her. The Miss Delannys were ignorant and indolent, and though their new instructress willingly imparted her knowledge of all the little useful arts which could be made serviceable to them, in the wilderness where, in all probability, they were destined to spend the remainder of their lives, she refrained from any attempt to enlighten them upon the subject of their own deficiencies. They would marry as their mother had done, and live

in perfect harmony with huge lizards, vampire-bats, scorpions, snakes, and toads; the fashion of their garments mattered little, since there were so few to see them; and as freedom from restraint was studied more than elegance, their loose white calico dresses would only be cast aside voluntarily upon some very grand occasion.

Hearts are stubborn things, or Fanny's would have broken under the intolerable load which weighed upon it. The kindness with which she was treated left her no right to complain, except of circumstances which could not have been foreseen, and were now without remedy. The gentlemen of the family sometimes made excursions of business or pleasure to the European stations in the neighbourhood, but the ladies never stirred farther from home than a pair of bullocks, yoked to a palanquin-carriage, could carry them over dislocating roads in an evening-drive. Mrs. Delanny was too anxious to detain Fanny as a companion, to take any measures for her introduction to other society; she had sufficient good sense and information to appreciate the talents and accomplishments of her young relative, and as Mr. Gaspar Delanny was already desperately in love, she thought it best to avoid the chances of a disappointment, by keeping all rivals at a distance.

Fanny was not, however, left entirely to the addresses of her sable admirer; she received a letter from Calcutta, which contained an offer of marriage from the owner of the telescope. The gentleman detailed his situation and prospects very circumstantially; both were unobjectionable; but as Fanny could scarcely even guess at his personal appearance, and knew nothing whatsoever of his disposition, manners, or character, she was in a great perplexity how to act. At any other time, the letter would have been thrown aside without a thought; but Tritchinary Baug was growing still more distasteful, in consequence of Mr. Gaspar Delanny's undisguised admiration. Of the two evils, the hero of the telescope seemed certainly the least, were it only for the hope that he held out of restoring her to more congenial society; but she could not make up her mind to accept him without a better acquaintance than circumstances seemed likely to permit, and she was fully aware that the slightest encouragement must prove decisive. Fanny pondered a long time over her letter, failing, after much consideration, to come to any conclusion upon the subject; at length, she thought it would be best to leave it unanswered; and perhaps it was rather advantageous to the writer that she did so, since her reply must have been unfavourable to his wishes, and the affair once settled, would in all probability have been dismissed from her mind; whereas the uncertainty, whether she should hear from this unknown suitor again, kept her thoughts fixed upon him, and his most unexpected offer.

A perusal of Lady Bradby's correspondence with Mrs. Delanny precluded every hope of a return to England; Fanny, contrasting the cold-hearted calculations of a worldly mind with the warmth and cordiality of her new friends, regretted very deeply that the mere accident of birth should have occasioned so wide a gulph between them, and that her own taste, prejudices, and opinions, were too strong and too deeply-rooted ever to be overcome. Custom did not reconcile her to the way of living at Tritchinary Baug; her anxiety to effect a reform in the household was unabated, and she could not get over her repugnance to musk-rats and cockroaches; but her regret at having left England for ever was diminished by the receipt of a letter from Charles Bradby, which so plainly convinced her that she had been deceived in her belief in the strength of his attachment, that life itself seemed now to have lost all its value. Until this moment, she had not known how fondly she had clung to

the idea, that at least one individual in England breathed sighs of regret for her absence.

Notwithstanding the recklessness of spirit produced by the utter abandonment of all hope, she could not make up her mind to become the wife of Gaspar Delanny; his Calcutta rival proved more successful. The family at Tritchinary Baug were surprised one morning by a visit from a gentleman, who made no hesitation in declaring that he came to seek the hand of Miss Aylmer in marriage; and, however distressing it might be to the Delannys to receive a guest under such circumstances, there was no help for it. He had travelled without tents, and could not be turned into the jungle.

It was the rainy season, and never had the indigo-factory assumed so noxious an aspect. The waters were out every where, and vegetation had sprang up with pestilential vigour. From the swampy and oozy banks of the rivulets, the sedges, mangroves, and other giant weeds sent forth a hot and moist effluvium; these exhalations hung over the earth like a fog; the neighbouring forest being too thick to admit of a free circulation of air. The interior of the house was hot, damp, and cheerless; myriads of insects and cold-blooded reptiles infested the chambers; locusts, though not in sufficient numbers to create a famine, loaded the miasma with disease, from the rapidity of their decomposition, and the whole atmosphere seemed fraught with death. Though plain in his person, and common-place in his manners, Fanny was too grateful to Mr. Chilcott for the offer of a deliverance, to scan his pretensions too narrowly; she candidly confessed the motives which induced her to accept his hand, and he had either too little sentiment, or too much vanity, to apprehend any evil consequences from a marriage in which the love, or fancy, or whatso-ever it might be called, was all on one side.

A license having been sent for to Calcutta, and the presence of the nearest clergyman secured, Fanny proceeded to open the tin box formerly mentioned. "Oh, what a falling off was there!" Miss Aylmer's heavy baggage had been despatched from Calcutta in a hackery, and the jolting of this vehicle had broken the fragile foundation of the transparent bonnet to pieces; the wires were rusted, the gauze was mildewed, and the flowers looked faded and overblown. The drape of Tritchinary Baug had eaten through the tin; the blonde lace had dropped into holes, and the white silk gown had become parti-coloured, being in some places of a yellowish, in others of a brownish, and here and there a breadth or two of a greenish hue. The rest of the wardrobe had sustained a change; the blues had become whites, the pinks had discharged the greatest portion of their colour, and the lilacs were covered with saffron spots. Though Fanny's spirits were not very high, she could scarcely help laughing over the wrecks of her finery; she was fortunately possessed of a muslin dress, which was perhaps better suited to the occasion than the splendid attire which had been thought so necessary to deck an Indian bride. Fanny's kindness and sweetness of disposition had endeared her to the Delannys, and though they regretted her departure, and the disappointment of their own hopes, their sorrow was unmingled with anger or reproach; all were ready to do as much honour to the marriage as their means permitted. The young ladies mustered their trinkets, put on their best dresses, and were more particular than usual about their shoes and stockings; a dinner, which would have fed the whole district, was provided, and Mr. Delanny insisted upon presenting the clergyman with the marriage-fee.

In the evening, the bride and bridegroom commenced their journey to Calcutta in palanquins. Fanny's vehicle took the lead, and upon her arrival, the

next morning, at a dāk-bungalow, or post-house, she was surprised and alarmed by the non-appearance of her husband. After two hours of anxious suspense, the palanquin came up; Mr. Chilcott had been taken ill upon the road, and though he endeavoured to make light of his sufferings, it was easy to see that he was labouring under a severe paroxysm of fever. Few people travel without a medicine-chest in India, and the day being cloudy, it was thought best to proceed without further delay, in the hope that the remedies already applied, with the speedy assistance of professional aid, would effectually stay the progress of the disease. Fanny too truly attributed this attack to the deleterious atmosphere of Tritchinary Baug; all the tenderness of her nature was awakened by the danger in which her husband was placed; she had thought it impossible ever to love him, but she knew not the effect produced by gratitude upon a feeling heart, and the affectionate solicitude of her attendance left her no doubt that, should they be spared to each other, they must be happy together. To a person not accustomed to the disease, an intermittent fever is very deceiving. Chilcott appeared to be perfectly well the next day, but, before he reached the residence of a surgeon who had the care of a small civil station near Calcutta, he was past all hope of recovery.

Fanny now found that the neglect and inhospitality, which she had experienced since her arrival in India, had been merely the result of adverse circumstances; the ladies of the station hastened to the house of Dr. Langham, who happened to be a bachelor, and insisted upon sharing the toils of a sick chamber. Their kindness sustained the anxious wife through her melancholy task; she scarcely left poor Chilcott's couch for a single instant, and was herself nearly worn out with anxiety and watching when he breathed his last in her arms. Instantly taken to a neighbouring mansion, all that attentive kindness could dictate was done to soothe and solace her distress. Fanny grieved, deeply and unfeignedly, for a man whose somewhat romantic attachment to her had been the cause of his untimely death; where there was any predisposition to disease, no precaution could secure life at Tritchinary Baug. Fanny wondered at her own escape, and almost lamented that she should have been preserved, since, but for his fatal journey, Chilcott might have attained to length of days.

As she recovered from the first shock of her bereavement, she could not be insensible to the great improvement of her position in the world consequent upon her marriage. Her restoration to congenial female society she felt with the deepest gratification; its contrast to the ennui, irksomeness, and restraint, which marked her sojourn amongst people who, however amiable, differed too widely to admit of any assimilation with herself, afforded happiness long unknown, and almost despaired of. She trusted she should find that "the uses of adversity were sweet;" and having suffered real privations and misfortunes, that, henceforth, minor evils would cease to be felt. Chilcott had possessed a handsome income, derived from a post of considerable emolument, and his prospects had worn an exhilarating aspect; but he left nothing to his widow save the barest competence. Fanny, thankful to escape from the dependence which had proved so bitter, was quite satisfied with the state of her finances; she declined a cordial invitation to return to Tritchinary Baug, and, though lingering for a considerable period with her new friends, could not be prevailed upon to take up her final abode amongst them as the wife of Dr. Langham.

After the lapse of a few months, she proceeded to Calcutta, with the intention of going back to Europe. She was now provided with introductions, which gave her access to many delightful houses; her mourning prevented her

from entering into the gaieties of the place, but she saw enough of it to be convinced that it might be a most enchanting residence. A young and pretty widow is not any where an object of greater attraction than in Calcutta. Several suitors endeavoured to induce Mrs. Chilcott to abandon her design of returning to England; but her heart yearned for her native soil; the horrors of Trichinay Baug had taken too deep a hold upon her imagination to be dissipated by any thing less than a change of country, and, collecting her little property together, she commenced her voyage with spirits chastened and sobered, but not entirely subdued. To the Bradby family she scarcely gave a thought; but an early meeting with Charles, who witnessed her arrival at Deal, convinced her that she had done him injustice in supposing that she had ever ceased to hold the dearest place in his heart. The letter which had led to her marriage, and by the result of that union to her return to England, had been a forgery, fabricated for the purpose of depriving her of a hope which she was supposed to entertain that he would follow her to India, or urge her return, events which his family dreaded, should the discomfort of her situation reach his ears. Mutual explanations were followed by mutual confessions. Fanny no longer refused to contract a second marriage, and Lady Bradby and her daughter-in-law had the mortification to see their relative return to them as poor as ever, and the wife of the hope of their house.

FROM THE SHAH NAMEH.

UPON REASON.

SAGE! Unto thee the awful task is given
To tell of Reason,—delegate of heaven.
Ambitious task, to bid its glories shine,
Yet in its very vastness, justly thine.
Then with her treasured stores let memory teem,
And may the poet's song befit his theme:
His strain is but thy voice, pronouncing these;
List to that strain, and may its numbers please.
Reason, first gift of heaven, our surest stay;
Shield, guardian, guide to life's immortal way,
Calm as the just man's soul, thy steadfastness
Joy cannot elevate, nor care depress:
The fool that mocks, the sage that seeks thy throne,
Alike, in time, thy just ascendance own.
Thou temperest smiles and griefs; our spur, our rein;
Fitt'st for this world, or form'st the next to gain:
Disdained of thee, our failing feet are tied;
But tread in certainty with thee as guide.
Reason, creation's master-piece; defence
Of the frail spirit; ministrant of sense;
By whom for good or ill our powers are bent,
That aid, in turn, thine own development.
We own the crown of earthly wisdom thine,
And thine the glories of the garb divine.
Fate binds our souls, yet feel they thy control,
For Reason is the soul within the soul;
And God himself—But, ah!—arrest the pen—
Thought cannot follow—turn, to earth again.

B. E. P.

MR. GUTZLAFF'S HISTORY OF CHINA.*

A HISTORY of China has been long wanted, and now that our intercourse with that country is likely to become enlarged, it is a want which will be severely felt. When Mr. Gutzlaff's work was announced, we were disposed to rejoice that an individual so competent in many respects had applied himself to the task of supplying this deficiency. Although Mr. Gutzlaff may not have had time and opportunity, amidst his various and absorbing occupations, during the few years he has been in China, to make very extensive incursions into the boundless regions of its literature, he has enjoyed peculiar facilities for completing an accurate portraiture of the Chinese people, by means of his journeys in the maritime parts of the empire, the free manner in which he has mixed with all classes of the Chinese, and his surprising proficiency in the dialects of China.

However reluctant we may be to discharge an office at all times invidious, and especially so towards a person for whom we feel respect, obligations of public duty compel us to say that this work has grievously disappointed us. It is a hasty compilation, essentially superficial, put together apparently to meet a sudden demand, and little calculated to confer upon its author any literary reputation. We can discover very few traces of original research; Chinese authorities are, indeed, occasionally referred to, but the bulk of the historical summary is evidently taken at second-hand, and might have been manufactured by an ordinary compiler, with a small expenditure of time and industry, out of the copious materials of the Jesuit missionaries.

After some slender and superficial "geographical remarks," we have a chapter upon "government and laws," in which scarcely anything is said of the former; and all we are told of the latter is, that "many of the Chinese laws are very excellent, others extremely defective; but they are in general too minute." The "character, usages, industry, language, sciences, and religion" of the Chinese, all points of much interest, constitute the topics of another chapter of sixteen pages (the prolific subject of religion occupying *two*), in which we have rarely seen the epitomizing system carried more sternly into execution: we defy any person, previously ignorant of Chinese matters, to form any distinct images or ideas in his mind respecting either of the topics in this chapter. Then comes an account of the Chinese system of chronology, which is comprised in a few lines from Du Halde, giving a brief explanation of the commencement and division of the year,—the chronological system of the Chinese being left totally unnoticed;—to which is added a list of the periods or epochs of Chinese history, with the names of the sovereigns and the dates of their respective reigns.

Mr. Gutzlaff divides the history of China, conveniently and properly enough, into four eras,—the mythological era, that of ancient history, the

* A Sketch of Chinese History, Ancient and Modern; comprising a Retrospect of the Foreign Inter-course and Trade with China. Illustrated by a new and corrected Map of the Empire. By the Rev. CHAR. GUTZLAFF, now, and for many years past, resident in that country. Two vols. London, 1834. Smith, Elder, and Co.

middle ages, and the modern history. The first is disposed of without much ceremony. As a genuine history of real occurrences, it deserves no better treatment; but as the source of most of the Chinese maxims of government, politics, religion, science, and even manners and domestic economy, it ought to engage the close attention of the historian of China, who would find, with a little pains and diligence, that the Confucian books are not so barren of resources for this purpose as Mr. Gutzlaff seems to think them. He gives us, however, little beyond a dry narrative of the incidents recorded in the reigns of Fuh-he, Shin-nung, Hwang-te, and his successors down to Shun.

The ancient history, from the Hea dynasty to that of Han, B.C. 2207 to A.D. 263, is, of course, treated more fully, being, perhaps, as copious a digest as this portion of the Chinese annals requires. But no practical or useful conclusions are drawn; the narrative is diversified only by unsatisfactory references to sacred history, and by an account of Confucius and his works, of Laou-tsze, and Mang-tsze, which may stand as a model to those who desire to communicate as little information as possible in a given number of "good set words."

The history of the middle ages, which fills a large portion of the first volume, is a crude summary of incidents rapidly noticed. We have nothing to object to this cursory mode of treating most of the transactions in this period, but some are of more importance than to be hastily and summarily dismissed. The introduction and growth of Buddhism, and other religious systems, the inventions, the arts, &c., which distinguish this period of eleven centuries, deserve some attention: Mr. Gutzlaff has spared them none.

The modern history, the materials for which are copious and accessible, has a very parsimonious measure of justice dealt to it: a chapter at the end, entitled "conclusion," of nineteen pages, adds some meagre details respecting the institutions of China.

Then follow—a long chapter of eighty pages on the "propagation of the Gospel in China;" a short chapter on "foreign intercourse with China;" and four chapters, 240 pages, entitled "emporiums," being an account of the modern intercourse of European nations with China. There is nothing new, either in matter or mode of treatment, in any part of these long disquisitions, which seem extended for no other purpose than to swell out a second volume. The account of the English intercourse contains a prolix narrative of the last embassy to Peking, and all the rigmarole of the trumpety disputes with the Canton authorities under the reign of the sagacious Mr. Baynes. The appendix consists of an extract from the *Calcutta Government Gazette* of 1825, giving long particulars of the presentation of a petition by the private merchants to the chief magistrate of Canton,—for what earthly purpose inserted it is difficult to conceive,—and a set of tables respecting the trade of the British and Americans at Canton, mostly copied from the appendices to the reports of the East-India Committees.

Of the "new and corrected map," in mercy to Mr. Gutzlaff, we say nothing.

It is unnecessary to examine the work more at length, or to point out its lamentable deficiencies: a few of them we have indicated *en passant*. We say, with unfeigned regret, that Mr. Gutzlaff would have acted more judiciously and beneficially, for his own literary reputation and for the service of the public, if he had taken more time in composing his historical sketch of China, and foreborne to publish an expensive work, which imparts little or no information.

HINTS ON INDIA REFORM.

• No. VI.

Bank.—The banks of Bombay and Madras might both be abolished, and a great saving effected by doing away the places of governors, secretaries, treasurers, cashiers, and a host of clerks and messengers. The bank of Calcutta to be the government bank of India, and alone to issue notes; and, for the convenience of the community, these might be made payable at the treasuries of Bombay and Madras, which thus would be made branch-banks, without the expense attendant thereon. No more paper to be issued from the bank than there is bullion in its coffers to answer for; and the amount of assets and liabilities to be made publicly known every month or quarter: *then*, indeed, would a bank-note be as good as money, without the wear; and *then only*, in justice, could paper be made a legal tender.

Code.—This is of the first necessity, and as it exists not in England, regard must be had to some of the civilized countries of Europe or America. The *Code Napoleon* is a sure guide, and may be copied in all its important parts. There should be a body of the criminal law, to be called the criminal code, with an appendix, containing the mode of proceeding in criminal cases, together with a table of fees to be allowed to lawyers and others employed for the duties they may have to perform; and in like manner there should be a body of civil law, to be called the civil code, with an appendix containing the mode of proceeding in civil cases, together with a table of fees for the respective persons employed. The whole to be called "the Code." And in order to prevent any errors that might arise from bad editions, with incorrect versions of the same, it should be printed by Government, and sold only by government agents, at a remunerating price; any printed copy to be considered as legal authority, and heavy punishment to attach to any one else printing or publishing the same. With a system of general registration, courts of conciliation, and a code, defiance might be bid to the artful snares of lawyers, and good men might rest in peace.

Registration.—A general registry of real property, also of births and deaths, is wanting in India, as in the mother country; it should be extended to all deeds, documents, and agreements, perhaps to marriages. This should be in the chief town of every district; to be maintained by fees of registration and of inspection and transcript. This would put an end to the constant disputes about succession and tenure, and give a security and value to real property hitherto unknown. In cases of disputed property at the time of the establishment of the registry, a commission might be appointed to examine and decide upon the claims once and for ever.

R. PATERNOSTER.

MODE OF EXPRESSING NUMERALS IN THE SANSKRIT AND TIBETAN LANGUAGES.*

At the end of the pamphlet lately addressed by Professor Schlegel to Sir James Mackintosh, on the subject of the Oriental Translation Committee of the Royal Asiatic Society, we find a morçeau of enlightenment for the Continental Orientalists, on the Hindú method of expressing numerals by symbolical words, which the learned author states himself to be the first to expound to European scholars.

It is certainly a curious circumstance that neither Colebrooke, Davis, nor Bentley, when quoting, translating, and commenting on the text of Sanskrit astronomical works, should have taken occasion to explain the system invariably used by their authors in expressing verbally the numbers occurring in their computations and formulæ; it must doubtless be attributed to their considering the subject too trite and obvious to need any remark, or otherwise the very passage quoted by Professor Schlegel would surely have elicited some observation by the translator. It is true, however, that many of the terms thus technically adopted by the Sanskrit arithmeticians and astronomers, as the only mode perhaps of screwing the uncouth elements they had to deal with into the Procrustean bed of poetical metre, are not to be found in the best dictionaries; for instance, *veda* for 4; *ananta* for 0; *Rudra* for 7; while on the other hand many, such as *kha* for zero; *vasu* for 8, &c., will be found in Wilson's last edition.

I extract the Professor's remarks at length, since equal credit is due to his ingenuity in unravelling the mystery, in the absence of native pundits, who would have cleared it up in a moment, as if it had altogether been a sealed book of hieroglyphics to the more fortunate student on this side the water, as to the rising schools of Sanskrit philosophy in Germany and France.

EXPLANATION OF AN ENIGMA.

In the *Asiatic Researches*, Vol. III. p. 231, Mr. Colebrooke cites an author, who states that the number of sidereal days comprized in the great epoch, termed *calpa*, is 1,582,236,450,000. He gives the text itself, in which the terms corresponding to this number signify, literally,—four void spaces (or zero), five, *veda*, taste, fire, twins, wing, eight, arrow, moon: all these words are united into a single aggregate compound.

Imagine the perplexity of learners required to explain how this medley (*bigarrure*) can make the precise sum of one trillion five-hundred and eighty-two billions two hundred and thirty-six millions four hundred and fifty thousand! It is, however, sure enough so: there can be no mistake. The following is the key of the enigma. The Indian mathematicians have a method of expressing figures by nouns restricted to a certain number of objects. They begin on the right hand, by units, and ascend to the ciphers of a higher value. All this has the air of puerility; there is, however, a rational object in it. They are anxious to provide against the alteration of figures, which occurs so easily in books copied by hand. When the treatise is put into verse,—and it is an ancient custom in India to employ even versification in scientific works,—the guarantee becomes still stronger.

The explanation is as follows: the first two terms, being naked numbers, do not require to be expounded. *Veda*: the books so called, are four in number. *Taste*: they reckon six principal ones, sweet, bitter, salt, sour, pungent, and astringent. *Fire* denotes three, with reference to the three sacred fires of the Brahmins. *Twins* and *wing* signify naturally two: the latter is likewise employed for the two half-lunations. *Arrow* implies five, the five arrows of the God of Love, the points of which are armed

* From the Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

with flowers; these arrows are emblems of the five senses through which love penetrates the soul. *Moon* is one, because there is but a single moon.

It is evident, nevertheless, that there is something conventional in this system. For example: the word *taste* is employed by the Hindus, as well as amongst us, in a metaphorical sense likewise, for the different impressions which poetry produces. The enumeration varies then from eight to ten. It must, therefore, be recollected that, whenever this term is substituted for a cipher, it must be understood in a material sense.

The astronomical pundit of the Sanskrit College has enabled me to publish a catalogue of the principal terms thus numerically employed in the *Surya-siddhanta*, the *Arya-siddhanta*, the *Bhāsvatis*, and the other numerous astronomical works of the Hindus. It does not seem necessary to offer any explanation, beyond a simple translation of the terms, since in most cases their origin is obvious to such as are acquainted with the metaphysical or mythological systems of the Hindús. The only equivocal expression in the list appears to be *samudra*, 'ocean,' which may either represent four or seven: but it is invariably employed in the former sense in the *Surya-siddhanta* and other best authorities.

The mode of expressing any number greater than nine is, by placing consecutively the term for each figure, beginning with the lowest or right-hand figure, as will readily be understood from the example quoted by Professor Schlegel; and as there are numerous synonymes of most of the simple terms, which may be selected as they may be the best adapted to the metre of the intended *astok*, an infinity of compounds may be thus formed, which must be perplexing enough to a student, in addition to all the other difficulties of a science of calculations. For a few compounds, however, as 11, 12, 15, 32, &c. single expressions have been created, founded on the names of Siva, the signs of the zodiac, the days in a half-lunation, the number of human teeth, and other similar analogies, that are easily retained in the memory.

The following is the list alluded to, omitting most of the synonymes of each word, which would have swelled it to an inconvenient length.

0. *Kha*, vacuity, space, heaven, zero, cypher.
1. *Prithvi*, the earth.
Chandra, the moon.
Rūp, form, colour, &c.
2. *Paksh*, a wing, the half of a lunar month.
Nētra, the eye.
Bhujā, an arm.
Yam, twin; also the deity of Naraha or hell.
Ashvina, the twin sons of Surya.
Chhada, jaw (the two jaws).
3. *Banhi*, fire.
Rāma, the deity Rama; (the three are Rāma, Balarāma, and Purasurāma).
Pinākanayana, a name of Siva (*trilochan*, 3-eyed).
Guna, the three qualities, good, middling, and bad.
4. *Veda*, the four Vēdas (and their synonymes).
Abdhi, an ocean, N.E.S. and W. seas.
Kṛta, the first of the four ages of the world.
Yuga, an age, as the preceding.
Jala, water.
5. *Vān*, an arrow (and its synonymes).
Prān, inspiration, the five modes of vital inspiration.
6. *Anga*, the members (head, arms, legs, and body).
Rasa, taste, the six savours.

- Rāga*, mode of music (the six Hindu musical modes).
Lṛitū, the six seasons according to the Hindu division.
Tark, Shāstra : the six *Shāstras*.
Ari, the enemy, the six dangers, or temptations.
7. *Muni*, a saint, sage.
Swara, vowel, the six vowels.
Naga, a mountain.
Ashwa, a horse (the 7-faced horse of *Surya*).
Samudra, an ocean, the seven encircling seas.*
 8. *Vasu*, the eight demi-gods so called.
Gaj, an elephant (and its synonymes). Eight elephants support the eight *Dishās*, or cardinal points.
Nāga, a serpent; the eight species of snakes.
Mangala, happiness, good fortune.
 9. *Anka*, a numeral; the nine units from 1 to 9.
Chhidra, an inlet (the nine orifices of the body).
Graha, a planet (the 7 planets and 2 lunar nodes).
 10. *Dishā*, a side, quarter (and its synonymes), the eight cardinal points, with the zenith and nadir. For this and all numbers composed of two or more figures, other compound expressions may be formed, as cypher-earth, cypher-moon, meaning, zero, 1, or 10, as explained in the foregoing remarks: the following numbers, however, have simple expressions likewise.
 11. *Isha*, a name of *Rudra* or *Siva* (and his other 11 names).
 12. *Sūrya*, the sun (from his 12 monthly appellations).
Chakra, a wheel, the zodiac.
 13. *Vishva*, the universe (the 14 *bhuwanas*, deducting *baikunt* on *Vishnu*'s heaven): see the next number.
Kāma, Cupid, the *Swāmī* or lord of the 13th *tithi* or lunar day.
 14. *Bhuwana*, the world, or universe: the seven upper and seven lower heavens.
Indra, a name of the god *Indra* (renewed at fourteen epochs).
Manu, the fourteen *munoos*, or saints.
 15. *Tithi*, a lunar day (fifteen in a semi-lunation).
Aha, a day (from the same analogy).
 16. *Kālā*, a digit, one-sixteenth of the moon's diameter.
Akhri, a metre, consisting of four lines, having sixteen syllables in each.
Nripa, a king (and its synonymes, from the tale of the 16 *rajās* in the *Mahābhārata*).
 17. *Atyakhri*, a stanza of four lines, with seventeen syllables to the line.
 18. *Dhriti*, ditto having eighteen syllables in a line.
 19. *Atidhriti*, ditto with nineteen syllables in each line.
 20. *Nakh*, a finger nail.
 21. *Swerga*, heaven. The twenty-one heavens.
 22. *Jāti*, kind, sort; race, family, caste.
 24. *Jina*, the 24 *Jinas* of the *Buddh* religion.
 25. *Tatwa*, the 25 essences; the five quintuple elements.
 26. *Utkṛiti*, in prosody, a stanza of four lines of twenty-six syllables each.
 27. *Nakshatra*, a star, the 27 lunar mansions.
 32. *Danta*, a tooth, the number of human teeth.
 33. *Deva*, a god, for the 33 crores of Hindu gods; or, by other accounts, 11 *Rudras*, 12 *Suryas*, 8 *Vasus*, and 2 *Viśwadevas*.
 49. *Tāna*, tune; the seven octaves (of seven notes each).
Vāyu, the air; the 7 *vayus* and their 7 sub-species.

On looking over Mr. A. Csoma's manuscript translations and extracts from the Tibetan works in the Society's library, my attention was attracted to the passage in his life of *Shakya*, where the Tibetan author quotes the epoch of *Buddha* from a variety of different authorities: here the same numerical sys-

* Only used in the *Grantha* of South India.

tem is seen to prevail; the printed Tibetan text has the dates in figures above, and written at length in the body of the text, in the same kind of symbolical words, as if to secure them from the danger of alteration; this system, in fact, gives the same safeguard against the incertitude of figures as the mode of writing values and sums at length, in European documents, is intended to secure. To elucidate the subject at the time, a separate note was drawn up by Mr. Csoma, shewing that the symbolical terms employed by the Tibetan writers were chiefly, if not entirely, derived, like their literature in general, from Sanskrit originals. I am happy in being permitted to take this opportunity of publishing the catalogue and notes of this indefatigable scholar, placing in juxtaposition the parallel expressions of the Sanskrit language, for the convenience of comparison with the catalogue just given of the terms usually employed in the latter tongue.

Tibetan Symbolical Names, used as Numerals.

"In astronomy, and astrology, there are many works to be found in Tibet, that have not been introduced into the *Kah-gyur* or *Stan-gyur* collections. Of these, the most celebrated is the *Bei'dūrya Kārpo*, written by *De'srid Sangs-r-gyas r. Gya-m, ts'ho*, a regent or vice-roy at *Lhasa*, in the last half of the seventeenth century of our æra. In all these works, symbolical names (*grangs br, da*, 'numerical signs'), are used instead of numerals, in all arithmetical and astronomical calculations.

"This mode of expressing numbers has been borrowed from India by the Tibetans. For some of the numerals specified below, there are yet other synonymous terms applied in Tibetan, as in Sanskrit; but in their works these only are of general use. Although the nine units, together with the zero (0), would be sufficient to express any greater number, yet there are used the following numerals also: 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 24, 25, 27, and 32.

"When dictating to an assistant in symbolical names what to write in characters, the pandit commences the operation from right to left: thus, if he says (12), (0), (4), the other writes 4012, &c. This method is the same with that followed in the *Shastras* of India, therefore it is unnecessary to add anything further on the subject.

"The following numbers are expressed by such names as are stated here below, and explained in English, to which the Sanskrit terms also have been added (with a few exceptions), not from Tibetan books, but from other sources:—

1. *Gzugs*, body; S. *śarīram*.
Zla, the moon; S. *chandra*.
Hot-tkar, white brightness, the moon; S. *shwēta-rochis*.
Bse-ru, rhinoceros; S. *gandaka*.
2. *Lag*, the hand; S. *bhujā*, *hasta*, or *pani*.
Mig, the eye; S. *nētra*, *chakshus*.
Zung-phyogs, or simply, *zung*, the two sides, wings, halves, a pair, couple; S. *chhada*, *pakshā*, &c.
Hkhwig, or *bgrod*, the twins; copulation.
3. *Hjig-rian*, the world; S. *loka*.
Yon-tan, quality; S. *gūṇa*.
Mé, fire; S. *agni* or *anala*.
Rtsé, top, summit; S. *agram*.
4. *Misho*, a sea or lake; S. *samudra*.
Chhu, water; S. *jala* or *wari*.
Rtang, a foot; S. *pāda*.

- Rig-byed*, a Vêda; S. *Vêda*.
5. *Hbyung*, an element; S. *bhûtam*.
Dvang, an organ of sense; S. *indrayam*.
Mdah, an arrow; S. *bâna* or *vâna*.
Phung, a heap of the aggregates constituting the body and soul; S. *skândha*.
6. *Mishams*, the six cardinal points: the north, east, south, west, zenith and nadir.
Ro, bro-va, taste, savour; S. *rasa*.
Dus, time, season; S. *samaya*.
7. *Thub-pa*, a sage; S. *Muni*.
Drang-srong, an hermit; S. *Rishi*.
Ri, a hill or mountain; S. *parvata*.
Res-gzah, a special or chief planet; S. *Graha*.
8. *Khu*, an hydra or snake; S. *nâga*.
Sbrul, serpent; S. *sarpa*.
Gdengs-chan, a hooded-snake; S. ?
Lto-lugro, creeping on its belly; S. *uraga*.
Nor, or *nor-lha*, wealth, or the eight gods of wealth; S. *vasu* or *vasudêva*.
Sred-pa, affection, passion; S. ?
9. *Rtsa*, root (or vein); S. *mûla*.
Gter, treasure; S. *kosham*.
Gzah, a planet; S. *graha*.
Bu-ga, a hole; S. *chidra*.
Srin-po, an imp or goblin; S. *Râkshasa*.
10. *Phyogs*, corner, quarter, point; S. *Dik* or *Dish*. The ten points: (4 cardinal, 4 intermediate, the zenith, and the nadir).
11. *H-phrog-byed*, that takes by force; S. *Hari* for *Siva*.
Drag-po, the brave or fierce, S. *Rudra* for *Siva*.
Bde-hbyung, the source of happiness; S. *Shambhu*, another name of *Siva*.
Dvang-phyug, the powerful; S. *Ishwara*, for *Siva*.
12. *Nyi-ma*, the sun; S. *Surya*, *Arka*, *Bhânu*.
Khyim, the sun's place in the zodiac; S. *Griha*, or pl. *Grihâs*, the 12 zodiacal signs.
13. *Hdod-pa*, lust, desire, wish, Cupid; S. *Kâma*.
Myos-byed, that inebriates or makes mad, lust, desire, wish, Cupido; S. *Madana*, *Kâma Dêva*.
14. *Yid*, the mind; S. *manas*.
Ma-nu, ditto; S. *manu*.
Srid-pa, existence, birth, the world; S. *bhuvanam*.
15. *Tshes, nyin-zhag*, the 15th day of a lunar month, any day of the semilunation; S. *Aha* or *Ahan*.
16. *Mi-btag*, lord of men, a sovereign; S. *Narapati*.
Rgyal-po, a king, prince; S. *Râja*.
18. *Nyes-pa*, or *skyon*, vice, fault, blemish; S. *Dosha*.
24. *Rgyal-va*, he that has been victorious, a Jina or Buddha; S. *Jina*.
25. *De-nyid*, the same self; S. *tatvam*.
27. *Skar-ma*, a star, one of the 27 constellations in the path of the moon; S. *Nakshatra*.
32. *So*, a tooth; S. *danta*.
 For o zero, or (0), the following three terms are used:—
Mkhal, void, space; S. *kha*, *âkûsha*; *gaganam*.
Thig, a spot, stain; S. ? *nabhas*.
Stong-pa, the vacuum; empty space, zero; S. *shûnyam*.

HUGH BOYD OF MADRAS, THE REPUTED JUNIUS.

WHEN the authorship of the letters of Junius became the fashionable puzzle of the day, it was quite ridiculous to remark the variety of individuals to whom the honour was ascribed. The most startling inconsistencies, the wildest improbabilities, nay, the most glaring impossibilities, threw little or no impediment in the way of a favourite theory. To such an excess was the habit carried of finding out Junius in every body, that some sagacious persons agreed in making the Duke of Grafton the author—that very Duke of Grafton, who, according to Horace Walpole, could never put two sentences of decent English together; nay, the same Duke of Grafton upon whose public and personal character Junius expended his blackest venom. Burke, the leading partizan of the administration to which Junius himself belonged, the party which it is well known that Junius supported through thick and thin; Horne Tooke, whom Junius unsparingly ridicules as Parson Horne, or bespatters with abuse as the adversary of Wilkes; Lord George Germaine—have each, upon the slenderest inductions and in defiance of the greatest improbabilities, had the credit of those memorable letters. Mankind will always retain their propensity to pet and patronize a plausible conjecture, and a *catalogue raisonné* of the different persons, wise and simple, learned and ignorant, good and indifferent writers, who have enjoyed in their generation the fame of being Junius, would furnish an amusing if not instructive paper.

Many Anglo-Indian characters have, in their day and in their own circles, figured as the writers of those singular compositions. When it was the usage of the Company to send out persons, invested with civil employments, who had not passed through any antecedent gradations of the service, and who were frequently of a somewhat advanced age, it was not very uncommon for some of them to bring out a kind of hazy confused suspicion of being Junius's—one on the strength of having written, under the signature of Brutus, an admirable series of letters in the *Public Advertiser* upon the conduct of Beckford, when the king turned his back upon him at the levee; another for a letter, full of fiery remonstrance and indignant eloquence, upon the disgraceful negligence of the city scavengers; and even upon slighter grounds of conjecture. If any analogy of style or diction could be traced in an official letter or two from the hands of any of those who laboured under these flattering surmises, the evidence was complete; and one individual became Junius through all the Company's dominions, because, in his complaint to the government of being superseded as chief of Cuddalore, he told them that "the rays of their indignation irradiated the victim they were intended to consume."

It is certain that the claim of Mr. Francis (afterwards Sir Philip) rested upon evidence, internal and external, of an extraordinary kind. The coincidences were miraculous, if he was not the author. Yet miraculous coincidences have happened, and will happen to the last chapter of time,—and the point sought to be established remains as it was. Much fuss was made about the structure of Mr. Francis's sentences,—the most fluctuating of all standards. It is obvious that, after books had been written and controversies instituted, he adopted a more stately and antithetical manner of writing than he used before. Indeed, as far as internal testimony goes, the correspondence and letters of Mr. Hastings might now and then, upon testimony equally unexceptionable, make him out to be Junius. In fact, every body who can write at all will be occasionally a Junius—at least for a sentence or two.

Hugh Boyd was a school-fellow of Grattan, and a friend and protégé of Flood, from whose familiar conversations he acknowledged himself to have received the greatest benefit in the aim and objects of his studies. Left by the death of his father nearly destitute, he chose the law as his profession, and came to London in search of fame and fortune, where he cultivated the acquaintance of Goldsmith, Garrick, Armstrong, and the celebrated Mrs. Macauley, the historian (as she facetiously called herself) of the Stewarts. But his most familiar associate was Mr. Laughlin M'Lean, the Nabob of Arcot's accredited agent. With this well-informed but highly convivial character, Boyd frequently heard the chimes of midnight at the celebrated Devil Coffee House, afterwards known by the name of Dick's, near Temple Bar. It was a place that might be said, so far back as Queen Anne's time, to be "native to famous wits or hospitable." His subsequent introduction to Lord Macartney, with whom he proceeded to India, was chiefly attributable to the good offices of M'Lean, who instructed him in the details relative to the dispute going on between Mahommed Ali Khan and the East-India Company, and Boyd took up the Nabob's cause in a series of letters that appeared in Woodfall's *Public Advertiser*, in 1777. They are written plainly and perspicuously, but the stately structure of literary reputation, reared upon them by flattering friends and enthusiastic critics, was not the least of the specious absurdities to which the Junius controversy gave rise. Soon after, M'Lean went to India for the purpose of adjusting the dispute between the Nabob and the Company, and had he remained there, might have been of inestimable use to Boyd in advancing his fortunes. But the ship in which he embarked for Madras, in all probability, foundered at sea, for she was never heard of, after she left the Cape.

But it was decreed that Boyd must be Junius. The hypothesis was fought *adversis frontibus* through certain circles, and to shew with what desperate tenacity it was clung to by its supporters, it is only requisite to adduce a specimen of the kind of reasoning to which they condescended to resort. Boyd once or twice met Dr. Johnson at the house of Sir Joshua Reynolds, and shewed him, by every demonstration in his power, the reverence he felt for his wisdom and virtue. But it is well known that Johnson not only attacked the political character of Junius, but handled his style and diction with peculiar severity, in that most beautiful of all tracts, *Thoughts on the Falkland Islands*. These sagacious reasoners, therefore, concluded that Junius would have reciprocated the attack with more than his usual bitterness, but for some extraordinary motive; and as Junius maintained a profound silence as to Johnson's animadversions, it followed necessarily, that Boyd must be Junius, inasmuch as it was respect and admiration only for Johnson, that could suppress even recriminatory or angry feeling after such a provocation. Another of his eulogists adduces, in aid of the same theory, an incident which, though probable, was not likely to have the effect attributed to it. In the gallery of the House of Commons, Boyd frequently sate near Pitt, who was not then a member of the house. They got so well acquainted, that once, after a long debate upon the affairs of Ireland, they retired together to a late dinner at a coffee-house, and over their wine jointly committed to writing the substance of the debate, which they transmitted to Ireland. When the bill was called for, Boyd (the most probable part of the story) happened not to have cash enough about him to pay his share, and borrowed of Pitt a few shillings to make up the deficiency. Afterwards, when it began to be positively asserted, and in a tone beyond that

incident of their having jointly written the Irish debate, and of his attention being singularly called to Boyd's report of what had been said by Colonel Barré, which, he observed, in spirit, point, and sarcasm, reminded him, as he read it over, so strongly of Junius, that he should always retain the conviction, that a piece of writing so remarkably tinged with the colour and complexion of Junius, could have proceeded from no other pen.

However, with this reputation of being the author of Junius, Boyd went out to India, as second secretary to Lord Macartney, who had been nominated to the chair at Madras, where he arrived in the autumn of the year 1781. It might have been rationally inferred that Junius, whoever or whatever he was, had he been disposed to serve the government he had attacked with such unrelenting animosity, would have been spared the mortification of soliciting a place under it. Yet so it was. He exerted his interest with Mr. Flood to obtain for him the appointment of under-secretary of State in Lord Germaine's department. The strongest efforts were made in his behalf, but from some *hidden cause*, it is pretended, proved ineffectual. This circumstance, which speaks volumes to shew that Boyd was not Junius, has been twisted by Mr. George Chalmers into an irresistible proof that he was. By the way, it may be observed that Mr. Chalmers' efforts to establish the literary identity of Junius and Boyd, occupy two very considerable volumes. Boyd, upon his arrival at Madras, devoted himself sedulously to Oriental politics, and an absurd whim having crept into the head of the governor, that an alliance with the king of Candy would be of vital importance to the Company's possessions in India, then threatened with a powerful confederacy, which aimed at nothing less than their total destruction, Mr. Boyd accompanied Sir Edward Hughes's expedition against Trincomalee, was present at its storming, and then set out on an expedition into that almost impenetrable country, from whose court few ambassadors ever returned, and where several, who had gone in the vigour of youth, were detained till they were old men for an answer. Boyd was more lucky. His Candian majesty refused to acknowledge the right of the Company to treat with an independent sovereign, and the ambassador departed without having obtained the most material purpose of his mission. The vessel, in which he embarked from Trincomalee, was captured by Suffrein's fleet, and he remained several months at the island of Mauritius, a close prisoner.

On his liberation (after a short visit at Calcutta, where every body was charmed with the talents, wit, and humour of the supposed Junius), he was recalled to Madras, having been appointed master-attendant at that settlement. It is remarkable that Boyd never contradicted positively the conjecture, that he was the real Junius. When the subject accidentally arose in conversation, he seemed anxiously to shrink from the discussion; and it was considered, in general, a point of delicacy to abstain from it. Once indeed, a blundering Irishman addressed a letter to him, with the superscription of "Junius Boyd, Esq.," and in the carelessness of the convivial hour, unguarded hints and allusions were made to the presumed author of the celebrated letters, and sometimes designedly, for the purpose of drawing him out on the subject. Except, however, his remark, upon one occasion, that the writer, whoever he was, had a mass of the most weighty reasons for preserving the secret, and no other but that of idle vanity to betray it, he was uniformly silent upon this topic. This, indeed, left the question as it was. It might still be Boyd, so reasoned the zealous partizans of the favourite hypothesis, and he might have a thousand powerful motives for concealment. Yet those who looked deeper than the surface, might discern in Hugh Boyd feelings very far from those of

anxiety not to be taken for Junius. They who looked still deeper, thought they could discern certain coquetries he was wont to play off, that might on the contrary fortify the presumption. Amongst these was a most superbly-bound volume, containing the letters of Junius, flung carelessly on his table, and on opening it, a variety of pencil marks and references to living names and characters in every page.

At the conclusion of the Mysore war, in 1792, he set on foot a paper called the *Madras Courier*, and the most superficial reader, acquainted with Junius, might observe that the style and manner of the principal articles were so framed as to confirm the notion of the writer's identity with the *nominis umbra*. In 1793, also, he commenced a series of periodical essays, under the title of the *Indian Observer*. They have been republished in a collection of Boyd's works; and the most prominent peculiarity, visible in all of them, is a laborious straining after the frame and structure of Junius's sentences,—frequently the same powerful antithesis, the same playfulness of figure, and not unfrequently an analogous pointedness of rebuke and bitterness of sarcasm. Yet, with all this, it was not Junius. It was impossible, even with a predisposition to believe that he was the *veritable Amphytrion*, to fly from the perpetually recurring persuasion that it was the fictitious one. A paper, like the *Indian Observer*, at one of our eastern settlements, where literary attainments were not common, did not languish for want of encouragement. Before the publication of the second number, it could boast the names of 700 opulent subscribers. Want of prudence, and convivial habits, however, involved poor Boyd, in spite of his master-intendantship, which was about 200 star-pagodas monthly, and of the profits of his publication, in continual perplexity. He died at Madras in 1799.

JURISDICTION OF KING'S COURTS IN INDIA OVER NATIVES.

There is a method recently brought to notice, by which the jurisdiction of the King's courts is extended, contrary to the evident intentions of the legislature, and with grievous injury to native subjects not properly liable to their jurisdiction. It consists in this: if a native succeeds to property within the court's jurisdiction, to which he has never before been liable, he must take out a probate from the court in order to enable him to obtain possession. So far is unobjectionable; but by so doing, he is made liable to the court's jurisdiction, not with regard to that property alone, which would be right and just, but with regard to all property, wherever situated, although many hundred miles beyond the court's jurisdiction. This is the law as laid down by the court at Madras.

"The story of the Nawaub of Masulipatam is a sample of its practical effect. The Nawaub of Masulipatam and his family, residing 200 miles or more from Madras, were exempt from the jurisdiction of the King's court. The old Nawaub died, leaving, besides his property situated beyond the court's jurisdiction, a sum in the Company's funds, which, being within the jurisdiction, could not be paid to any of his heirs without probate from the court. This was taken out by his eldest son, the present Nawaub, who in consequence became fully liable to the jurisdiction. Various suits have been entered against him; they are not determined; but he is already ruined, and unable to pay the expenses of a tribunal into which he has been dragged without being conscious of his liability.

"It is thus that the extension of the jurisdiction of the King's court in India goes on increasing by the mere will of the judges, without regard to the right and interests of our native subjects, whom it was manifestly the intention of the legislature to exempt from that jurisdiction."*

* Sir T. C. Metcalfe's Min. 2d May 1829.

SKETCHES OF REMARKABLE LIVING CHARACTERS IN INDIA.

No. I.—COLONEL GARDINER.—THE BEGUM SUMROO.

A FEW years ago, India presented a wide field for adventure. The distracted state of the country, the ambitious projects and conflicting interests of native princes, were highly favourable circumstances to those who brought with them a competent knowledge of the art of war and of military discipline, and who preferred a wild, erratic, roving life, amongst the children of the soil, to the regular service of the India Company. There are two individuals still living in the Bengal presidency, and occupying a distinguished, though singular, position in society, whose eventful career, if circumstantially related, could not fail to prove highly interesting. The general outlines of the history of the Begum Sumroo, and of Colonel Gardiner, of Khasgunje, are known to every person who has visited the theatre of their exploits, but very few are acquainted with the details; for such is the shifting nature of Anglo-Indian society, that it is impossible to gain more than the passing information of the day, in places rendered memorable from circumstances of universal notoriety, but of which nobody can give the particulars.

Some apology ought, perhaps, to be made for associating the name of so gallant and highly-respected an officer as Colonel Gardiner with that of the Begum, and her still more worthless husband; but as those readers of the *Asiatic Journal*, who have not been in India, are puzzled by the announcement of the marriages, or projected marriages, of the daughters of this gentleman with the nephews of the King of Delhi, an explanation of the circumstances, which have produced these apparently extraordinary alliances, will doubtless prove acceptable. The writer of these pages does not pretend to know more of Colonel Gardiner than the tongue of rumour could tell, or a casual meeting in society could afford; but so remarkable a person naturally made a strong impression, and the anecdotes extant concerning him were too singular to be easily forgotten. Colonel Gardiner's tall, commanding figure, soldier-like countenance, and military air, render his appearance very striking. When at his own residence, and associating with natives, it is said that he adopts the Asiatic costume; but while visiting a large military station, in company with the resident of Lucknow, he wore a blue surtout, resembling the undress uniform of the British army, but profusely ornamented with silk lace.

Colonel Gardiner, who is a connection of the noble family bearing that name, came out to India in the King's service, which he soon afterwards quitted. The cause of his resignation is variously related; in the absence of an authentic account, it would, perhaps, be wrong to give sanction to any one of the reports afloat concerning it. At this period, it was impossible to foresee that the tide of fortune would bring the British Government of India into actual warfare with the sovereigns of provinces so far beyond the frontier, that human ambition dared not contemplate their subjugation. Many loyal men were, therefore, induced to follow the banners of native princes, under the expectation that they never could be called upon to bear arms against their own country; but fate decreed it otherwise, and, in the Mahratta war, those officers who had entered into Holkar's service found themselves in a very awkward predicament, especially as they were not permitted a choice, or even allowed to remain neutral, their new masters endeavouring to force them, upon

in of death, to commit treason to the land of their birth, by fighting in the ranks of a hostile force.

In some of the native courts, the English were immediately put to death upon the approach of the enemy, or on the slightest suspicion of their fidelity. Upon more than one occasion, Colonel Gardiner, who, independent of his military skill, possessed a thorough knowledge of the native character and very considerable talent, penetrated the designs of his employers, and withdrew in time from meditated treachery; but his escape from Holkar was of the most hazardous description, not inferior in picturesque incident and personal jeopardy to that of the renowned Dugald Dalgetty, who was not more successful in all lawful strategy than the subject of this too brief memoir.

Anxious to secure the services of so efficient an officer, after all fair means had failed, Holkar tied his prisoner to a gun, and threatened him with immediate destruction should he persist in refusing to take the field with his army. The colonel remained staunch, and, perchance in the hope of tiring him out, the execution was suspended, and he was placed under a guard, who had orders never to quit him for a single instant. Walking one day along the edge of a bank leading by a precipitous descent to a river, Colonel Gardiner suddenly determined to make a bold effort to escape, and perceiving a place fitted to his purpose, he shouted out *bismillah*! 'in the name of God!' and flung himself down an abyss of some forty or fifty feet deep. None were inclined to follow him, but guns were fired, and an alarm sounded in the town. He recovered his feet, and making for the river, plunged into it; after swimming some distance, finding that his pursuers gained upon him, he took shelter in a friendly covert, and with merely his mouth above the water, waited until they had passed; he then landed on the opposite side, and proceeded by untraced paths to a town in the neighbourhood, which was under the command of a friend, who, though a native, and a servant of Holkar, he thought would afford him protection. This man proved trustworthy, and after remaining concealed some time, the colonel ventured out in the disguise of a grass-cutter, and reaching the British outposts in safety, was joyously received by his countrymen. He was appointed to the command of a regiment of irregular horse, which he still retains; and his services in the field, at the head of these brave soldiers, have not been more advantageous to the British Government, than the accurate acquaintance before-mentioned, which his long and intimate association with natives enabled him to obtain of the Asiatic character. It was his diplomatic skill and knowledge of the best methods of treaty, that we owed the capitulation of one of those formidable hill-fortresses (Komulmair, Mewar), whose reduction by arms would have been at the expense of an immense sacrifice of human life. The commandant of the division detached to take possession of it, wearied out by the procrastinating and indecisive spirit of the natives, would have stormed the place at every disadvantage, had not Colonel Gardiner persuaded him to entrust the negotiation to his hands. The result proved that he had made a just estimate of his own powers: the garrison agreed to give up the fortress on the payment of their arrears, and Colonel Tod, in his *Annals of Rajast'han*, mentions the circumstance as one highly honourable to the British character, that, there being not more than ten thousand rupees at the time in the English camp, an order, written by the commandant for the remainder, upon the shroffs or bankers in the neighbourhood, was taken without the least hesitation, the natives not having the slightest doubt that it would be paid upon presentation.

The marriage of Colonel Gardiner forms one of the most singular incidents

in his romantic story. In the midst of his hazardous career, he carried off a Mahomedan princess, the sister of one of the lesser potentates of the Deccan, who, though now reduced to comparative insignificance, during the rise and progress of the Mahrattas, were personages of considerable consequence.

Ever the first to climb a tower,
As venturesome in a lady's bower,

the sacred recesses of the zenana were penetrated by the enterprising lover, who, at the moment in which his life was threatened by the brother's treachery, bore away his prize in triumph, and sought an asylum in another court.

A European, of popular manners and military experience, could in those days easily place himself at the head of a formidable body of soldiers, ready to follow his fortunes, and trusting to his arrangements with the princes whose cause he supported for their pay, which was frequently in arrear, or dependent upon the capture of some rich province. In the command of such a troop, Colonel Gardiner was a welcome guest wherever he went, and, until the affair with Holkar, he had always contrived to secure his retreat whenever it was prudent to commence a new career in another quarter.

It is difficult to say what sort of bridal contract is gone through between a Moslem beauty and a Christian gentleman, but the ceremony is supposed to be binding; at least it is considered so in India, a native female not losing the respect of her associates by forming such a connexion. The marriage of Colonel Gardiner seems perfectly satisfactory to the people of Hindoostan, for the lady has not only continued steadfast in the Mahomedan faith, and in the strict observance of all the restrictions prescribed to Asiatic females of rank, but has brought up her daughters in the same religious persuasion, and in the same profound seclusion,—points seldom conceded by a European father. They are, therefore, eligible to match with the princes of the land, their mother's family connexions and high descent atoning for the disadvantage of foreign ancestry upon the paternal side. Educated according to the most approved fashion of an oriental court, they are destined to spend the remainder of their lives in the zenana; and this choice for her daughters shews that their mother, at least, does not consider exclusion from the world, in which European women reign and revel, to be any hardship.

So little of the spirit of adventure is now stirring in India, that the Misses Gardiner, or the young begums, or whatsoever appellation it may be most proper to designate them by, have not attracted the attention of the enterprising portion of the European community. Doubtless their beauty and accomplishments are blazoned in native society, but, excepting upon the occasion of an announcement like that referred to in the Calcutta periodicals, the existence of these ladies is scarcely known to their father's countrymen residing in India. We are ignorant whether their complexions partake most of the eastern or of the northern hue, or whether they have the slightest idea of the privileges, from which their mother's adherence to Mahomedan usages has debarred them. Their situation, singular as it may appear in England, excites little or no interest; nobody seems to lament that they were not brought up in the Christian religion, or permitted those advantages which the half-caste offspring of women of lower rank enjoy; and, acquainted with the circumstances of the case, the editors of the aforesaid periodicals do not enter into any explanation of intelligence of the most startling nature to English readers, who, in their ignorance of facts, are apt to fancy that European ladies in India are willing to enter into the zenanas of native princes.

Colonel Gardiner has of course adopted a great many of the opinions and

ideas of the people with whom he has passed so great a portion of his time, and in his mode of living he may be termed half an Asintic; this, however, does not prevent him from being a most acceptable companion to the European residents, who take the greatest delight in his society whenever he appears amongst them. His autobiography would be a work of the highest value, affording a picture of Indian manners and Indian policy, with which few besides himself have ever had an opportunity of becoming so intimately acquainted. As he is still in the prime and vigour of existence, we may hope that some such employment of these piping times of peace may be suggested to him, and that he may be induced to devote the hours spent in retirement at Khasgunje to the writing or the dictation of the incidents of his early life. In looking back upon past events, the colonel occasionally expresses a regret that he should have been induced to quit the King's service, in which, in all probability, he would have attained the highest rank; but, eminently qualified for the situation in which he has been placed, and more than reconciled to the destiny which binds him to a foreign soil, the station he occupies leaves him little to desire, and he has it in his power to be still farther useful to society by unlocking the stores of a mind fraught with information of the highest interest.

The life of the Begum Sumroo presents a more extraordinary tissue of events, extraordinary even in Asiatic annals, notwithstanding the numerous stepping-stones to wealth and power which were offered to the enterprising in the wild and troublous periods of Indian misrule. In early youth, this singular woman attached herself to a German adventurer, called by the natives Sumroo; but whether this appellation was a corruption of Summers, a name he is said to have taken upon his entrance into the Company's service, or of a soubriquet supposed to have been bestowed upon him on account of his gloomy and saturnine aspect, is not known; both versions of the story being equally current in India. This man commenced his career in the East as a private soldier in the English army, from which he speedily deserted, and made his way to the Upper Provinces. He is described as a low-born, uneducated person, so illiterate as not to be able to write his own name. He possessed talents, however, which recommended him to the notice of Cossim Ali, nawaub of Bengal, who took him into favour, and gave him the command of his army. While in the service of this prince, Sumroo perpetrated a deed which stamped his name with indelible infamy. Inviting the English residents at Patna to his table, while partaking with the most unreserved confidence of the banquet, he gave a signal for a general massacre, and not one escaped the assassin's dagger. This act of perfidy proved as useless as it had been base and treacherous; the Company's troops under Major Adams speedily recaptured the city, and soon afterwards the entire conquest of Bengal obliged Cossim Ali and his followers to seek refuge at the court of Sujah Dowlah, Nawab Vizier of Oude. During the remainder of his life, English officers had often the mortification of seeing this renegade basking in the sunshine of favour at the courts of native princes; and though, as their star prevailed, he was compelled to try his fortune in more distant scenes, his prosperity daily increased. He established himself at the head of a considerable force, who were attached to his person, and wanted nothing but pay to be exceedingly effective. Finding it difficult to satisfy them or their leader, Nudjift Khan put him into possession of a very considerable jaghire, or rather a small principality, in the province of Delhi, which the Begum retains to this day.

Sumroo died in 1776, and, at his decease, the corps which he had raised was kept up in the name of his son, though the chief authority fell into the

hands of the extraordinary woman who has since made so conspicuous a figure in Hindoostan. The origin of Zaib ul Nissa (ornament of her sex), a name which, as well as the title of *Begum*, was conferred upon her by the King of Delhi, is not known. By some persons it is said that she was a dancing-girl; and many are of opinion that she was a Cashmerian by birth, an idea which has arisen from the remarkable fairness of her complexion. But though this is not a common circumstance amongst the natives of Hindoostan, instances are sufficiently frequent to render it very possible that she was born at Agra, the place in which she attached herself to the fortunes of Sumroo.

There can be no doubt that the Begum possessed a more than ordinary share of personal charms, for, at an advanced age, the remains were very striking. She is rather under the middle size, delicately formed, with fine-chiselled features, brilliant hazel eyes, a complexion very little darker than that of an Italian, and hands, arms, and feet which Zoffani, the painter, declared to be models of beauty. Of these, though now grown fat and wrinkled, she is still justly proud. It is well known that, while apparently excluded from all share of authority, women in India in reality often obtain unlimited sway over their husbands' property. Little or nothing is said of Sumroo's son, but his widow, as she is called, speedily became a person of great importance. By some of her contemporaries it is averred that, at a very early period of life, "her highness" became a convert to the Roman Catholic faith, which she now professes, and that she was married to the German by the forms of that church; others seem to think these circumstances doubtful, and are of opinion that, like many Mahomedan women living with Europeans, she for a long period retained her own religion, though considering herself as much the wife of her protector as if he had fulfilled all the ceremonial of the Moslem contract.

After the death of Sumroo, the Begum entered into another matrimonial engagement, with a French adventurer, a Monsieur L'Oiseaux, or Le Vassu, who had been in the Mahratta service, under General Perron, and was afterwards employed by her as commander-in-chief of the troops belonging to her jaghire. Like many widows, the lady soon discovered that she had committed a grievous error in the choice of a second husband; but there are very few who could extricate themselves so boldly and artfully from the entanglement. The cause of the Begum's earnest desire to get rid of her new lord is variously related; but, in all probability, those persons are right who have attributed it to the desire which the Frenchman manifested to return to Europe. Native women of rank and wealth are well aware that they will lose all their consequence in a foreign country, and they usually make it a *sine quâ non*, that those whom they espouse shall agree to spend the remainder of their days in India. Naturally alarmed at a proposition which seemed to be dictated by the purest selfishness, and which assured her that she was indebted for her husband to the wealth she had amassed, and which he now desired to lavish amongst strangers to her, by whom she would be regarded as an object of contempt, she made no outward opposition, but, dissembling deeply, determined to circumvent a plan which threatened to be so injurious to her interests.

Le Vassu was no match in diplomatic arts for his subtle wife; she pretended to enter with the greatest readiness into the scheme, but conjured him to keep his intentions secret, lest the troops, exasperated by the abandonment of their chief, should endeavour to detain them by force. While apparently engaged with the greatest alacrity in the collection of the gold and jewels which he proposed to carry along with him, she employed various emissaries to inflame the minds of the people against the Frenchman, and to represent his intended

desertion in the most odious colours. These agents took care to contrast her love and devotion to the interests of those over whom she had been placed, with her husband's base betrayal of their confidence; and when every thing was prepared according to her wishes, she alarmed Le Vassu with rumours of an intended revolt. She assured him that there would be the greatest difficulty in effecting their escape from a highly-excited people, who had resolved upon their destruction should they be taken in the act of quitting the province, and declaring her determination never to survive the disgrace of a capture, she represented the horrors which would ensue in such a glowing manner, and worked so strongly upon the imagination of her husband, that he agreed to follow her example, promising to kill himself should their party be insufficient to quell the insurgents. Having made these arrangements, they set forward on their journey, attended by a strong escort, and each being provided with pistols, which the lady well knew how to use. At the appointed spot, the escort was attacked, or apparently attacked, by a party in the Begum's interest; the guards were put to the rout, and the fugitives seemed to be completely in the power of their supposed enemies. There was a great deal of confusion, and amid several reports of musketry, news was brought to the bewildered Frenchman, that the Begum had shot herself. He instantly dismounted from his elephant, and rushing to her palanquin, found the attendants in great affliction and disorder; these people confirmed the fatal intelligence, giving as a proof the lady's veil saturated with blood. Knowing the resolute disposition of his wife, he concluded from this act of despair that all was lost, and destitute of the resources of a strong mind, and unsuspecting of double-dealing, he saved his enemy from the guilt of his actual murder, by putting a pistol to his head.

The Begum, taking care to have better information than her luckless spouse, the moment his death was ascertained, threw open the doors of her palanquin, and mounting an elephant, addressed the troops in eloquent and impassioned language, descanting upon the affection she bore to the people bequeathed to her care by their former chief, her opposition to the wishes of the dastard who would have plundered and left them, and her determination to live and die in the discharge of the important duties which she was called upon to perform.

Until this moment, it is said, she had never appeared in public; but the exigency of the case excused her assumption of masculine rights. Her appeal to the soldiers was received with the greatest enthusiasm, and they conveyed her back to camp with shouts and acclamations. From that period, she publicly exercised all the rights of a sovereign, and has retained undisputed possession of her authority. Officers formerly attached to the Mahratta service relate that they have seen her in the zenith of her beauty, leading on her troops in person, and manifesting in the midst of the most frightful carnage the reckless intrepidity which seems only to belong to the other sex. Upon one of these occasions, during the reign of Shah Alum, she is said to have saved the Mogul empire, by rallying and encouraging her troops, when those of the king were flying before the enemy. It is certain that she performed good service, and its reward was proportionate. The emperor created her a princess, or begum, in her own right, exalting her to a rank only second to that of the imperial family. Linking her fortunes with those of Delhi, she, with her usual foresight, shewed herself favourable to the English interests, and in the treaties of 1805, adroitly managed to have her territories not only confirmed to her, but exempted from the jurisdiction of the civil power, greatly, it is said, to the obstruction of all executive measures of police.

The internal management of her estate, however, renders her independence

less objectionable, since she contrives to keep her subjects in excellent order, and to render the revenues extremely productive.

The town of Seerdhuna, the capital of her district, is populous and flourishing; her fields, according to common report, look greener, and her peasantry more contented, than those of native states, or even of the Company's provinces, in her neighbourhood. She maintains a body of troops for the protection of her own person and the collection of the revenue, besides the quota she is required to furnish to assist in the performance of the police duties at Meerut. These soldiers are under the command of officers of European descent, but to judge from the accounts which sometimes appear in the Calcutta papers of the abject nature of their enforced subservience to the will of an imperious and arbitrary woman, they cannot be of a very high grade.

The Begum's troops, who are principally Rajpoots,—tall stout men, but, like all the retainers of native princes, of haughty and insolent demeanour,—are clad in uniforms of dark-blue broadcloth, loose vests, reaching nearly to the feet, and fastened round the waist with scarlet cummurbunds; their turbans are of the same colour, and they are well armed and mounted. Her highness has also a park of artillery in very excellent order; and altogether does not make a contemptible appearance in the field.

The siege of Bhurtpore revived all the military ardour of the Begum, who was very desirous to appear before the place in person, and to obtain some share of the glory and the prize-money. The Commander-in-chief, who did not think her handful of retainers of much importance, endeavoured to reconcile the Amazon to her exclusion, by offering to place the holy city of Muttra under her charge; but, observing that, if not seen at the post of danger, the people of Hindoostan would say she had grown cowardly in her old age, she pitched her tents in the neighbourhood of the head-quarters' camp, and carried her point so far as at least to have the honour of being present at the capture of the fortress.

The revenues of the Begum are estimated at ten lacs, or £100,000 sterling, and she is supposed to be in the possession of immense treasures amassed during a very long and prosperous life. The principality of which she is the sovereign, is about twenty miles long, twelve broad, and seventy in circumference. Her palace is built in the European fashion, and she has also erected a church there, after the model of St. Peter's at Rome. Both the design and execution of this cathedral are very beautiful; the altar of white marble, brought from Jyepore, and inlaid with cornelians and agates of various colours, being particularly rich and splendid. The gardens at Seerdhuna are celebrated for their fruit-trees, and especially for the groves of oranges, lemons, and citrons, which perfume the air with their blossoms and weigh down the branches with their golden treasures.

The Begum also possesses a mansion at Delhi, which was formerly her favourite place of residence; it is situated at the upper end of the Chaudry Chowk, and crowns an eminence in the centre of a spacious and stately garden, laid out according to the prevailing fashion of the East. Its parterres are thickly planted with the choicest fruits and flowers, and it is traversed by avenues of superb cypresses, whose luxuriant though melancholy beauty atones for the formality of their appearance. During the period of Lord Lake's sojourn at Delhi, and for many subsequent years, the Begum was wont to give superb entertainments and to receive the highest marks of respect from her European visitors. She has probably been a little spoiled by flattery, and has acquired rather too inflated a notion of her own political importance, since

it is said that, on her excursions to Delhi, during the latter years of her life, she did not pay the usual tribute of homage to the resident, of a visit, which, as the representative of the British Government, he has a right to expect from all persons of inferior rank. The omission, in process of time, was reported to the supreme authorities at Calcutta, and the Begum, duly admonished, proceeded in form to the residency, though with a very ill-grace. In fact, her pride was so deeply hurt by this enforced concession, that she speedily turned her back upon Delhi, declaring at her departure that she would never enter its walls again. She has kept her word, residing at places in which her dignity is not lowered by the presence of so high a functionary. Her palace at Seerdhuna is under the same ban, though not from the same cause. Some of her astrologers have predicted that her return will be marked by her death; and though long past the usual period of existence, she has not the least desire to be gathered to her forefathers, and, in avoiding the fatal spot, hopes to retard her doom. She is building a house at Kinwah, about eleven miles distant from the capital of her sief, and possesses one at Bhurtpore, and another in the neighbourhood of Meerut, outside the cantonments, which is now her principal residence. Here she gives splendid entertainments, particularly to the great personages who travel in that direction. She has long since abandoned the restrictions imposed by Asiatic prejudice, and sits at table with large parties of gentlemen without scruple. She formerly attended to the Mohammedan precepts as far as they related to the preparation of food; but, having once passed the Rubicon, she refused to return to her trammels again, not even following the example of the English ladies, when they retired from table, but preferring to remain with the gentlemen, on the plea that she made it a point never to leave her "pipe half-smoked."

The dress of the Begum differs in some degree from that of other Hindoostanee ladies, her highness choosing to substitute a turban for the veil invariably worn by the females of her country; a circumstance which, though apparently trifling, shews that she entertains little or no regard for native opinions and prejudices, the turban being only assumed by dancing-girls during some performances which are considered highly indecorous, and are not exhibited before ladies. The Begum's costume usually consists of a short full petticoat of rich stuff, which displays a few inches of her gold or silver brocaded trowsers. The *courtée* and under-garment are similar to those worn by other ladies, and she throws a shawl over her turban, which envelopes her throat, arms, and shoulders, in the muffling though not ungraceful manner in which the veil is worn in India. Her slippers are as bright and as small as those of Cinderella, and notwithstanding the near approach of her eightieth year, are displayed with a considerable degree of coquetry. She smokes out of a magnificent hookah, and upon most occasions is decorated with a prodigious quantity of jewels.

The property of every kind, which this fortunate adventurer has accumulated, is immense; her stud of horses is one of the finest in Hindoostan, and she drives about in a carriage and four of English fashion and Calcutta build, which boasts, or at least did boast when it was first launched, a high degree of splendour. It is a large bright-yellow coach, with silver mouldings, the window-frames of solid silver, and the lace and hangings, which are very rich and substantial, also of silver, with splendid bullion tassels; the lining is of violet-coloured satin, embroidered all over with silver stars, and the postillions are in dark blue and silver liveries.

The Begum, during her latter years, has frequently sat for her portrait to

a native artist, who takes excellent likenesses, and having had the advantage of European instruction has made considerable progress in the art. One of these, a miniature, is in the possession of Lord Combermere, for whom her highness professed the warmest degree of friendship. In former days, our Indian Elizabeth was distinguished for elegance and grace; and whenever she had a point to carry she employed such captivating and fascinating arts, that she seldom failed to succeed. She does not speak any language except Hindoostanee, and her increasing years and infirmities have reduced the beautiful and dignified heroine of a thousand fields, to a decrepid old woman, who is still, however, courteous and polite, and not insensible to the homage formerly so freely rendered, but which now seems only to proceed from a sentiment of pity, or a love of the ridiculous. Unhappily, the character of the Begum is stained with cruelties of so deep a dye, that respect for her talents is merged in abhorrence for her crimes. The natives say, that she was born a politician, that she has allies every-where, and friends no-where, and there is much truth in these assertions: for, though liberal to her dependants, she is accounted a severe mistress, and, before the occupation of the neighbouring provinces by the British Government, did not scruple to commit atrocities of the most frightful nature. The darkest stories are circulated of murders perpetrated by her order, and in her own presence; some of her subjects she is said to have impaled alive, and others barbarously mutilated. But the most shocking tale is connected with a fertile cause of female cruelty and revenge. She became jealous of one of the females of her household, and not satisfied with depriving her of existence, prolonged her sufferings and rejoiced over them with a savage barbarity, which can only be compared to the sanguine ferocity of the tigress, tearing and torturing her prey before she gives it the final stroke. The unfortunate girl was buried alive under the floor of the apartment occupied by her mistress, who slept upon the spot in order to feast her ears with the dying groans of her victim, and to prevent the possibility of a rescue; the whole establishment compassionating the fate of the hapless creature who had fallen under the clutch of so relentless a monster.

The seclusion in which Hindoostanee women are obliged to live is not favourable to the formation of the female character, nor does it tend to soften and improve the heart. Women of strong feelings, for want of other excitement, are apt to exercise the most wanton cruelties upon their dependants, and the zenana is frequently a scene of the greatest misery. The slave-girls of the princesses of Delhi have been known to escape from the palace and fly to the British residency for protection; and surrounded by such examples, and armed with absolute power, it is not surprizing that a woman, of so determined a character as the Begum Sumroo, should have exceeded all her contemporaries in the recklessness with which she indulged her hatred against those who had the misfortune to offend her.

The Begum's first husband, the founder of her fortunes, is buried at Agra. She, herself, is said never to have had a child; but the son, mentioned as the successor to the jaghire, of whom nothing in India seems to be known, certainly left some offspring, who have formed alliances with Europeans and Indo-Britons. The Calcutta papers, of October 1831, announced the marriages of two gentlemen, John Rose Troup, Esq., and Monsieur Peter Paul Mari Le Caroli, with the daughters of Colonel George Alexander Dyce, great grand-daughters of the Begum Sumroo. The ceremony was performed in the cathedral of Sancta Maria, at Seerdhunah, by the padre Julius Cæsar, and that of

Mr. Troup was afterwards celebrated a second time at the Begum's palace, by the protestant chaplain of Meerut.

Several priests of the Roman Catholic persuasion are settled at Seerdhuna, and their influence over the Begum, which is said to be very considerable, will, it is to be hoped, lead to a deeper sense of her misdeeds than that self-satisfied old lady appears at present to entertain. She could scarcely be in better hands than those of father Julius Cæsar, who realizes the most beautiful ideas which could be formed of a Christian minister. Destitute of ambitious hopes, and debarred from those ties of kindred and affection which tend to reconcile the protestant clergy to a residence on a foreign shore, he devotes all his time and thoughts to the preservation and enlargement of his little flock. Though occasionally to be found at Seerdhuna and other places where a Catholic community is assembled, his residence is in the city of Patna, where he has a small congregation. He is the only European who has ever taken up his abode within the walls since the cold-blooded massacre which took place in 1764, and he is universally respected by the natives, who regard with great veneration those persons belonging to the priesthood who act up to their clerical profession, whatever their religious opinions may be. In times of expected irritation or tumult, the services of the padre are frequently called for in aid of the civil authorities, and he is always ready to employ his influence in the promotion of any good work. His talents and amiable character render him a welcome and an honoured guest at the houses of the British residents at Bankapore, a civil station in his immediate neighbourhood, and Bishop Heber seems scarcely to have done justice to this excellent man, in ascribing his popularity to the smoothness of his manners and his tact in administering to the self-love of his associates. Father Julius Cæsar is a Franciscan friar, wearing the garb and practising the self-denial enjoined by his order, the products of his little cure being barely adequate to the support of a very humble establishment.

The Begum's court at Seerdhuna has been the asylum of European adventurers of various ranks who, disappointed of the golden harvest which they had hoped to reap in the fertile fields of India, have been content to set down for the remainder of their lives upon appointments which gave them more luxuries than they could command at home. Forming connexions with Asiatic women, or giving their children wholly up to the care of the natives, Seerdhuna has exhibited Europeans in a very singular position, having nothing of their father-land about them save the hue of their skin. Some English gentlemen, sitting at table at Agra, were surprized by the appearance of a man, whose fair complexion, sandy whiskers, and peculiar physiognomy, announced him to belong to the Emerald Isle, but whose dress and language were purely Hindoostance. With all the native volubility, he told the story of his wrongs, his unjust dismissal from the Begum's service, and his travels in search of redress or employment. Upon being questioned upon the subject of his parentage, he said that his father was an Irishman, but seemed to know nothing farther about the matter, and to be perfectly unaware of the astonishment which his Asiatic manners and habits would occasion to those with whom he was conversing. It is very seldom that transplantation to a foreign soil produces so complete a change in the immediate descendants of British exiles, though other Europeans, French people in particular, accommodate themselves more easily to the customs and usages of the people with whom they are destined to live. Some of the most respectable of the Begum's foreign retainers have been natives of

France; her colonel-commandant, a gentleman named Peton, who resided at her court during a great many years, was very justly esteemed for his invariable good conduct and gentlemanly manners. Latterly, her service has fallen into disrepute; as the country has become tranquillized, the prospects of Europeans at native courts have become less brilliant, and as her highness does not offer very high emoluments, and there is no honour whatever to be gained in her employ, she is surrounded by half-castes, whose expectations are of a very limited nature, and who submit to treatment which would disgust persons of higher pretensions.

Either according to treaty, or in consequence of the Begum's gratitude for the protection she has experienced, she has made the British Government her heir, and, at her death, which in the course of nature must take place very shortly, the jaghire will be placed on the same footing as those under the Company's jurisdiction. The Begum is very liberal in her donations to public charities, and other popular institutions in Calcutta. After the death of her husband Sumroo, she kept up a monastery founded by him at Agra, for persons belonging to the Roman Catholic Church, of any country or nation, adding an establishment for nuns; but whether many persons of either sex have availed themselves of this asylum we have little opportunity of knowing, since European travellers pass through Agra without taking the slightest interest in any of its minor features, and the greater number are quite content with casting a listless glance upon the buildings of note which are to be seen in the fort and the cantonments.

The Begum exercises the almost boundless hospitality which native custom has prescribed to those who are placed at the head of a fief or large estate, entertaining the whole of the servants and camp-followers of parties of travellers, to whom she is desirous to pay respect and attention. The supply of firewood, ghee, grain, and sweetmeats, to the multifarious attendants of the ambulatory establishment of a great man, is a serious affair; but her highness always does the thing handsomely, and the people who are feasted at her expense have no cause to complain of the meagreness of their fare. Salutes of cannon are fired, and her troops are turned out, whenever her capital is visited by travellers of distinction, and while the retainers are furnished with the materials for a feast, the ladies and gentlemen are invited to her own table, sumptuously covered at breakfast and dinner, the banquet being followed by nautching and fire-works.

STEAM-NAVIGATION BETWEEN EUROPE AND INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR:—As public attention is now drawn to the interesting subject of steam-navigation between Europe and India, probably no apology is requisite in submitting the following remarks to your notice, with the view of appearing in your publication, if they be considered worthy of attention.

In the first place,—as to any advantage arising from the application of steam to the passage round the Cape of Good Hope, the difference of time between atmospherical and steam impulsion will probably be always insignificant and undeserving of trial.

It may not be necessary to advert to steam-navigation on the river Euphrates, as a line of passage between India and Europe; but if the people contiguous to that great river could be improved, and rendered less hostile to Europeans, by the introduction of steam-navigation, such an undertaking would be honourable to Britain.

The remarks now to be made refer only to the passage between the Red Sea and the stations in India, as connected with the monsoons.

The port of Bombay has usually been considered the best station for steam-transit by the Red Sea, as well as by the Euphrates. But it appears, by the evidence given to the Committee appointed by Government to investigate the subject, that, during the strength of the south-west monsoon, June, July, August, and September, or four months in each year, steam-vessels cannot navigate from Bombay to the entrance of the Red Sea, although they can easily make the passage at all times to the gulf of Persia.

As letters reach Bombay speedily from the other parts of India, it seems to be the most convenient station for steam-packets, were the transit of letters only required, notwithstanding the four months of interruption during the strength of the monsoon, which probably might be surmounted by a little more strength of the monsoon, and vessels properly constructed to run over the high sea (like the Holyhead packets), but they might be obliged to bring the sea on the bow, by proceeding first along the coast any convenient distance to the southward, then bring it on the other bow in steering direct to the westward.

The conveyance of letters, however, ought not to be the only advantage expected by the adoption of steam-navigation between India and the Red Sea; for the accommodation of passengers is also of the first importance, otherwise the public will not derive the benefit that ought reasonably to be expected.

If, therefore, the convenience of passengers be considered, with respect to all parts of British India, the station of Bombay will not altogether answer, for it can only be convenient to those who reside on that side of the peninsula, but not for those of Bengal, or other parts to the eastward. The fatigue, danger, and expense of a family, particularly with children, in passing over-land between Bengal and Bombay, to or from the steam-packet, would not be undertaken by a person of prudence; the passage by sea from the one place to the other would, at many times, be equally troublesome and inconvenient for a family.

In order, therefore, to benefit fully by the introduction of steam-navigation between India and the Red Sea, two stations seem to be requisite; one of which should be Bombay, for effecting a quick conveyance of letters and passengers to and from that presidency; and in some respects Point de Galle, at the south-west extremity of Ceylon, would be appropriate for the other station, were it not too far from Bengal, and thereby partaking of the inconvenience already

mentioned with respect to Bombay, for families belonging to the provinces of the Supreme Government.

The principal advantage of Point de Galle, as a station, is the facility of steamers being able to navigate between it and the Red Sea, backward and forward, during every month of the year, and consequently in the four months of June, July, August, and September, when it is thought to be impracticable for steamers to make the passage from Bombay direct to the entrance of the Red Sea.

The island of Socotra has been proposed as a proper station for a depot of coals; and Tamarida, on the north side of that island, is about 392 leagues distant from Bombay, bearing W. by S. $\frac{1}{2}$ S.; which would require about six days to perform the passage between these places, at the rate of eight miles per hour; but if it could be performed by steamers in the strength of the south-west monsoon, it would require much longer time, as the course is almost direct against the prevailing wind and sea.

Tamarida Bay bears from Point de Galle W. by N. $\frac{1}{2}$ N., distant about 550 leagues, which, at the rate of eight miles per hour, would require 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ days to perform the passage between them; and as the wind and the sea come from south-west in the stormy season, acting on the broadside, or a little before the beam, a steamer of proper size and tonnage for encountering bad weather would not be much retarded in her velocity by the high waves of the monsoon when sliding obliquely over them, which is a great advantage over any vessel proceeding from Bombay in that season. There is another advantage in proceeding from Point de Galle during the four months specified, and this is a comparative abatement of the force of the wind, which blows with less strength in the parallels of Ceylon and the southern part of the Malabar coast, than it does in the proximity of Bombay; neither is the sea so high to the southward as it is on the northern part of the coast.

These advantages would enable a steamer, at leaving Point de Galle, to steer a direct course to pass close to the head of the Maldiva Chain, through the Eight Degrees Channel, and without deviation from a transit line towards Socotra. Yet there is one great objection against Point de Galle, or any part of Ceylon, being adopted as a permanent station for steam-navigation to the Red Sea, which is, its inconvenient distance from the Bengal presidency, with respect to passengers who are anxious to benefit by the steam-conveyance to or from the Red Sea.

It therefore appears that Point de Galle should only be adopted as an intermediate station, or depôt for fuel; and, in order to accommodate the inhabitants of Bengal, and also those of Madras, or other parts of the Coromandel coast, Calcutta ought to be a proper station for large steamers, to convey passengers, letters, &c. to and from the Red Sea, in either monsoon. A well-constructed steamer, like the Holyhead packets, but of larger dimensions and tonnage, might depart from Hoogly River at any time of the south-west monsoon, and would easily proceed to the southward, by keeping near the shore along the western side of the Bay, where the wind usually inclines to blow moderately from seaward in the afternoon, and from the land in the morning. She might touch at Madras, to receive letters and passengers, or at any other place appointed for that purpose, with as little delay as possible, but she ought not to require a supply of fuel until she reaches the depôt at Point de Galle, which passage may be probably made from the Hoogly in eight or nine days, if no great stoppage takes place on the coast.

Although the passage from Point de Galle to Socotra may probably be effected in about 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ or nine days, it would nevertheless be desirable that the

vessel had capacity to carry fuel for eleven or twelve days, in case of casualties, during her passage; but her fore-and-aft canvas, or gaff-sails, would draw well, facilitate the passage, and in some measure save fuel.

During the north-east monsoon, the wind and sea are favourable for the whole of the passage from the Hoogly River to the entrance of the Red Sea. The same season is equally so from the latter to Ceylon; and a steamer would make good progress from hence in proceeding up the bay in the north-east monsoon towards Bengal, for the sea is usually smooth, in comparison with the other monsoon, and there is little leeward current, except in soundings near the western shores of the bay.

During the south-west monsoon, the wind and sea combine to ensure a quick passage from the entrance of the Red Sea to Bengal, even without the impulse of steam.

It will probably soon be known whether or not Tamarida Bay, or any other part of Socotra, are good situations for a depôt of coals, to supply steamers in their passage between India and the Red Sea, as that able officer, Capt. Daniel Ross, the Company's marine surveyor, is now employed on an exploration of the coasts of that island. Socotra, however, is not so eligible a place as could be wished for a depôt of coals, during the south-west monsoon, for it lies about 60 leagues to the north-eastward of the direct course of a vessel steering for Cape Guardafui in the south-west monsoon; besides, having the disadvantage of a strong current running to the eastward in its proximity, which occasions a turbulent sea, rendering the passage from Socotra to the above named Cape impracticable for a sailing vessel in the south-west monsoon, and probably not to be effected by a steamer without considerable loss of time.

Cape Felix is about 14 leagues to the westward of Cape Guardafui, and the coast between them has soundings and anchorage within a mile or two of the shore, in most places, with several villages, and a smooth sea in the south-west monsoon. This would be the best place for a depôt of coals in that season, if an amicable arrangement could be effected with the Somali chiefs of this inhospitable people, through the medium of the Imaum of Muskat, or otherwise. In the vicinity of Cape Felix there is thought to be an inlet of the sea, forming a good harbour for ships, which would be an excellent situation for a depôt of fuel; but the knowledge of this place has been lost to Europeans since 1701, when the boat of the *Discovery* landed here, at which period sheep, goats, and fish, were obtained by barter from the natives.

In order to improve the navigation of the Red Sea for the benefit of the public, two effective vessels have been employed, at the expense of the Company, nearly three years, exploring the dangers, and making an accurate survey of that gulf, which may soon be expected from Bombay, and will be highly valuable to navigators. Although some parts of the Red Sea are dangerous for sailing vessels, when contrary winds and currents render their situation uncertain, yet the dangers of that sea, when their positions are correctly known, may easily be avoided by steamers, which are much less liable to the deviations occasioned by currents, on account of their direct course and superior velocity.

If Mehemet Ali, or his successor, construct a railway between Suez and the Nile, as an adjunct to steam-navigation by the Red Sea, it would greatly facilitate this interesting undertaking; and then few families would be inclined to submit to the monotonous and prolonged passage round the south extremity of Africa, whether proceeding or returning between Europe and India.

MERCATOR.

NEW THEORY OF EMIGRATION.

THE SOUTH AUSTRALIAN ASSOCIATION.

THE Association lately formed, for the purpose of founding a colony, upon new principles, at Spencer's Gulf, in South Australia, has naturally excited a considerable share of public notice. The plan, having received the sanction of his Majesty's Government and of Parliament, may be considered to have attained a certain degree of maturity, and to be already in operation.

The object of the Association is to remedy the defects in our present system of colonization, by a better selection of emigrants, with reference to their occupations, age, and character; by maintaining an equality of the sexes; by preventing a dispersion of the settlers; by excluding convict labour, and providing an adequate supply of free labour; and "to unite, as far as practicable, the comforts and conveniences of an old-established country with the advantages of a new one."

The following is an abstract * of the Act 4 and 5 Will. IV. c. 95, which embodies the original proposals to Government, contained in the bill prepared by the Provisional Committee, with other provisions.

It authorizes his Majesty in Council to establish one or more provinces within that part of Australia which lies between 132° and 141° E. long., and between the Southern Ocean and 26° S. lat. It enacts that every settler therein shall be free, and not bound by the laws of any other part of Australia, but by such only as shall be enacted for South Australia. His Majesty in Council may empower persons resident in the colony to make laws, constitute courts, appoint officers, impose duties and taxes, "necessary for the peace, order, and good government of the colony."

His Majesty may appoint three or more commissioners to carry the act into execution, who are to be styled, "The Colonization Commissioners for South Australia." The commissioners are empowered to declare all lands of the colony public lands, open to purchase by British subjects, and to make regulations for the survey of such lands, and their sale by auction or otherwise, at such price as they may deem expedient, and for the letting of unsold portions, and to employ the purchase-money or rent in conducting the emigration of poor persons from Great Britain or Ireland, provided that no land shall be sold lower than twelve shillings per acre, and that the price per acre, which the commissioners may declare the selling price, shall be the same whatever the quantity or situation of the land. The whole of the purchase-money or rent of the lands to constitute an "Emigration Fund," for conveying poor emigrants, who shall, "as far as possible," be adult persons of the two sexes in equal proportion, and not exceeding the age of thirty: no such poor person

* As far as intelligible; but it is shamefully drawn up. The enacting part of the first section is as follows:—"Be it therefore enacted by the King's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, That it shall and may be lawful for his Majesty, with the advice of his Privy Council, to erect within that part of Australia which lies between the meridians of the one hundred and thirty-second and one hundred and forty-first degrees of east longitude, and between the Southern Ocean and the twenty-six degrees of south latitude, together with all and every the islands adjacent thereto, and the bays and gulfs thereof, with the advice of his Privy Council, to establish one or more provinces, and to fix the respective boundaries of such provinces." There are three or four gross and palpable mistakes in this short passage: nay, it is not possible to say what its precise meaning is.

who has a husband or wife, child or children, to obtain conveyance, unless he, she, or they, be also conveyed.

His Majesty may appoint a commissioner of public lands, resident in the colony, to act under the advice of the commissioners, who may delegate to the colonial commissioner, or other officer, power with respect to the disposal of lands.

The commissioners may appoint officers, including treasurer, assistant surveyors, and secretary: all salaries to be fixed by the Lords of the Treasury. The proceedings of the commissioners to be reported to the Secretary of State, and laid before Parliament.

Until the sale of lands has produced a sufficient fund to defray the cost of conveying poor emigrants, the commissioners may borrow on bond, or otherwise, at an interest not more than 10 per cent., a sum not exceeding £50,000 for that sole purpose: this loan to be a charge upon the fund arising from the purchase money or rent of lands, which are to be applicable to the payment of interest and principal. The commissioners are likewise authorized, in order to defray the charge of founding the colony, and of providing for its government and also their own expenses, to borrow, on bond or otherwise, at the same rate of interest, to the extent of £200,000; the sums so lent to be a public debt, secured on the revenues of the colony. In case the commissioners should be unable to raise £200,000 on the security of the colonial revenue, or the ordinary revenue should be insufficient to discharge the obligations, the public lands remaining unsold, and the purchase money thereof, are to be deemed collateral security for interest and principal.

Convicts are not to be transported to the colony.

The King in Council may establish a local constitution for any province in the colony possessing a population of 50,000.

As a guarantee that no part of the expense of founding and governing the colony shall fall on the mother country, the commissioners are empowered and required, out of the monies borrowed on the security of the colonial revenues to invest £20,000 in Government securities, in the names of trustees appointed by his Majesty; the interest thereon to be paid to the commissioners for the purposes before-mentioned.

If, after ten years, ending 15th August 1844, the population of the colony is less than 20,000 natural-born subjects, all the public lands unsold may be disposed of by his Majesty, subject to the obligations issued on their security.

Until the commissioners, by their colonial revenue securities, have raised and invested the sum of £20,000, as before required, and until the persons intending to settle, and others, shall have invested, for the purchase of lands the sum of £35,000, none of the powers (except that of raising money) given by this act to the commissioners, or others, are to have any effect or operation.

A meeting of the members and friends of the Association took place on the 30th June last, at which an exposition of the plan was given.

Mr. W. Whitmore, the chairman of the Provisional Committee, pointed out what he considered to be the two great defects of our present system of colonization. Large numbers of emigrants, he observed, went out with capital, but not carrying with them that number of the lower class necessary to employ their capital to advantage. In other cases, perhaps almost as numerous, the labourer went out without the capital necessary to enable him to employ his labour to advantage. The means of remedying these defects appeared to him quite practicable, by establishing as a system, that all the waste lands they

were about to colonize should be sold at a given price, such as the market would command, and that the proceeds of such sales should be employed in sending out to the colonies a sufficient number of labourers to cultivate the lands so sold. He expatiated upon the advantages which an extensive system of colonization, on proper principles, would afford to distressed labourers and capitalists at home, and upon the future prosperity of the vast country which it was proposed to colonize, equal in extent to France, Spain, and Portugal, together.

Colonel Torrens entered somewhat more fully into the details of the new colonial experiment. The whole of the land of the colony, he observed, was to be purchased. No individual was to obtain a single acre by gift. There was to be no patronage, no job; all were to be on a footing of equality, and nobody was to have a single inch of land for nothing. It was to be set up at a fixed minimum price to the public, and to be bought by the highest bidder. No capitalist would thus take more land than he wanted. This regulation would tend to keep the people together, and would prevent that dispersion of the colonists which was incompatible with their prosperity, and which had often led to their perishing from off the face of the earth. There would also be another advantage in this system, which would arise in the following way. In other colonies, the labourer who had gone out and found that he could get land for nothing, had often fallen into the mistake that land was wealth, instead of its being merely the means of producing wealth. That fatal mistake had often led him to refuse the work of the master with whom he had gone out, and to set up for himself as an independent landowner. He had in consequence set up, where he was far away from the market of the colony, where he had no roads over which to convey his produce, and where he had perished miserably in consequence. But in this colony the labourers would be compelled for some time to work for hire. They would not become squatters and backwoodsmen at pleasure: they must work for a time for their masters. Wages in new colonies were always high, and he had no doubt that in three years from his first landing, any prudent labourer would be able to purchase a small farm out of his savings. He would, however, have to pay a price for it; and what would become of that price? It would serve to bring out other labourers, and thus keep up, in just proportion, the combination between land and labour and capital."

Mr. Wilks announced that, in the new Australian colony, there were to be no restrictions, direct or indirect, upon the rights of conscience. "It had been determined, that, if there were a tax levied in that colony for anything, it should be for the religious education of its inhabitants, and that, too, not in the mere technical meaning of education, not in the mere elements of reading and writing, but in every thing that belonged to education in a philosophical sense. There was also to be perfect religious liberty in the colony. All knew how much all classes of the community were oppressed at home by burdens injurious to their social feelings, and also to their private and public interests. In this new colony there was to be no dominant party; there was to be no sectarian principle; all men were to be brethren; there were to be no tithes or church-rates, none of those extortions which even those who benefit by them regret to make. There education and religion were to shed their cheering influence, as the sun sheds its genial warmth, upon all denominations of men alike."

Mr. Hanson, who moved a resolution that, "amongst the unoccupied portions of the earth which form part of the British dominions, the south coast of

Australia appears to be a spot peculiarly suitable for founding a colony upon the principles embodied in the preceding resolutions;" observed that the place where this colony was to be founded was one distinguished from every other part of Australia, from its possessing a facility of internal communication prior even to the formation of roads. Along the shore of the two gulfs in this new colony the colonists might easily convey all their produce to the central market; they might also obtain in the same manner those comforts and luxuries of life which they could not produce at home. One thing which had retarded the progress of the other Australian colonies, was not likely to retard the prosperity of this colony. Even before the discovery made by Captain Sturt of a river which, after a course of 1,000 miles, falls into the sea at Encounter Bay, those who had contemplated the settling of the colony had satisfied themselves that there was a sufficiency of fertile soil, not only to support the colonists, but to repay most amply all the toil which they might bestow upon it. Captain Sturt gave a very favourable account of the country between the mouth of that river and St. Vincent's Bay. The land was bounded by mountain ranges on one side, and by lakes on another. The soil is formed by the *alluvium* of the lakes, and the *debris* from the mountains, and such soil amply repaid the labour expended on its cultivation.

Before we remark upon the principles of the intended colony, the first question is, the adaptation of the locality chosen to the purposes of an extensive settlement. On this head we are referred to the testimony of Captain Sturt.

This officer, who acknowledges that his means of forming a judgment were very superficial, speaks only of the country in the environs of Lake Alexandrina, and between that and the eastern shore of the Gulf of St. Vincent. No surveys, we believe, have been made of the country between that and Spencer's Gulf.

Of the valley of the Murray, Capt. Sturt says, that it is four miles in breadth, the bottom extremely level, and extensively covered with reeds. There is no doubt, he thinks, that these flats are partially, if not wholly, covered at times with water. "If the valley is not subject to flood, it has only recently gained a height above the influence of the river, and still retains the character of flooded land. In either case, however, it contains land that is of the very richest kind—soil that is the pure accumulation of vegetable matter, and is as black as ebony. If its hundreds of thousands of acres were practically available, I should not hesitate to pronounce it one of the richest spots of equal extent on earth, and highly favoured in other respects. How far it is available remains to be proved; and an opinion upon either side would be hazardous, although that of its liability to flood would, most probably, be nearest to truth. It is, however, certain, that any part of the valley would require much labour before it could be brought under cultivation, and that even its most available spots would require almost as much trouble to clear them as the forest tract, for nothing is more difficult to destroy than reeds." Further on, however, towards the lake, the country is stated to be "one of no promise; the timber, chiefly box and pine, being of poor growth, and its vegetation languid."

The lake named Alexandrina is an immense shallow pool, its medium depth only four feet, though fifty miles long and forty broad: it communicates with Encounter Bay, by a passage defended by a double line of breakers, and impracticable even for the smallest boats. The soil, on the north and east sides, is described as a black vegetable earth, slightly mixed with sand. "It appears to me," Capt. Sturt adds, "that unless Nature had deviated from her usual laws, this tract of country (the environs of the lake) could not but be fertile, situated as it were to receive the mountain deposits on the one hand, and those of the lake on the other."

In consequence of his suggestion, Governor Darling promptly despatched the unfortunate Captain Collet Barker to examine the coast from the easternmost point of Encounter Bay to the head of St. Vincent's Gulf. Capt. Barker sailed into the Gulf, and landed on the east side, near the latitude of 36°. He found the country wearing the appearance of natural meadows, lightly timbered, and covered with a variety of grasses. The soil was a rich, fat, chocolate-coloured earth. He proceeded to Mount Lofty, 2,400 feet high, in lat. 34°. 56', from beyond which a low undulating country extended to the northward as far as he could see; it was partly open and partly wooded, and every where covered with verdure. He crossed the intervening country between the gulf and lake Alexandrina, and found some of the valleys rich and beautiful, some stony, and covered with low scrub.

Capt. Sturt gathered from the sealers, that the promontory separating St. Vincent's from Spencer's Gulf, and the neighbourhood of Port Lincoln, on the western shore of the latter, are barren sandy wastes.

From hence it appears that the only country *known* to be adapted for settling, within the limits of the proposed colony, is the promontory of Cape Jervis, or the intervening lands between St. Vincent's Gulf and Lake Alexandrina. Here Capt. Sturt conjectures that there are "5,000,000 acres of rich soil upon which no scrub exists, and whose most distant points are accessible through a level country on the one hand, and by water on the other." The only objection to the occupation of this spot, he says, is the want of an available harbour.

It must be remembered, that in no country are calculations as to fertility of soil so frequently found to be fallacious as in Australia, where Nature seems to indulge in the wildest freaks imaginable. Taking, however, Capt. Sturt's statements in their most favourable sense, let us consider the conditions offered to the colonists.

In the first place, twelve shillings per acre is the minimum price at which land of all kinds is to be sold, and no land is to be attainable without sale. In Van Diemen's land, the soil of which is generally of a better description than that of New Holland, the crown lands are sold at the minimum of five shillings per acre.* Mr. Carmichael† has recently stated, that Government land in New South Wales may be had for five shillings per acre, and he adds,

* Land Regulations, 10th February 1832.

† Hints relating to Emigrants and Emigration. By the Rev. Henry Carmichael, A.M., Sydney. London, 1834. Walther.

that from the extent of location which has already taken place in that colony, private property, partly cleared, and on which stock-yards, sheds and houses, and other conveniences, have been constructed, may at present be purchased in different parts upon terms very near as low as unoccupied land. "Purchases of private property may often be made at the minimum Government-price (five shillings per acre); and in almost all cases of such purchases, the additional price will be found to bear no comparison with the value of the labour that has been expended on the occupied land." The price affixed to the land in the new colony appears, therefore, under all the circumstances of the case, exorbitant.

In the next place, the colony must commence with an incumbrance, a debt of no trivial amount, bearing ten per cent. interest: one of the strangest anomalies we ever heard of. The interest of this debt, and the charges of the commissioners, &c. will go far to absorb the purchase-money of lands, unless the demand be very active. The issue of the commissioners' landed and revenue securities will, it may justly be feared, meanwhile, give scope to an extensive and vicious system of jobbing.

But, supposing a sufficient quantity of land to be purchased, and an adequate number of labourers be imported into the colony, how are the latter to be retained there? What is to prevent their desertion, from interest or caprice, to New South Wales or Van Diemen's Land? Convict-labour has hitherto been deemed the very sinews of the other Australasian colonies. Their journals are continually crying out for more. "The great source of prosperity, as regards the agriculture of these colonies," says a very competent authority,* "is the convict labourers."

As the laws for the government of the new colony are yet to be made, the settlers and purchasers of land will not know what restraints are to be laid upon their liberty, and what deductions will be made from their profits in the shape of taxes: these are matters to be arbitrarily settled by persons in authority over them hereafter, when there will be no alternative but submission.

The settlers will have no voice in the appointment of these persons; they may be competent and honest, or the contrary: government will have their selection.

Then, it is absolutely essential to the prosperity of the new colony that the superior cheapness of free-labour over convict-labour, which now rests upon hypothesis only, should be found to be a fact; for if the settlers have not only to pay double the price per acre for their land which they would pay in another colony, but will incur higher wages, in any shape,—either by immediate or some indirect payment,—how can they stand a competition with the already-settled colonies?

In short, the plan seems to us unlikely to attract any other than poor emigrants, who, however, are not the persons to set the scheme in motion: there must be a large sum previously raised, by purchase of land or by loan of money, before the commissioners can commence operations.

That some better provisions should be made for the management of the

* Quoted by Mr. Parker, in his Account of V.D. Land, p. 39.

tide of emigration which is setting in to the Australian colonies is evident. It is impossible to read the heart-rending descriptions published in the London and provincial papers respecting the treatment of emigrants, especially females, who have trusted to the representations of agents at home and to fictitious statements abroad, without a conviction of the necessity of some better regulations.

Mr. Carmichael, whose cheap little work, which will prove highly useful to emigrants, we have already referred to, states that "it is much to be regretted that accounts regarding the state of things in this colony (New South Wales) have reached England, of such a character as to authorize the Emigration Committee at home to publish statements calculated very seriously to mislead a large class of the industrious population in England. In July 1831, there was issued from the Colonial-office, under the sanction of these commissioners an exaggerated statement of the rate of wages as compared with the price of provisions in the colony, which produced, as might be expected from the high inducements there held forth, an extensive determination on the part of the industrious classes to emigrate thither. As a consequence, a number of respectable mechanics, fraught with the most sanguine expectations, have since arrived in this territory; their experience here, however, soon disproved the accuracy of the statements on the authority of which mainly they had embarked for Australia." The Committee of Emigrant Mechanics at Sydney pronounce the statement of wages contained in the papers published by the Emigrant Committee "extravagant and ridiculous." They assert that "common labourers do not earn more than 4s. to 5s. per week, with rations and lodgings: mechanics out of Sydney, not more than £15 to £20 per annum, with rations, &c.: mechanics of the highest qualifications, in Sydney, do not average more than £2 per week, the year round. Agricultural labourers, capable of managing a farm in the capacity of bailiff, not more than £15 to £20 per annum, with rations and hut to live in; and persons of higher grades and similar occupations, cannot get more than £40 to £60 per annum, and rations, &c."

The foregoing statements ought to operate as a caution, both to labourers desiring to emigrate, and to capitalists, whose views altogether depend upon a sufficient supply of free labour in a colony where convict labour is proscribed.

We rejoice to find that Government has announced* its intention of appropriating a limited sum out of the colonial revenues to assist the private funds of such emigrants as appear likely to earn the means of repaying the advance, which is restricted to £20 a family, consisting of young and married agricultural labourers of good character.

* Circular, dated 1st September 1834.

Critical Notices, &c.

History of the British Colonies. By R. MONTGOMERY MARTIN, F.S.S., &c. In 5 Vols. Vol. II. *Possessions in the West-Indies.* London, 1834. Cochrane and McCrone.

MR. MARTIN has proceeded another step in his great and useful undertaking. The present volume of his history of the colonies comprehends accounts of British Guyana, Jamaica, Trinidad, the Leeward and Windward Islands, the Bahamas and Bermudas, and Honduras. The details include almost every particular concerning their political, natural, and commercial history; that of the three first is treated with considerable fullness, and the accumulation of facts upon all the various topics is highly creditable to the industry of the author. The statistical information, relating to population, productions, trade, &c., must have cost much labour to collect. Some portion of the materials of this volume appears to have been derived from private and unpublished sources; consequently, it is not a mere compilation from preceding publications.

We believe we made the observation, in noticing the first volume of this important work, that its value must altogether depend upon its accuracy; because, if it be discovered that the hurry with which its multifarious contents were put together had precluded a severe attention to correctness, the work would not be considered as entitled to trust. We made that observation with reference to some errors in the first volume, evidently the fruit of inadvertence, which casually occurred to our notice. The same circumstance strikes us in the present volume. We have not examined its statements with the attention requisite to say how far its general correctness may be depended upon; but some mistakes occurred in the course of a cursory reading. We shall specify a few of them. Tabular statements of the extent, population, &c. of the islands are given (unnecessarily) in three or four different parts of the volume, and they are all at variance with each other. Jamaica is stated to have been taken in the time of Cromwell, in 1663; Cromwell died in 1658: it should be 1655. A statement of the shipping of Jamaica is given, for the year 1628, in p. 202, which differs wholly and materially from the official account in the Appendix, p. 470. In p. 212, the population of Jamaica is stated to be in the proportion of 56 to a square-mile, and that of Barbadoes 816. But Mr. Martin gives the area of Jamaica (in two places) 6,400 square-miles, and its population 480,000; which data shew a proportion of 75 to a square-mile, instead of 56. Again: Barbadoes is stated by him, in one place, at 166 square-miles, and in another at 150, and its population at 102,000 and 104,000. Taking the lowest area and the greatest population, there would be only 680 to a square-mile, instead of 816. In p. 426, Mr. Martin expatiates upon the wholesome and nutritive properties of sugar. "It may be described," he says, "as comprising, in the most concentrated vegetable form, the principle or nutriment of life, azote,—a fact which admits of natural demonstration." Now, azote, or nitrogen, as the most superficial chemist knows, is a destructive poison; it is, as its name imports, the destroyer, not the nourisher of life. Mr. Martin probably meant oxygen, instead of azote. We have enumerated these little slips, not with a view of discouraging Mr. Martin, or underrating his labours, but to impress upon him the danger of haste and the necessity of vigilance. More time and care would, moreover, enable him to digest and methodize his materials better.

A History of England, from the First Invasion of the Romans to the End of the Reign of George the Fourth: with Conversations at the End of each Chapter. By MRS. MARKHAM. Two Vols. Fifth Edition. London, 1834. Murray.

THIS is a work designed for the use of young persons, on a plan recommended by the success of the experiment in the authoress's own family. The cause of the repugnance of children to reading history, is to be traced chiefly to the circumstance,

that the ordinary historical works require simplifying and explaining, to be understood and relished by them. Mrs. Markham has reduced the English history into the form of a familiar narrative, addressed to ~~best~~ children, in portions which do not tire; it thus takes the aspect so attractive to young minds of "a story." Explanations, in the form of conversations, are subjoined to each chapter; illustrative cuts are added, and we are not surprised that four editions of the work should have been already sold.

1 History of Europe during the Middle Ages. In four Vols. Vol. IV. Being Vol. LVIII. of Dr. Lardner's *Cabinet Cyclopædia.* London, 1834. Longman and Co. Taylor.

THE concluding volume of this valuable history consists of only two chapters, one on the Intellectual History of the Anglo-Saxons; the other on the Religious and Intellectual History of England from the Norman Conquest to the accession of Henry VII. In the first, the literature and science of our Saxon ancestors are treated at length, and a variety of curious specimens of their poetry are given. The entire publication of the best effusions of the Anglo-Saxon muse (many of which, of an historical and romantic character, possess considerable merit), the author justly observes, "would be a great boon to literature, since they would not only enable us to trace the history of our national poetry, but would throw great light on that of manners." Amongst the biographical sketches, that of the Venerable Bede is highly interesting, particularly the relation of his affecting death, by his disciple, the monk huthbert. The science of the Anglo-Saxons was confined within very narrow limits.

The subjects of the last chapter are distributed under the following heads: the church, and writers purely ecclesiastical; literature; Philosophy and Science. These several topics are discussed with ability, and a thorough acquaintance with the early as well as modern authorities.

[Dissertation on the Reasonableness of Christianity.] By the REV. JOHN WILSON, A.M. Edinburgh, 1834. Oliver and Boyd.

THIS able and convincing dissertation supplies an omission in Mr. Locke's proofs of the Reasonableness of Christianity, which intentionally excluded from view its mysteries. Mr. Wilson's object is to prove the consistency of the essential doctrines of our religion, with the great and universal principles, which are recognized by every sound theist, in the ordinary administration of the world. "Revelation," he observes, is the very counterpart of sound reason. Instead of calling upon us to quench the light within us, the Author and Finisher of our faith makes frequent demands on the exercise of our rational powers. He invites our attention to a concurrence of different analogies, as being well calculated both to illustrate the doctrines of religion, and confirm us in our belief. More especially, and most emphatically, he requires us to consider the existing correspondence between the essential truths of his Gospel, and certain general principles which are discernible in the ordinary government of God. He demands the exercise of our heart's trust in the Father of our spirits, and this is what he tells us to exercise in the way of the Divine appointment."

Plea for Ireland, submitting the Outline of a Proposition for holding the Court and Parliament, at Occasional Intervals, in Dublin. By THOMAS BISH, Esq., M.P. London. Richardson.

IN a letter to Lord Althorp, Mr. Bish shews that the object of repealing the Union rapidly gaining advocates, and that if some alternative be not adopted, repeal may come unavoidable. He therefore presses his plan, which was brought before the House of Commons on the 12th June last, for holding the Court and Parliament occasionally in Ireland, which, he contends, would render repeal unnecessary. In position to the objection that such a plan would inconvenience government, risk public documents *in transitu*, and cost, perhaps, £100,000, he presents the following

array of benefits:—it would recal absentees, banish middlemen, stimulate trade and manufactures, lead to the investment of English capital, and to large retrenchments and reforms; improve the character of English legislation for Ireland; check the immigration of labouring Irish into England, and reconcile the people of Ireland to the laws and government.

In our opinion, the proposal is highly worthy of consideration.

Lessons in Arithmetic for Junior Classes. By JAMES TROTTER. Edinburgh, 1834. Oliver and Boyd.

AN excellent little compendium for teaching arithmetic.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE Works of Confucius and Mencius are about to appear in Chinese and French, by G. Pauthier; of Paris. M. Pauthier is also preparing for publication the *Taou-Tih-King*, by Laou Taze.

M. Siebold, the Dutch traveller in Japan, has commenced the publication of a *Fauna* of that country, in which he is assisted by MM. Temminck, Schlegel, and Hahn: two livraisons have appeared, one on the Chelonians, and another on the Crustaceæ.

Among the curiosities which M. Rüppel has brought from Abyssinia, are a MS. Bible, said to contain a new work of Solomon, one or two new books of *Esdra*s, and a considerable addition to the 5th Book of Esther, all perfectly unknown in Europe. It also contains the Book of Enoch, and fifteen new Psalms, the existence of which was already known to the learned. Another manuscript is a species of code, which the Abyssinians date from the Council of Nice (325), the epoch at which it was promulgated by one of their kings.

M. Légrand, a type-founder of Paris, has finished the cutting in steel of a set of matrices of Chinese characters, amounting to 2,000, which can be augmented afterwards to any extent.*

A General View of Egypt, and the Topography of Thebes, made during a Residence of more than twelve years in Egypt, and among the Ruins of Thebes, with illustrations from fac-simile drawings from the walls of the tombs, &c., by J. G. Wilkinson, Esq., is in the press.

The Sacred Scriptures illustrated from the Customs, Manners, Rites, Superstitions, Traditions, Literature, &c. of the Hindoos, by Observations made during a Residence in the East of nearly fourteen-years, by the Rev. Joseph Roberts, is preparing for publication.

Mr. Sharon Turner is preparing a second volume of his *Sacred History of the World*.

M. De La Voye, professor at the East-India Company's establishment, Addiscombe, has just published, in two volumes, "French School Classics," consisting of careful abridgments of the following works: viz. *Les Aventures de Télémaque*, *Histoire de Charles XII.*, *Histoire de Pierre le Grand*, *Voyages de Cyrus*, and *Bélisaire*.

* A set of twenty Chinese blocks, containing the Sermon on the Mount, having been forwarded by Mr. Bridgeman from Canton, together with a quantity of Chinese printing-paper, stereotype-plates have been cast in Boston from these blocks. The Board of Missions remark:—"Should the expectations which are cherished on this subject be realized, the common printing-press may at once be employed in Chinese printing, without the enormous labour and expense of procuring metallic types, which must be multiplied to many thousand characters before the fount will be complete—the Chinese characters representing ideas, and not sounds: the plates will also be far more durable than the wooden blocks used by the Chinese printers, and the printing can be executed with manifold more rapidity. For newspapers and ephemeral works, as in this country, moveable types will be necessary; but for the printing of the Holy Scriptures and standard books and tracts, the stereotype printing will be as available for the hundreds of millions in China, as it is for the nations of Europe and America."—*Miss Reg.*

ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

Calcutta.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MR. MAINGY'S REPORT ON THE TENASSERIM PROVINCES.

The substance of the report made by the late commissioner Mr. Maingy, on the state and resources of the Tenasserim provinces, ceded by the Burman empire, has been published in several successive papers of the *Englishman*.

The principal station, where the public buildings and establishments are situated, and the functionaries reside, is Moulmein. This place Mr. Maingy considers preferable to Amherst town, which, he is of opinion, possesses no advantage whatever over Moulmein, but on the contrary, some disadvantages. The apparent convenience of its greater proximity to the sea, is rendered of little avail, by the circumstance of no large vessel being able to enter the harbour of Amherst excepting on the top of high water; and indeed all vessels bound thither are obliged to wait off the buoy, and watch the state of the tide, before they attempt to enter the port, whilst vessels bound to Moulmein have no occasion to wait at any time of the flood tide, but can sail past the buoy and proceed at once towards Moulmein, which place they may reach before it is high water, and before the time that a vessel bound into Amherst and waiting off the buoy can venture to sail into that port. Recent surveys of Moulmein river, as well as the actual experience of several large vessels during the past two years, have proved, that this river is in no part of such dangerous or intricate navigation as the Hooghly; and that a good channel exists, in which a vessel drawing as much as sixteen or seventeen feet water, may at all times find a safe passage up and down the river.

During the stormy periods of the south-west monsoon, no small boat can navigate the river between Moulmein and Amherst, and hence Mr. Maingy considers that the removal of the Commissioner's court and principal establishments to Amherst, would be tantamount to cutting off all communication during such period between the public authorities and the native inhabitants of the country. There is much convenience also in the principal station and entrepôt being situated as near as possible to the Shan territories, for the purpose of attracting the resort of Shan traders, and encouraging and extending the commerce which has been opened with those tribes, and which is

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annually increasing in value and importance.

The land-tax, it is stated, now levied in the provinces, amounts to 25 per cent. upon the gross produce of the lands. The assessment is usually a village assessment; that is, the commissioner, or his assistant in charge of each province, settles in concert with the inhabitants of each village, and its head-man, or *thoogyee*, the whole amount of tax to be paid by the village; and in performing this duty, the commissioner and his assistants are governed by a reference to what the village paid in former years, and by the information which they may have acquired as to the average fertility of the cultivated lands in the village, from having visited it in former years; and superintending the cutting and measuring of the crop on several portions of its land. The amount agreed upon is afterwards divided by the villagers among themselves, a list of the contributions being given to the commissioner, and a copy placed in the *zayat* or town-hall, or most public places in the village, so that each cultivator may be fully apprised of the proper sum to be paid by him. The *thoogyee* collects the amount from each cultivator, and delivers it to the European officers; and, for this trouble, he is allowed a commission of 10 per cent. upon the amount which he may collect and pay in to government. The assessment is paid in money, and the value is regulated according to the average market price each year of each article. Remissions of the assessment are allowed in well attested cases of failure of crops, in consequence of bad seasons, or any accidental circumstances.

The land revenue has been collected according to this mode for the last five years, during a part of which time a triennial settlement existed. The rate of assessment has been fixed apparently with judicious moderation; for it is affirmed in the report, that not a single instance has yet occurred of imprisonment or distraint, to enforce payment of the tax. Mr. Maingy gives it as his decided opinion, that no attempt should be made to increase this land-tax, but that an assessment precisely according to the rates now paid by each cultivator, should be fixed for a period of fifteen or twenty years, or even in perpetuity; and that no village should pay any land-tax in addition to what it now pays, excepting on lands which may now be lying waste or covered with forest. Such lands, if brought into cultivation, he proposes, should pay no tax for the three first years, and then one-

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third or half of the usual tax for a further period of years, to be regulated according to the expense which it might appear the reclaiming of the land cost the cultivator. Mr. Maingy adds, that he knows of no measure more likely to promote, and extend, and improve cultivation in these provinces, than that of the government satisfying the cultivator that its demand upon the land is limited and fixed. Private property in the lands has always existed in these provinces; for even under the Burmese rule, a man could sell, mortgage, or bequeath the lands held by him; and no instance is known of a man being deprived of his land except for some criminal offence. Fixing the land-tax, the commissioner thinks, would greatly enhance the value of landed property, and incite the landed proprietors to improve their lands and attempt better modes of tillage, and the cultivation of the more valuable products.

At most, not the 120th part of the area of these provinces can be considered as occupied or used for cultivation, and the whole population does not average four souls to the square mile. Mr. Maingy thinks, therefore, that one of the principal means of promoting the prosperity and resources of these provinces, is to invite settlers from other countries. Were the government of Fort St. George, he says, requested to proclaim, that lands would be granted in these provinces on the most favourable terms, and that means of removing hither would be afforded at the expense of the public, he thinks a large number of the now destitute and half-starving population on the coast of Coromandel might be induced to emigrate to this coast, where they would be sure of the means of livelihood, either as coolies and boatmen, or as tillers of the soil. In these provinces, the agriculturist labours under the certain hope of meeting a reward for all his exertions: the crops are never known entirely to fail from want of the monsoon rains, which are very regular. The soil is exceedingly good; according to the present slovenly broad-cast sowing, the average return of the best lands may be estimated at from fifty to sixty-fold: but some of the Talain inhabitants of Amherst province, who were accustomed in Pegu to use transplantation in their paddy-cultivation, continue the same system in their lands, and with extraordinary success, obtaining returns of as much as 200-fold. There are lands which are judged to be fit for the cultivation of tobacco, cotton, sugar-cane, pepper, and indigo. The inhabitants of Tavoy have lately been led to plant the long-staple Pernambuco cotton, and its cultivation promises much success.

A great many Malays have come up from the Straits of Malacca, and settled

in the provinces, particularly to the south ward, where they are very usefully engaged in cultivating paddy, according to the system of transplantation. It is surprising, says Mr. Maingy, to observe the dread which all Burmese and Talains entertain of Malays, equal to that which the Malays themselves have of the Siamese. He is of opinion, therefore, that some political advantage would attend the circumstance of a large portion of Malay settlers being intermixed with our Burmese, and particularly our Tavoy population; and that the most likely mode of soon accomplishing this object, would be, by encouraging the ex-king of Quedah to remove from Malacca to Tavoy, and offering him and all his followers lands on the most advantageous terms, and facilities for removal.

The Chinese population has not increased rapidly: and, with the exception of a few who are occupied in cultivating esculents and garden produce near the town of Moulmein, none of them have regularly settled themselves as cultivators of sugar-cane, pepper, or indigo, in the same manner as their countrymen have done with so much success and advantage in Siam, Java, and other eastern states. Were their numbers increased, many of them would be forced to settle in the interior and embark in the cultivation of the more valuable products of the soil.

Owing to the very rigid precautionary measures adopted by both the Burmese and Siamese governments, very few of their subjects are enabled to escape into these provinces. Not a month passes, however, without some few families contriving to elude the vigilance of the Rangoon officers, or of the Siamese and Ligore authorities to the southward. There is reason to believe, that in the event of any revolution in the kingdom of Ava or Siam, we should obtain an immense accession of population by the removal into these provinces of thousands of their subjects, and particularly by the return of most of the 40,000 Talains who formerly emigrated from the Tenasserim provinces to Pegu and Siam, where they are now said to exist as a distinct population under their own chiefs.

Under this head may be introduced a proposal of Mr. Maingy to raise a corps of Talains for various services, for which their habits and local knowledge particularly qualify them. Mr. Maingy thinks that the Burmese and Talain inhabitants are superior in physical strength, and in all points calculated to make good soldiers, to most of the sepoys of Western India; and that were prudent steps taken in enlisting, at first for a definite period of service only, say for seven years, we should have no difficulty in raising a very serviceable corps of Talains,

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who might be employed, not only in guarding the jails and prisoners when out at labour, but in proceeding to the interior of the country in pursuit of robbers or other duties, for the performance of which the simple habits of the Burmah or Talain, who, with his *dha* or chopper, can at any time build himself a hut, and collect leaves and herbs to season his rice with, would give him very great advantages over the sepoy. A *dha*, and a bamboo full of rice, would be all the baggage and provisions which a Talain would require, when detached on duty to the woods and mountains. He believes also, that the raising and disciplining of a Talain corps, would have an important effect in convincing the inhabitants of our intention of permanently retaining these provinces.

If the experiment of a Talain corps prove successful, Mr. Maingy conceives the whole of the external defence of these provinces might be undertaken in a few years hence by the Talains, who are anxious to keep themselves as distinct as possible in language and opinions from both our two neighbours, the Siamese and Burmese, and to recover their ancient independence as a nation.

Mr. Maingy recommends the admission of British settlers into the Tenasserim provinces. According to him, no objections whatever exist to the permitting of European colonization. The larger portion of the land remains unoccupied and in a state of waste or jungle, whilst the Burmese and Talain population have no prejudices of caste or peculiar habits opposed to Europeans being settled or intermixed among them. He proposes therefore that lands should be offered to Europeans on the most liberal terms. Something of a permanent proprietary right to the land should be granted to them, on terms as similar as possible to those enjoyed by the native population. This would prove the most certain mode of attracting European colonists, by whose skill, enterprise, and capital, the prosperity and resources of these provinces would be most effectually and most speedily developed.

No customs have hitherto been levied on the trade of these provinces, and Mr. Maingy is of opinion that none should be levied for many years to come. The imports at Moulmein are annually increasing, and in consequence of the heavy anchorage duties levied at Rangoon, this station is becoming the entrepôt for a large portion of the trade with the kingdom of Ava. British piece goods, and other manufactures, are brought here from India, and then conveyed to the dominions of Ava, not only by means of small vessels and boats which proceed to Rangoon and the ports in lower Pegu, but by means of land-carriage to Tounghoo, and

even to the capital of Ava itself. Since the measure adopted in 1829-30, of deputing Dr. Richardson to establish a friendly intercourse with the Laboun and Zemmay states, Moulmein has been abundantly supplied with fine cattle, and the trade with those states and with the other Shan tribes subject to Ava, has been annually increasing. Mone is the point at which the Shan traders from all the different Burmese Shan states of Kyaintoun, Kyaintoung, Legaya, Thibdu, and even Kyain-youngyee, on the great Cambodia river, assemble in the months of November and December, and march in caravans, by land, through Tounghoo and Martaban, to Moulmein, where they arrive in thirty or thirty-five days, in the months of January, February, and March, and whence they return homewards again in April and May. During the year 1832, 370 of these traders visited Moulmein, bringing goods with them of the value of 72,615 rupees, and taking back British piece goods and other manufactures of the value of 73,000 rupees. These traders were in the habit of visiting Rangoon, but during the last two years not a dozen of them have been seen at that place, and it is probable, that in the course of a few years, their number and the value of their trade will become greatly increased. They complain at present, Mr. Maingy observes, of the exactions of the governor of Tounghoo, and it would be an important point gained, could we prevent the necessity of their visiting that town, and secure to them a line of route leading more directly into our territory. This may be effected by establishing a post up the Saluein as near to Mone as possible, as far as N. lat. 19°; and constructing a road from thence to Moulmein, along the eastern bank of the Saluein. These traders might then escape the exactions of the authorities in the Burmese territories, as well as the chance of being plundered by the Karian-nee or red Karians, a wild and lawless race, occupying a portion of both sides of the Saluein. Such a post also would protect and encourage the traders from Zemmay and Laboun, and other Shan states to the eastward, subject to Siam, who are still apprehensive of the Burmese crossing the Saluein, and lying in wait for them at one part of their route to and from Moulmein. But the object which the commissioner considers most desirable, is to draw on to Moulmein the Chinese traders, who annually in January and February come down from Tali, Thengye-chew, and Yunan, to all the above-mentioned Shan states, in large caravans of 500 to 1,000 traders each. The new post, up the Saluein, might be soon visited by some of that enterprising and commercial race, and independent of the opium of Bengal, and the piece goods

and manufactures of England, they might receive birds' nests, tin, cotton, and other produce of these provinces, in return for their silver, copper, hartal, Chinese silks, &c.

The trade with Bang-kok, owing to the great jealousy of the Siamese government, is still very insignificant. A few Talain refugees only annually visit Tavoy and Moulmein, apparently less for the purpose of trade, than for the political object of ascertaining our proceedings and acquiring intelligence as to our relations with Ava. Some years hence, when our population may increase so as to press on the borders of Siam, there is no doubt that a very valuable commerce will be established in that direction, both with the Siamese and the Chinese residing in or visiting their kingdom.

The timber trade of these provinces forms an important branch of the resources of the country. Mr. Maingy, instead of reserving the teak forests for the exclusive use of the government, has, since the year 1829, thrown them open to the public, and granted license to any individual to proceed and cut as much teak timber as he pleased, upon agreeing to pay to the government an *ad-valorem* duty of 15 per cent. upon all timber brought down to Moulmein. This measure has encouraged private speculators to explore the forests, the value and resources of which are daily becoming more and more developed. During the last three years, no less than 7,309 tons of converted teak timber have been exported, and three square-rigged vessels have been constructed, and several more were on the stocks. The teak forests are found to be very extensive, not only along the upper part of the Aitran river, but on the eastern side of the Salween; and there is no chance of their becoming soon exhausted. Mr. Maingy thinks that the teak-wood cutters would be much encouraged if an import duty were charged at Calcutta, as at Madras, on teak the produce of the kingdom of Ava; and that perhaps the *ad-valorem* duty of 15 per cent. might be beneficially remitted for a few years on all timber used for shipbuilding at Moulmein. The Moulmein teak is considered at Calcutta to be superior to that from Rangoon, and it is at all times more valuable from being imported in a converted state, and not in the rough rude condition of the Rangoon teak. The business of taking care of the teak forests, of preventing the wood-cutters from causing unnecessary destruction, and of keeping up the forests by annually planting out, at the proper season, a certain number of young seedlings, might be cheaply and efficiently performed through a native superintendent, with a few coolies, whenever required.

Besides teak, the forests in these pro-

vinces contain inexhaustible supplies of several other woods, fit for house-building and other purposes, particularly the Thenggan, which is considered by the natives and by the Chinese as superior to teak for that part of vessels lying under the surface of the water.

The laws hitherto administered in these provinces have been, on the criminal side, chiefly those established for the regulation of the provinces in Bengal, and on the civil side, the Burmese laws modified wherever they appeared to be contrary to our ideas of reason and the principles of natural justice and equity. A Burmese law-officer forms a part of the establishment of the Youm, or Court House, at each station, and he expounds, for the information of the commissioner and his assistants, the customs and laws of the Burmese in cases of inheritance, debtor-slavery, marriages, &c. His expositions are founded on two Burmese works, the *Dhamma-that*, a Pali version of the Hindoo laws of Menu, and the *Zaza-that*, a collection of precedents, and of rules and regulations established by different kings of Ava. But the inhabitants of these provinces do not appear to have any veneration for the *Dhamma-that*, and, indeed, very few of them can read it: there are several editions of the work, most of the kings of Ava having established an altered or revised edition as the standard. Hence, Mr. Maingy thinks, there is not the smallest difficulty to the British government undertaking the task of compiling a new code of laws for the inhabitants of those provinces. The 9th Geo. IV. cap. 74, with the clauses relating to arson, bigamy, and some other points, modified a little, might form the text for the criminal law, while the civil code might be taken from the best editions of the *Dhamma-that*, with a few trifling improvements. Mr. Maingy recommends, that a committee, consisting of some of the more learned and intelligent Burmese and Talains, and two or three European officers well acquainted with the language and customs of Ava, be appointed to draw up a code of laws, which, when completed, should be submitted to the correction of professional lawyers, before it is finally approved of and published by the government.

The only taxes upon justice consist of a duty of ten per cent. upon the amount of the suit, payable by the party losing the cause, unless he be too poor to pay, in which case the charge is reduced or remitted altogether; and an initiatory fee of one rupee for a summons to the defendant to appear, and half a rupee for every subpoena to a witness. These fees also are not charged to any person in indigent circumstances, to whom the summonses and subpoenas are granted gratuitously. But there are no *vakeels*, or professional

readers, allowed in the courts of justice in this province. Every man may plead his own cause in his own native language, employ a friend to do so for him. The Burmese is the usual language in which the depositions of the witnesses are taken down, but there is no established language for legal proceedings. Petitions may be presented written in English, or in any native language a person may choose.

The commissioner holds a jail-delivery at each station twice a-year, on which occasion also he decides on all civil suits exceeding a certain amount. His assistants at each station sit in the Youm three times a-week, or oftener if necessary, and possess power to decide on civil suits and to punish to the following extent. The deputy commissioner at Tavoy decides on civil suits not exceeding in amount 2,000 rupees, and may punish to the extent of 30 years' imprisonment, and thirty-nine stripes. The powers of the assistant at Mergui are limited to civil suits not exceeding 1,000 rupees, and to sentence to imprisonment for one year and twenty-four stripes. The powers of the assistant at Moulmein are still further limited, in consequence of the civil commissioner being usually present and able to attend in Youm himself. He may decide civil suits not exceeding in amount Rupees 500, and may award punishment of six months' imprisonment and twenty-four stripes.

To expedite justice, Mr. Maingy recommends that the civil commissioner should hold at least four instead of only two jail-deliveries in the year; and that he should be empowered also to proceed at once, at any time of the year, to the trial of a person charged with any offence, the moment the accused may be apprehended, provided all the witnesses are in attendance. The present plan of forcing the witnesses to attend when the depositions or committing the accused to jail are taken, and again when he is to be tried, is considered a very heavy tax on the poorer inhabitants residing at a distance from the principal station.

It is also proposed by Mr. Maingy that the powers of the deputy commissioner and assistants ought to be enlarged to twice the extent now possessed by them, and that whenever our resources will admit of it, the duties of collector should be performed at Tavoy and Mergui by an additional European officer, leaving the principal to attend solely to the duties of judge and magistrate. At Moulmein, where there is more judicial business, a separation has been made between the revenue and judicial administration, and an officer appointed to attend to each. This is a system much better adapted to secure the welfare of the people than that which makes the judge and magistrate, collector and tax-gatherer also.

Mr. Maingy mentions with satisfaction, that since the year 1829, when the attempt was first made by Major Burney, he has derived the greatest aid in his trials on the civil as well as on the criminal side, by having recourse to a jury selected from the inhabitants, according to the principles of the Madras government. The inhabitants soon comprehended the advantage and benefit of such a mode of administering justice, and are proud of being employed on this duty, refusing on all occasions to receive the remuneration as authorised by the Madras regulation.

The judicial duties, it is stated, do not usually press so much upon the time of the commissioner and his assistants, as to require their often having recourse to the agency of the native officers of government. But at Tavoy a plan was once tried by Major Burney, which was attended with some advantage, and which may be advantageously adopted at the other stations whenever there is an increase of judicial business. On every court-day, the head native officers sat in the Youm, and in the ~~case~~ of the deputy commissioner, for four hours before the usual time of opening the court, to try and decide on all suits not exceeding in amount thirty rupees, and the parties might appeal against his judgment to the deputy commissioner when he relieved the native officer in the same day, whilst all the parties and the witnesses were present. This plan, whilst it gave consequence to the native officer, afforded litigants whatever benefit might be derived from his better knowledge of the native character and customs, and if they were dissatisfied with his judgment, saved them from all the trouble, delay, and expense usually incident to an appeal case. The plan succeeded so well that very few appeals were made from his decisions.

It is pleasing to record the benefits which the provinces have derived from Mr. Maingy's judicious arrangements. At the time these provinces were ceded to us, they were in a state of extreme disorder. Want of security of life and protection of property, had deprived the people of all motives to perform the duties of their social condition. Nocturnal depredations and gang robberies were alarmingly frequent, and inspired such distrust among the population as to occasion the desertion of all the villages, and particularly of those which adjoined the Burmese dominions; and even in the principal towns the inhabitants were not safe from the violence of robbers. To prevent a continuance of this state of insecurity, it was necessary to take effective measures against inroads from the subjects of the other governments as well as against the lawless, turbulent, and predatory bands who infested our own territories. The measures taken to pursue robbers to Martaban and the Burmese side of the river

Salween, Mr. Maingy reports to have been eminently successful, as the province has ever since been totally free from those robberies which formerly prevailed to so great an extent.

The infrequency of crime among our own population, and particularly at Tavoy, where at one time not a night passed without some petty theft, or burglary, is most remarkable, and Mr. Maingy justly infers from this circumstance, that some improvement has taken place in the moral habits of the people.

The plan adopted for the safety of the towns and villages is simple but efficacious. The *Thoozyee*, or head man of each village, or street in the towns, is the police officer. Another native officer, called a *Goung*, is placed over a district, consisting of a certain number of villages or streets, and these district officers are superintended by the head police-officer of government, styled a *Tseet-ke*, residing at the principal station. The police establishment of the three towns, Moulmein, Tavoy, and Mergui, is further assisted during the night by a number of night watchmen, maintained at the expense of the inhabitants of each street. The moment a crime is contemplated, the *Thoozyee* seizes the offender, if possible, and reports the matter to the *Goung*, who proceeds immediately to the spot, takes down the depositions, and forwards them with the offender and witnesses to the *Tseet-ke*; who again reports the matter to the European officer, and he alone commits the offender to prison, or takes bail for his future appearance, as the case may require. Every care is taken to prevent the village and district officers from detaining a prisoner a single hour longer than what may be absolutely necessary. The system of police has been found to be equally well adapted for the prevention of crime and the apprehension of the criminal.

For the prevention of depredations on the border lands by the subjects of other governments, relations have been entered into with those governments, which Mr. Maingy declares to be as uninterrupted and satisfactory as possible. Any complaints made to the chief of Martaban, or forwarded to the *Woong-ye* of Rangoon, or to the Court of Siam, are promptly attended to, and redressed as far as can be expected from such rude governments. The horrible system of border warfare, which formerly desolated these provinces, is now become a matter of history only, and the captives which were released by Major Burney from Bangkok in 1825-26, as well as those subsequently released from Zemmay, upon the commissioner's application to the court of Siam, have inspired our population with every confidence in our power, and will protect them against foreign aggression. The consequence is, that the inhabitants are not

now, as they were at the first, crowded within the principal towns for the sake of the protection afforded there, but have spread themselves out in the interior, where they continue to reside throughout the year, occupied in agricultural and other useful pursuits.

One of the causes of petty crime may be traced to the degraded state of the sex. To improve the condition of the women, Mr. Maingy introduced a registry of marriages, insisting upon all men desirous of marrying, first giving a full account, before the *Thoozyee* of his village and the friends of the woman, as to the number and place of abode of any other wives whom he may have before married. Such a registry indirectly checks in some degree the system of polygamy, and at the same time protects many young women from the machinations of the dissolute and unprincipled. Applications to the *Youn* for divorce are very frequent; and as the Burmese priesthood exercise no interference whatever with the marriage contract, the settlement of questions regarding it is forced upon the civil authority. Under the Burmese rule, divorce suits were a source of profit to the officers of government; but every means has been used by Mr. Maingy to discourage them, by never granting a divorce, except after the applicants had three times appeared at the court to demand it.

Here it is remarked by Mr. Maingy, that instances constantly occur of the parties coming together again very soon after a divorce has been authorised. This fact seems to give support to the opinion of Milton, contrary to the general sentiment, that "the perpetual interruption of peace and affection by mutual differences and unkindness, is a sufficient reason for a divorce;" for it proves that, though parties may be precipitate in wishing to dissolve the conjugal relation, yet, if there are not strong grounds for such a step, the breach is not irreparable.

Servitude for debt, which is nothing more than slavery under another name, is one of the most odious features in the Burmese empire, and a striking proof of the low ebb of morals and civilization. To place a check upon this practice, and to mitigate its evils, Mr. Maingy, on taking charge of the provinces in 1825, adopted measures for regulating it, by registering such engagements, and making a portion of the value of the labour of a debtor-slave go towards the liquidation of the principal of his debt. These measures have nearly abolished the system of debtor-slavery, and it is estimated that at present the number of debtor-slaves in these provinces is not equal to one-tenth of the number under the Burmese government.

Mr. Maingy declares the excise farms to be really the most fertile source of crime and immorality amongst the Burmese

and Talain populations; he has therefore earnestly recommended that the gambling and opium farms at least be immediately abolished. Six years' experience, he observes, have fully convinced him of the baneful effects of permitting and indeed encouraging opium-smoking and gambling. These vices are denounced in every Burmese code of law and morality, and this race indeed are naturally not so much addicted to them as the Chinese and Malays. He therefore entreats the Supreme Government to abolish these two farms, and to direct that after a certain date, any person detected in keeping an opium or gambling shop, or found gambling, shall be liable to punishment by fine and imprisonment.

Education has not been neglected by Mr. Maingy. There is scarcely an elderly Burmese or Talain, who cannot read and write, which they have been taught by their priests in the monasteries. The system of education taught there, however, is of little practical use, and still less calculated to effect an improvement of the mind. Yet under the Burmese government, the monasteries were crowded, as many entered them to be secure from public labours, and the exactions of the government officers. Under our more mild administration, the inhabitants find that they are allowed to retain whatever property they may acquire, and that they can enjoy ease and quiet, and earn a livelihood with very little labour, and hence the monasteries are almost deserted, the priests are held in less reverence, and the contributions for their maintenance as well as for the construction of religious edifices are very scantily bestowed. At the same time there is ground for apprehension that the rising generation will be almost wholly uneducated if government do not adopt measures for instructing them. The Burmese and Talain men of rank and influence, however, are proud to have their children instructed in the English language, and in our branches of learning, whenever they are certain that no attempt will be made to interfere with the religious faith of the children. Mr. Maingy, therefore, thinks it a duty of government to offer to the natives of these provinces the means of acquiring a knowledge of the English language, and of more useful learning than can be gained under their own system of instruction. A commencement has already been made. One of the American missionaries, the late Rev. Mr. Boardman, benevolently consented to open a school at Tavoy, for the purpose of instructing Burmese and Talain children the English language, with writing and arithmetic, and the girls sewing and needlework also; and a monthly subscription of 50 rupees was obtained from Government towards this school. Since Mr. Boardman's death, his widow has kindly under-

taken this duty; and there are now two schools in Tavoy province. No attempt is made to interfere with the religious faith of the children; consequently all classes of the population are happy to send their children for instruction to Mrs. Boardman. The success which has attended the laudable exertions of this lady, has encouraged Mr. Maingy to solicit government to grant a sum towards enabling him to establish similar schools at Moulmein and Mergui, a request which will doubtless be complied with by government.

We have been favoured with a statement of the exports and imports of Moulmein during the last four years, 1830, 31, 32, and 33. In 1830-31, from January to December, the exports to Calcutta in timber, articles of Burmah manufacture, and sundries, amounted to Madras Rs. 67,000; the exports to Madras, of the same character, with the addition of grain, amounted to Rs. 31,500—while those to Penang and Rangoon, which consisted entirely of Europe and China articles (previously imported) came to Rs. 2,19,000—making a total of Rs. 3,17,500. In 1833, between the months of May and December, a less period than the foregoing by four months, the exports on the same account did not amount to less than Rs. 5,58,701! The imports of Moulmein, in 1830-31, consisting of Europe and India piece goods, articles of European and Indian manufactures, and sundries, amounted to Madras rupees 435,000—while those for 1833 were valued at Rs. 10,21,966.—*Englishman*, March 29.

PUNISHMENT OF A PLANET.

It is well known that Maharajah Runjeet Sing has trusted more during his indisposition to ghostly advisers than to the European and native physicians who attended him; but, whatever profundity in occult science might be conceded to the domestic chaplains of his Highness, the public is little aware how much these reverend fathers have excelled the ancient astrologers in the practical use of their art. The uncourtly speech of an old beggar woman, who ascribed the affliction of her sovereign to his oppression of the people, was not deemed at all philosophical, and they resolved to seek the cause of the calamity in the stars. A careful survey of the heavenly host disclosed the fearful truth. The planet Saturn, whose baneful influence no pious Hindoo denies, was found to be in the ascendant. Hence, as clear as noonday, came the liver and dysentery which oppressed the Lion of the Punjab. Mighty as the maharaja on earth, he could not dislodge the star from its place in the sky; but they who minister to his royal spirit, whether obeying his

command, or acting on conceptions truly original, decided on getting rid of the malignant planet by transporting it in effigy out of the Sikh dominions into the British territory, whence it is expected that the Governor-general, with the friendship which he has always professed for the northern potentate, will lose no time in transmitting Saturn beyond the Kalapanee, or salt ocean. The image or representative of the celestial body, in what shape is not stated, is actually on its way from Lahore to the Setledge in a car drawn by oxen; and our political agent at Lodi-ana, it is hoped, will receive the procession with due honours on the frontier.

Every respect is paid, on this novel journey, to the deposed father of gods and men, which he could claim before eating his children. It is needless to add that, since he left Lahore, the maharaja has almost recovered, and will be quite well by the time Saturn reaches Lodiana.—*Cawnp. Ex.*

The Lahore Ukhbars contain the following details of this strange ceremony:

"14th February.—Mudhsoodun Pundit and other learned men recommended his highness to cause an effigy of the planet Saturn to be made of 51 Sa. Wt. of gold, set with sapphires, to be given with a black shawl to a Brahmin belonging to some other country, who should be placed in a *ruck* of a dark colour, drawn by buffaloes instead of bullocks, and transported along with the image across the river,—when, with the blessing of Providence, the maharajah would recover. His highness consented to adopt the recommendation, and issued the necessary orders for the preparation of the effigy.

"17th February.—Misser Baillee Ram stated that, agreeably to orders, the golden effigy of the planet Saturn was ready: upon which a brahmin of the Chobah class, a native of Muttra, was procured, who, after being bathed in oil, and his person blackened from head to foot, was clad in sable garments, when the effigy in question, with a pair of gold bracelets, 500 rupees in cash and a black horse, with a black saddle, was given, according to the rite called *Sung Atap*, and, after being placed in a black covered *ruck*, drawn by a pair of buffaloes, the brahmin, accompanied by two pultans (battalions), was ordered to be carried across the river Sutlege."

ROADS IN RAJPOOTANA AND THE DECCAN.

We understand that the postmaster-general has ordered an experiment to be made on the two roads through Rajpootana and the Deccan, with the view of ascertaining by which of them the mails can be most expeditiously conveyed between Delhi and Bombay. The *dawk*, which used to arrive from that presidency in fifteen days,

by Neemuch, Nasseerabad, and Jeypore, has just come in, as the first result of the trial, in eleven days. This success is a striking illustration of the improvement which may be effected in the post-office. The acceleration appears to have been produced, not by quickening the pace of the runners, which is perhaps impracticable to any material extent, but by preventing stoppages at the different stations on the route. The Bombay mails, to and from this place, are to be forwarded by Agra, Gualior, Julna, and Mhow, during the first fortnight of March, under the same instructions against delay, and if this line can be travelled in less time it will be preferred to the other in future. The Deccan road is said to be the best in dry weather, but not so in the rains. The cross *daks*, however, and the Calcutta mail, which takes up the packets previously received at Allypore without stopping, cause our communication with Agra to be generally both slow and irregular. Thus, if the packet from that station, containing the Bombay newspapers, come in a minute after the *dawk* has been dispatched to Delhi, it must remain at Allypore twenty-four hours, waiting for the post of the following day. On this account, it seems, letters from Bombay have hitherto been received here in fifteen days by Rajpootana, and in sixteen or seventeen by the Deccan and Agra. The latter route is, notwithstanding, reckoned preferable when the present impediments to quick travelling are removed: and as we hear it is likewise under consideration to re-open the direct post road to Muttra, the inhabitants of Delhi may at no distant period expect to receive letters and small parcels by the steamers from Bombay in ten days.—*Delhi Gaz.*, March 1.

MOURNING AT JEYPORE.

An order has been issued, in consequence of the death of the ranees, for every Hindoo, who comes into the city, to be shaved at the gates, and to be deprived of his hair, beard, and mustachios. Those who complain of such liberties are told it is on account of the ranees, the mother of the country.—*Mofussil Ukbar*.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE KING OF DELHI'S ACCESSION.

The native papers contain an account of the ceremony observed at the public durbar, held by the king of Delhi, on the occasion of the twenty-ninth anniversary of his accession to the throne, for the purpose of receiving the usual congratulations and marks of homage, and conferring the honorary dresses, &c., which it is customary to bestow in return. A little after ten, the king entered the audience hall, and after offering up the usual preliminary prayer,

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DECOITIES AT BHURTPORE.

Balga and Mallyram, insurers at Jeypore for the safe transit of 750 gold mohurs, the property of Mahanum Ram and Sew-kissen, forwarded the above amount under charge of Poora and Sewa, residents of Bhurtpore, and Ram Bux and Gopaul, residents of Jeypore, and Herbage and Hurdut, mahajans of Gwalior. Biroo Naick, formerly in the service of Mahanum Ram and Sew-kissen, having heard of the despatch of the treasure, in company with Kishna and Tukat Jats, proceeded to a village named Moondah, and having been joined by Bejah Chowkeedar, his brother Gungaram, his father Ramoo, and Mocunda the Lumbardar, along with certain Meenas, they determined on possessing themselves of the treasure. They accordingly assembled at the tukea of a fakeer named Mooneyramdoss, where they lay in wait for its arrival. So soon as the persons bearing the mohurs had issued from a village called Hillnah, they were immediately attacked, their heads cut off, and their bodies buried in a field hard by. Pulchoory Girdah Sing, the amil of the Bussnat purgunna, having had some intimation of the deed, immediately sent intelligence to the authorities at Bhurtpore, and proceeded himself to the village, in order to make further inquiries. Mr. Lushington, the political agent, immediately addressed an urgent representation to the Hilkarah's to investigate the circumstance, and to endeavour to discover the perpetrators. Mocunda Lumbardar, Bejah Chowkeedar, and Ramoo, were accordingly placed in confinement, when 250 gold mohurs were discovered upon their persons. Shaikh Mohummud Bux, the kotwal of the city, sent a party of chuprasies at the same time to obtain intelligence. These proceeded to question Khobah, a villager, whose field joined to that of Bejah Chowkeedar. This man stated as follows:—"I was watching in my field, when I observed at some distance Bejah, Ramoo, and others, who conducted four men with hands tied and otherwise secured into a field of cotton. After that I went home, and on my return in the evening, I observed the above-named individuals washing their tulwars and clothes at a well. I then had no doubt in my own mind that those men whom I saw bound had been murdered. In the morning I proceeded to the spot where the men were conducted, and found a hole, which had formerly been open, filled with new mud; I therefore judged that this was the place in which the bodies were buried." The chuprasies immediately proceeded to the spot pointed out, and having taken off the earth, found the bodies concealed as above stated. These were forwarded to Mr. Lushington, when, on a further examination, 50 gold mohurs were still re-

A little previous to the entry of his majesty into the durbar room, a most ludicrous scene occurred, which threw the whole assembly present into roars of laughter! A melan, believing himself to be the Mogul, approached through the crowd, and made an attempt to mount the royal throne. The chobdars in attendance instantly seized the poor devil, and buffeted and mobbed him most unmercifully, belabouring him, as hard as they could lay on, with their maces, and tearing his clothes into a thousand pieces, after which they dragged him off into confinement. His majesty, however, was graciously pleased, on hearing of the circumstance, to order the poor idiot's release.

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maining, concealed in some of their clothes. The resident immediately despatched letters to Alwar and Goorgawah to endeavour to seize on the others who are implicated in the murder, but who have succeeded in effecting their escape.—*Mofussil Ukhar.*

THE BUNJARRAH'S DOG

The Bunjarrahs have a species of dog, which is rare to be met with but among themselves. These dogs have not a very showy appearance, but their usefulness to the Bunjarrah is nevertheless great, being powerful, brave, and faithful. The Bunjarrah, during his travels, depends in a great measure upon the watchfulness of his dog for protection. This class of people may be seen in all parts of India, and their mode of encampment is rather singular. Often have I seen them at their resting places, in the midst of jungles, which none but themselves would wish to choose for such purposes. They generally fix upon an elevated spot of ground, and, if possible, near a well or brook. With the bags of grain, a kind of wall, enclosing a space in form of an oblong, is erected, by piling them one on the other with the outer side protected from wet by the hides which are used to cover their bullock-saddles. Over this wall a canopy of taut, or of stout white cloth, is stretched, and within the cabin thus made, the Bunjarrah sits, and bids defiance to all weathers. Their bullocks, with the heads facing outwards, are picketted to a rope, which is carried round the enclosure and forms a circle. The dogs remain outside of all, and neither man nor beast dare approach this encampment during the night without their observation.

The following tale exemplifies the fidelity of one of these creatures:

"In ancient days there resided in the city of —, a Bunjarrah, named Dabee, who possessed a dog, whom he called *Bhyro*. This dog was the faithful companion of his travels, and was cherished by Dabee as his own son.

"It so happened that, on one occasion, the Bunjarrah wished to proceed to a distant part of the country on a speculation in grain, but was rather embarrassed for want of sufficient funds to do so. He endeavoured to borrow a sum of money sufficient for his purpose, but without success. As a last resource, he thought of the expedient of parting with his faithful dog; but his affection for him was so great as to preclude his doing so. He then thought that, if he could find a person willing to take *Bhyro* in pledge he could offer him as such. He accordingly set about to put this plan into execution, but the greater number of those to whom he made the proposal only laughed at him, and asked whether he conceived they were

bereft of their senses to suppose they would be fools enough to take his dog as surety for him. When Dabee had nearly given up all hope of success, he made one more effort, and applied to a wealthy mahajun, named Dyaram, who accepted his offer, and an agreement was entered into that *Bhyro* should remain with him as security for Dabee during the space of one year, in consideration of his lending him 1,000 rupees. Dabee received this amount, and with many tears and caresses, delivered *Bhyro* to his new master, charging him to be faithful to the contract thus made, and to be sure he did not disappoint his expectation in his fidelity, nor belie the character he had given of him. Poor *Bhyro* shewed, by every possible means, his willingness to meet his old master's wishes.

"Day after day, and month after month passed, but no tidings of Dabee. The period was also fast drawing to a close when the agreement would expire, and often did Dyaram look upon *Bhyro* and bewail the stupidity which induced him to lend so large a sum as 1,000 rupees on so precarious a security. His relents were, however, premature. About 11 months after the departure of Dabee, one dark and dreary night, Dyaram was aroused from his peaceful slumbers by a great noise, occasioned by the clashing of swords and the barking of *Bhyro*. A band of armed men had entered the house with intent to plunder, but before they could effect their purpose they had been observed by faithful *Bhyro*, who commenced an attack upon them. Ere Dyaram could render any assistance, *Bhyro* had laid two of the robbers dead at his feet; a third, on the approach of Dyaram, aimed a blow at his head, which was prevented from taking effect by *Bhyro* seizing the ruffian by the throat and laying him prostrate on the ground; the remainder made their escape. After peace was restored, Dyaram congratulated himself at having received *Bhyro* in pledge for the Bunjarrah, by which act he not only escaped being plundered, but in all probability murdered.

"Next morning Dyaram called *Bhyro*, and after caressing him said, 'the service you rendered me last night is more than an equivalent for the 1,000 rupees I lent your master; go, faithful creature, I give you a free discharge from your obligation as security for him.' *Bhyro* shook his head, in token that it was impossible for him to go until the expiration of the term agreed on; but Dyaram, comprehending his meaning, soon arranged matters, by writing a statement of the circumstances, and giving a receipt for the 1,000 rupees. This document he tied round *Bhyro's* neck, which done, *Bhyro* expressed his delight by leaping about in every direction, and after licking the hands of Dyaram

darted out of the house to set off in quest of his master.

"While these scenes were transpiring at Dyaram's house, Dabee was not unmindful of the pledge he had left behind him, and having succeeded in his speculation, was returning with all haste to redeem it. At his last stage homewards he was surprised to see *Bhyro* approaching him with every demonstration of joy, but at sight of him Dabee's rage was kindled, and repulsing *Bhyro* as he fawned upon him, he thus addressed him: 'O ungrateful wretch, is this the return you have made for my kindness to you, and is this the manner in which you have established my character for veracity? You remained faithful to your trust during 11 months, could you not have held out for thirty short days? You have, by your desertion from your post, entailed dishonour upon me, and for this you shall die;' and so saying, he drew his sword and slew him. After having committed the deed, he observed the paper tied round *Bhyro's* neck; having read it, his grief was indescribable. To atone in some measure for his rash act, he caused poor *Bhyro* to be buried on the spot where he fell, and a superb monument to be erected over his remains. The place is to this day called '*Kookurreea Gaon*,' whither the natives who may have been bitten by dogs, resort, they believing that the dust collected from the vicinity of *Bhyro's* tomb, when applied to the wounds, is an antidote for hydrophobia.—*Cawnp. Ex., Mar. 15.*

RUNJEET SING.

Lahore, 10th February.—Misser Baillee Ram was ordered to go to Moolha Shukoor, the agent of Shah Shooja ool Moolk, and ask for the rubies and other precious stones, intimating that when these were received the former balance of Rs. 3,500, as well as a moiety of the value of the stones now in requisition, would be paid.

In the afternoon Misser Baillee Ram reported that he had brought the two sorts of precious stones from Moolha Shukoor, who demanded not only the former balance due, but the entire value of the stones now brought: the maharajah observed that the demand would be complied with.

15th February.—Misser Baillee Ram was ordered to send a thousand rupees for the fukeers residing in the cantonment, and on the other side of the river Ravee; and Hukeem Noor ood deen was also directed to distribute the same sum among the blind, the superannuated, and the widows.

The maharajah ordered Hukeem Uzze-zooddeen and Bhaee Ram Sing to ask Moolha Shukoor to guarantee to him in writing an equal division of Sindh, should it fall under the authority of the shah; when any forces which might be required

to aid the shah, would forthwith be sent whenever they were called for.—Moolha Shukoor sent a verbal reply, stating that when the shah conquered Sindh, as well as Candahar and Caubul, the revenues of the former country would of course be equally shared with the maharajah, but for the present, some forces and cash were indispensable. The maharajah said that he would take the matter into consideration.

19th February.—Gaume Shah of Salcote, and Gaume Khan of Jummo, and other physicians, were informed that his highness felt perfectly recovered, and were desired to return to their respective homes; and one shawl and 250 rupees were given to each on their departure.

A courier from Peshawur has arrived at the residence of Noor Mahommed Khan, who states that Sirdar Dost Mohommud Khan, after settling the affairs of Jelalabad, is encamped within about three coss of Peshawur. It was Dost Mohommud's intention, it seems, to have had Sirdar Saadat Khan (who was captured with Mahommud Zema Khan) tied to the legs of an elephant and trampled to death, but he changed his mind and ordered him to be beheaded instead.—Mirza Imaum, who was also seized at the same time, has been placed in confinement, and a lac of rupees is demanded from him as a ransom. Seeing these proceedings, Mohommud Oosmoun Khan son of the late Nawab Summud Khan, and Futeh Mahommud Khan, have fled and come to Peshawur. The courier adds that Hadjee Khan, Kaukree, who was the general of Dost Mohommud's army, with 700 cavalry, has also made his escape and repaired to Peshawur, where he has been paid much attention by Sooltan Mahommed Khan. Mohommud Zema Khan still continues in durance. A jaguer valued at a lac of rupees per annum has been offered to him in Caubool, but he will not accept of it.—*Delhi Gaz.*

The latest intelligence from Lahore mentions that Runjeet Sing is still at Umbersir, and nearly recovered from his late illness. His highness is about to take unto himself a young wife, the daughter of Hurry Sing. The physicians of the maharajah have desired him to abstain from the use of ardent spirits, and confine his potations in future to the juice of the grape.—*Meerut Observer, March 27.*

OUDE.

The policy pursued by the British Government towards that of Oudh is neither very consistent nor intelligible. We profess the non-interference system, but our practice is often at variance with our professions. If Oudh is considered in the council chamber a perfectly independent state, it is clear she should enjoy all the rights and privileges of a foreign and fa-

voured nation in alliance with the English Government. If, on the other hand, she is looked upon as a tributary and dependent province, our Government, acting upon its construction of the treaty, ought to dictate with vigor or interfere with effect. We pursue neither of these systems. In petty matters our interference is active, occasionally energetic, and frequently annoying; in great affairs we advise, sometimes we threaten, but we never adopt measures to make our advice regarded, or our menaces feared. By pursuing such a system, we certainly save ourselves an ocean of trouble, but we lose the respect of the government and the love of the people; the former hate us—the latter despise us. These, however, are mere assertions, which may not be relied upon; we shall endeavour to vindicate their accuracy by reference to circumstances which have recently occurred within the Oudh dominions.

First, with regard to the non-intervention policy. It is well known that the Nawab Melndi Alee Khan was dismissed from office in May 1832, having incurred the displeasure of his sovereign, the hatred of the ladies of the zenanah, and a small court faction whose corrupt practices he had discovered and checked. These persons were in the habit of farming out pergunnahs and jagheers to relatives and favourites,—unscrupulous men armed with proconsular power to plunder and oppress the people. These farmers-general of the revenue, known in Oudh by the title of chukleedars, well aware of the brief tenure of office in such a distracted country, made the most of their allotted time, and exacted from the zemindars not only the assessed revenue upon their estates, but as much more as torture, imprisonment, and threats could induce them to disgorge. The natural results followed such a lamentable state of affairs; villages were deserted, cultivation was abandoned, crime increased, and the public revenue suffered; for, although security was occasionally lodged by the chukleedar prior to entering upon office, yet its amount, even when realized (a matter sometimes difficult to effect), was not sufficient to cover the defalcation. When Melndi Alee Khan assumed charge of the Niyabut, in 1830, the net revenues of Oudh amounted to only sixty or seventy lakhs of rupees. By the abolition of the farming, and the substitution of the umanee system, in more than half the provinces of Oudh, he raised the revenues of the country, in the short space of two years, to one crore and twenty lakhs, and had he continued in office he would have increased them to upwards of a crore and a-half, by dispossessing Rajah Durshun Singh of the large chukla in the south-eastern quarter of Oudh, which he and his brother Buctawur Singh jointly farmed, and continue to farm, up to the present time, to the preju-

dice of the government revenue, and the injury of the people subject to their grinding oppression. For acts such as these, so beneficial to his royal master and fellow-subjects, was the Nawab Melndi Alee Khan dismissed from office, and replaced by an ignorant and inexperienced minister, the choice of a woman, and the tool of the tory faction of Oudh, which at present misgoverns the country.

The resident, fully appreciating the able and energetic character of the Hakeem, advised, entreated, implored the king not to dismiss his faithful minister, who had rendered such excellent service to the state; apprised his majesty of the sorrow such an act would cause to the British Government, which entertained a most favourable opinion of the Nawab's intelligent administration; and finding his advice but little regarded, frankly told the king that if misgovernment followed from a change of ministry, he had no doubt the Governor-general would carry into effect the threat which he had made on a previous occasion, and reduce the kingdom of Oudh to the condition of the country of Mysore. His majesty became alarmed, and promised he would take no active steps for the dismissal of the Hakeem without consulting the resident; but there was a power behind the throne greater than the throne itself. Once more ensconced within the walls of his seraglio, all his fair promises to the resident evaporated, and the Hakeem was summarily dismissed, and debarred the privilege of saying a syllable in his defence. This is called non-intervention with the affairs of an independent state! we call it inhumanity and indifference to the welfare of the people, whose happiness almost entirely depends upon the character for justice, moderation, and clemency of the person who enjoys the office of Wuzer.

The British Government we believe possesses a veto upon the appointment of the minister. If it could not by advice and entreaty retain the Hakeem in office, why did it not exercise that right when such a notoriously incompetent person as Roshun ood Dowlah was put in nomination by the king? "No," says the British Government, "Oudh is a foreign state, independent of us; the king is *mookhtar* in his own dominions, and free to choose whatever person he pleases for the situation of minister; but if the country, by feeble and corrupt government, relapses into a state of anarchy, then we will, as the paramount power in India, relieve the king from the burden of government, and take upon ourselves the administration of its affairs, granting his majesty and the royal family a small pension for their support from the surplus revenue of Oudh." This might be called clever and ingenious policy, but we doubt its honesty. By abstaining from active interference, we allow the king, a

weak-minded man, almost destitute of common sense, and governed by women, to run headlong towards destruction. By yielding to his folly in trifling matters, and checking his caprice in important affairs connected with the well-being of his subjects, we should be doing an act of justice both to the king and the people, far more worthy of our commanding position in this country, than the pettifogging policy we at present pursue. Let the king enjoy himself amongst worthless favourites in the zenanah, but do not permit his subjects to suffer from the rapacity and intrigue of these wretched creatures, solely intent on their own paltry interests.

We now come to the non-interference system, in which it will be seen we frequently vex and harass the government, and set at defiance our own principle of non-intervention. We suppose at least two-thirds of the Bengal, and a proportion of the Bombay armies are subjects of the king of Oudh; their families are generally domiciled in that country, and their property, whether in land, gardens, houses, cattle, or grain, left to the management of a brother, cousin, or other relative resident on the spot. These people are constantly at variance either with the chukleedars, who are in the habit of demanding more than the assessed revenue upon their fields, or with neighbouring zemindars, who encroach upon their lands, construct bunds over the outlets of tanks, (and thus divert their waters from their neighbours to their own cultivation), appropriate wells, cut down trees, and commit many other trespasses, real or imaginary, upon the property of the native soldiery. Accounts of these matters are punctually transmitted to the sepahs, who either in person or by proxy present urzees, duly signed by officers commanding regiments and companies and translated by the interpreter, to the British resident at the court of Lucknow, who hands them over to the assistant resident, who delivers them to Adjoodea Purshad (an officer of the Oudh government appointed for that purpose), who transmits copies of them to the aumils, with a laconic note from himself calling upon those functionaries to investigate the complaint and do justice to the petitioner. The chukleedars are so accustomed to the receipt of Adjoodea Purshad's missives, which from experience they know to be mere "sound and fury signifying nothing," that little or no attention is paid to them. Nay, the persons who carry Adjoodea's despatches, generally the complainant or some member of his family, are frequently told that they are impertinent scoundrels for presuming to complain against the acts of the immaculate chukleedar, and turned out of cacheree with their grievances unheard and unredressed.

A second urzee follows, goes through

the same process, and meets a similar fate. The third is generally taken up by the resident, who forwards it to the minister with a request that justice may no longer be delayed. The minister, to please the resident, but totally ignorant of the merits of the case, orders the chukleedar, in whose purgunna the complaint had originated, to settle the case in favour of the plaintiff, immediately and without fail, if he wishes to retain his situation. This is not the language of the present minister, who is afraid of offending the governors of the provinces; but it was the style adopted by former wuzeers possessing more power and vigour of character than Roshun ood Dowlah. This line of conduct is surely inconsistent with our profession of non-intervention in the internal affairs of a foreign state. Here is the British representative, denied the privilege of interference in high matters of state policy, acting the part of a dictator in petty affairs, and insisting upon the courts of justice—for the chukleedars perform the duties of judge and magistrate within their own jurisdictions,—deciding a case in favour of particular parties, of the justness of whose cause he is quite as ignorant as the wuzer. The resident, of course, does not recommend that the litigated point shall be decided in favour of the complainant; all he asks for is investigation and a speedy settlement of the claim; but in Oudh, as elsewhere, when a great personage appears to interest himself in the subject-matter of a dispute, the cause of the party whose claim he brings to the notice of the authorities is generally considered the one for which he entertains a predilection, and accordingly it is settled agreeably to the (erroneously) supposed bias of the influential individual, who only demanded investigation and justice. If the resident is unwilling or unable to adjust a difference of the above nature, as occasionally happens, the aggrieved parties have recourse to the Supreme Government, which refers the matter back to the resident, with directions for him to require an explanation from the Oudh government. If the Oudh government is independent—as the supreme council declares it to be—what right have we to interfere in the judicial and revenue affairs of that country? the right of the powerful to dictate to the weak: and, supposing us to possess the prerogative of intervention, why do we not exert it in imposing upon Oudh a just and honest government? No—we fritter away our time and energies in attending to settle petty disputes, quarrels, and litigations, not one half of which would occur were a good government established in the state; but in affairs of moment, we allow things to take their own course, forgetful of the past and indifferent to the future.

Another breach of the non-interference policy is to be found in the deputation a

British officer, with a large establishment of police, to search for and seize within the territory of a "foreign and independent prince" suspected robbers and murderers, whether such are the subjects of the king or of the India Company, and whether the crimes of which they stand accused shall have been committed in our own territory or in that of Oudh. This is clearly a breach of international law, but would be excused, we suppose, on the plea that the sanction of the foreign power was previously obtained. No doubt it was; but would we dare to propose so humiliating an arrangement to the Russian or French governments? never: then why propose it to Oudh? because he is helpless and has not the power of resenting an affront.

The employment of a British force in the Oudh dominions is scarcely reconcilable with the independence of that country. It may be said, the troops are there by treaty; true; but, we have, whenever our interests demanded it, evaded or violated the provisions of our treaties with that unfortunate state, which by a series of manoeuvres has been shorn of its fairest provinces. For what purpose is a force of 4,000 men retained in Oudh? Respect to treaties, says the diplomatist; to overawe the government or the people, or both, replies the impartial observer.

The presence of the British troops tends much to strengthen the hands of the oppressor. Although the day has gone by when the English forces could be called out to aid the chukleedars in their plunder of the people, yet their very presence, as the supposed auxiliaries of the government, deters the sturdy zemindars from offering that resistance to oppression which they are disposed to do, and are capable of effecting. The mercenary and rabble armies of the aumils, without discipline or spirit, and generally largely in arrears, are unable to cope with the bold and adventurous Rajpoots, who, fired by patriotism, battle "*pro aris et focis*." The chukleedars have, however, recourse to a rule when hard pressed in the field, or obliged to raise the siege of some insignificant gheroe; they threaten to call for the assistance of the English troops, and by their means to raze the forts of the rebels (as they are pleased to term men fighting for their rights), set fire to their villages, and punish them by fine and imprisonment for their contumacious resistance to the arbitrary exactions of the farmers-general of the revenue. This has generally the desired effect; for, unhappily, such scenes have occurred within the memory of man; and the simple zemindars, ignorant of the change in the British Government,—which even if they knew they would be unable to appreciate,—thinking what has occurred before may possibly occur again, enter into a compromise with their tyrants, and

end a protracted, though not always an useless or an inglorious resistance.—*Cawnpore Examiner*.

MURDER OF A MAGISTRATE.

We lament to announce the death of a highly esteemed member of the civil service in the execution of the duties of his office, Mr. T. Richardson, in his capacity of magistrate of the Twenty-four Pergunnahs and superintendent of the Allipore jail, an appointment which he had but recently obtained, went to inspect the jail this morning. He went alone, but was followed by Sergeant Hornby. There was at that time a large working party of prisoners, perhaps twelve hundred, outside the jail, making rope. Immediately several of them came forward to complain of the hardship of a new order respecting the quantity of rope to be made every day, which, we hear, had been increased from two chittacks to three chittacks. According to the account of a bystander, Mr. Richardson replied that the order had not emanated from him; but the men insisted that it must have been given by his authority; and one of them took up a brass lotah, and struck him with it a blow on the temple, which killed him on the spot. An attack was then made upon the sergeant, but the guard immediately mustered, and in a few minutes the riot was put down without firing a shot, after exchanging a few blows and knocking down about a dozen of the prisoners. Mr. Donnelly proceeded to the spot as soon as he heard of the affray.—*Calcutta Courier*, April 5.

We understand that the result of the investigation at the Allipore jail is, that eighteen of the prisoners will be put on their trial for the murder of Mr. Richardson, twelve of them (there were fourteen, but two died of their wounds) charged with aiding in the attack upon his person, and the remaining six charged with being in the plot and standing by, though not actively concerned.—*Ibid.*, April 12.

INDIGO CROPS.

Advices from the interior continue favourable as to prospects. The following are the abstracts.

"Hooghly,—weather promising, plants come up and looking well. Kishnaghur,—weather favourable, and the sowings far advanced. Jessore,—weather as above; three-fourths of the district completed sowings. Moorshedabad,—weather as above; young plants looking promising. Tirhoot,—plants above the ground, and promising; no report on the state of the weather. Purneah,—plants suffered at some factories from heavy storm of wind and rain; in other respects favourable.

Benares,—Koontia plants healthy and promising.—*Calc. Markets*, April 7.

PURCHASE OF A ZEMINDAREE BY AN EUROPEAN.

It has been supposed that Mr. Wise was permitted to purchase a zemindaree in pergunnah Buldakhul Tipperah, prospectively, under the provisions of the new charter. But, from the facts of the case, it appears that the late holder of the zemindaree in question had fallen in arrears to government of about a lakh of rupees, in consequence of which, the estate was put up for public sale. The zemindaree was well worth two lakhs of rupees, but no bid could be had above 56,000 rupees, though it was put up three several times. As Mr. Wise offered 1,15,000, the authorities applied for the permission of Government, according to the tenor of Regulation 38 of 1793.—*Englishman*.

Madras.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COORG CAMPAIGN.

The following despatches appear in the *Fort St. George Gazette* :—

To the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George.

Sir: In continuation of my letters of 7th, 8th, 9th, and 12th inst., the Commander-in-chief has directed me to request you will submit to the Right Hon. the Governor in Council the accompanying copies of further despatches, as per margin,* from Brigadier Lindsey, c.s., commanding the Coorg field force; no report has yet been received of the operations of Lieut. Col. G. M. Stuart's column, but private accounts describe its exertions and successes as highly satisfactory and creditable to its commanders.

Referring to my letter of the 7th inst., I have the honour, by his Excellency's orders, to express his entire satisfaction and approbation of the gallantry, perseverance, and zeal of the troops composing the columns under the personal command of Brig. Lindsey, c.s., and of Col. Foulis; the judgment displayed by those officers in conducting their respective services, and surmounting the formidable obstacles to which their exertions were opposed, reflects great credit on them and the officers and soldiers under their respective commands.

The Commander-in-chief has not yet the means of forming his judgment of the causes which led to the disastrous disappointments of the northern and western auxiliary columns, but, his Excellency

trusts he will soon be enabled satisfactorily to explain the reasons of failure, and to place the services of their leaders in the same conspicuous degree of claim to the approbation of government as the other distinguished leaders.

The Commander-in-chief requests the orders of government for the disposal of the ordnance, ammunition, and small arms captured from the enemy.

The Commander-in-chief fully concurs in the sentiments Brig. Lindsey, c.s., has expressed of the valuable services and meritorious exertions of his staff, departments, and officers commanding corps, and also with Col. Foulis' commendations of the officers and troops of his column; the general gallantry, perseverance, and spirited exertions of all the officers and troops employed upon this service is a pleasing subject of congratulation, and, the Commander-in-chief feels assured, will be duly appreciated and noticed by the Governor-general and the Right Hon. the Governor in Council.

In conclusion, the Commander-in-chief deems it to be his particular duty to bring to the notice of government the judgment, decision, and energy with which Brig. Lindsey, c.s., has conducted this important service to so early and satisfactory a close; and, considering the period of the year, the difficulties of the country, and the advantages the enemy possessed in its defence, the experience and talents of the Brigadier have been judiciously and usefully directed to the advantage of the public service.

A general return of killed, wounded, and missing, from the commencement of hostilities to the present time, except that from Lieut. Col. Stuart's column, is annexed.

I have the honour to be, &c.

T. H. S. COSWAR,
Adjutant-general of the Army.

Head-quarters,
Adjutant-general's Office,
Camp, Bangalore, April 15.

General Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing of the several Columns of the Coorg Field Force, between the 2d and 7th of April.

Eastern Column.—H.M. 39th Foot. 1 private wounded.—4th Regt. N.I. 1 drummer, 8ter, or bugler, 1 private wounded.—Sappers and Miners. 1 private, native, wounded.

Northern Column.—Artillery. 2 privates, Europeans, wounded.—H.M. 55th Foot. 1 lieutenant, 3 sergeants, 1 corporal, 1 drummer, 23 privates, killed; 1 captain, 2 lieutenants, 1 adjutant, 4 sergeants, 3 corporals, 1 drummer, 60 privates, wounded.—Sappers and Miners. 1 private, European, 1 havildar, 4 privates, natives, killed; 11 privates, natives, wounded.—Rifle Company. 1 private killed, 1 private wounded.—9th Regt. N.I. 1 ensign killed; 1 store sergeant, 1 naiguo, 1 drummer, 8ter, or bugler, 4 privates wounded; 1 private missing.—31st Light Inf. 1 ensign, 1 jemadar, 1 naiguo, 9 privates, killed; 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 1 subadar, 1 havildar, 1 naiguo, 90 privates, wounded.

Officers Killed.—H.M. 35th Foot. Lieut. Colonel

* Dated 2d, 10th, and 11th April.

Mill.—9th Regt. N.I. Ensign Robertson.—31st Regt. Light Inf. Ensign Babbington.

Officers wounded.—H.M. 55th Foot. Capt. Warren. Lieut. Robertson and Brooke, slightly; Lieut. and Adj. Heriot, severely.—31st Regt. Light Inf. Capt. Hutchinson, slightly; Lieut. Martin, severely.—N.B. One man of H.M. 55th Foot, reported killed, since rejoined, badly wounded.

Western Column.—Staff. 1 captain wounded.—H.M. 48th Foot. 1 lieutenant, 4 privates, Europeans, 1 dresser, native, killed; 1 lieutenant, 1 sergeant, 1 corporal, 14 privates, wounded.—Artillery. 1 sergeant, 1 corporal, 1 private, Europeans, wounded.—20th Regt. N.I. 2 privates killed, 2 privates wounded.—32d N.I. 3 privates killed, 8 privates wounded.—Sappers and Miners. 1 private, native, killed; 5 privates, natives, wounded.

Officers killed.—H.M. 48th Foot. Lieut. Erskine. Officers wounded.—Capt. Butterworth, assistant, H.M. 48th Foot. Lieut. Gibbs.

Western Auxiliary Column.—Detachment of H.M. 48th Foot. 1 sergeant, 4 privates, killed; 1 lieutenant, 6 privates, wounded.—40th Regt. N.I. 1 ensign, 2 havildars, 1 drummer, fifer, or bugler, 17 privates, killed; 1 havildar, 28 privates, wounded.

Officers killed.—51st N.I. Ensign Johnstone, doing duty with 40th regt. N.I.

Officers wounded.—H.M. 48th Foot. Lieutenant Smith.

In Wound.—51st N.I. 3 privates killed; 3 privates wounded; 1 havildar, 7 privates, missing.

Total killed and wounded.—Europeans. 1 lieutenant, 3 captains, 6 lieutenants, 3 ensigns, 1 adjutant, 1 score-sergeant, 10 sergeants, 6 corporals, 2 drummers, 120 privates.

Natives. 1 subadar, 1 jemadar, 6 havildars, 8 naigues, 3 drummers, fifers, or buglers, 131 privates, 1 dresser.

Abstract.—Killed. Europeans: 5 commissioned officers, 44 non-commissioned, rank and file. Natives: 1 commissioned officer, 45 non-commissioned, rank and file and dressers. Total, Europeans and natives, 6 commissioned, 89 non-commissioned, rank and file, and dressers.

Wounded. Europeans: 9 commissioned officers, 93 non-commissioned, rank and file. Natives: 1 commissioned officer, 90 non-commissioned, rank and file, and dressers. Total, Europeans and natives, 10 commissioned, 185 non-commissioned, rank and file, and dressers.

Missing. Natives: 9 non-commissioned, rank and file, and dressers.

Grand Total, killed and wounded. Europeans: 14 commissioned officers, 139 non-commissioned, rank and file. Natives: 2 commissioned officers, 144 non-commissioned, rank and file, and dressers. Total, Europeans and natives, 16 commissioned officers, 283 non-commissioned, rank and file, and dressers.

N.B. Native followers with H.M. 48th Regt. 4 killed and missing, 2 wounded.

Since the above, 12 bearers of the dooly department, attached to H.M. 48th regt., are reported missing.

T. H. S. CONWAY, Adj. Gen. of the Army.
Head-Quarters, Adj. Gen.'s Office,
Camp, Bangalore, April 15, 1834.

Extract from Field Division Order by
Brigadier Lindsay, C.B., commanding
Coorg Field Force.

Camp, Bettadpore, April 1.

The Brigadier announces to the troops under his command, that the force will probably encounter the enemy to-morrow; it is his desire to press upon all ranks that this is not a war of extermination, but against that part only of the Coorg nation which may be actually in arms in support of the rajah, whom, for his treachery, it is the determination of the British Government to depose, and that the people are to

be considered as enemies only so long as they offer opposition; Colonel Lindsay expresses his anxious hope that the war may be conspicuous for a spirit of humanity becoming the character of the British nation.

It is hereby proclaimed, and is to be explained to natives of all ranks, including followers, that it is the Brigadier's determination to suppress at once, by the severest punishment, the slightest attempt to plunder or oppress the inhabitants. All supplies are to be immediately paid for upon the spot, or to be allowed to be taken away without any offer of violence on the part of the troops or followers of the force. Those of the inhabitants who may come in and manifest a disposition to submit to the British authority, are to be kindly received, and such immediate and effectual protection afforded them as may tend to encourage and extend that inclination on the part of the inhabitants of the country.

To the Assistant Adjutant-general, Coorg
Field Force.

Bivouac, one mile and a-half in
advance of the Huggul Ghaut,
9 p.m., April 4.

Sir: I have the honour to inform you that I arrived within two miles of the Stoney river on the forenoon of the 2d instant. At 2 o'clock I ordered out a party to feel for the enemy; they were found 200 yards within the Company's territories; were drawn across the river, their position known, and their strength well approximated. On this occasion I regret the death of Lieut. Erskine, H.M.'s 48th regiment, a promising officer, and the only casualty in this affair.

In the morning at six I marched, gave the stockade three rounds of canister and grape, and then stormed and carried it with trifling loss.

From this time until half-past 3 p.m. we had to fight our way every inch, stormed two regular stockades and two breastworks, besides felled trees without number: the last stockade was so strong, that if we had not attacked in reverse as well as front, our loss would have been serious. Our light companies were out in the jungle on the right, and kept down the fire of the Coorg skirmishers.

At 4 p.m., as the men were much exhausted, I took up my position for the night at Stoney Nullah, three miles and a-half from the bottom of the ghaut, posted on a strong advanced post with a gun and mortar, and established our flank companies on the hills to the right, which commanded our position, and bivouacked for the night. Our advanced post was attacked by skirmishers, but on occasional alert and gun kept them at bay.

At 10 p.m. I moved in advance, and with-

in a quarter of a mile of our camp met a flag of truce with a letter to my address from the rajah, the original of which I have the honour to enclose.

The Deputy Assist. Adj. General wrote, by my orders, an answer to this effect: that if the rajah's troops did not fire, we should not, but that as my orders were to go up the ghaut, go I would; they brought a portion of their troops in front of us, allowed the flag of truce to remain, and then we marched until my advanced flank companies passed through the last Ookuda at Huggul, at 2 p.m., on this ground, where I told them I should remain until to-morrow morning: they brought out grain for the troops, which was acceptable, as the far greater part of our supplies were in the rear. As the impediments of stockades, breastworks, and felled trees are at every hundred yards, our guns cannot be up until to-morrow, when I march to Verah Chenderpett.

Our casualties are about fifty, but half my sopoys are in the rear: I have not been able as yet to get returns. No officer was killed on Thursday.

It will afford me the highest gratification to bring particularly to the notice of the officer commanding the force, and his Exc. the Commander-in-chief, the noble manner in which I was supported by my staff, officers, and soldiers employed in this column. At this moment the fatigue and suffering of every person in my force is such, that I hope the officer commanding will pardon the want of details.

I have the honour to be, &c.

D. FOULIS, Colonel,
Commanding Western Column
Coorg Field Force.

To the Assistant Adjutant-general, Coorg
Field Force.

Sir: With reference to the last paragraph of my despatch from my bivouac in advance of Huggul Ghaut (4th of April), I have now to perform the just and pleasing duty of bringing to the notice of the Brigadier-general commanding the force the noble manner in which I was supported.

To my personal staff I am greatly indebted for the success we have met with, especially to Capt. Butterworth, who led the attacks on the stockades, and the first that entered them, receiving three slight ball-wounds; also for the reconnaissance which he made on the 2d, by which the situation and strength of the enemy on the lower stockade were ascertained, and which led to our speedy success next day. Capt. Butterworth's choice of ground, and his plan of entrapment, have met with my entire satisfaction; and his knowledge of military dispositions I shall be happy to have brought to the notice of his Exc. the Commander-in-chief.

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To Captain James Macdonald, dep. assist. adj. general, who was most forward on all occasions, and to whose energy and exertions I am equally indebted with Capt. Butterworth, as well on the evening of the 2d as on the attacks on the 3d. Capt. Macdonald led the light company, 48th, and grenadiers, 32d regiment, to take the last stockade in reverse: the ascent was steep, and the enemy defended every tree. Capt. Macdonald received the rajah's vakeels, translated the letters, and contrived, without allowing the rajah's title, to keep them in good humour and give us supplies.

To officers commanding corps I am greatly indebted for the steady manner in which they led their men, especially to Capt. Cortland Taylor, commanding the artillery, who, in the most gallant manner, brought his guns to bear within seventy yards of the first stockade, and ensured the capture which followed. The unwearied exertions of this officer (though suffering from a sprained ankle), in always having his guns up a steep ghaut and prepared for action, are very commendable.

There are many I would wish to notice, but where all have done their duty, it would perhaps be invidious to particularize; yet I cannot forbear to notice that the brunt of the fighting fell on the flank companies, especially on those of H.M.'s 48th regiment.

I should also be wanting in the feelings of a commander and a soldier, did I fail to bring to the notice of the Brigadier-general (in the hopes that he will bring the same to his Exc. the Commander-in-chief) Volunteer Thomas Bell, the son of Lieut. Colonel Bell, of H.M. 48th regt.; this young man was conspicuous in every attack and skirmish of the enemy.

Subadar Mooneah and Wapudkar Paup Naick, the ex-rajah's vakeels, allowed their loss on the Huggul Ghaut to have been about 250 men, including four chiefs. Our casualties, about 50, shall be reported in a separate letter of this evening.

I have the honour to be, &c.

D. FOULIS, Colonel,
Commanding Western Coorg Field Force.
Camp, Mootoodanoor, April 7.

List of Casualties in the Attack, &c. of the
Huggul Ghaut.

Staff. 1 captain, wounded.—H.M. 48th Regt. 1 lieutenant, 4 privates, and 1 dresser, killed; 1 lieutenant, 1 sergeant, 1 corporal, 14 privates wounded.—Artillery. 1 sergeant, 1 corporal, 1 private, wounded.—20th Regt. N.I. 2 privates killed, 2 privates wounded.—32d Regt. N.I. 3 privates killed, 8 privates wounded.—Sappers and Miners. 1 private killed, 5 privates wounded.—Grand total, 48 killed; and wounded, 1 captain, 2 lieutenants, 2 sergeants, 2 corporals, 40 privates, 1 dresser.

N.B. Names of Officers killed and wounded.—H.M. 48th Regt. Lieut. Erskine killed, Capt. Butterworth and Lieut. Gibbs slightly wounded.

JAS. MACDONALD, D.A.A. Gen., W.C.C.F.F.
Camp, Mootoodanoor, April 7.

(M)

To the Assistant Adjutant-general, Coorg Field Force.

Sir: I do myself the honour to acquaint you, for the information of Brigadier Lindsay, c.b., commanding the Coorg field force, that the column under my command, pursuing its march yesterday, came upon a strongly fortified position (Buck) of the enemy, situated on the brow of a steep ascent, the passage to which (a narrow defile through a dense jungle) was obstructed by felled trees. The defile being impassable to artillery until the position should be carried, the advance (80 Europeans, 160 native infantry, 80 sappers and miners) was strengthened, and divided into two parties, with instructions to make sufficient detour on each flank to take the position in reverse: from the density of the jungle, and not having view of the work, the two parties closed to the centre much sooner than was desirable, and met at the same moment, immediately opposite to the front of the position, from which a most destructive fire was opened upon them; that did not, however, deter them rushing to the assault, which proving wholly unsuccessful, they took advantage of the best cover that circumstances would admit, and the commanding officer, Major Bird, sent for a reinforcement and further instructions; I directed an addition of 40 Europeans and 100 native infantry, with the remainder of the sappers and miners, to be immediately forwarded: for this purpose, Lieut. Col. Mill was directed to detach the Europeans, instead of which he headed them himself, and was followed by the whole detachment, who passed unperceived into the wood, and made the best of their way to the position. Major Bird was directed to use his utmost endeavour to carry the position, but should it be found impracticable, to withdraw. His report is herewith enclosed.

The circumstance of the whole of the Europeans having thus irregularly been taken to the assault, which I have not failed to notice in such manner as to prevent the recurrence of any future deviation from orders, while it establishes beyond a doubt the impregnability of the enemy's position, since nothing could exceed the determined gallantry of the endeavour, deprived me of the means of pursuing any further measures at the time, had there been a prospect of success from my doing so.

During the attack, the line, although placed under the best cover that circumstances would admit, at the opening to the defile, was exposed to a galling fire from the jungle, which the skirmishers or artillery could not keep under, occasioning considerable loss.

When the advance retired from the

assault, after an endeavour that lasted four hours and a half, the enemy gave a shout of victory, an increasing fire was kept up from the woods; I made such disposition of the column as enabled it to retire to the ground it quitted in the morning, distant two miles and a-half, without any loss of stores or baggage.

I regret to say the loss has been most severe, a return of which shall be transmitted as soon as it can be correctly ascertained. Lieut. Col. Mill, H.M. 55th regt.; Ensign Robertson, of the 9th regt. N.I.; Ensign Babington, 31st regt. Train Light Inf., killed; and six officers wounded; the adjutant of the regt. 55th severely.

The severely wounded could not possibly be removed from the position; an attempt to bring off the body of Lieut. Col. Mill entirely failed, two of the carriers being killed.

I have the honour to be, &c.,

G. WAUGH, Colonel,
Commanding Northern Column
Coorg Field Force.

Camp at Cubhattah, April 4.

To the Assistant Adjutant of the Northern Column.

Sir: I have the honour to report to you, for the information of the officer commanding the force, that in obedience to orders, I proceeded, as field-officer of the day, with the advance picket, and having suddenly fallen on a strong stockade and breastwork (the outer work was a very strong bamboo defence, staked with large trees and flanked, commanding the approach in every direction; the inner was strong and substantial, built of stone and mud, and surrounded with a deep ditch, and having innumerable loop-holes, and the access to it apparently impracticable for guns), every exertion was made to carry it by assault, and which, though repeated, I regret to say, failed. After having been exposed to a most severe and raking fire for four hours and a-half, which we endeavoured to check, and finding it altogether impracticable, I had a consultation with the senior officers of the picket, and decided on retiring, which was effected with the greatest difficulty. Whatever means were required for reinforcing the picket, I feel fully satisfied were afforded. The nature of the country in which we were engaged, and the position of the work so strong, that doing more was impracticable. Nothing could have exceeded the steadiness and bravery of both officers and men; and I regret to say the loss of both has been very heavy. For want of food, and the excessive fatigues of the march latterly, my men were so much jaded that they could scarcely pull their

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triggers, although evincing every inclination to do so, and worked to the last.

I have the honour to be, &c.

C. M. BIRD, Major, 31st regt. Lt. Inf.,
Field Officer of the day coming off duty.
Camp, April 4.

To the Adjutant-general of the Coorg Field Force.

Sir: I have to report to you, for the information of Brigadier Lindsay, c.b., commanding the Coorg field force, that in consequence of information received yesterday evening, I detached this morning two serjeants and forty rank and file of H.M. 48th regt., together with a company and a-half of sepoy, the whole under the command of Capt. Noble, attended by the brigade-major. They moved forward to Bullary Pett at daybreak this morning, for the purpose of reconnoitring the position of a stockade about five miles in advance of this; in the midst of a dense jungle, about two miles distance on the march, we fell in with an abandoned post of the rajah's people, but on arriving within less than half a mile of the stockade, several of the rajah's people were seen lurking, but they retreated among the bushes, and made no attempt to oppose us; shortly afterwards the stockade appeared in view from a sudden turn of the road, but apparently none of the rajah's people were behind it. Capt. Noble and the brigade-major pushed forward with the advanced guard, and approached within fifty yards of the gateway; the road was apparently clear, but bounded on the left by hills covered with an impenetrable jungle, separated from us by a deep jungle gully. The ground to the right commanded us, and was crowned by stockading from the gateway, and which flanked the road for about eighty yards, when it followed the bend of the hill, and retired from our left flank. We were in the act of returning, when it was considered necessary to examine a small path-way on the right flank: but a shot from that quarter appeared to be the signal for a general running fire, which extended even to the rear of our flanks; and it was here the detachment suffered the heaviest loss, from the rajah's people occupying the thick and impenetrable jungle which surrounded us on every side. Immediately on the fire commencing, the guides deserted us, and as the road is of the very worst kind, and some parts merely a footpath with several of a similar nature diverging from it, the detachment very soon became entangled amongst them; it was some time before they found the main road, on regaining which, although closely pressed by the enemy from the hill-tops and jungle, our loss became less severe, notwithstanding the extreme fatigue undergone; when within about a mile and a-half of the camp we fell in with two strong parties sent out

to support us, when, as the men were fatigued, they were immediately marched in under cover of the supports, by whom the enemy were effectually checked. I regret to say that our loss in killed and wounded has been severe, owing to the nature of the country and the excessively bad road; every valley as well as hill by which we passed on our advance and return, commanded us on the flanks, which, from knowledge of the country, the leader of the rajah's people was enabled to use to great advantage; there were some horse-men and two guns accompanying them.

I beg leave to submit to you the impracticability of forcing this stockade without the aid of artillery, as from the nature of the country there appears no method of turning it, and it is flanked on every side by an impenetrable jungle; in fact, the whole road from this place to the stockade is either on the sides of hills or in vallies surrounded by jungle, every inch of which may be defended against an attacking force. The party opposed to us on our retiring amounted I should consider to about 300.

I beg herewith to annex a return of the killed and wounded.

I have the honour to be, &c.

G. JACKSON, Lieut. Col.,
commanding Western Auxiliary Column.
Camp, Moodunur, 24 miles beyond
Coombla, head quarters western auxiliary column, Coorg Field Force,
April 3, 1834.

To the Assistant Adjutant-general, Coorg Field Force.

Sir: For the information of Brigadier Lindsay, c.b. commanding Coorg Field Force, I have the honour to report the safe arrival at the field hospital Kemsame Hooscontah of the whole of the sick and wounded of the column under my command, and that the several wounded cases are doing remarkably well.

By the laudable exertions of Captain Laurie, commanding the dépôt, due provision has been made for their accommodation in temporary buildings within the fort, the construction of which commenced prior to my leaving on the 1st instant, according to arrangements which I made with the foudard of the district. I have the honour to be, &c.

G. WAUGH, Colonel,
commanding 2d or North Column Coorg Field Force.

P. LINDSAY, Colonel,
commanding Coorg Field Force.
Camp, Madkerry, April 10.

Return of ordnance, &c. captured at Madkerry, the 8th of April, by the Eastern Column, under the immediate command of Brigadier Lindsay, c.b., commanding Coorg Field Force.

Brass Ordnance.—Guns, 1 one-pounder, 1 seven inch mortar—total 2,

Iron Ordnance.—Guns, 1 12-pounder, 2 9-pounders, 2 8-pounders, 2 6-pounders, 3 3-pounders, 3 11-pounders, 13 1-pounders, 22 wall pieces—total 48.
 Grand total.—Guns, 1 12-pounder, 2 9-pounders, 2 8-pounders, 2 6-pounders, 3 3-pounders, 3 11-pounders, 14 1-pounders, 1 7-inch mortar, 22 wall pieces—total 60.
 Muskets, matchlocks, and pistols, 42.
 Matchlock barrels, 52.
 Iron round shot of different calibres, 1062.
 Canister shot of different calibres, 207.
 Gunpowder, loose and in cartridges, 1,200 lbs.
 A great number of spears of different kinds.
 Swords, Coorg knives, &c.

R. S. SETON, Capt. Horse Artillery,
 commanding artillery Coorg Field Force.

To the Deputy Assistant Adjutant-general,
 Coorg Field Force.

Sir: I do myself the honour to report to you, for the information of the officer commanding Coorg Field Force, that on the night of the 9th of April my advanced guard and picket were attacked by three bodies of the enemy's troops, and I regret to say the picket were cut up before the fresh guards came up to the enemy, when they retired immediately. I was unable to pursue them into Coorg itself, as a column of the enemy went off through the jungle to the south-east of my position, with the intention of surprising Manantoddy.

After in vain endeavouring to meet with the enemy, I pushed in here last night to defend this post.

I hope to receive intelligence to-day, and will prevent their getting into the interior of Wynaad; but I regret to say I got no assistance from the inhabitants, who evidently sided with the enemy.

I have the honour to be, &c.

F. MINCHIN,

commanding in Wynaad.

Manantoddy, April 5.

P.S. I find several of the enemy were killed, but under cover of the night they carried off the dead bodies of their comrades, so I have not been able to learn the exact number.

To the Adjutant-general of the Army, Fort St. George.

Sir: I have the honour to report, for the information of his Excellency the Commander-in-chief, that the Rajah of Coorg surrendered himself unconditionally to the force under my immediate command at twelve o'clock last night, and is now a prisoner in the fort of Madkerry under safe custody.

I have the honour to be, &c.

P. LINDSAY, Colonel,
 commanding Coorg Field Force.
 Head-quarters, camp near Madkerry,
 April 11.

To the Adjutant-general of the Army,
 Fort St. George.

Sir: I had the honour of reporting yesterday that the Rajah Verarajander Wood-

yer had surrendered himself a prisoner, and was secured in the fort of Madkerry.

As this desirable event may be looked upon as the termination of hostilities, I deem it a proper occasion to acquaint the Commander-in-chief with the sense I entertain of the services of the staff and other officers his excellency was pleased to appoint to the force.

To the unwearied exertions of Major Steele, the deputy quartermaster-general, I am entirely indebted for the information and arrangement which, by enabling me to concentrate the force on the capital so speedily and satisfactorily, effected the object for which it was so employed. Lieut. Mackenzie, deputy and assistant quartermaster-general, has performed the minor duties with great credit. The willing activity of Capt. Byham of the artillery, a volunteer attached to the department, has been conspicuously useful.

Lieut. Hicks, the assistant adjutant-general, has conducted the numerous duties of his department with zeal and attention; while Capt. Forbes, deputy assistant adjutant-general, of H. M.'s 39th regt., an excellent and intelligent officer, attached to myself, has afforded me very valuable assistance.

Cols. Foulis and Waugh, Lieut.-Cols. Stuart and Jackson, commanding the different columns, have, I am assured, used their utmost exertions to carry into effect the operations intrusted to them.

The respective reports which I have already had the honour to transmit, will have put his excellency in possession of their opinions of the services and merits of the troops under their orders.

It remains, therefore, for me only to bring to the notice of his excellency the excellent conduct of that part of the eastern column which has been acting under my orders. To Major Poole, of H. M.'s 39th regt., whom I placed in immediate command of the infantry brigade; to Capt. Seton, commanding the artillery, and Capt. Underwood, the chief engineer, I have been indebted for the most zealous and able assistance; and I do but justice in reporting, that the officers and soldiers every rank and degree have, under all circumstances and in all respects, merited my most perfect approbation.

I have the honour to be, &c.

P. LINDSAY, Colonel, commanding
 Coorg Field Force, and Brigadier.
 Camp, at Madkerry, April 11.

P.S. I feel it due to the commissariat department to add, that, notwithstanding the extreme difficulties of the roads, the troops have never been without supplies, which I attribute to the attention of Lieut. Robertson, sub-assistant commissary-general, and to the excellent instructions under which he has acted.

(Received in a former despatch.)

To the Adjutant-general of the Army.

Sir: I do myself the honour to report to you, for the information of his Exc. the Commander-in-chief, that the head-quarter division of the eastern column of the Coorg field force under my command this morning entered the Coorg territory, crossing the Cauvery at Hebhauly.

The passage of the river was slightly defended by a party of about 200 men, who disappeared as soon as the head of the column had reached the middle of the ford.

No casualties occurred on our side, and as far as I could learn, none on the part of the enemy.

I have not as yet received the report of the operations of the other columns.

I have the honour to be, &c.

P. LINDSAY, Colonel,
 commanding Coorg Field Officer.
 Head-quarters, camp Hebhauly, April 2.

To the Adjutant-general of the Army.

Sir: I have the honour to report to you, for the information of his Exc. the Commander-in-chief, that the head-quarter division of the Coorg field force under my command this morning attacked and took the pagoda at Ramasamy Gurnaway, and effected a passage across the Ghaut. The enemy made rather more resistance than I had reason to expect.

They again made a stand at a difficult barrier situate in a thick jungle, the approach to which was much obstructed, but the troops speedily dislodged and drove them off.

I am happy to be able to state that the casualties on our side have been very few; I herewith transmit a return; the enemy are said to have lost eight or ten people. We took one gun and twelve prisoners.

I have as yet received no report from the other columns.

I have the honour to be, &c.

P. LINDSAY, Colonel,
 commanding Coorg Field Force.
 Head-quarters, camp, Arungey, April 3.

To the Chief Secretary to Government,
 Fort St. George.

Sir: I have the honour, by order of the Commander-in-chief, to forward for submission to the Right Hon. the Governor in Council, copy of despatch received at 3 A.M. this day from Brigadier Lindsay, C.B., commanding Coorg field force.

The Commander-in-chief has announced the surrender of Madkerry at this station by a royal salute.

The Brigadier speaks in all his despatches of the admirable conduct of the troops in all respects, and of the exceeding fatigue they have cheerfully undergone in dragging the guns and tumbrils over

mountains where the bullocks could do nothing. I have the honour to be, &c.

T. H. S. CONWAY, Adjutant-general
 of the Army.
 Adjutant-general's office, head-quarters,
 camp, Bangalore, April 9.

To the Adjutant-general of the Army,
 Fort St. George.

Sir: I have the honour to report, for information of his Exc. the Commander-in-chief, that the head-quarter division of the eastern column of the Coorg field force marched to Madkerry, the capital of the Coorg country, this morning, and took possession of the fort without any opposition, on the walls of which the British flag has been displayed under a royal salute, and it is now occupied by the light company of H. M.'s 39th regiment.

The fort was vacated by orders from the Coorg rajah previous to our arrival, and it is expected that he will deliver himself into our hands to-morrow.

The troops were much harassed the last two marches in consequence of the natural difficulties of the road, which were much increased by large trees being thrown across, and caused much delay in removing them, and yesterday we could only advance five miles in fourteen hours. We met with no other obstructions from the enemy, all the stockades having been deserted, or the occupants delivering themselves up on the approach of the column, and placed themselves under our protection.

I am happy to say that the troops continue extremely healthy, and nothing could exceed their exertions in overcoming the difficulties they had to contend with under the most trying circumstances; and I request you will express my sentiments of their good conduct, European and Native, to his Exc. the Commander-in-chief. I have, &c.

P. LINDSAY, Colonel,
 commanding Coorg Field Force.
 Head-quarters, camp, Madkerry, Apr. 6.

To the Chief Secretary to Government,
 Fort St. George.

Sir: With reference to my letter of the 15th inst. No. 30, I have now the honour, by order of the Commander-in-chief, to forward, for submission to Government, Lieut. G. M. Stuart's report of the operations of the Coorg field force, with an additional return of the wounded.

I have the honour to be, &c.

T. H. S. CONWAY,
 Adjutant-general of the Army.
 Head-quarters, Adjutant-General's office,
 camp, Bangalore, April 16.

To the Adjutant-general of the Army,
 Fort St. George.

Sir: I have the honour to transmit copy of the report of the operations of the second division of the eastern column Coorg

field force, under the command of Lieut.-col. Stewart, which I request may be submitted to his Exc. the Commander-in-chief. I have, &c. P. LINDSAY, Colonel, commanding Coorg Field Force. Head-quarters, camp near Madkerry, April 13.

To the Assistant Adjutant-general of the Coorg Field Force.

Sir: In compliance with the instructions conveyed in your letter of the 6th inst., I proceed to report to you the operations of the column under my command; and beg leave, in the first place, to state in explanation, that my only reason for not having done so earlier, arose from my having been so constantly employed from the morning of the 2d until the evening of the 5th, that I imagined, that so long as the brigadier commanding was put in possession of all occurrences, it would be immaterial through what department my letter was forwarded.

In obedience to instructions, I marched from Periapatam on the morning of the 2d, and about ten o'clock reached the Cauvery, and found that the enemy were in considerable force on the opposite bank. I immediately ordered up a gun, and in the mean time a fire had opened across the river between the enemy and the rifle company of the 36th regiment, which lay on the hither bank of the river. I then directed two companies to form on the left, to cross the river, and outflank the enemy on that side, whilst another party took them on the right flank. There were several shots fired from the gun with admirable execution, and the enemy quitted this strong barrier as our men reached the opposite bank. Their number probably amounted to about 300 men. They fled in every direction, leaving about ten of their number dead on the field.

The bed of the river, even at the ford, being so rocky and difficult of passage for guns, &c., I was obliged to encamp in the vicinity of the river, and the enemy at periods fired on us from the woods, without however doing any mischief, except harassing the troops, whom I felt necessitated, in consequence, to order to sleep on their arms.

I was next day prevented breaking up my camp until after mid-day, in consequence of the commissariat supplies not having been brought over the river the evening before, a delay which I was quite unprepared for, as no report of the circumstance had been made to me by the overseer in charge until the moment I was about to order the assembly. The guides furnished to the column having made off the day before I quitted my encampment, much perplexed me as to the route to be pursued. After marching about two miles, a fire was opened upon the ad-

vanced guard from a high stockade, but at such a distance as to prevent their doing any mischief, only a few spent balls reaching the men at the head of the column. A gun was brought up and served with the usual precision by Lieut. Montgomery, whilst a party was detached from each flank to carry the breast-work and barriers.

The success of the manœuvre was as complete as I could have desired; the enemy evacuated their post as our men reached the crest of their immense barriers, rising one above another to the height of about fifty feet, overgrown with thorns, and so steep as to be very difficult of access. The enemy here lost seven or eight men, and amongst them a Mogul or Putan, named Kurree Khan, who had reinforced the place the evening before with a detachment of 300 men, in consequence, as we have understood, of our having forced the passage of the Cauvery the day before, and on whose desperate valour I have every reason to believe the Rajah put the utmost confidence for the defence of this important post, which would appear to be the key of the country between the Ramagawmy Cannawye and Seedapoor, having in its rear a high road in excellent order direct to Madkerry. This road is not mentioned in the instructions, so I suppose has been hitherto unknown; nor is there any road leading from the river up to the stockade.

From an accident happening to one of the gun-carriages, I was unable further to prosecute my route, and encamped beyond the stockade, which is a large square place measuring about half a mile across it, having in the first place destroyed some of the defences made on the Madkerry road, at first from ignorance of its being the wrong road, and afterwards from a desire to delude the enemy as to the route to be pursued in the morning.

The next morning, as I was breaking ground, an Arab came in with a white flag, requesting me to halt my column at this place. I, of course, dismissed him, and declined receiving another individual, whom he represented as having a letter from the Rajah. This day (the 4th) there were a few shots occasionally exchanged, during the march, between the enemy and our skirmishers, but without any loss, I believe, on either side.

The next day (the 5th) I reached Veerajenderpett, without having been molested, and with scarce any cases of sickness in the camp.

A list of individuals who have suffered from wounds is forwarded herewith; and I can only attribute the smallness of their number to the regularity and precision with which my orders were invariably carried into execution.

The whole of the troops under my com-

mand behaved with the utmost steadiness and gallantry on every occasion.

The detachment of H.M.'s 39th regt. surmounted all difficulties with the characteristic behaviour of British soldiers, nor were the native troops of the 36th and 48th less forward in maintaining their good name.

Since the first day of operations I have been deprived of the services of Captain Smyth, of H.M.'s 39th regt., who, although severely wounded in the foot, continued to lead on his men throughout the day, after forcing the passage of the river.

To Major Wiggins, of the 36th regt., I feel myself most particularly indebted, for his gallantry before the enemy, as well as for his unremitting and zealous exertions during the few days we have been in the field, by forwarding my wishes and the weal of the public service in every possible manner, in all of which he has been well supported by the men and officers of the regiment under his command.

The small detachment of sappers under Capt. Green have at all times cheerfully performed their constant and arduous duties.

To my two staff-lieutenants, Considine and Maclean, I deem myself to lay under great obligations, not only for the zealous manner in which their official duties have been performed, but for the spirited manner in which they accompanied the columns of attack.

In conclusion I beg to observe, that I should not have allowed myself to run into such prolixity of detail, were it not that I felt it due to individuals who have so cheerfully and ably seconded my wishes, in the performance of four days' harassing duties. I have the honour to be, &c.

G. M. STEWART, Lieut.-col.

commanding the 1st or Eastern column Coorg field force.
Camp at Seedapoor, April 11, 1834.

A list of individuals in the Eastern Column of the Coorg Field Force who have been wounded since the commencement of operations on the 2d of April 1834, on the bank of the Cauvery. H.M.'s 39th Regt.—1 capt. 2 privates, wounded. 36th Regt. N.I.—3 privates do. 48th Regt. N.I.—3 privates do.

Name of officer wounded:

H.M.'s 39th Regt.—Capt. H. Smyth, severely, but not dangerously.

THOMAS MACLEAN,

Lieut. Dep. Assist. Adj.-Gen.

Eastern Column Coorg Field force.

Bombay.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT, March 19.

The Quarter Sessions commenced this day, and was remarkable for the reading

of the new commission of the peace, which included the first native gentlemen ever empowered in India to act as his majesty's justices of the peace; and the registry of a rule, ordinance and regulation of the government, by which the police of the island and that of the court of petty sessions are both materially changed.

It appears that, although no instructions had reached this government from the Court of Directors, on the subject of the Act of Parliament rendering natives eligible to hold commissions of the peace, Lord Clare had resolved to act upon the provisions of that enactment; and the government law officers were instructed to move the Supreme Court to grant commissions as justices of the peace to the following gentlemen:—Sir Roger de Faria, Juggonathjee Sunkersett, Dhackjee Dadajee, Mahomed Ibrahim Muckba, Mahomed Allee Rogay, Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bomanjee Hormarjee, Framjee Cowasjee, Cursetjee Cowasjee, Cursetjee Ardaseer Dady, Nowrojee Jamsetjee, Cursetjee Rustumjee, Hormarjee Bhicajee Chinoy, and Dada-boy Pestonjee.

The *Chief Justice*, in his address to the Grand Jury, adverted to this subject in the following terms:—"To another important matter I shall now call your attention, in respect of which I sincerely congratulate the native inhabitants of Bombay: I allude to a commission of the peace, which has been recently issued, and which contains the names of twelve of the principal and most intelligent Parsee, Hindoo, and Mahomedan inhabitants of this island. I am not aware that any native gentlemen have yet been included in a commission of the peace at either of the other presidencies, but, for reasons which I shall endeavour, to state to you, it was particularly desirable that native gentlemen should be appointed to act as justices of the peace for the town of Bombay. The ordinance to which I have alluded as being partly repealed was passed in 1827; and it established a court of petty sessions for the trial, in a summary manner, of petty thefts and of other offences therein mentioned—offences which, before that time, ought to have been tried in the ordinary manner by a jury. That ordinance was duly registered, and not having been disallowed in England, became a part of the law of this island. The court which was thus established consisted of three justices of the peace, two of whom were magistrates of the police, and the third was an unpaid justice of the peace. It was attended by a barrister-at-law as an assessor; and it had authority to exercise the power of summary conviction in all cases of simple larceny, when the value of the goods stolen did not exceed ten rupees. I believe that no court exercising a like jurisdiction has yet been created at Calcutta or at Madras. I have

already explained why it became necessary to withdraw one of the two magistrates of police from attending the court of petty sessions; and I understand that the authorities in England have directed that the number of stipendiary magistrates at Bombay shall be reduced to two. It was considered proper, in new modelling the court of petty sessions, that in the stead of the police magistrate so to be withdrawn, a native justice of the peace should be substituted; and that the new court should consist of one magistrate of police, of one European justice, and of a third justice, being a native of India, not born of European parents; and to be attended, as before, by a barrister-at-law, as an assessor. As the court thus constituted will exercise jurisdiction over offences which cannot be punished in England, unless the party accused be convicted by a jury, and as the persons who are sent for trial before the court of petty sessions are chiefly natives of India, it seemed to be particularly desirable that at least one of the members of the court should be a native justice of the peace; and I confidently anticipate great advantage to the public from the alteration to which I have called your attention. The police magistrate, from being acquainted with the ordinary duties of a justice of the peace, will afford the aid of his experience; the native justice, from his knowledge of the character of the prosecutors, of the parties accused, of the witnesses, and of the language in which they may be examined, will be enabled to assist in the investigation of the charge, and in leading the other members of the court to a just conclusion; the European unpaid justice will take the same part as heretofore in the proceedings; and the assessor will be present to advise the members of the court on matters of form and of law. The native magistrate by attending to the duties which he will have to discharge as a justice in the court of petty sessions (and the duties will not be onerous), will, in time, become acquainted with the forms of trial, with the manner of examining witnesses, and with the ordinary rules of evidence; and it may be expected that in many instances his local knowledge will be particularly useful in producing the acquittal of the innocent, or the conviction of the guilty party. Thus, and by attending occasionally at the police-office to observe the proceedings of the sitting magistrates, the native gentlemen named in the new commission of the peace may in a few years qualify themselves to perform the duties of justices of the peace in all cases, and may stimulate others to follow the example: and thus the native gentlemen will prove themselves to be deserving of the important office to the discharge of which they were declared eligible by the legislature, and with which they have now been intrusted by the local government."

MISCELLANEOUS.

NATIVE GRAND JURORS.

The following address has been forwarded to the President of the Board of Control:

To the Right Hon. Charles Grant, President of the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India, London.

Hon. Sir: The Act of Parliament declaring the natives of the three presidencies of India eligible to act as justices of the peace, and repealing that part of the previously existing law which excluded them from grand juries, and sitting on the trial of Christians, having been received in this country, it would be a reproach to us did we fail to acknowledge the boon which has thus been conferred on us, or to give some expression to those sentiments of gratitude with which we have every reason to believe it has inspired all classes of his Majesty's native subjects in India.

We perceive in those enactments the desire of the British Legislature that the natives of this country should feel that they are members of the same great community over which our gracious sovereign presides, and a willingness to admit them, in common with all British-born subjects of his Majesty, to a full participation in those honours and advantages which usually spring from advancement in knowledge and education—privileges, the bestowing of which cannot fail to draw closer the ties of affection and attachment between a generous and enlightened government and a loyal and grateful people.

These, hon. sir, are not the sentiments of a few, as we know that they are the same with which all our countrymen on this island are deeply impressed; and we feel assured that our posterity likewise will view the measure with the same gratitude and pride which it has produced in our minds. They, we trust, will never forget, as we never shall, that the privileges granted are not merely honorary, but that they impose a high and important duty, for which every good subject who is liable to be called upon to perform them, must labour to qualify himself, and which, when he is called on to do so, it should be his desire to discharge with seal and integrity, having regard only to the ends of justice and the welfare of society.

Bearing these principles in mind, no exertions shall be wanting on our part, and we venture to add on the part of our countrymen, to prove by our conduct that we are not unworthy of the distinctions which we are now permitted to share, and this we feel assured will be considered both by the British Legislature, and those generous friends who have advocated our interests, as the best and most gratifying return which could be made for the liberality which, through their instrumentality, has been extended to us.

We have observed that, in the midst of extraordinary excitement within the United Kingdom, and of the heavy pressure of other affairs of great importance to the state, his Majesty's ministers have not been unmindful of the natives of the presidencies of India, and have conferred honour and benefit on them; and we have learned from a source on which we can rely, that, although that measure had the general concurrence of his Majesty's Government, it was most conspicuously and powerfully supported by yourself and the Lord High Chancellor. We presume, therefore, to beg that you will especially accept our grateful acknowledgments for your philanthropic exertions on behalf of the natives of India in reference to the new law, both in and out of Parliament; and do us the honour to assure the Lord High Chancellor and the rest of his Majesty's ministers, of our deep sense of obligation to them for the support they lent to the measure in question.

Mr. Wynn's act, which first granted to the natives of India the valuable privilege of sitting as jurymen on the trial of their countrymen, has now been in force upwards of six years, and its beneficial operation has confirmed the wisdom of that measure, which emanated and was carried into effect by that enlightened statesman. The extension of that privilege, which has now been conceded, and the further one conferred on us, rendering us eligible to be chosen justices of the peace, will, we trust and doubt not, be found, after a short experience, to be equally beneficial to all the subjects of our gracious sovereign, and fulfil the

just expectations under which his Majesty's ministers proposed the measure, and Parliament sanctioned it.

With sentiments of the highest consideration we have the honour to subscribe ourselves, with profound respect, hon. sir, your most obliged and humble servants.

Bombay, August 15, 1833.

(Signed by 200 principal native inhabitants of Bombay.)

Reply.

To the Principal Native Inhabitants of Bombay.

Gentlemen: It is with feelings of deep gratitude that I receive the mark of approbation and confidence with which you have been pleased to distinguish me.

I thank you for this address, on account of the kindness which it evinces towards me personally—a kindness to which I can have no title, except that which results from a corresponding sentiment on my part towards those whom I have now the satisfaction to claim as my friends and well-wishers.

I thank you for the address, also, on account of higher than personal considerations—considerations national, and connected more especially with the interests of India.

You have shown how truly you can feel those hopes and motives which, with the desire, impart also the capacity to share the rights of British subjects, and which not only point out, but prepare the way for the progressive improvement and elevation of the human species.

I am happy to know, on the best authority, that so far as the measure to which you especially refer has yet been brought into practice, it has answered the warmest expectations of its supporters.

I shall not fail to make known to my colleagues in the administration the sense which you entertain of their conduct in reference to the occasion of your address. I am persuaded that I only anticipate their wish in requesting your acceptance of their acknowledgments.

I beg once more to repeat my thanks, and to offer my earnest wishes for the happiness, individually, of those who have given me the gratification of this day; and generally, for the well-being of that vast and interesting community to which I am bound by ties personal and official—ties of feeling, of duty, and of hereditary attachment.

Permit me, in conclusion, to observe how much it enhances the value of your approbation, that it is communicated to me through Sir Charles Forbes, a gentleman signalized in India and England as the warm and unvarying friend of the people of India.

I have the honour to be, gentlemen, your obliged and obedient servant,

CHARLES GRANT.

London, August 25, 1834.

Singapore.

THE TEA-TRADE.

"The quantity of inferior to middling qualities, often imported this season by the junks, greatly exceeds that of former years, owing in a great measure to those junks destined for Cochin-china having come on to this port, in consequence of disturbances in that country. Several purchases have already been made for the purpose of sending to Europe on speculation."—*Sing. Comm. Reg.*, April 17.

We noticed, last week, that several purchases of tea, brought by the China junks, had been made, for the purpose of sending to England, on speculation. The old charter of the Company having expired on the 23d inst. and with it the tea monopoly, permits to ship teas for England were granted at the import and export office, on the 23d. To commemorate such an important occasion, and in order

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that the first shipment from this port should have the honour, so justly due, paid to it, it was determined that the first chest should be conveyed by itself, on board the free-trader destined to receive it. This vessel was the barque *Troughton*, Capt. Thompson. The chest, on coming alongside was hoisted up to the main-yard-arm, and a salute of seven guns fired: This was answered by the *Platina*, Capt. Wilson, with thirteen guns, and this salute again acknowledged from the *Troughton*, by another of three guns!

Having seen the ancient and oppressive tea-monopoly thus fairly blown out of the world, it is fit that we should make a few observations on the extent to which this settlement is likely to enjoy a participation in the open tea-trade. The Chinese junks are reported to have brought, this season, from 6 to 7,000 chests of tea; the greater part of which, we believe, came from ports in Canton province;—some from Amoy, the principal emporium in Fokien province. There is little doubt that, with the present encouragement already so practically given to the Chinese merchants by some of our European houses, the quantity brought here next season will be much more extensive. We have learned, from the Chinese themselves, that the quantity may be increased to any extent. Much of the future dealings in this article must depend, however, on the qualities of the teas imported; and caution will be indispensably necessary, in order that our market may not obtain an unenviable name for the supply of indifferent teas. Some of the Chinese junks, which resort to this settlement periodically, come from ports near which good teas are grown, and wariness against the tricks of the dealers seems alone requisite to ensure a steady and increasing demand for teas, intended for the home as well as other markets.

The teas now in this settlement are said to be principally Bohea and Anko with some Campoi.—*Sing. Chron.*, April 24.

REVENUE-FARMS.

Comparative statement of the Revenue-farms for the official years 1833-34 and 1834-35.

Monthly.	1833-4	1834-5
	Drs.	Drs.
Opium Farm	4,000	5,000
Spirit do.	1,610	2,130
Serih do.	480	550
Pork do.	670	550
Pawnbrokerage do.	140	100
Toddy and Ganja do.	390	300
Market in Town & lots ..	320	300
Market Campong Glam & lots, ..	111	150
	Sp. Drs. 7,470	8,930

Net Increase 1,500 Drs.

The result of this sale is gratifying, inasmuch as the unwonted increase thrown (N)

more means into the hands of government, and our authorities will be enabled to commence with confidence, those public works and improvements which are so much needed. Among those objects of public utility which claim the attention of government, few, we think, are of such paramount or lasting importance, as the education of the poorer classes.—*Sing. Chron., April 17.*

Netherlands India.

It appears from a letter, dated 10th Feb. 1834, from a person high in office in the Dutch East-India possessions, that at that time perfect tranquillity prevailed there; the financial affairs of the colonies continue to be prosperous, and the revenue for 1833 has a clear surplus, after paying every expense of 11,000,000 florins for the service of the mother country. It is to M. Dubus de Ghissignies, formerly commissioner of the Dutch possessions, that the government of the Netherlands is indebted for the reformation of abuses, and re-organization of the administration in those free colonies.—*Brussels Paper.*

Lieut.-Gen. de Eerens, hitherto the director-general of the war department, has been appointed lieutenant-governor of Dutch India, not as successor, but as deputy, to the present governor, General Baudt, who appears to be confirmed in his high office since the return of the Commissary-general de Bosch from Java.—*Hague Paper.*

Extract of a letter from Batavia, dated 9th April:—"The imports of Java, in 1833, exceeded in value those of 1832, by f. 4,769,248; and the exports f. 1,514,798. The latter were composed principally of the following:—coffee, pls. 360,166; sugar, pls. 210,947; indigo, lbs. 217,480; rice, 30,344 koyans; and 1,664 leaguers of arrack.

"Although the operations of the Java Bank were curtailed for about two months, from prudential motives, the net profit of the twelve months, on a capital of two millions, is f. 474,540, or nearly twenty-three and three-fourths per cent."

Exchange at Batavia:—On Calcutta, 100 Java R. per 79 Sa. Rs. On London and Holland at par. On Canton 225 per 100 Drs.—*Canton Pr. Curr., March 18.*

Cape of Good Hope.

The expedition for exploring central Africa, under the command of Dr. Smith, proceeded on its perilous undertaking on the 3d July. Sir John Herschell, Baron Ludwig, Mr. M'Lear, and Mr. Meadows, escorted the party some distance on the

flats, when the Baron fired a salute, and joined in three hearty cheers at parting.—*South Afr. Advertiser.*

Asiatic Russia.

From the tables of the commerce of Russia with Asia in 1833, it appears that the value of the goods exported was nearly 18,000,000 rubles, and that of the goods imported from Asia above 23,000,000. The principal exports were corn, iron, copper, leather, manufactures of cotton, silk, furs, &c. The imports were tea, prints, raw and spun cotton, furs, manufactures, &c. The following are the details:—

	Exports.	Imports.
Turkey in Asia	365,473	796,077
Persia	2,980,580	7,419,763
Kilva	818,476	344,042
The Khilghosse	4,025,339	4,064,963
Boschanka	875,649	1,744,888
Taschkind		938,379
Kakaud Kilaut	1,009	161

—*St. Petersburg Gazette, Aug. 3.*

Egypt.

Alexandria, August 13.—Intelligence having been received here that government had resolved to support the scheme of a steam navigation to India via Egypt, the pasha, in proof of his zeal in the cause, immediately gave orders for constructing a railroad between Cairo and Suez upon the most approved plan, and as soon as the necessary arrangements for commencing the work could be made here, to procure from England the whole of the iron rail-bars, locomotive carriages, steam-engines, &c., necessary for this great enterprise. Being the first work of the kind ever attempted in this part of the world, Mehemet Ali, justly appreciating our claim to the first rank in this particular art, has resolved that English skill and English machinery alone shall be employed upon it. The pasha is about to enter into a negotiation respecting a scale of transit duties upon all merchandise that may pass by this route; and if the result of the negotiation be conformable to his expectations, he will engage to continue the railroad from Cairo to Alexandria. It is to be hoped that some one will point out to his highness the extreme impolicy of attempting to impose a heavy duty upon such goods, a duty for example of 2 or 3 per cent., because, in the present state of trade, heavily burdened as every article of English and Indian produce already is, the sure consequence would be that the old channel of communication by the Cape, as the cheapest, would be adhered to, while nothing would come by this route but letters and passengers, which would yield but a very trifling

revenue with a light duty, say $\frac{1}{4}$ or $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. at most. The government affording every facility to the quick passage through this country, and at the same time throwing open to competition the whole trade of the Red Sea—a measure the policy of which can never be too strongly impressed upon his highness—it is reasonable to expect that the transit of goods by this route would increase to a great extent, that the revenue thence derived would be immense, that a very large share of the trade of the Mediterranean would soon come to be engrossed by Egypt, and, in fine, that it would serve to give this country a commercial importance that it will be probably long of attaining otherwise.

With whatever zeal this affair may be set about at present, it is nevertheless plain that two years at least must elapse before those interested in the steam navigation to India can reasonably hope to have the benefit of the Suez railroad. In the interim, however, the ordinary conveyance of the country will be found by no means so bad or devoid of comfort as is generally imagined. The passage from this to Cairo, which is about 150 miles, is done entirely by water, the first thirty-five miles by the canal, the remainder by the Nile, and the boats are in part covered in, and so constructed as to accommodate two or three passengers each, with their luggage. They usually make the passage in three or four days, but it is longer or shorter according to the state of the wind. From Cairo to Suez the distance is eighty-one miles by the line of the projected railroad. It is entirely desert, and is travelled on dromedaries, mules, or donkeys; but by ladies, if they prefer it, in a sort of palanquin, supported by dromedaries, the party bivouacking in tents during the night, and usually reaching their destination on the third day, without suffering material inconvenience—on the contrary, being often much amused and even delighted with the novelty of everything around them. Lady Franklin, a few months ago, passed the desert alone, on her way to Mount Sinai, without suffering in the least, though a hamseer raged at the time; and many other ladies have done the same; the inconvenience, therefore, of the present means of passage are not so formidable as to be any bar to the project of the steam navigation to India being proceeded in immediately. The passage may be made at present in from ten to twelve days, including stoppages here and at Cairo; in about half that time when the railroad from Cairo to Suez shall be completed, and in forty-eight hours when the whole line from Suez to Alexandria is accomplished.

The termination of hostilities in Syria is now fully confirmed. The pasha re-

turned hither about the beginning of this month in excellent health and spirits, and is now about to proceed on an excursion to Upper Egypt. All appearances indicate that the present is to be a very favourable season for Egypt, so much so that large bets have been taken here that in the article of cotton alone the pasha will have 200,000 cantars to dispose of.

August 20.—Intelligence has arrived from Constantinople that the sultan and Mehemet Ali have at length come to an open rupture, and that the resumption of hostilities will in all probability take place immediately.

For some time past the sultan has been on the worst possible terms with his rival, putting forward the most extravagant pretensions, and evidently courting cause of quarrel, instigated to it by the agents of Russia, whose policy it is to weaken as far as possible both the rival powers, the easier to make them its prey afterwards, and no doubt hoping by the success of her arms to wipe off the disgrace of the last war.

It would appear that a messenger, who had been well tutored, brought to Constantinople intelligence from Syria, that Ibrahim Pasha had been killed, that the whole country had been driven to revolt by the severity of his government, and that the people anxiously sought the sultan's interference to relieve them from their miseries. Shallow though the scheme was, and easy of detection, the sultan availed himself of it to intimate to the ambassadors of the different powers that he found himself under the necessity of renewing hostilities with Mehemet Ali—1st, because of his misgovernment of Syria, the people of which had appealed to him for his paternal protection; 2d, because of certain alleged encroachments by Ibrahim Pasha on territories not ceded to him by the late treaty; and 3d, in consequence of the pasha's refusal to pay certain arrears of tribute, which the sultan alleges to be due, but the pasha denies; that in consequence his fleet would immediately leave the Dardanelles, and a strong force be despatched for Syria, under the command of Redschid Pasha, the very general whom Ibrahim Pasha beat and took prisoner in the late war. Thus far the affair has certainly gone, but some appear to think that after all it will end in mere bravado; that when it comes to be generally known that the news from Syria is all a hoax, that Ibrahim Pasha is quite well, and the whole country, from Dan to Beersheba, in perfect tranquillity, the sultan, who has no great passion for war, will find pretences for getting out of the scrape—a sort of diplomacy in which the Turks are particularly dexterous. The pasha, however, holds himself prepared for the worst.

He has declared, that if the sultan involves him in a new war grounded upon extravagant pretensions, as those above stated, he will at once declare himself independent, and maintain it with his sword, whether his allies support him or not. With all the vigour of youth, he is resolved to take the command of his fleet, and give the enemy battle the very first opportunity that offers, and he will take very good care that Ibrahim Pasha is supplied with sufficient force to repel every attack by land.—*Times*.

A courier arrived at Constantinople on the 28th August, with a communication from Mehemet Ali, dated the 14th. His language is said to be highly conciliatory, and to evince a desire to bring matters to a friendly adjustment. The Porte, on account of the hostility of his ministry and troops to a war with Egypt, and the refusal of Russia to second his views, is expected to acquiesce in Mehemet's proposals.

Syria.

Extract of a letter from Alexandria, dated the 19th August:—"Towards the end of May an insurrection broke out in the mountains of Naplous, Jerusalem, and Djebel-Kahlil, including all Palestine and Galilee. The ostensible cause was a levy of soldiers ordered by Ibrahim Pasha; but the real cause was the prohibition made to the chiefs of the mountains, to receive the tribute they were in the habit of exacting from all the pilgrims, whether Catholic, Armenian, Greek, Coptic, or Jews, who went to visit the holy places. To this may be added, the treatment inflicted by Ibrahim upon the famous Abou-Ghos, chief of the Jerusalem mountains, whom he had sent to the galleys of St. Jean d'Acre for having transgressed this prohibition. The number of insurgents from that part of Syria is estimated at 25,000. Commotions had also broken out among the Anezes Arabs, to the east of Jordan, and among the Ansaries, in the mountains of Tripoli. A regiment of cavalry, which, for want of disposable infantry, Ibrahim had sent against the Naplusians, had been attacked in a defile, and was compelled to retreat, leaving in the power of the enemy its baggage and 100 killed, among whom were the colonel and two captains. This first check was followed by another still more disastrous. The 19th inf. reg., that Ibrahim had sent for to Damascus, made an ill-directed attack upon the rebels, and was repulsed with great loss. The colonel and lieutenant-colonel were killed at the commencement of the action. On other points, however, where Ibrahim was in person, the insurgents were cut to pieces. In his letters to his father, he announced

the prospect of a speedy termination of the contest, but Mehemet Ali was no so confident of success. He entertained no doubt that emissaries had been sent into Syria, and that intrigues were going on for the purpose of effecting a general insurrection. His resolution was promptly formed. Conceiving that not a moment was to be lost, he embarked for Jaffa on the 24th of June, with a corps of about 8,000 picked men. His presence, and the arrival of this reinforcement, produced a rapid and decisive effect. The insurgent chiefs, struck with terror, or yielding to the influence of means employed to disunite them, remained nearly inactive, while Ibrahim continued to crush the insurrection by force of arms. The fortified village of Zeita, at seven or eight hours' march from Naplous, was carried at the point of the bayonet; two hours afterwards, the mountaineers were vanquished in a second encounter, and lost 400 of their men. After this defeat all the villages submitted, and the Egyptian troops entered Naplous without firing a shot. The population which had taken part in the revolt were disarmed, and three chiefs, who were caught in the very act of treason, were beheaded, by order of Mehemet Ali, who, on the other hand, pardoned Abou-Ghos, and thereby attached to himself a man of great influence among his countrymen. As to the Emir Bircher, whose sentiments towards Mehemet were erroneously represented as equivocal, his master has had no reason but to be satisfied with his zeal and fidelity. The Emir, on learning the arrival of the pasha in Syria, hastened to send one of his sons to him. He himself undertook to punish the Turks of Saphet, who had massacred a great number of Jewish inhabitants of that town. Two thousand mountaineers of Libanus, under the command of his second son, have since concurred in repressing the movements which had again broken out among the Ansaries after the departure of Mehemet Ali for Egypt. This was the last attempt at revolt, and at the commencement of August, the authority of the pasha was perfectly restored at all points of Syria. Mehemet Ali had returned to Alexandria."

—*Morning Herald*.

The insurrection against the authority of Mehemet Ali, has not only been put down, but its results have more firmly established his power. The insurgents, including the mountaineers, have surrendered and submitted to the conscription.

Australasia.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The council was convened on the 13th

March, when the governor stated that he had called them together at the instance of the judges, who had represented the necessity of remedying, by a legislative enactment, an omission of the police magistrates of Sydney in respect to the jury lists, the magistrates having omitted to frame the lists in the month of January, as required by law. Another matter connected with the administration of the law, he stated, was the expediency of continuing the Act to suppress robbery and housebreaking, and the harbouring of robbers and housebreakers, which expired on the 21st April. "I need hardly recall to the recollection of this council," his Excellency observed, "the circumstances under which the Act was passed, nor observe to you that many of its provisions are of a nature so unprecedented in the law of England, and opposed to the liberty of the subject, that nothing but an entire conviction, that the continuance of such a measure is absolutely required for the security of the lives and property of the colonists, should induce you to prolong it."

EVIDENCE OF RE-CONVICTED CONVICTS.

The question as to the competency of re-convicted convicts to give legal evidence, is making considerable stir at Sydney, in consequence of the following case. In 1828, the Bank of Australia was robbed in a dexterous manner of a large sum. A high reward (£100, and a free pardon if the informer was a prisoner) was offered for the conviction of the robbers, and certain persons were convicted (principally on the evidence of one of the tellers of the bank) as accessories after the fact, or receivers of the stolen notes, knowing them to be stolen. Amongst them was a female, considered to be in wealthy circumstances, whose conviction excited much interest, some regarding her as innocent. She was sentenced to a penal settlement, but was subsequently pardoned. Many months elapsed without any clue being obtained to the discovery of the robbery.

Some time after the robbery, a man named Blaxtone, originally a transported convict, and a man of notoriously infamous character, was apprehended on a charge of felony, tried in the Supreme Court, capitally convicted, and sentenced to death, which sentence was subsequently commuted to transportation to Norfolk Island. There he confessed having been one of the principal agents in the bank robbery, and accused two men, named Farrell and Dingle, as principals, and a man named Woodward as a receiver. His return from Norfolk Island was, of course, immediate; the implicated parties were brought to trial, and on his evidence were convicted. In the course of the

trial, an objection was taken to the competency of the approver to give evidence, on the ground of his being a convict attaint, under an unsatisfied sentence for an offence committed in this colony. The point raised was reserved for the consideration of the full court, the learned judge (Dowling), however, stating that, in his opinion, it was not tenable in this colony. After the lapse of some weeks, during which time it was understood generally that the judges had had frequent consultations on the subject, the point was solemnly argued before the full court. The judges reserved their decision to a future day, when the chief justice (Mr. Forbes) delivered an opinion against the admissibility of Blaxtone to give evidence. The other two judges, however (Mr. Justice Stephen and Mr. Justice Dowling), agreed in opinion, that in this colony, considering the nature of so large a portion of its inhabitants, it was necessary that the testimony of persons in the situation of the approver should be received in the courts of New South Wales, and that the rule of law, which excludes infamous persons from giving evidence in the courts of the mother country, should not be recognized here. The court, however, under all the circumstances, mitigated the punishment of Farrell and Dingle, who were convicted of the burglary, by sentencing them to transportation for life; Woodward, as a receiver, was awarded sentence of transportation for fourteen years; and the three men are now working in chains at Norfolk Island.

The *Sydney Gazette* contains a forcible argument against the doctrine of the majority of the judges, which it considers calculated to place the lives of the free inhabitants at the mercy of any wretch, whose accumulated crimes render his testimony valueless, and the sanction of an oath of no force: if the punishment of perjury cannot reach him, all the safeguards of the law consequently fail.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Press.—A prosecution has been instituted against the *Sydney Herald*, for a libel on Governor Bourke, imputing to him corruption.

New Zealand.

The follow are extracts from the journal of the Rev. Hen. Williams, of the Church Missionary Society, who proceeded from the Bay of Islands to the southward, to promote peace among the native tribes.

"March 21, 1833. At Maketu, a principal station of the warring tribes. Went up the river, and found the Rarawa (tribe) nearer than had been expected, sitting in

a free and easy way, living, at the expense of their enemies, upon kumara potatoes and pumpkins. As we approached the beach, the troops were turned out to salute us: they divided into two parties, and gave us one of their dances. As it was intended as a compliment, it was needful to receive it as such. I was conducted into the presence of the general officers, Titore, Papahia, &c.; and introduced to Rohu, a chief from Natemaru, who had joined them with about seventy men. Had conversation with the different parties, particularly the Natemaru, whom I now met for the first time. They appeared much pleased and surprised that any European should come among them for the purpose of turning them from their ancient custom of killing each other. They related their own sufferings from war, and their strong desire that missionaries might be among them to preserve peace. I replied, that this was our desire; but that it was impossible, unless it became a general wish. I inquired of Titore what was the proposed movement, and what I was to say to the opposite party—the Nateawa? He first told me that they should fight; but, after a long private conversation with Papahia, he told me to go to Otumotai. The natives assembled on our landing, and as they all seemed in anxious expectation of hearing something important, I addressed them, and spoke to them upon the object of our coming among them, namely, to endeavour to stop proceedings; as many had been killed since we last were here. I expressed our desire to see peace established, in order that missionaries might come among them. I told them what Titore had said: after which a young chief arose and said, that what I had spoken was not correct; that we had brought the Ngapuhi down, and also potatoes for them, in a ship; and that Titore was not true to his word. He continued for some time, and called upon others to confirm his statements. I, at length, replied to him, calling to mind the many services we had rendered to them. The potatoes in question were for the boys in the boats; and as for the ship the Ngapuhi came in, all knew it did not belong to us. He soon turned away, much confused, all expressing their approbation of my statements. They appeared rejoiced at the prospect of peace, though doubtful of the veracity of Titore's statement. They said they hoped we should return to the Ngapuhi in the morning, and acquaint them with the result of our meeting.

March 22.—Soon heard the sound of distant musketry; and, with our glasses, observed the Ngapuhi making an attack on Otumotai, though with much caution; the people of Pa, in their trenches, not returning their fire. As this was an act contrary to the promise Titore had made to me, we determined not to go near him.

—Went up the river, to Maungatupa. I did not perceive any chief of note in the Pa, and but few men; the fences also were very much out of repair, as at Otumotai. Nuka civil, and desirous that we should still have communication with the Ngapuhi, but all appeared very indifferent.

March 23.—Detained by the non-arrival of the old lady who came with us to see Kiaro, and whom we must not leave behind. Dispatched two messengers to the Tumū, to fetch her. As we were obliged to remain, we went up to the camp of the Rarawa; not that we had any hope of effecting any thing, but in compliance with the wish of the poor natives of this place. Titore did not immediately appear, in consequence of the firing of yesterday. He said that it was altogether against his will, and that it was merely a party going out to forage. As it was in all probability our last visit to them, I called up all my ability to speak to them upon the evils they were bringing upon themselves. If they fought, many must fall: there was much to lose, and nothing to gain. Titore and Papahia listened attentively, but expressed their opinion that they might be required to fight. While deeply engaged in our council, we observed an instantaneous uproar among the natives, who were running in all directions. We soon learned that a slave belonging to Rohu, a leading person from the Thames, had run over from Otumotai. He was much alarmed for some time; but as he acquired confidence, he gave a statement of the position of the enemy, in all points agreeable to the desires of the persons among whom he now was. When all the news was obtained which this youth had to communicate, there was a general scuffle for his person; many of the chiefs rushed upon each other with savage fury, and several were soon rolling in the dust: others caught up their guns; while Titore and the rest exercised their abilities with unwieldy sticks, driving all before them. After some time, order was, in a degree, restored, when all turned out to 'haka.' We took our leave at this period, glad to retire from so grievous a scene, and, with many downcast feelings, proceeded to Otumotai. We did not remain long after relating to them the state of feeling among the Rarawa, but returned to our encampment by dusk. We learned from our boys, that as we were retiring, Titore and Papahia called back one of them, to say that they could not ask us to remain longer with them, for they were unable to controul their people; but they would endeavour to move on Monday morning, in which case we should all proceed to Māketu. This in some measure cheered our spirits: we thought we discerned a ray of hope.

Mr. Williams, after an absence of nine weeks, returned re infected.

REGISTER.

Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT ORDER.

STATION CHAPLAINS.

Fort William, Feb. 27, 1834.—The hon. Vice-President in Council is pleased direct, that the following rules, enacted the ecclesiastical department, under the 17th inst., be published in general orders for the information and guidance of commanding officers at stations where there is a resident or visiting chaplain appointed:

1. Commanding officers, in concurrence with the chaplain, will fix the time for performing divine service on Sundays.
2. When a chaplain purposes to quit a principal station for the occasion of visiting any of his appointed smaller stations, or when he intends to apply for temporary leave of absence, he must give timely notice to the chief military and civil resident authorities, in order that there be any cogent reasons against the sence of the chaplain, they may be limited to the Governor-general in council.

3. The chaplain at a military station is to visit regularly, at least twice in each week, the European hospital or hospitals. He is carefully to superintend and inspect the European regimental and other schools, visiting them for this purpose at least once a week, and to represent any matter concerning their management to the commanding officer which may require his notice. Provided, however, that in the performance of the above duties he shall not interfere with the religious persuasion of those who do not profess the tenets of the Church of England. He is to report to the commanding officer on the 1st of January and the 1st of July in each year, and oftener if necessary, the state of the European regimental schools, the qualifications and conduct of the master, and the proficiency of the scholars.

4. The chaplain is to enter carefully all marriages, baptisms, and burials of soldiers and their children in the regimental register book of the respective European corps, as well as in the usual register kept by the station chaplain.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Judicial and Revenue Department.

April 7. Mr. H. S. Ravenshaw, assistant under commissioner of revenue and circuit of 1st or 2nd division.

Mr. S. J. Becher, ditto ditto of 11th or Patna division.

To officiate.—March 31. Mr. J. H. Patton as civil and session judge of Beerbhoom.—Mr. W. J.

H. Money as magistrate and collector of Beerbhoom.—April 7. Mr. H. M. Elliott as a deputy collector in Meerut.

General Department.

March 31. Mr. J. Davidson, assistant to Governor-general's agent at Hazaribagh, ex-officio a deputy opium agent of Behar division.

Mr. C. Maccren, chief secretary to government, returned to the presidency on the 27th March.

Capt. D. Bruce resumed command of the palace guards at Dehlee on the 10th March.

Mr. Sullivan J. Becher having passed an examination on the 1st April, and being reported qualified for the public service by proficiency in two of the native languages, the orders which were issued on the 24th Feb. last for that gentleman's return to Europe are revoked.

Mr. H. S. Ravenshaw, writer, is reported qualified for the public service by proficiency in two of the native languages.

Furlough.—April 7. Mr. Edward Stirling, to Europe.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort William, April 3, 1834.—The following appointments made:—Assist. Surg. R. B. Duncan to medical duties of civil station of Agra.—Assist. Surg. James Esdall, M.D., to ditto of civil station of Azimghur.—Assist. Surg. Henry Taylor to ditto of civil station of Mynpoore, retaining his present charge.

The following temporary appointments confirmed:—Lieut. John Fordyce, artillery, and Lieut. J. N. Rind, 37th N.I., as assistant revenue surveyors.—Maj. Edw. J. Honeywood, 7th L.C., as superintendent of Mysore princes, in suc. to Maj. Caldwell, proceeded to Europe.—Lieut. C. D. Dawkins, 9th L.C., in command of Governor-general's body guard, v. Major Honeywood.—Lieut. John Hamilton, 9th L.C., as a major of brigade on estab., v. Lieut. Dawkins.

Capt. Charles Coventry, 32d N.I., to officiate as deputy paymaster at Nusseerabad, v. Capt. J. Fagan, prom. to a regimental majority.

Assist. Surg. W. B. O'Shaughnessy, M.D., to officiate in medical charge of civil station of Gyah until further orders.

70th N.I.—Supernum. Lieut. D. T. Caddy brought on effective strength of regt. from 15th Dec. 1833, v. Lieut. J. Robertson dec.—Ens. Francis Jeffreys to lieutenant from 13th March 1834, v. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. the Hon. P. C. Simlaire dec.

Head-Quarters, March 29, 1834.—Assist. Surg. J. H. Dallas, M.D., on arrival at Cawnpore in medical charge of artillery drafts, to proceed to Saugor and do duty under superintending surgeon of that station.

March 31 and April 3.—The following division and other orders confirmed:—Capt. J. Hewitt, 52d N.I., to act as major of brigade to troops at Meerut, during absence on leave of Brigade Maj. Campbell; date 20th March.—Lieut. T. F. B. Beaton to act as adj. to 10th L.C.; date 18th March.

April 4.—Lieut. J. Hamilton, 9th L.C., newly app. a brigade major on estab., posted to Meywar field force.

April 5.—Lieut. F. Wallace, invalid estab., permitted, until further orders, to reside at Baitool, and draw his allowances from Benares pay office.

The undermentioned officer brought on effective strength of infantry on this establishment, from date expressed:—Infantry. Ens. G. T. Hamilton, from 27th Feb. 1834, in suc. to Lieut. C. Cook transf. to invalid estab.

FURLOUGH.

To Europe.—April 10. Lieut. Alex. Webster, 43d N.I., on private affairs.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals in the River.

MARCH 30. *Pearl*, Saunders, from Mauritius.—31. *Sophia*, Bluet, from Madras; *Jenny*, Auld, from ditto; and *Harding*, Thornton, from London, Cape, Mauritius, and Madras.—APRIL 2. *Belhaven*, Crawford, from Madras and Coringa.—9. *Sylph*, Wallace, from China and Singapore.—10. *Resource*, Smith, from Madras and Coringa.

Departures from Calcutta.

MARCH 31. *Stirling*, Burnet, for Mauritius.—APRIL 3. *Java*, Todd, for Mauritius.—4. *Victoria* of *Lie*, Villebogat, for Bourbon.—5. *Edward*, Heavide, for Isle of France.—11. *Mulgrave*, Coulson, for London; *Watson*, Cow, for ditto; *Regade*, Le Cour, for Nantes; *Margaret*, Stokesburgh, for Philadelphia; and *Gibraltar*, Foster, for Boston.

Freight to London (April 14).—Dead weight, £3. to £3. 15s. per ton; measurement goods, £4. to £4. 10s. per ditto.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Feb. 23. At Cawnpore, Mrs. Webster, of a daughter.
March 13. At Cawnpore, Mrs. Walling, of a son.
22. At Meerut, the lady of Capt. T. Nicholl, horse artillery, of a daughter.
23. At Cawnpore, the lady of John Dempster, Esq., acting surg. 11. M. 16th regt., of a son.
24. At Chuprah, the lady of W. A. Pringle, Esq., of a son.
25. At Bolundshuhur, the lady of G. M. Bird, Esq., civil service, of a daughter.
30. Mrs. J. Patten, of a daughter.
31. At Chowringhee, the lady of Robert Morrell, Esq., of a son.
April 1. At the Botanic Garden, Mrs. F. S. Bruce, of a daughter.
2. At Shapore, the lady of Andrew Anderson, of a daughter.
— Mrs. John Gray, of a daughter.
6. Mrs. E. B. Mann, of a daughter.
7. In Chowringhee, the lady of Ross D. Mangies, Esq., of a daughter.
9. At Calcutta, Mrs. J. J. Hyppolite, of a son.
10. At Calcutta, Mrs. W. Barrett, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

March 26. At Dinapore, Lieut. Ambrose Cardew, artillery, to Emma Maria, second daughter of J. Marshall, Esq., superintending surgeon.
April 3. At Calcutta, Capt. John Scott, 55th regt. N.I., to Harriet, eldest daughter of the late Capt. G. Hunter, Bengal commissariat.
9. At Calcutta, Mr. E. Goodall, junior, to Miss C. Somerville, second daughter of the late Capt. James Somerville, of Commercely.
— At Calcutta, Mr. E. C. Kemp to Miss Esther Charlotte Davis.
10. At Calcutta, Alfred Oram, Esq., indigo planter, to Mary, eldest daughter of the late R. B. Lloyd, Esq., one of the commissioners of the court of requests.

DEATHS.

March 13. Suddenly, at Banda, Brev. Capt. the Hon. Patrick Campbell Sinclair, 70th N.I., fourth son of the late Earl of Caithness.
17. At Calcutta, Mr. Joseph De Monte, aged 65, late an assistant in the police office.
26. At Cawnpore, H. Wardroper, Esq., lieutenant R.M. 16th regt.
— At Akyab, in Arracan, J. Duff, Esq., adjutant Arracan local battalion, aged 34.
31. At Calcutta, Mrs. Elizabeth Shillingford, widow of the late James Shillingford, Esq., aged 27.
— At Calcutta, Mrs. Mary Nerles, aged 40.
April 3. At Calcutta, Mrs. T. Paul, sen., aged 47.
5. At Calcutta, Thomas Richardson, Esq., ma-

gistrate of the 24-perrunnahs, and superintendent of the Allipore gaol, aged 34.
6. At Calcutta, Mr. Abraham Matthew, aged 90.
— At Calcutta, Mr. Manuel Elias, aged 22.
11. At Calcutta, Ann, wife of Edward Mullins, Esq., aged 50 years.

Madras.

GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

DUTIES OF RIFLE COMPANIES OF REGIMENTS.

Head-Quarters, Choultry Plain, Jan. 23, 1834.—With reference to para. 2 of G. O. C. 15th Nov. 1830, the Commander-in-chief directs that the rifle companies of regiments be in future held available for all general duties, detachments excepted. They are not, however, to be detailed for minor posts, but are to be placed on honorary and principal guards, where the men will be in a collected state under their own non-commissioned officers, and their arms and accoutrements properly preserved.

European officers of rifle companies are also to take all general duties, detachments excepted.

BUNGALOWS AT DIMHUTTY.

Fort St. George, Feb. 25, 1834.—The following rules passed by Government on the 14th inst. are ordered to be published in General Orders.

Certain bungalows at Dimhutty on the Neilgherries, having been appropriated by the right hon. Stephen Rumbold Lushington to the use of all classes of persons to whatsoever presidencies belonging, who may be compelled to resort to the hills for the recovery of their health, the following rules on the subject are published for general information.

1. These bungalows, six in number, are placed under the care of the officer commanding on the Neilgherry Hills, and of the principal collector of the district, as trustees; and it is expected that all rules which may be established by them for the preservation and order of the buildings will be implicitly observed and conformed to.

2. With a view to preserve the buildings from decay, and to provide funds necessary to keep them in good repair, the moderate sum of (7) seven rupees per mensem, and no more, will be charged to each occupant of the bungalows at Dimhutty. The accommodation to be derived from these buildings will be available to all persons on their first arrival on the hills, and the payment of this rate of rent will be received only for the period of three months—during which time it is presumed that occupants will be able to provide themselves with suitable accommodation on the hills.

3. In order to secure in succession

and for a reasonable period to the classes of persons concerned, the benefit of the accommodation of these bungalows, no person will be permitted to occupy the buildings beyond the period of three months without the permission of the officer commanding on the Neilgherry Hills, to whom all applications to take advantage of the benevolent intentions of Mr. Lushington must be invariably addressed.

4. Any person occupying a bungalow at Dimhutty beyond the period of three months will be required to pay half the amount of house rent allowed to him by government according to his rank. The proceeds of the rents will be disbursed in providing against the inconvenience experienced from the want of fire-places, cook-rooms, out-houses, and stabling, and in making other provision for the improvement and preservation of the premises—the payment of rent to be made monthly to the paymaster or other person nominated by the trustees, according to circumstances.

5. The person who may have been the occupant for the longest period shall be the first to vacate the bungalows after the period of three months, on application being made for admittance by another party.

6. Defacing the walls by writing or drawing, or in any other way, is strictly prohibited, and occupants will be held responsible that their servants do not in any manner damage the buildings, which are to be given over in the same order as when entered.

7. The maltreatment of any person attached to the bungalows is expressly prohibited. Occupants may bring any misconduct on their part to the notice of the officer commanding on the Neilgherry Hills, or to the principal collector of Coimbatore.

8. The garden, a valuable one, it is proposed to place at the disposal of some competent European pensioner, or other person willing to undertake its cultivation for the profit to be derived from the sale of its produce to the occupants of the bungalows, or others generally, at Kotagherry.

COURT-MARTIAL.

LIEUT. J. E. DEERE.

Head-Quarters, Madras, Jan. 20, 1834.

—At a general court-martial holden at Moulinein, on the 6th Dec. 1833, Lieut. Josiah Eyles Deere, of H.M. 41st or Welch regt. of Infantry, was arraigned on the following charge, preferred against him by Lieut.-Col. Purdon, of the same corps:—

Charge.—“For conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, *Asiat. Journ.* N.S. Vol. 15. No. 58.

and unbecoming, contemptuous, and insubordinate, towards the said Lieut.-Col. Purdon, in the following instances:

1st Instance.—“In having, at Moulinein, on the 8th Aug. 1833, in an official letter, addressed to the adjutant of H.M. 41st or Welch regt. of Infantry, alleged that he, Lieut. Deere, had received from his commanding officer treatment which was unauthorized and degrading to him as an officer.

2d Instance.—“In having, at the same place, on the 17th of the same month, in the same year, before a court of inquiry, then and there assembled, by the brigadier commanding the Tenasserim Coast, to receive his, Lieut. Deere's, complaint against the said Lieut.-Col. Purdon, accused him, his commanding officer, of refusing to receive his written apology upon the false pretence of his, Lieut. Deere's, having been guilty of former offences.

3d Instance.—“In having, at the same time and place last specified, falsely and unjustly imputed to his commanding officer malicious revenge, by accusing him, the said Lieut.-Col. Purdon, of treasuring up those offences, with the design eventually to crush him, Lieut. Deere.

4th Instance.—“In having, at the same time and place, expressed himself to the said court in a highly contemptuous and unwarrantable manner, of his commanding officer, by saying—‘The court will no doubt appreciate Col. Purdon's motives on the subject, after what has been placed before them.’”

Upon which charge the Court came to the following decision:

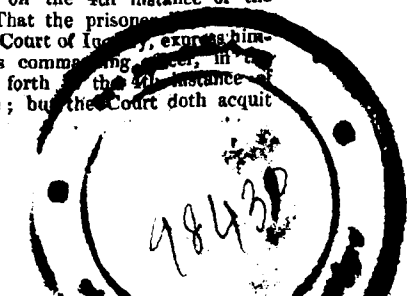
The Court having most maturely weighed and considered the whole of the evidence brought forward in support of the prosecution, together with what the prisoner, Lieut. J. E. Deere, of H.M. 41st or Welch regt. of Infantry, has urged in his defence, and the evidence in support thereof, is of opinion:

Finding on the 1st instance of the charge.—That the prisoner did address to the adjutant of H.M. 41st or Welch regt. of Infantry, a letter to the purport set forth in the 1st instance of the charge, but the Court doth acquit the prisoner of “conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, and unbecoming, contemptuous, and insubordinate” in so doing.

Finding on the 2d and 3d instances of the charge.—That the prisoner is not guilty.

Finding on the 4th instance of the charge.—That the prisoner is guilty of the offence of insubordination, in the words set forth in the 4th instance of the charge; but the Court doth acquit (O)

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him of doing so in a highly contemptuous and unwarrantable manner.

The Court having found the prisoner, Lieut. J. E. Deere, of H.M. 41st or Welch regt. of infantry, not guilty of any of the criminal acts set forth in the foregoing instances, doth therefore acquit him of the charge.

The Court in closing these proceedings, feel themselves imperatively called upon to record that the foregoing charge, originally preferred, and subsequently persisted in, arose from private feelings, and had not for its object the well-being of the service.

Approved and Confirmed.—In confirming the acquittal, recorded by the Court, I consider it nevertheless incumbent upon me, in justice to Lieut.-Col. Purdon, to record my dissent from the animadversion passed upon him in the remark appended, which does not appear to me to be borne out by the circumstances in which the charge originated, and which involves a measure which should only be resorted to by courts-martial in extreme cases, when vindictive and personal feelings have been clearly and exclusively brought home to the prosecutor.

(Signed) R. W. O'CALLAGHAN,
Lieut.-General.

DEATHS.

April 3. Killed at Coorg, in his 24th year, Lieut. David Johnstone, 51st Madras N.I., acting quartermaster and interpreter with the 40th N.I., sixth son of Wm. Glen Richardson Johnstone, Esq., of Perth.

6. Killed at Coorg, Ens. John Robertson, 9th Madras N.I., son of Lieut. Col. Robertson Macdonald of Kinlochmoidart, North Britain.

18. At the presidency, John Hanbury, Esq., of the Madras civil service.

— At Madras, Capt. J. A. Atkinson, master-attendant. This gentleman while calling at the shop of Messrs. Hider and Forbes, on his way to his office, dropt suddenly dead when on the point of getting into his bandy.

Lately. Of fever, in the Coorg country, Lieut. E. H. Worsley, H.M. 57th regt.

Bombay.

GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

VACCINATORS.

Bombay-Castle, Feb. 26, 1834. — The Right Hon. the Governor in Council has been pleased to place the department of vaccination under this presidency on the same footing as other branches of the medical service, civil and military, and to make all vaccinators of divisions and stations subject to the control of superintending surgeons of divisions.

All returns and reports usually sent direct to the Medical Board, are, in future, to be transmitted through the channel of superintending officers, whose duty it will be to offer to the Medical Board their opinion of the system and progress of vaccination at the stations under their control, and also of the efficiency of medical officers

in charge, as well as of the native establishment.

Under the above arrangement the following disposition of the superintending control is made:

The vaccinator of the N. W. division to be placed under the superintendence of the superintending surgeon stationed at Deccan.

The vaccinator of the N. E. division, as also the Conkans, to be under the control of the superintending surgeon of the presidency division, unless when the latter officer is employed in the S. D. of the Deccan, when he will be under the superintending surgeon of the latter division.

The vaccinator at the presidency and of Surat city, to be also under the superintendence of the superintending surgeon of the presidency division.

The vaccinator at Dharwar, to be under the control of the superintending surgeon of the southern division of the Deccan.

The divisional vaccinator in the Deccan, as also the vaccinator at the station of Poona, to be placed under the superintending surgeon of the northern division of the Deccan.

ALLOWANCES OF SUPERINTENDING SURGEONS.

Bombay-Castle, March 20, 1834. — The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that the following extract from a letter from the Hon. Court of Directors, dated the 2d Oct. 1833, to the address of the Supreme Government, be published in general orders:—

["Solicit courts' instructions on the subject of the additional allowances claimed by superintending surgeons, in consequence of courts' orders of the 20th Dec. 1831, authorizing them to rank as lieutenant-colonels; pending this reference, government have declined sanctioning any alteration in the allowances."] "

Par. 7. "When, by our orders of 26th Aug. 1818, we permitted the senior member of the Medical Board to take rank as colonel, and conferred advanced rank on other medical officers, we expressly directed that the rank, so granted, was to be considered as purely official, and was not to give any claim either to military command, or to increased allowances of any kind, except in cases of distribution of prize-money, in which the officers of the medical establishment would hereafter be allowed to share according to scale of rank then established.

8th. "When by our orders of 20th Dec. 1831, we granted still more advanced rank to the junior members of our several Medical Boards, and to the superintending surgeons of our several establishments, we did not intend to confer any rights or claims to advanced allowances of any kind, except in cases of distribution of prize-money, as specified in the orders of 1818.

9th. "We therefore approve of your having rejected the claims brought to our notice in your letter under reply."

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

APRIL 28. *Clyde*, Kerr, from Greenock.—MAY 4. *Isabella*, Brown, from Madras.—6. *Hellas*, Scallan, from Liverpool.—9. *Gipsy*, Highat, from Liverpool.—10. *Palembang*, Willis, from London.—14. *Mona*, Gill, from Liverpool.—17. *Diana*, Hawkins, from Liverpool.—18. *Mount Stuart*, Elphinstone, Small, from Greenock.—19. *Altique*, McFee, and *Oriental*, Fidler, both from Liverpool.—21. *Mary*, Morton, from Liverpool.

Departure.

MAY 6. *Euphrates*, Buckham, for London.

Freight to London (May 26)—£4. per ton.

Ceylon.

CIVIL AND MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

March 24.—Capt. Simmonds, 61st regt., to be commandant of Ratnapoora.

Lieut. Jones, Ceylon Rifle regt., to be commandant of Huanwelle.

James Caulfield, Esq., to be assistant to government agent for southern province and district judge of Hambantotte.

J. D. Browne, Esq., to be assistant to government agent for southern province at Galle.

Francis Price, Esq., to be assistant to government agent for eastern province at Trincomalee.

BIRTHS.

March 10. At Marendahn, the lady of John Barnett, Esq., civil service, of a daughter.

22. At Colombo, the lady of Lieut. Bridge, acting D. A. A. G., of a daughter (since dead).

April 19. The lady of Capt. G. T. Parke, H.M. 61st regt., of a daughter.

23. At Peradenia, the lady of J. G. Watson, Esq., of a son.

DEATHS.

March 15. At Trincomalee, Mrs. Anjow, widow, 20. At Galle, aged 32, Frances, wife of Dr. Silvery, medical staff, and daughter of the Rev. Richard Williams, rector of Great Haughton, Northampton, and prebendary of Lincoln.

Singapore, &c.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.—March 16. *Platina*, from N. S. Wales and Manilla.—*Neva*, from ditto ditto.—20. *Layton*, from N. S. Wales.—April 1. *Lloyds* and *Persian*, both from Batavia.—8. *Neptune*, from N. S. Wales.—12. *Ann*, from Batavia.

Departure.—April 5. *Layton*, for Penang and Madras.

Freight to London (April 26)—Dead weight, £1. 10s. to £5. 10s. per ton; measurement goods, £4. 4s. to £6. ditto.

BIRTH.

April 6. At Rhio, the lady of M. A. Borgen, Esq., master-attendant, of a son.

DEATH.

Lately. At Malacca, Miss Minass.

Netherlands India.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals at Batavia.—*Southwark*, from Hobart Town.—May 18. *Standard*, from Liverpool; and *John*, from Sourabaya.—20. *Maria*, from Greenock.—21. *Parmelia*, from N. S. Wales.

Arrival at Sourabaya.—May 16. *Lady Hayes*, from N. S. Wales.

Freight to Europe (May 27)—£3. 10s. to £3. 15s. per ton. No coffee to come.

BIRTH.

April 27. At Batavia, the lady of Gillian Mac-laine, Esq., of a daughter.

DEATH.

March 5. At Batavia, of consumption, William John Greig, Esq., of Lerwick, Shetland, aged 22.

Manilla.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.—March 10. *Duchess of Clarence*, from London and Batavia.—16. *Sir Charles Forbes*, from N. S. Wales.

Departures.—March 15. *Panther*, Lockwood, for China.

China.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.—March 22. *Thetis*, from Singapore.—24. *Oliver* and *Eliza*, from London and Manilla.—25. *Alexander*, from New York.—26. *Splendid*, from Liverpool.

Departures.—March 22. *Orcell*, for N. S. Wales; and *Water Witch*, for Calcutta.—26. *Governor Stirling*, for Manilla.—29. *Hercules*, and *Naples*, both for New York.—April 1. *Mart*, for New York.

Van Diemen's Land.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals at Launceston.—April 17. *Cornwallis*, from Cape and Hobart Town.—23. *Thistle*, from Swan River.

Arrivals at Hobart Town.—*Resources*, from London and Cape.—*James Harris*, from London.—April 18. *Dorothy*, from Mauritius.—*Clarence*, from London.

Departures from Hobart Town.—April 13. *Resource*, for Sydney.—17. *James Harris*, for Sydney.

Society Islands.

MARRIAGE.

Lately. At Otahete, Capt. Charles Spooner, of the American whale-ship *Erie*, of Newport, to Kingatara Oruruth, daughter of Dematfrgworld-ammfr, one of the chiefs of the island.

Mauritius.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.—April 30. *Yara*, from Bengal.—May 4. *Enubous*, from Bengal.—6. *Lady Normandy*, from London.—13. *Atlas*, from Bengal; and *Frankland*, from Liverpool.—14. *Stirling*, from Calcutta.

Departures.—April 2. *Mangies*, for Singapore and China.—3. *Tam O'Shanter*, for Ceylon and Bengal; and *William Thompson*, for Bengal.—13. *Penelope*, for Madras and Bengal; and *Redman*, for Hobart Town.—14. *Gaillardon*, for Madras and Bengal.—19. *Adelaide*, for Bengal.—May 3. *Janet*, for Madras.—7. *Australia*, for N. S. Wales.—11. *Dart*, for Hobart Town; and *Argo*, for Sydney.—13. *Sarah*, for Bombay.

BIRTH.

March 17. At Port Louis, Mrs. Ainslie, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

Jan. 16. Henry Barlow, Esq., to Laura Clennettina, youngest daughter of the late Johan Jacob Wiché, Esq.

Cape of Good Hope.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.—June 11. *North Britain*, from Orkneys.—24. *Tamar* (steamer), from Greenock.—26. *Thomas Snook*, from London.—28. *Meta*, from Mauritius.—July 8. *Swallow*, from St. Helena.—11. *Mary and Jane*, from Liverpool.

Departures.—June 11. *Henry Wellesley*, for Ceylon.—17. *Vallentyne*, for Mauritius.—18. *Morinus*, for V. D. Land.—21. *North Britain*, for N. S. Wales.—22. *Putnam*, and *Hamilton*, both for Batavia.—26. *Earl Bathurst*, for Mauritius.—28. *Bromley*, for Mauritius.

BIRTHS.

May 30. At Caledon, the lady of John Honey, Esq., of a daughter.

23. Mrs. A. J. Lind, of a daughter.

June 20. Mrs. W. G. Anderson, of a daughter.

25. At Clasenbosch, the lady of Capt. W. Shaw, Madras army, of a son.

July 6. At Cape Town, the lady of the Rev. G. Christie, of a daughter.

11. At Cape Town, the lady of Capt. P. La-touche, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

June 10. At Cape Town, Mr. Godfrey Rawstone to Miss Sarah de Vos.

July 7. At Cape Town, Walter Harding, Esq., to Johanna Petronella, eldest daughter of J. G. Brink, Esq.

DEATH.

June 19. Thomas Caffyn, Esq., aged 38.

Postscript to Asiatic Intelligence.

A letter from the Coorg capital of the 15th April states that a company of the 9th N.I., under Capt. Roberts, guided by some Coorgs, started on the 14th, and, after a forced march, captured the wife and family of Bussaba Naik, the lame dewan, who was the adviser of the war. He had declined coming in when sent for, and a reward of 1,000 rupees had consequently been set upon his head; but he had since been discovered dead, hanging on a tree, and his body was expected to arrive immediately at Muddakerry. About 80,000 rupees were found in some trunks at Nackenaud, besides two very valuable howdahs, ivory and silver; but the prospect of prize-money was in appearance a very poor one.

The immediate arrangements with regard to the Coorg territory are reported to be the following:—Col. Lindesay, c.b., will remain in Coorg as brigadier, with a staff, 500 troops, a company and a-half of artillery, 500 sappers and miners, and the 4th, 9th, 31st and 36th regts. of N.I. The 35th and 48th regts. N.I. return to Bangalore; to which place the sick and wounded are to be transferred from the field-hospitals at Pariapatam and Hooscottah. The ex-rajah is also expected at Bangalore, under the escort of H.M. 55th regt., and a squadron of the 8th cavalry. The 19th regt. N.I., which arrived there on the 18th inst., is ordered to proceed to the French Rocks.

A letter from Kimediy, in the *Madras Herald* of April 23, states that the notorious Gurnaul, who cut off people's noses and ears, and sent them to the commissioner, is captured, and that his trial was to take place on the 15th.

Letters from Bombay, *via* Persia, dated to the end of May, bring intelligence that the *Forbes* steamer, intended to have been despatched from Suez, with letters from Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay to London, had been found unseaworthy at Madras, and consequently not equal to the voyage.

The people of Bengal are beginning to think Lord Wm. Bentinck's absence a very serious evil, for, in its operation, it is said to amount to almost a total suspension of the government. All measures in progress had halted; and no promotions or appointments of any kind had taken place. His lordship was expected in Calcutta about the middle of May.

The last accounts from Calcutta give the report of the indigo-market, dated the 11th of April. The imports into Calcutta, up to the 7th, amounted to 93,802 maunds. The exports had been as follow:—To Great Britain, 50,970 maunds; to Foreign Europe, 31,538 do.; to North America, 4,163 do.; to the Persian Gulf, 1,074.—Total, 87,745 maunds. Little doubt was entertained that the ensuing crop would be most favourable; and some even estimate it at 130,000 maunds, although the general opinion seemed to be in favour of from 110,000 to 115,000 maunds.

The American papers contain accounts from Siam, which state that the king is prosecuting the war with Cochinchina; that 100,000 troops had proceeded from Siam into the latter country and more were to follow. An English embassy to the king of Siam from Moulmein had been refused admission, on the plea that the embassy was accompanied by too numerous an escort.

DEBATE AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

East-India House, Sept. 24.

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* (Henry St. George Tucker, Esq.) said, he had the honour of informing the proprietors, that a list of papers which had been presented to parliament since the last General Court was now laid before them, conformably with the by-law, cap. 1. sec. 8. The titles of the papers were read. They related to property sold by the Company up to the 30th of July last; and also to certain applications for accommodation which had been made by individuals connected with the private trade.

The *Chairman* said, he had farther the honour to inform the proprietors, that, agreeable to the General Court's resolutions of the 7th of April and 6th of July, 1809, accounts were now laid before them, respecting the Company's College at Haileybury, and their seminary at Addiscombe, for the past year.

The heads of the accounts, which stated the number of students in each establishment, the expense of building and repairs, up to August last, were then read.

COMPENSATION TO MARITIME OFFICERS.

The *Chairman* said, that, at the General Court of the 9th of July last, an hon. proprietor gave notice that he would, at the next Quarterly General Court, move for the production of papers and correspondence between the Court of Directors and the Board of Control, relative to the ship *Hercules*. He could now proceed with his motion.

Mr. *Weeding* said, that, before he proposed his motion on that subject, he was anxious to advert to another, which was worthy of their serious consideration. After the minutes of former courts had been read—especially that which gave the result of the ballot on the resolutions of the General Court, of the 13th of August—he had hoped that a statement would have been made, with respect to any proceedings that might have since taken place on the subject of those resolutions. He had expected, that the hon. *Chairman*, as the ministerial organ of the Court of Directors, would have let the Proprietors know what proceedings had been adopted since the last court. After the resolutions, which had for their object the compensation of their maritime officers, had

been so gravely debated, and so triumphantly carried, it certainly was proper that the proprietors should be informed as to what proceedings had subsequently taken place; and, therefore, he now asked for that information. The Court of Directors, he apprehended, could not object to give information on this subject, and to produce copies of all papers and correspondence with the Board of Control connected with it. If, however, there existed any objection, he was prepared to move regularly for the necessary documents.

The *Chairman* said, there was not the slightest objection to grant the information required. It was his intention to lay the papers before the court, and they should now be read.

The documents were then read, as follows:—

East-India House, 27th August 1834.

"Sir:—In reference to Mr. Auber's letter to Mr. Gordon dated the 10th of July last, and in accordance with the desire expressed by the General Court of Proprietors, we have the honor to transmit to you the accompanying copies of the proceedings of that court of the 13th and 20th instant, regarding the compensation which should be given by the Company to the commanders and officers of the maritime service, which proceedings comprehend the original plan of the Court of Directors,—their plan as extended in consequence of a reference from the General Court and the plan which that court has adopted.

"It now rests with the Board to decide this question, respecting which the court will only express their deep regret that it is not possible for them to approve of the plan which a majority of the proprietors who voted at the ballot have recommended.

"We have the honor to be, Sir,
"Your most obedient humble servants,
(Signed) "H. ST. GEO. TUCKER,
"WM. STANLEY CLARKE.
"The Right Hon. Charles Grant, M.P.
&c. &c. &c."

"India Board, 5th September 1834.

"Sir:—I am directed by the Commissioners for the Affairs of India to request that you will move the Court of Directors to cause the Board to be forthwith furnished with—

"An estimate of the value of the annuities and gratuities which the Court of Directors in their plan propose to confer on the officers of the East-India Company's maritime service;

"A similar estimate with respect to the plan preferred by the Court of Proprietors;

"An account of the number of officers of each rank, on whom annuities and gratuities (distinguishing the two) would be bestowed, and of the number of years they have respectively been in the service;

"And also, with respect to the captains, an account of the number of voyages each has performed.

"I am, Sir,
"Your most obedient and humble servant,
(Signed) "J. A. STEWART MACKENZIE.
"Peter Auber, Esq."

"East-India House, 10th September 1834.

"Sir:—In reference to your letter, dated the 5th instant, I am commanded by the Court of Directors of the East-India Company, to transmit to you the undermentioned papers, viz.

"No. 1. An estimate of the value of the annuities and gratuities, which the Court of Directors, in their original plan, proposed to confer on

the officers of the East-India Company's maritime service.

"No. 2. An estimate of the value of the annuities and gratuities, which the Court of Directors, in their extended plan (submitted to the Court of Proprietors in substitution of the original plan), proposed to confer on the officers of the East-India Company's maritime service.

"No. 3. An estimate of the value of the annuities and gratuities, which, according to the plan preferred by the Court of Proprietors, it is proposed to confer on the officers of the East-India Company's maritime service.

"No. 4. Statement of time of service of commanders and officers of freighted ships and Company's own ships, including those belonging to the five ships under contract so far as the same can be made out.

"I have, &c.

(Signed) "W. CARTER,

"Assistant Secretary."

"J. A. Stewart Mackenzie, Esq. M.P.
&c. &c. &c."

The *Chairman*.—"Copies of these papers shall be laid on the table of the proprietors' room, for your information."

Sir C. Forbes hoped that those papers would be printed; and he likewise wished that all the correspondence which had taken place between the Court of Directors, or the Chairs, and the Board of Control, on this important question, should be laid before the proprietors. It was very important that they should be placed in possession of the proceedings adopted by the Court of Directors on this occasion, in order that they might be enabled to ascertain and to judge how far the Court of Directors had complied with the expressed wishes of the Court of Proprietors, for the purpose of giving effect to the object which that court sought to attain by its resolutions. It was more particularly necessary, he thought, that they should be placed in possession of the true sentiments of the Court of Directors, for the purpose of enabling them to know, whether any of them had been parties in opposing the object which the Court of Proprietors had in view. He hoped, therefore, that there would be no objection to laying all these papers and letters before the court. He did not think that any excuse could be made by the Court of Directors, for the non-production of those documents, as had sometimes been done, on the score that they were of a private and confidential nature; because, at the last General Court, the Chairman had thought proper, in summing up his sentiments, to refer to a confidential letter of the President of the Board of Control, in support of his opinion, which had afterwards appeared in the public prints. He presumed, therefore, that no objection would be offered to the production of those documents. With regard to the enormous amount of the sum specified in the third of these estimates, as necessary to make good the annuities proposed to be granted by the Court of Proprietors, he would venture to say, that, when the return was taken to pieces and thoroughly scrutinized and sifted, it would not reach

any such point. In his opinion, it would be found, that matter had been included in the estimate, which the Court of Proprietors never intended to be taken into consideration; and he believed, when the calculation was properly examined, the amount would be reduced one-half; or, at all events, would be brought within a million sterling. And, if so, why should there be a moment's hesitation on the subject? Be the amount what it might, why should there be any hesitation about it? Why should the Board of Control endeavour to do away with a proceeding which the Court of Proprietors had so decidedly sanctioned? It was not he contended, a question of amount, but a question of justice.—(*Hear, hear!*) It was a question which, he thought, might be brought forward and decided in a court of equity before the Lord Chancellor, the point at issue merely being, whether these gentlemen were not entitled to that fair allowance which was intended to be granted to them by the legislature, and which the Court of Proprietors had stated their willingness to give, at the time, he was going to say, of the *renewal* of their charter, but he should rather say, at the period of the *deprivation* of their charter; for they were now no longer the East-India Company—they were now no longer what they had been. He hoped that his hon. friend (Mr. Weeding) would not be satisfied with the papers which had been read; for his own part, he certainly would not. They were told that those documents should be placed in the proprietors' room, for the use of those who pleased to come and inspect them. Now, let gentlemen ask themselves, when matters of such vast importance as these were to be examined, when documents were laid before the proprietors which they were seriously to consider, and on which they were to come to a fair conclusion, whether it was possible to do so if the papers were merely left in the proprietors' room for inspection? Was it just or fair to expect them to come to that house and sit, not for hours, but for days, in order to make themselves masters of those papers? He trusted that there would be no hesitation in laying all the documents before the court, and that they would be printed forthwith for the use of the proprietors. He believed that a memorial on this subject, coming from a few warrant-officers of the Company's service, had been transmitted by Captain Hind, who was also of the Company's service, to the directors; and he hoped that this, and all other documents whatever, connected with this question, should, as soon as possible, be distributed amongst the proprietors for their information.

Mr. Fielder said, he took it for granted, that there would be no objection what-

ever on the part of the Court of Directors to lay before the Court of Proprietors the whole of the correspondence, minutes, and proceedings. He believed that, since the last meeting of the proprietors, no alteration had taken place in their opinion, with respect to the compensations to be granted to their maritime servants. He imagined that the Court of Directors had merely confined themselves to their duty, in sending the resolutions of the Court of Proprietors to the Board of Control. The proprietors at their special meeting having so unanimously agreed to the resolutions—

Sir C. Forbes.—"Not unanimously."

Mr. Fielder.—"Nearly so."

A Proprietor.—"No, no!"

Mr. Twining said, the hon. proprietor would find the numbers on the ballot were about two to one.

Mr. Fielder.—Certainly at the ballot, but he alluded to the time of the debate. The resolutions in favour of the compensation laid down in the schedule approved of by the Court of Proprietors, having been so strongly supported and agreed to by that court, he took it for granted that the Court of Directors would do, and had done nothing to interfere with their wishes. He did not call on the Court of Directors to give up their opinions; but he certainly expected that they would not, in the course of the proceeding, oppose the wishes and opinions expressed by the Court of Proprietors. Such being the case, and knowing that there was a sort of conjugal union between the Board of Directors and the Board of Control, he certainly should like to be made acquainted with what had passed between them. He thought that the Court of Directors had done nothing more than they ought to have done in laying the resolutions before the Board of Control. But, while he could not ask them to acquiesce in these resolutions, he had a right to expect that they would not use any influence in opposing them. Under all the circumstances, he thought that the Court of Directors could feel no objection to lay the whole of the proceedings before the proprietors.

Mr. Weeding said, the question was, whether the Court of Directors would consent that all papers that had passed between the Board of Control and themselves should be laid before the proprietors. If that were agreed, he was sure that the court would be satisfied.

The *Chairman* said, he wished to hear all that could be offered on the subject before he answered his hon. friend. He should now state distinctly, that he believed his hon. friend had already heard read all the correspondence which had taken place between the Board of Control and the Court of Directors on this ques-

tion. There was, however, a minute recorded by one of his colleagues on the subject, which should certainly be laid before the court if any motion were made for that purpose. If his hon. friend would put forward his motion in the regular course, he did not know of any objection to the production of their proceedings with reference to this question, whether it appeared in the shape of letters or of a minute. As to confidential communication, there was none. He had not condescended to say a word to Mr. Grant on this subject since his note of the 3d of May last. Not a word had since been used, or a suggestion offered on the subject, by the Court of Directors. He would not have it suspected that he had endeavoured, indirectly, to influence the judgment of Mr. Grant. He should be ashamed of himself if he had pursued any such course. That gentleman acted under a great and anxious responsibility; and he should proceed, as he had already proceeded, without any interference on the part of the Court of Directors.—(*Hear, hear!*)

Sir C. Forbes said, he had not imputed any sinister or improper motive to the Court of Directors. All he wished was, that the documents should be fairly laid before the proprietors.

The *Chairman*.—"Let a motion be made for the papers, and I believe not the slightest objection will be made to furnish all the information which we possess."—(*Hear, hear!*)

In answer to an observation by Mr. Weeding—

The *Chairman* said, the document of the 3d of May was amongst their proceedings; and, if a motion were made for the purpose, it should be forthcoming.

Mr. Weeding then moved, "That copies of all papers and correspondence which have passed between the Court of Directors and the Board of Control, or any person or persons, since the 5th of August, 1834, respecting the compensation proposed to be granted to the commanders and officers of the East-India Company's maritime service, be printed and laid before this court."

Sir C. Forbes seconded the motion.

Mr. Fielder.—"Will this take in the minutes of the proceedings of the Court of Directors? Should not the motion be, for all correspondence, papers, minutes, and proceedings in any way relating to the question in dispute?"

The *Chairman* wished to ask what the hon. proprietor meant by the words, "person or persons?" Did he mean individual members of the Court of Directors? He (the Chairman) was officially the organ of that court, and any communication to the Board of Control must come through him. If the hon.

proprietor wished the words to remain, it would not, he thought, be very creditable to him; but still he would not oppose their being allowed to stand.

Mr. *Weeding* said, the hon. Chairman was too sensitive, was too apt to take up points hastily and to draw his own conclusion, which in this instance was quite at variance with what he meant by his proposition. Now, he would ask, whether any officers of their maritime service had addressed papers or memorials to the court? He should be glad to know that; and if memorials had been sent in, he should be glad to see them. He wished to be put in possession of every thing that had taken place, with reference not merely to the Board of Control and the Court of Directors, but to all other parties, in order that a proper inquiry should be made, and that the justice of the case should be satisfied. When this was done, they would be enabled to see their proper course. He was anxious to obtain all the evidence that could be collected on this subject. His motion was not brought forward for the purpose of casting any reflection, and he could not comprehend why the hon. Chairman should be offended at it.

Sir C. *Forbes* considered that the memorials of the officers, and the replies given to them by the Court of Directors, ought to be included; and he considered it extraordinary that nothing was said about them in the papers laid before the court. The directors had not favoured the proprietors with one scrap of information on this subject. This, he was sure, could not have been intended. He really and truly wished, for the sake of these deserving officers, that more promptitude had been shown in meeting their just claims. He spoke warmly on this subject, but certainly he did not mean any thing offensive. He candidly acknowledged that he felt most strongly,—that he felt most indignantly, the delay, the industrious, the official delay, which had taken place in settling their claims. A month now had elapsed since the resolutions of the Court of Proprietors on this subject had been communicated to the Board of Control, and yet nothing had been done. Why were those unfortunate gentlemen thus treated? Many of them were obliged to remain in town, at very great inconvenience, and at an expense which they could not afford. Why were they kept here, day after day, week after week, and month after month, when this matter might be decided in a moment; when the Board of Control might say at once, that they did, or they did not, agree in the view taken by the Court of Proprietors? Why was not any proposed alteration or amendment stated without delay? Why could

not the President of the Board say, "I shall support the views of the Court of Proprietors, so strongly expressed, and I shall adopt them, so far as my duty renders it possible." If that course had been taken, all parties would have been satisfied; but, up to this moment, they did not know whether the Board of Control approved of the view taken by the Court of Directors, or that adopted by the Court of Proprietors. He, therefore, would say, that the spirit manifested by the Board of Control, when they proceeded in such a course of procrastination, was discreditable. That Board ought to be called on,—and the proprietors had a right to call on them, to give a decision at once. They ought not to be suffered to go on delaying from day to day, and giving rise to hopes that might not be realized. He however thought that they would be realized. Indeed it was almost impossible that they would not be fully realized. This, he would say, that, if they were not, the Board of Control and the Court of Directors also, would bring an old house about their heads.—(A laugh.) If justice were not done to their maritime servants, they would examine on what grounds such large compensations were granted to the servants in that house, and to other individuals. Here let it be observed, that he was not finding fault with what had been done in that respect, especially with reference to the servants of that house, whose merits and whose conduct upon all occasions he should ever speak of in the most respectful terms; all he asked was equal and unbiassed justice; and, if he found only one to support him in that Court, he never would rest till that justice was rendered to their maritime servants. If it were not awarded to them, then he would shew that the whole of the pensions and compensations already granted, must be reconsidered. The proceedings with reference to those compensations had been, in his opinion, illegal from the first. He said this in the presence of their learned counsel. That learned gentleman had a right to hold his opinion, and he (Sir C. *Forbes*) had a right to maintain his. He was very sure, at all events, that others, whose opinions carried more weight with them than his, entertained the same idea. He should be most happy to see justice, and nothing but justice, done to their maritime servants; and whatever feeling might exist as to what had been granted to other servants of the Company, he would not express any disapproval of what had been done for them, provided the claims of their maritime servants were fairly met. He would say again, that, this was not a question of amount; it was a question of justice and of justice alone. Be it £100,000, or

£1,000,000, the question was just the same. He confessed that, keeping this principle in view, he was astonished and indignant to find that such a letter as that which had been read should have been addressed to the Court of Directors by the Board of Control, without, at the same time, saying one word with respect to the feeling which the Board of Control entertained on this subject. Now, one observation more as to the estimated amount. He asserted that it was exaggerated, grossly exaggerated it must be. It was as over-stated by at least £500,000; or intentionally of course, but from some erroneous view which their able officers had taken of this question. The amount was stated at £1,500,000. Now supposing that to be correct, which he did not; he had formerly shewn the court, that the maritime service had themselves paid the Company more than that sum of money. Taking only the last twenty years, the sum paid by them to the Company's treasury was £80,000 a-year by the percentage on their teas; making, in that time, an aggregate sum of £1,600,000 principal money. If that were not sufficient, they might go back much farther, and let them then consider what an immense sum this percentage on their teas had produced. Taking, however, the period from 1813 to 1833, and it would appear that the maritime servants had paid to the Company a principal sum of 1,600,000 sterling. Here then was a sum by means of which justice might be done to those meritorious officers. Let them, not, therefore, be told of the difficulty occasioned by the greatness of the amount, and of the deficiency of assets. He contended, that there was more than sufficient to meet this demand.

Mr. *Fielder* must beg leave to observe that the three accounts of compensations of the maritime officers calculated by the directors, appeared to him not a little extraordinary, particularly their last of a million and a-half sterling. He could not understand on what principle the Directors had raised the total sum to that large amount. It certainly might be the most intelligible return in the world, though it was above his comprehension. He would, however, take leave to enquire the Court of Directors at the time of their calculations, had before them an accurate statement of the numbers and the precise ages of all the annuitants and of their respective wives, and with the probable number of children claimants, and whether they (the directors) had given the same their full consideration. He believed not: for if they had, he conceived they could not have come to such a conclusion. (Hear, hear!)

The Chairman said, when the hon. proprietor had an opportunity of seeing *Asiat. Jour. N.S. Vol. 15. No 58.*

the account, he trusted that he would be satisfied. He would state to his hon. friend (Sir C. *Forbes*) that this was an official return, supported by professional authority; and he was sure that his hon. friend could not suspect, for one instant, that there was any disposition on the part of the Court of Directors, or on the part of any officer connected with that court, to exaggerate the statement. (Hear, hear!) It was an honest, and he believed a correct statement, founded on the data which had been given. His hon. friend might question that data, when the subject was brought forward, and attempt to shew that it was not correct. At present, however, the estimate stood on professional authority. It was framed by an individual of high authority on such subjects; and one who was not likely to compromise his character by any improper action. With respect to the hon. mover, he confessed that he did mistake his object. He did think, that the words to which he had adverted referred to personal correspondence—that it was something like an intimation of individual correspondence between the Court of Directors and the Board of Control. There had been no such correspondence. For himself he declared that he had had no confidential communication—no communication, either personally, in writing, or otherwise, with the Board of Control, on this subject, since the question was taken up by the Court of Proprietors. The hon. mover had stated, that he wished for the production of any memorials or representations that might have been addressed to the Court of Directors with reference to these claims. He believed that there was not the least objection to such memorials or representations being produced. Certainly he had no objection; although, he believed, they had already been printed and placed before the public in various shapes. He and his colleagues, however, were satisfied to have the whole produced for the use of the Court; and he would suggest to the hon. mover the propriety of inserting a few words, which would include every thing. He was ready to give all the papers, without distinction; and, for the purpose of making the motion as comprehensive as possible, a few words could be added.

Mr. *Weeding* said, he would rather that some particular papers should stand as the subject of a substantive motion.

The Chairman—"Very well; that can be done if you wish it."

Sir C. *Forbes* said, he did not mean, in his observations, to insinuate that the last estimate was unfairly framed. He thought the amount of the proposed compensation, as there stated, was a very large sum; and he inferred, that some- (P)

thing had been introduced in the calculation which ought not to have been taken into the account, and that it was thus raised to its present magnitude. The hon. Chairman himself, at the last court, had given an estimate not near so high.

The *Chairman*.—"I stated that the amount would probably be beyond a million. I certainly did not think it would be so much as now appears on the face of the estimate. I may add, that I should be very scrupulous in stating so large an amount, not wishing to frighten or deter the proprietors from attaining the object which they were so anxiously pursuing."

Mr. *Weeding* said, he did not himself know what memorials might have been presented. He wished that all possible information should be laid before the court; and, so as that object was attained, he was willing that the motion should be framed in any way the court might think proper. Before, however, the motion was put from the Chair, he wished to give his opinion on the general question. He could not allow it to be said, that this was a question between the Board of Control and the Court of Directors. He contended, that the resolution was that of the General Court of Proprietors regularly assembled, of which the Court of Directors formed a part and no other. It was in fact the resolution of the East-India Company. Any previous opinions or resolutions of the Court of Directors on the subject were entirely superseded by it. He could not view it in any other light. When that court had gravely debated the question, and finally agreed to a resolution, he could not allow any other party to interfere with it. The President of the Board of Control might say that he agreed or did not agree with that resolution; but he denied that any previous resolution of the Court of Directors could be substituted in lieu of it. That court, and that court only, had legally the right to take up such a matter. This was the reason of the thing; and therefore it was not necessary for him to expatiate at length upon the subject. He claimed for himself, and for his brother proprietors, the exercise of that right which he conceived to belong to the General Court. If the Board of Control differed from the proposition adopted by the Court of Proprietors, then it was for that court to frame another. The proprietors would readily hear the reasons which influenced the Board of Control in coming to their decision, and perhaps they would be enabled to remove the grounds on which the dissent of the Board of Control rested. This was a question of justice, and not a question of the amount of compensation. Commerce had been given up—all commercial assets, real, and personal property had been surrendered and a compromise had, in consequence, been

solemnly agreed to—and, whatever was promised by that compromise, should be strictly fulfilled. Then came the question of a just and fair compensation, as was decidedly promised under that compromise. The proprietors had pointed out what they conceived to be a just compensation; and, so far as his humble opinion went, he thought, that, to attain their object, there was only one straight-forward course to be pursued; and that was, for the Chairman, as the official organ of the court, to endeavour, with the assistance of his colleagues, to carry the views of the proprietors into effect. Here he could not but express his dissatisfaction at one passage in the letter of the Court of Directors to the Board of Control. They admitted a sentence into that letter, which ought not to have found a place there when they communicated the resolution of the General Court. They accompanied this communication with an expression of "regret," that they could not agree in the plan, for which the General Court had voted. After the most deliberate investigation, after a solemn decision of the proprietors pronounced at a ballot, called for by the directors themselves, by a majority of nearly three to one: after so loud and decided an expression of the general voice, it was unreasonable, at least, in the Court of Directors, when they were called upon to give effect to it, to mix up any declaration of regret on their part. He regretted the circumstance exceedingly. He did not think that it was any part of the duty of the Court of Directors to make such a statement. Their office in the matter was strictly ministerial, and nothing judicial should have been mixed up with it. He would say, with all respect for them that they had here fallen into an error, and he was exceedingly sorry for it.

The *Chairman* said, they were not called on to pass any judgment on the Board of Control. It was not his province to attack or to defend that Board. The right hon. gent. who was at the head of it would no doubt be able to justify his proceedings. He wished now to draw the attention of the court to the motion which had been read. If the hon. mover was not satisfied with it, he might modify it as he pleased. The Court of Directors were perfectly willing to give him every facility.

Capt. *Shepherd* trusted that the second calculation of the Court of Directors, namely, their amended scale of compensation, was founded upon the liabilities of the Company, because, according to the court's second plan, the commanders and officers had, in addition to the proposed gratuities, the power of coming upon a contingent annuity fund: the commanders might claim according to their circumstances £150 per annum, and the other

officers the annuities corresponding to their rank: now, he was of opinion, that a large proportion of the officers would eventually fall back upon this annuity fund; in which case, he was satisfied, that the court's compensation of £800,000 was below the mark, and that the amount required would be nearer a million; consequently, there would not be such an immense difference between the sum proposed to be given by the proprietors, and that which the Company were liable to be called upon under the amended plan of the Court of Directors.

The *Chairman* said the calculation had been made by a competent person on proper data. It was, however, a little premature to take this discussion now; but, at the proper period, any hon. proprietor, who might think that the calculation had not proceeded on correct data, would have an opportunity to state his opinion. They could not well enter on such a discussion, however, until they had the data before them.

Mr. *Weeding* then suggested, that the words, "together with any recorded dissent of any member or members of the Court of Directors on the subject," might be introduced in the resolution.

The *Deputy Chairman* (W. S. Clarke, Esq.) inquired whether the hon. mover wished the words "or any person or persons" to stand. The motion did not require them; and he hoped that the hon. proprietor in justice to the Court of Directors, would feel no objection to leaving these words out. The words were unnecessary, inasmuch as no confidential communication, as already stated by his hon. colleague, had taken place.

Mr. *Twining* said, it was desirable that this motion should be so framed, as to shew that no doubt or mistrust existed in the minds of the proprietors, with respect to the course pursued by the executive body. The Court of Directors were anxious to grant all that was applied for; and he should be sorry if a number of words were allowed to stand in the resolution and to go before the public, which would seem to imply some degree of distrust on the part of the proprietors. It was better to avoid such a course.

The words "person or persons" were then omitted, and "other correspondence" substituted; and the words "together with any recorded opinion of any member of the Court of Directors on the subject" were introduced.

The question was then put on the motion, as follows:

"That copies of all papers and correspondence which have passed between the Court of Directors and the Board of Control, or any other correspondence since the 5th of August 1834, respecting the compensation proposed to be granted to the commanders and officers of the maritime service of the East-India Company, together with any recorded opinion of any member of the Court of

Directors upon the subject, be printed and laid before this court."

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. *Weeding* then said, that he had another motion to propose, the object of which was to enable the court to come to a just conclusion with respect to what would really be the amount of the annuities proposed to be granted by the vote of the Court of Proprietors. In submitting that motion to the court, he did not mean to point out the amount as the great question for their consideration, although it might have startled the President of the Board of Control. A compromise had, however, been agreed to, and, whatever the expense might be, the articles of that compromise ought to be strictly fulfilled. It was said, that this was a burden which would fall on the territory. Now he held that territory had no right to complain, because it had largely benefitted by commerce. The principle, however, of compensation had been admitted, which was the chief point. And when the President of the Board of Control came, as he hoped he would, to the conclusion at which that court had arrived, namely, that the amount had nothing to do with the question, then he should have no fear of the result. But, in order that they might be enabled to judge how far the estimate of the amount necessary to meet the proposed compensation was borne out by actual data, he felt it necessary to submit the present motion. The Court of Proprietors, and of Directors also, must wish to have an opportunity of removing any doubt which might exist as to the magnitude of the sum required to meet the proposed plan of compensation; and perhaps it might be shewn, when all the facts were disclosed, and the grounds on which the estimate was framed were clearly understood, that the fear excited by the idea of so large a sum was not justified, and that the amount was greatly exaggerated. The hon. proprietor said he should move

"That a list of all the maritime officers of the East-India Company's service who were contemplated by the resolutions of the General Court of the 20th of August last, as entitled to receive compensation, be prepared, and laid before this Court, specifying their ages, the respective dates and time of service, and the termination of their last voyage, and specifying also particulars of claims presented on behalf of widows and children."

He (Mr. *Weeding*) supposed that those who framed the estimate could have no desire to err; and, therefore, they must feel very anxious to correct any error into which they might have fallen.

The *Chairman* said, much of this information had already been supplied at the instance of the Board of Control; but, if the hon. proprietor wished for more, there was no objection to granting it, so far as it could be furnished.

Mr. *Weeding* said, he did not ask for

impossibilities. He only required that which could be done.

Sir C. Forbes said, there was one point overlooked in the motion, which ought to be supplied. It ought to be specified whether the parties were married or single. He suggested that the motion should be amended in that respect.

Mr. Weeding said, he proposed that they should have a detail of the entire reasons on which the estimate was calculated. He had no objection, however, to make the addition proposed.

The Chairman.—“Is it intended to have reference to children *in esse* and not *in posse*? It is a very comprehensive motion.”

Mr. Fielder.—“No person could contemplate the claims of children that were to be.”

The Chairman said, that the Court of Directors, acting upon good faith, considered that this was the tenor of the resolution adopted on the ballot.

Mr. Weeding said, if it were necessary, he was willing to leave out that part of the motion which was objected to. He had, however, framed it in that way, because he wished, that, if any error existed in the calculation, due facility should be given for discovering and rectifying it. On the propriety of that course there could be, he thought, no difference of opinion. He would, however, leave out the widows and children if the court pleased. He might say, as a justification for having introduced them, that he had heard that this sum of £1,500,000 contemplated the claims of children, not *in esse*, and that those claims, on the part of such children, formed no inconsiderable part of the estimate. He had also heard, but he might have been wrongly informed, that it was also proposed that the resolution of the General Court, should include the widows of men who were not, at the time it was passed, actually married. He would ask, was that so?

The Chairman answered in the affirmative.

Mr. Weeding.—Then a more erroneous and unjust calculation never was known. He came at once to that conclusion, because it was not possible for any man, taking a proper view of the case, to calculate a compensation for loss on account of individuals who had never sustained any loss. Why should the estimate contemplate even for a moment, the claims of a widow, who was not married now, but who might marry one of these officers five years hence? Such a proceeding was contrary to common sense. It would seem that there was a want of good faith in calculating this estimate; but he supposed that it originated in error. This, however, being the case, the court must see how necessary it was to have full in-

formation on the subject. He asked, therefore, for all the details on which the calculation was founded, and he conceived the court would not hesitate to grant them. He had before no right to suppose that the calculation proceeded on such a principle, but the fact having been admitted, the court ought to receive the most ample information.

The Chairman said, if the hon. proprietor would reflect for a moment, he would be sensible that he was doing an act of great injustice in holding out an intimation that this statement was not prepared in good faith. He would say, that in making such an observation, the hon. proprietor had been guilty of great injustice. Let the hon. proprietor shape his motion in any form he pleased—let it embrace all and every object which he contemplated—and every thing that could be done should be done to afford him satisfaction; but let him not insinuate a grave charge for which there was not a shadow of foundation. The hon. proprietor should be furnished with all possible information; the grounds on which the estimate was framed should all be stated; he would then have an opportunity of scrutinizing them, and of shewing his superior knowledge of calculation and his greater arithmetical skill. But, before he saw the statement, the hon. proprietor ought to abstain from throwing out an insinuation—a most unjust insinuation—against the officer to whom this duty had been confided.

Mr. Weeding said, it was admitted that the claims of the widows of men who were not now married were included in the estimate. If so, then he would say, that it was contrary to common sense, involved a very great error, and became a fit subject of comment.

The Chairman.—“Does not the resolution of the Court of Proprietors embrace the claims of the widows and children of our maritime service? Does it not propose one-half the amount of their husband's annuity during widowhood, and to children the usual allowance?”

Mr. Weeding.—Now what did that contemplate, but compensation for loss? and where, he would ask, was the loss in the cases to which it was now said the provisions were to be extended? How could any man raise his voice in favour of such a proposition as this—that the resolution should embrace the interests of the widows of men who were not now married? Why were the interests of the widows of officers who were now, and had been married, for different periods, recognized by the resolution? The reason was obvious. It was, because when they married, they contemplated the many advantages and benefits which their husbands were likely to derive, in conse-

quence of holding situations in the Company's service. That service was now put an end to, and with it all such advantages and benefits. It was quite evident that no such claim could be set up on behalf of a woman who was not now married. This being the case, he would ask, at once, whether a proper course had been taken in making this calculation? He was willing to suppose that it was done in good faith; but allowing that, it was done in egregious error. He defied any one to fasten on the resolution of the Court of Proprietors such an interpretation as was sought to be attached to it. No person, having his reason at command, and desirous of doing that which was just and proper, could agree to such a proposition as that which was now laid down. He was sure, therefore, that the voice of the court would be in favour of his motion, the object of which was to obtain full information.

Mr. Astell observed, that what had fallen from the worthy gent. who had just sat down, called upon him to express his opinion, and would, doubtless, call upon other hon. directors to express theirs. The hon. proprietor had spoken much of the influence of the public voice in that room, but he was yet to learn why the public voice should be called in to sway and guide the proceedings of that court. The hon. proprietor had expressed himself as if he alone possessed, and was entitled to, a monopoly of humane feeling towards their maritime service. He denied the hon. proprietor's claim to any such distinction. Why were they (the directors) there, acting in the discharge of a painful and arduous duty if they were not carefully and anxiously to look into circumstances of this description, not on one side only, but in all their bearings? Why, he would ask, were the able and excellent officers of the Company to be censured by the hon. proprietor, because they had come to a decision which did not meet with his approbation? He held his opinion as highly as the hon. proprietor held his; and he would appeal confidently to that court and to the proprietors at large, notwithstanding what the hon. proprietor had said, whether the Court of Directors had not, throughout the whole of this transaction, fairly performed their duty? The hon. proprietor had charged them with something like a dereliction of duty, because they gave their unbiassed opinion, with respect to the proposed scale of compensation, in communicating it to the Board of Control. They would have been to blame if they had not avowed their sentiments. Were they not, in fact, called on to state what their opinion was with reference to the new proposition? The Court of Directors, in com-

ing to the conclusion at which they had arrived, proceeded on the principles only of justice and equity, and they saw no reason to depart from that conclusion. Much had been said, in that court, as to the propriety of the directors deferring and succumbing to the proprietors on all occasions. No man was more inclined to treat with respect and deference the opinions of the Court of Proprietors than he was. But was the proposition which the hon. proprietor supported carried by such a majority as might be considered to speak the sentiments of the great body of proprietors? The fact was, that, on the ballot, 385 proprietors voted in favour of the resolution, whilst the entire body of proprietors amounted to about 2,500. During the whole of these proceedings, the Court of Directors had never lost sight of the merits of the individuals connected with their maritime service. They had viewed their case in the spirit of equity and justice. With respect to the observation which had been made as to the calculation of the estimate, he would say, that, whatever might be the opinion of the hon. proprietor, or of those whom he addressed, he never would suffer to pass unnoticed and in silence, any observation which, he felt, reflected unjustly on the conduct of a meritorious officer of the Company. The Chairman had explicitly told the hon. proprietor that every information would be willingly afforded to him; and, surely, it would be time enough when the proprietors had those papers before them to discuss the merits of the case. To what purpose, then, was such a discussion entered into now? Was it to inflame and influence the public mind? For his own part, he should be glad if the public would examine the whole of the proceedings of the Court of Directors from first to last. It was a question, after all, which they had not the power to decide, notwithstanding the opinion of the hon. bart. The law expressly said, that the Board of Commissioners were to decide the question. Censure had been freely cast upon Mr. Grant for the course he had taken upon this occasion, and he was anxious to shield that gentleman from the attacks that had been made on him. The hon. bart. had charged him with purposely and unnecessarily delaying the settlement of this business. He, however, emphatically denied that Mr. Grant had delayed the question from any improper or unfair motive. Mr. Grant called for calculations of the amount that would be required for each plan of compensation, which turned out to be much more considerable than the Court of Directors had supposed. In consequence of this application, the Court of Directors had furnished Mr. Grant with three estimates—one calculated at £200,000—another

was drawn up, but to make his objections to what appeared on the face of the document itself. He did not know that he was called upon to say more than this; but at the request of the hon. Chairman, he would retract the expressions he had used, and would withdraw the imputation of bad faith against any party.

The question was now about to be put, when—

The *Chairman* said, "Does the hon. proprietor mean to persevere in pressing his motion, when I again assure him that I do not know what he means by the word 'particulars'?" If, as I said before, he means the statement of the whole amount and its items, they are here already. He cannot gain any thing more by his motion than the information already before the court, unless he defines more exactly what he means by the word 'particulars.'"

A *Proprietor* asked whether there would be any objection to print the information before the court?

The *Chairman* replied that there would not.

It was then agreed that the motion should be withdrawn.

Mr. *Twining* was sorry that the time of the court should have been taken up for two hours in discussing a matter which might have been settled in as many minutes. At the same time, there was one ground on which he did not regret that this conversation had taken place, as it afforded an opportunity of setting themselves right upon what was evidently a misunderstanding as to one point. There was, he admitted, every disposition on the part of the directors to give information, but the only point on which there was any difference was the calculation which included the widows and children in prospect of marine officers. Now that, he thought, was never in the contemplation of any proprietor at the time the resolutions were agreed to. For his own part, he would say, that in assenting to the resolutions, he had never intended that they should include the future widows or children of officers then unmarried. He was disposed, as he believed every man there was, to do full justice to the services of their marine officers; but, he repeated, that he had never conceived the resolutions as meant to extend to future widows and children of such of them as were unmarried. He was anxious that the calculation as to the amount of compensation to be made to them, should be on fair and honest grounds, and that no item should be admitted into which ought not justly to form a part of it. But looking upon prospective widows and children as a part of that calculation, he thought it wrong, and that it ought to be reconsidered.

The *Chairman*.—"The Court of Directors could only take the resolution of the Court of Proprietors on their understanding of its meaning. We took it in what appeared to us to be the intention of the proprietors, as expressed in their own words. It seems, however, according to some hon. proprietors, that we did not know that meaning; and now I may observe, from the difference of opinion which exists between the hon. baronet (Sir C. Forbes) and my hon. friend (Mr. Twining), that the proprietors themselves are not exactly agreed as to what they did mean. The last part of the resolution of the proprietors meant only that a provision should be made for the widows and children of those officers who were entitled to compensation. If we have taken a wrong view of it, all that it will be necessary to do will be to strike off a small item from the calculation."

Sir C. *Forbes* said, that what he meant in the resolutions was, that all officers now married, or that were married at the passing of the act authorising the grant of compensation, should have a pension granted to their widows and children in the usual proportions; but he never meant that those who were so only in prospect should have a similar claim, and he took it that nothing of the kind was intended by the Court of Proprietors when they passed the resolution in question. To have included prospective widows and children, therefore, in the calculation was, in his opinion, erroneous.

Mr. *Fidler* thought it was never intended that widows and children of officers could have any claim to compensation, except of those officers who were married at the time of the dissolution of the Company's Commercial Charter.

Mr. *Twining* said that he had had nothing to do with the drawing up of the resolutions, but it appeared to him that they were never intended to apply prospectively; that was, to the widows and children of officers then unmarried.

The *Chairman*.—"I will put a case to my hon. friend. Suppose a child born after the resolution, will my hon. friend make a distinction between that child and the child born before. Or suppose the case of a child of an officer born after the decease of its father—will the distinction be kept up in that case?"

Mr. *Twining* would not make a distinction in either case if the children were the offspring of a marriage contracted previously to the passing of the resolution, or to the dissolution of the Company.

Mr. *Weeding* considered the remark of the hon. Chairman as a piece of mere sophistry on the reasoning of those who took his (Mr. Weeding's) view of the question, and he must raise his voice

against it. It might excite a smile in the court, but it was not a fair way of meeting his hon. friend's view of the case. It was treating a sober argument in that light manner in which discussions in that court should not be carried on, and he owned that he was surprised and disappointed at hearing such a mode of treating an argument proceed from the hon. Chairman.

The *Chairman*.—"What does the hon. member mean by sophistry, and to whom does he apply the term? I used none in the case which I put to my hon. friend; I merely put the case of a child born after the resolution, or after the decease of its father, to shew the extent to which the argument on the other side might be carried. I am at a loss to know, then, what the hon. proprietor means by a charge of sophistry. I am not in the habit of using sophisms, nor am I in the habit of treating any subject brought forward in this court with levity. I repeat that the directors acted upon the resolution of the proprietors, only upon their understanding of its meaning, and that they could not have acted otherwise. I also repeat, that the proprietors are not now agreed upon the precise meaning of their own resolutions, and this is proved by the difference of opinion to which I have already adverted. It was, therefore, I contend, wholly unnecessary for the hon. proprietor to have lifted his voice against a mode of argument which was neither used nor intended."

Mr. *Weeding* considered that he was fully justified in lifting his voice against a mode of meeting the arguments of his hon. friend which he considered as unfair.

The *Chairman*.—"Before I put the question, I would ask, will the court hear its former resolutions read? From that reading it will be seen, that the Court of Directors took them in that sense only in which they could be fairly understood. If however, we have taken a wrong view of that particular resolution which relates to the provisions of widows and children, the proprietors can amend their resolutions in that respect. The case is now before another tribunal, which will, I have no doubt, give it that attention and mature consideration which it deserves, and will decide fairly upon it."

Sir C. *Forbes* concurred with the hon. member opposite (Mr. Twining) in not regretting that this discussion had taken place, as it brought out the fact that a misunderstanding existed as to the intention of the Court of Proprietors in their former resolutions. For, his own part he would repeat, that it was his intention that widows and children of officers who were married at the time of the passing of the act, should be entitled to pensions on the scale there stated, but he had never intended, and he believed it never was the intention of the court, that the claim

should be extended to widows and children of those officers who might marry after the compensation had been granted.

Mr. *Twining* owned that he felt a little sore at the allegation that the proprietors did not know their own meaning at the time they passed these resolutions. He had had no doubt at the time as to what the meaning was, and he was equally satisfied that in the calculation made, that meaning had been mistaken. In referring back to what was intended, he should have thought that calculations on widows and children in *posse* was as far from their intention as to provide for a future generation. He was clearly of opinion, therefore, that the calculation which included future widows and children was erroneous, and ought not to be acted upon.

The resolution of the Court of Proprietors of the 13th of August, relative to compensation to be granted to the widows and children of deceased maritime officers, was then read by order of the Chairman.

Mr. *Twining* said, that having now heard the resolution read, he could view that which related to the widows and children of officers, in no other light than that in which he had already stated it to the court.

Here the conversation on the subject dropped, and the motion was withdrawn.

CASE OF THE SHIP HERCULES.

Mr. *Weeding* said, he had another motion to make to which he hoped the court would not object. It was for the production of such papers and documents as might elucidate the reasons for withdrawing the license of the ship *Hercules*, which to him appeared most unaccountable and unjust.

"That all papers and correspondence of the President and Select Committee of Supracargoes at Canton respecting their revocation of the license of the *Hercules* on the 11th July 1833, be laid before this court."

Sir *Charles Forbes* said, he would oppose the production of the papers, as the gentleman in question had intimated, in a pamphlet he had published, that he intended to bring the matter before another tribunal. Were the matter to be decided by this court he would have no objection to the production of every paper connected with the subject.

Mr. *Weeding* had hoped he should have the support of the hon. bart. in this motion, when he stated a few facts connected with it. He had not brought it forward with reference to individual interests, but as it referred to the interests of India. Here was a case where a property of a million and a-half of dollars embarked in the opium trade had been placed in jeopardy by (as he understood) the acts of the Company's agents at Canton. He wished to know whether this was done advisedly or not? He asked only for information. He offered no opinion whatever upon the

(Q)

case; and upon the nature of the information which he might receive with respect to it, would depend the course which he should take. If the court acceded to his motion, he took it for granted that the Court of Directors would give all the information which they had received relating to it.

The motion not being pressed, the matter fell to the ground.

BOMBAY AS A FREE PORT.

The *Chairman* was about to put the question that the court do adjourn, when

Mr. *Weeding* rose, and said that he had another motion to propose. In the communications which took place in July last respecting the affairs of India, it was said that more enlarged powers would be given for the government of that country, and the improvement of its resources. As a step preparatory to one great improvement, he was anxious that the court should be in possession of the annual average amount of duties received in Bombay. One great object, he thought, which they ought to have in view, would be to make Bombay a free port, a step which, in his opinion, would have a most important effect on the commerce of India. He would not now enter into any details of the advantages which might be expected from such a measure, but would move

"That an account be prepared and laid before this court, of the average annual duties of customs received at the port of Bombay, including the amount of the town duties, and the amount of drawbacks, specifying the particular articles as far as is practicable."

Sir C. *Forbes*, in seconding the motion, said that it related to a subject of the highest importance. There could be no difficulty in preparing the account, and therefore no objection could be made to the motion without ground. He thought that making Bombay a free port would be productive of most important and advantageous results.

The *Chairman* observed that such an account had been already prepared, and there could be no objection to its production.

The motion was then put and agreed to.

KING'S ESTABLISHMENT AT CANTON.— STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH INDIA.— RAJAH OF COORG.

Sir C. *Forbes* said, that before the Court adjourned, he would beg to call its attention to a few subjects which he considered of great importance to our Indian interests, on which he had to request some information from the Chair. The first of these related to an item which he saw in one of the published accounts. From this it appeared, that one-third of the expense of the King's establishment in China was to be made payable out of the revenues of the Indian territory.

Now he could not at all see why this sum of £7,600 should be chargeable upon the territorial revenue of India. Upon what principle India was to pay one-third and England two-thirds of Lord Napier's mission he could not conceive. What peculiar benefit did India derive from this mission, that she should be called upon to pay this share of the expense? Why not apply the same principle of the payment of one-third by India, and two-thirds by England to the payment of the Company's dividends and their pensions? But why, he would beg to ask, should this £7,600 be levied upon the territory of India, without at least consulting the Company, who were its guardians? That sum would pay the retiring allowances of a considerable number of the Company's maritime officers. He hoped to hear some satisfactory explanation upon this subject. Connected with this subject of payments by India, or chargeable on the Indian revenue, he might mention what had recently transpired about experiments of steam communication with India—of which it was said that India was to be allowed to pay half the expense. Allowed to pay half! why India had already paid, and was paying much more than she ought to have been called upon to pay—she had already paid too much for these tricks; and he feared it would turn out that the result would not be worth the money expended upon it. He was unwilling to trespass much longer on the attention of the Court, but however, he did not think it time thrown away if they occupied two or three hours once a quarter in conversations or discussions upon matters so important to their Indian possessions. Another subject, with regard to which he had to beg for some information, was a recent brief war with the rajah of Coorg, and the accession made to British territory, by the addition of his small state. He owned that he could not look with a favourable eye upon any addition made to our Eastern possessions, already more than sufficiently large; for he feared it would be found, in this case, as it had been in many others, that the cost of keeping the new possession would greatly overbalance the advantage to be derived from its occupation. He the more regretted our quarrel with this rajah of Coorg, because he was one of those Indian princes, to whose family we owed great obligations. His father had been one of our best and most faithful allies in our war against Tipoo Saib, and had resisted the most flattering inducements held out to him to reject our alliance, and join with the native prince. If on that occasion he had abandoned us, we should have found the greatest difficulty in bringing up our army to Seringapatam, and probably would never have been able to

gain the victory we had achieved there. Yet this was the return that we now made to his son and successor;—we extinguished him as an independent sovereign, and having no son or legitimate heir, we annexed his dominions to those of our already overgrown territory. He was sorry for this on many grounds, and he hoped that the subject was one which would receive the serious consideration of the Court of Directors. It was one of the greatest importance, to which, however unwilling to trespass on their time, he had felt it his duty thus to direct their attention.—(*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. *Weeding* said, that the Court had been very indulgent to the hon. bart. in listening to him at such length, when he had no motion to propose.

Sir C. *Forbes*.—"No thanks to you for that."

Mr. *Weeding* said, that following the example of the hon. bart. he might claim the indulgence of the Court for what he had said. He would now only observe as to the payment of one-third of the establishment at Canton out of the territorial revenue of India, that India received a full equivalent for it, in the increased advantages to her trade, and would receive more if Bombay should be made a free port. At all events, that payment was now established by law, and could only be altered by an act of parliament.

Mr. *Fidler* said, he wished to put a question to the hon. *Chairman*.

The *Chairman*.—"Before the hon. proprietor puts his question, I should prefer answering those which have been already asked by the hon. bart. (Sir C. *Forbes*). I think that we within the bar are bound in courtesy, where we can do it consistently with what we conscientiously believe to be the discharge of our duties, to give every information which proprietors may require on subjects connected with the general interests of India. The hon. bart. has asked, why one-third of the expense of the establishment at Canton should be charged upon the territorial revenue of India? I answer, that this is given in lieu of tonnage duties, which we have got rid of by an easy composition, and though India will greatly benefit by the increased facilities thus given to trade she is only charged with one-third. As to the question of the King's establishment in Canton, that is a point upon which I will not touch further. It is beyond us, and has been already decided by Parliament. As to the question of steam navigation to India, it is one on which the Court of Directors have acted with great caution. We admit, we were bound to give encouragement to every reasonable plan, which had for its object to facilitate the communication between

this country and India; but in doing so we do not pronounce upon the result—or whether that result might be worth the means employed to bring it about—but the question is still one of means, and ought not to be fully embarked before inquiry has been made as to whether the proposed end will be worth the probable expenditure. Government has already in pursuance of a recommendation of a Committee of the House of Commons gone to, or consented to an expense of £20,000 on the subject; but with that the Company has nothing to do—at the same time, let me repeat that the directors are not at all unwilling to take every reasonable step in the promotion of an object which if found practicable within bounds of moderate expense must be attended with so many advantages. In pursuance of this wish the directors have instructed the government of Bombay to despatch a steam-vessel, (the *Hugh Lindsay*), from that port about the 10th of next February, so as to admit of her arriving at Suez, in time to meet a branch packet which the lords of the admiralty have intimated their intention of despatching from Malta to Alexandria, and which will leave Alexandria on its return to Malta, on or about the 15th, and not later than the 20th of March next. The directors have also ordered that the steamer from Bombay shall remain at Suez till the arrival of the London mail, which will be despatched by the Mediterranean packet from Falmouth in the first week in March next. These means it is hoped will greatly facilitate the more rapid communication with India, of the advantages and importance of which there cannot be two opinions. As to the question of the more general communication by the more speedy conveyance of goods and passengers, I shall say nothing at present. The directors I trust have shewn that though they are unwilling to embark in any wild projects, or in any new speculations of any kind without properly seeing their way, they are not inattentive to those means by which a reasonable prospect is held out of facilitating the intercourse between this country and her eastern possessions. At present we must wait the result of the steps which have been already taken. With respect to the occupation of the territory of the rajah of Coorg, I can only say that the Company have no wish, and I feel that the government of India have no desire, to make any unprofitable annexation of territory to our present possessions. The war with the rajah was commenced and concluded before we were informed of it, and I have no doubt that it was under circumstances which rendered hostilities unavoidable. We cannot but regret that we should have been placed in hostility with an an-

cient ally, or with the successor of an ally,—for the uncle of the present rajah was a faithful ally of our's in the war with Tipoo. As to the acquisition of territory, I shall only add, that that of the rajah of Coorg is but a small one; not at all productive, and cannot as territory be said to be of any value to us. I am sure, however, it will be found that the Supreme Government of India took that course which was dictated by justice and sound policy, and the best attention to our interests in that country."

EQUALIZATION OF SUGAR DUTIES.

Mr. Fielder was extremely anxious to make a few remarks on the subject of the sugars of India; and he was led to it by looking to the present distressed state of India with respect to her agriculture, trade, and finances, more particularly on his finding, by the accounts of the expenditure of the Company, that a sum exceeding six millions sterling was required to be remitted from India, to answer payments in London for the current year.—(Hear!) And viewing the state of our manufactures, he could hardly expect much, or indeed the least encouragement, could be given to the manufactures of India. But he certainly did expect that, if we did send English manufactures into India, and at the same time require from her a remittance of more than six millions sterling in one year, that the natives of India should have the same rights and privileges, with respect to agricultural produce and trade, enjoyed by other British colonies. He particularly alluded to the culture of the sugar-cane, the most favourite and beneficial employment of the Hindoo, indeed one of his religious duties. He must confess that he should feel greatly alarmed at the very large remittances required year after year from India, unless greater encouragement was given to the agricultural pursuits of the natives of India, and particularly in the produce of the cane.—(Hear!) Looking at the vast advantages flowing into this country, no one could say that India was deriving any thing corresponding to the benefits she bestowed, in respect to the extension of her trade and the disposal of her produce, which she naturally expected, and in strict justice ought to derive. That extension might be made, if the duties on East and West India sugars and rums were equalized. It would be unnecessary for him to enumerate the many advantages which must accrue, as well to the commerce of England as to that of India, from the enactment of such a measure. He (Mr. F.) therefore hoped to hear from the hon. Chairman that some progress was making with ministers towards so desirable a result.—(Hear, hear!)

The Chairman.—"The hon. proprietor will recollect, that a petition from this court was presented to the House of Commons in the last session by the President of the Board of Control, praying for an equalization of the duties on sugar. The subject will, I hope, be brought forward early in the next session, by the same right hon. gentleman, and I trust, with increased probability of success. We shall have this advantage in any future discussion of the question, that the grounds of objection, which have hitherto been made by the West-India trade, will then have been removed. It has hitherto been objected, that large advances had been made upon West-India property, upon the faith of this protecting duty, and that it would be unjust to equalize the duties while those advances remained unliquidated. That objection will now be removed. The West-India proprietors are about to receive a large sum from this country, in consideration of the change to be made in the condition of the negro population, and they cannot, in fairness, lay the same claim to protecting duties. I have reason to believe, that Mr. Grant is strongly impressed with the advantages which would result to India and to this country from an equalization of the duties; and that he will, next session, bring it forward with, as I have said, a greatly increased probability of success. Of the advantages which must accrue to India and to England from such a change, I think no one who is acquainted with the commerce of the two countries can have any doubt. It must add considerably to the commercial intercourse of both countries, and greatly facilitate remittances from India to England."

Sir C. Forbes expressed a hope, that some steps would be taken at a very early period, that the remainder of the little manufactures of India, should be admitted into this country on the principle of reciprocity,—that word of which India had heard so much, and of which it had experienced so little. He did hope that the directors would not lose sight of this important subject.

The Chairman.—"I should wish to see the trade between India and this country carried on on fair principles, but I fear that, even with a system of reciprocity, India, considering our advantages with respect to machinery, has no chance of competing with this country in cotton manufactures. I fear that even with equal duties she could never compete with us in this market."

Sir C. Forbes.—"Then that would be a good reason why the market should be thrown open to her on equal terms."

The Chairman.—"It may, but still I fear that India would derive but little

advantage, from her importation of cotton manufactures here."

Sir C. Forbes said, that before the court adjourned, he felt bound to express to the hon. Chairman his sincere thanks for his kind and courteous attention in answering the questions which he had ventured to put, and for the great zeal he had evinced on all occasions, in every matter which had reference to the interests of India.—(Hear, hear!) This was a feeling in which he was sure every member in that court would join.—(Hear, hear!) Though he might differ from that hon. gentleman upon some points, yet he must accord to him the just praise of the most zealous and disinterested devotion to the interests of the Company, and those of India in general.—(Hear, hear!)

Mr. Twining was glad that, though at the beginning of the day there had arisen some points of difference in opinion between those inside and those outside the bar, they were now so cordially united in matters which concerned the general welfare of that country, of whose interests

they were the guardians. He was glad to find, that in the present days of chilling economy, the Company had generously lent itself to the protection of so important an experiment as that of facilitating the communications between India and this country.

Sir C. Forbes said, that this was starting a new subject; and as that much misused word "economy" had been mentioned, he could not but express his regret that a chilling economy had found its way into some of the minor departments of the Company's domestic establishment. He alluded to the circumstance of coffee, which had hitherto been allowed to some of their servants in the morning, having been withheld from them. This was a poor paltry economy, and was wholly unworthy of the otherwise general liberality of the Company.

The Chairman now declared that this was a General Quarterly Court for the purposes named in the Act.

The court then adjourned.

HOME INTELLIGENCE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TEA PORTS.

The Lords of the Treasury have approved of the under-mentioned ports, for the importation and warehousing of tea, viz:—London, Liverpool, Bristol, Hull, Leith, Glasgow, Dublin, Belfast, and Cork. Leave is also given for tea and other Eastern produce for the Glasgow market, being transhipped into lighters at Greenock or Port Glasgow, in charge of revenue officers. Tea, as well as articles the produce of the East Indies, may be removed, under bond, from the original port of importation, to any warehousing port in the United Kingdom, for the purpose of being re-warehoused for home consumption, with liberty to pay the duty any time within two years; and while at the port of importation tea can only be deposited in a warehouse exclusively appropriated for that purpose, it may, on such re-warehousing be placed in any warehouse legalized for other goods.

SIR E. J. GAMBIER AND SIR R. GRANT.

The King has been pleased to confer the honour of knighthood upon the following gentlemen:—

Edward John Gambier, Esq. Recorder of Prince of Wales Island; date Aug. 6, 1834.

The Right Hon. Robert Grant, Governor, of Bombay, and Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order; date Aug. 20, 1834.

NEW FIVE PER CENT. LOAN.

The Court of Directors have given notice, dated 17 September, that they will

continue to receive, at the auditor's office in the East-India House, notifications of the wish of the proprietors of Bengal Six per Cent. Remittable Paper to transfer their property to the New Five per Cent. Transfer Loan, under the conditions specified in the court's advertisement of the 14th May last, until the 1st of December next, upon which day the lists will be finally closed.

The notice of 14th May is as follows:—"The Court of Directors of the East-India Company do hereby give notice, that instructions have been issued to the Government of Bengal to commence discharging the Six per Cent. Remittable Debt, by advertising the payment, after fifteen months' notice, of two crores of that debt. Instructions have also been issued to the said government to open a Transfer Loan, into which remittable paper (whether previously advertised for discharge or not) may be transferred at the rate of 105 rupees of the new for 100 rupees of the present loan, the principal so increased to bear an interest of 5 per cent. per annum, payable in cash in India; or in case of residents in Europe at their option, either in cash in India or by bills on the court, at twelve months' date, and 2s. 1d. the sicca rupee, such new loan to be irredeemable for twenty years from the 22d of April, 1834, and whenever redeemed to be paid off (upon a previous notice of fifteen months, such notice to expire at any time after the termination of the said twenty years) at the option of the creditors, either in cash in India or by bills

upon the court at twelve months' date and at 2s. 1d. the sicca rupee, with power to the company to postpone payment of those bills for one, two, or three years, upon allowing interest at 5 per cent. per annum for the period of the postponement. Proprietors resident in Europe will be permitted to have their notes registered in England, in such a manner as will allow of their being sold here without previous reference to India. The interest in such cases to be of course payable at the same periods as when the bills would have become due had the remittance of interest been continued by bills. The said transfer loan will be kept open in India for a period of four months from the date of its announcement, and at the expiration of eleven months from that time (making fifteen months in the whole) holders of the remittable paper who may decline the terms offered will be paid off out of the sum appropriated to that object. The Court of Directors do further give notice, that holders of remittable paper, resident in Europe, who shall signify at the auditor's office in this house their intention to transfer their property into the new loan, will be entitled to such transfer without their taking any other step, provided they do so within four months from the date of this advertisement."

The notice of 17th September adds, that proprietors, who either have notified or may notify their wish to transfer, are desired to observe that the transfers will take effect only at the period when the notes to be transferred shall fall to be discharged, under due notice, by the Bengal government; and that the property in the new loan will be held in the form of stock, instead of promissory notes; that stock receipts will be granted in Bengal to the respective proprietors, or their agents, in exchange for the promissory notes transferred; and that the new stock will be transferable at the place of registry, in books to be kept for that purpose, in London and in India.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH INDIA.

The Court of Directors have given notice, that they have directed the government of Bombay to despatch the *Hugh Lindsay* steam vessel on or about the 10th of February next from Bombay, so as to admit of her arriving at Suez in time to meet a branch packet which the Admiralty have intimated their intention of dispatching from Malta to Alexandria, and which will leave Alexandria, on its return to Malta, on or about the 15th, and not later than the 20th of March next; and also that they have further directed that the *Hugh Lindsay* shall remain at Suez till the arrival of the London mail, which will be despatched by the Mediterranean packet from Falmouth on the 3d of March next.

HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES IN THE EAST.

PROMOTIONS AND CHANGES.

4th L. Drago. (at Bombay). Cornet Wilson Jones, from h.p. 1st Dr. Gu., to be cornet, repaying diff., v. Knox prom. (15 Aug. 34).—Philip Kemp to be cornet by purch., v. Jones who retires (22d do.).

2d Foot (at Bombay). G. N. K. A. Yonge to be ens. by purch., v. Fanshawe app. to 52d F. (23 Aug. 34).

3d Foot (in Bengal). Ens. J. H. Cameron, from 12th F., to be ens., v. Netterville who exch. (23 Aug. 34).

6th Foot (at Bombay). Ens. T. H. Martin, from h. p. 18th F., to be lieut., v. Lang app. to 34th F. (15 Aug. 34).—J. O. C. Barnes to be ens. by purch., v. Martin who retires (29 do.).—Lieut. R. H. Tighe, from h.p. 60th F., to be lieut., v. E. W. Young, who exch. (5 Sept.).

9th Foot (in Mauritius). Lieut. John Spring, from 12th F., to be lieut., v. Collier, who exch. (12 Sept. 34).

16th Foot (in Bengal). Maj. A. O. Campbell to be lieut. col., v. Hook dec.; Capt. S. G. Carter to be major, v. Campbell; Lieut. M. Smith to be capt., v. Carter; Ens. W. A. Kirk to be lieut., v. Smith (all 8 Feb. 34); Lionel Hook to be ens., v. Kirk (5 Sept.).

17th Foot (in N. S. Wales). W. B. Kelly to be ens. by purch., v. Holden who retires (29 Aug. 34).

50th Foot (in N. S. Wales). Capt. the Hon. J. C. Best, from h.p. unattached, to be capt., v. Henry Des Vaux who exch., rec. diff. (22 Aug. 34).

57th Foot (at Madras). Ens. F. H. Jackson to be lieut. by purch., v. Worsley, whose prom. by purch. has not taken place (13 June 34); Cadet L. Frost to be ens., v. Worsley dec. (19 Aug.).—Capt. Adam Gregory, from h.p. 26th F., to be capt., paying diff., v. Kidd app. to 22d F. (5 Sept.).—Lieut. John Gray to be capt. by purch., v. Gregory who retires; Ens. John Mockler to be lieut. by purch., v. Gray; and H. P. Faunt to be ens. by purch., v. Mockler (all 12 do.).

58th Foot (in Ceylon). J. S. Robson to be ens. by purch., v. Craigie who retires (12 Aug. 34).

61st Foot (in Ceylon). Lieut. Fred. Barlow to be capt. by purch., v. Gayer who retires; Ens. J. A. Shaw to be lieut. by purch., v. Barlow; and F. Stephens to be ens. by purch., v. Shaw (all 12 Sept. 34).

78th Foot. (in Ceylon). Ens. John Gillespie, from h.p. 67th F., to be ens., v. Sutherland (29 Aug. 34).

87th Foot (in Mauritius). Maj. Gen. Sir Thos. Reynell, Bart., and K.C.B., from 99th F., to be colonel, v. Gen. Sir John Doyle dec. (15 Aug. 34).

97th Foot (in Ceylon). Maj. John Campbell, late of 67th F., from h.p. unattached, to be major, v. John Tyler who exch. (19 Aug. 34).

99th Foot (in Mauritius). Maj. Gen. Sir Colin Campbell, K.C.B., to be colonel, v. Sir Thomas Reynell app. to command of 87th regt. (15 Aug. 34).

Ceylon Regt. Lieut. Alex. Grant to be capt. by purch., v. Law prom. in Royal Newf. Vet. Compa.; 2d-Lieut. R. Lisle to be 1st-lieut. by purch., v. Grant; and J. W. Grylls to be 2d-lieut. by purch., v. Lisle (all 29 Aug. 34).

INDIA SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

Aug. 20. *Falcon*, Burnell, from Cape 19th June; at Cove of Cork.—SEPT. 1. *Sir Joseph Banks*, Daniell, from N. S. Wales 26th March, and Batavia at Portsmouth.—*Diadem*, Croft, from Bengal 8th March; at Liverpool.—3. *Courier*, Palmer, from Cape 20th June, off Margate.—4. *Sanguenay*, Stewart, from Manila 25th March, Singapore 15th April, and Batavia 2d May; and *Laura*, Taylor, from Mauritius 19th May; both off Liverpool.—5. *Mary*, Turcan, from Manila; off Dover.—11. *Norval*, Collish, from V. D. Land 1st May; at Deal.—15. *Waterloo*, Cow, from Bengal 14th April, and Vizagapatam 8th May; off the Wight.—*Columbia*, Booth, from Singapore 26th April; at Plymouth.—*Sidas*, Crickmay, from Cape 12th July; at Deal.—16. *Robert Quayle*, Walsdale, from Ceylon; off Penzance.—20. *Mora-*

ing Star, Linton, from Ceylon 9th May; off Falmouth.—23. *Byonkine*, Pierce, from China 10th April, and Anjir 6th May; off the Wight (for Hamburg).—27. *Ania*, Ritchie, from Batavia; (off Scilly for Hamburg).

Departures.

Aug. 26. *Otterpool*, Richardson, for Bombay; from Liverpool.—27. *St. Helena*, Long, for Algou Bay; and *Royal Admiral*, Fotheringham, for N. S. Wales (convicts); both from Deal.—28. *Eleanor*, Havelock, for Ascension, Mauritius, and Ceylon; from Deal.—SEPT. 1. *Mediterranean Packet*, Fugh, for V. D. Land and N. S. Wales; from Liverpool.—2. *Diadem*, Airth, for Algou Bay; from Deal.—*Duncan*, Randall, for China; from Liverpool.—3. *Funchal*, Henniker, for V. D. Land and N. S. Wales; *Catherine*, Fenn, for Cape and Bengal; *Henry Porcher*, Baxter, for N. S. Wales (convicts); *Child Harold*, Lancaster, for Bengal; *Egham*, Turner, for Cape; and *Kerswell*, Wells, for ditto; all from Deal.—4. *Malcolm*, Eyles, for Bengal; from Plymouth.—*Lord Eldon*, Wilkinson, for Siam; from Liverpool.—5. *H.M.S. Algerine*, De Roos, for Cape; from Plymouth.—6. *Iris*, Mackwood, for Cape and Ceylon; from Deal.—*Wellington*, Liddell, for Cape and Madras; from Falmouth.—7. *Eagle*, Patterson, for Mauritius; from Deal.—7. *Buckinghamshire*, Hopkins, for Bombay; from Portsmouth.—*John Hayes*, Jesse, for Bombay; *Cobbia*, Ashton, for N. S. Wales; and *Anna*, MacAlpine, for Rio, V. D. Land, and N. S. Wales; all from Liverpool.—8. *Duke of Argyll*, Bristow, for Cape, Madras, and Bengal; from Portsmouth.—*Olivia*, Rooms, for Cape; from Deal.—10. *H. M. S. Thalia*, Wauchope, for Cape; from Portsmouth.—12. *Mary Ann*, Hornblow, for Madras; from Portsmouth.—*Larmina*, Ingram, for Cape, Madras, and Bengal; *Elizabeth Taylor*, Sanders, for N. S. Wales; *Flourite*, Col, for Singapore; and *Emelia*, Bosworth, for St. Helena and Cape; all from Deal.—13. *Orient*, White, for Bengal; from Portsmouth.—*Undaunted*, Miller, for N. S. Wales; from Deal.—14. *Lady Flora*, Ford, for Madras and Bengal; and *Madras*, Beach, for Cape and Madras; both from Portsmouth.—*Swiftsure*, Wild, for Cape; from Deal.—16. *Mary*, Turcan, for Bombay; from Liverpool.—19. *Henry Bell*, Wesley, for Mauritius; from Deal.—20. *Zoe*, Holmes, for Mauritius; from Liverpool.—21. *Eliza*, Harris, for Cape; and *Duchess of Northumberland*, Jobling, for N. S. Wales, via Dublin (female emigrants); both from Deal.—*Royal Season*, Renner, for N. S. Wales; from Liverpool.—22. *Lotus*, Gore, for Launceston; from Deal.—23. *Sally Ann*, Haydon, for Cape; and *Benjamin Alexander*, Hurst, for Bombay (convicts); both from Deal.—*Calcutta*, Stroyan, for Bombay; from Liverpool.—*Troop*, King, for Bombay; from Greenock.—24. *H.M.S. Zebra*, McCrea, for Cape and India; from Portsmouth.—*Frances Ann*, Ramsay, for Bengal; from Liverpool.—25. *Symmetry*, Stevens, for Mauritius and Ceylon; from Deal.—25. *Zenobia*, Owen, for Cape and Bengal; from Portsmouth.

PASSENGERS FROM THE EAST.

Per Columbia, from Bombay: Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Mearns; Major Crozier; Capt. Campbell; Lieut. Mant; Lieut. Ehon; Lieut. Hodges; two children; four servants.—(Dr. and Mrs. Kennedy and Major Keith were landed at the Cape.)

Per Sir Joseph Banks, from N. S. Wales: Mrs. Balcombe; Mrs. and Miss Abell; Miss Price; Capt. and Mrs. Willis; R. Bourke, Esq.; F. Rothery, Esq.; Dr. Inches, R.N.—Maj. Hovenden died off Cape Horn.)

Per Henry, from N. S. Wales: The Venerable Archdeacon Broughton; Mrs. Broughton; two Misses Broughton; Dr. Price, R.N.

Per Norval, from V. D. Land: Mr. and Mrs. Furlong and son; Miss Briggs; Mr. John Bryan; Mr. John Burnley and three children; Miss Burnley; Master Burnley.

Per Waterloo, from Bengal: Capt. Johnston, Bengal.N.L.; C. B. Francis, Esq., medical establishment; Dr. Sproule, R.N.; Master Tuttle; Master and Miss Ambrose.—From Vizagapatam: Master Campbell.—From St. Helena: Mrs. Blake; Mr. Blake; Mr. William Blake.

Per Saloom, from Cape: Mr. Wm. Coke; Mr. John Thomas.

Expected.

Per Euphrates, from Bombay: Maj. H. D. Robertson; Mrs. Robertson and three children; Capt. Morris; Mr. Hornby; Mr. Lagham; Rev. Mr. Payne; two children; one servant.

PASSENGERS TO INDIA.

Per Child Harold, for Bengal: Mr. and Mrs. Smithson; Mr. and Mrs. Brightman; Mr. and Mrs. Minchin; Dr. and Mrs. Blenkins; two Misses Blenkins; Lieut. Robbins; Mr. Rancon; Mr. Crawford.

Per Buckinghamshire, for Bombay: Sir Robert Grant, new governor of Bombay; Lady Grant and family; Major Felix; Major Spiller and lady; Major Miller and lady; Rev. A. Goode and lady; Dr. Stuart and lady; Dr. Hardy and lady; Dr. Barrington and lady; Mrs. Savary; the Misses Mayne; Misses Watkins, Gray, Morse, Rose, Anderson, Ralph, and Barrington; Capt. Macan; Capt. Lloyd; Lieuts. Massie, Taylor, Matthews, Penny, Hall, Thornbury, and Lascelles; Dr. Bird; Dr. Barra; Mr. Tweedale; Mr. De la Motte; Mr. Vallant; Mr. Terry; 21 European servants; 5 native ditto; 3 Mussulmen; 1 band master, artillery.

Per Madras, for Madras: Mr. and Mrs. King; Lieut. and Mrs. Gower; Mr. and Mrs. Roberts; Miss Demeroux; Capt. Power; Capt. Parker; Dr. Conran; Mr. O'Grady; Mr. Munro; Mr. Thomé; Mr. Bourgoyne; Mr. Everett; Mr. Mowry; Mr. Macbride.

Per Mary Ann, for Madras: Col. Williamson and lady; Maj. Low and lady; Miss Conway; Miss Dixon; Miss Chesney; Dr. Boyd; Capt. Edwards; Capt. Mackenzie; Capt. Robertson; Mr. Blundell; Mr. Outlow; Mr. Chester; Mr. Wilson; Mr. Berry; Mr. Allan.

Per Larmina, for Cape: Lieut. Col. Brandreth and lady.—For Madras: Maj. Rorison and lady; Miss Spencer; three Messrs. Hawkins; two Messrs. Dutton.—For Bengal: Mr. Brown; Mr. Minto; Mr. Cowell; Mr. Harris; Mr. and Mrs. Heritage; Miss Owen; Lieut. Moore; Mr. A. Turner; Esq. Barbal.

Per Lady Flora, for Madras: Lieut. Col. Cave; Miss Cave; Capt. and Mrs. Cramer; Dr. and Mrs. Chippendale; Capt. Smyth; Capt. Cameron; Capt. Cotton; Capt. Green; Capt. Campbell; Mr. Congdon; Mr. Grant; Mr. Hutchinson; Mr. Carter; Mr. Fairclough; Mr. Moody.

Per Orient, for Bengal: Lieut. Col. Keom and lady; Mrs. Anstruther and party of six; Capt. Ellis and lady; Mrs. Comeline; Miss Fast; Capt. Wormum; Capt. Armstrong; Rev. Mr. Dare; Mr. Brewster.

Per Zenobia, for Bengal: Major Barnes and family; Mr. Benson and family; Mrs. Steadman and sister; R. Scott, Esq.—From Cape for Bengal: Sir Edward Ryan and family, &c. &c.

Per H.M.S. Thalia, for Cape of Good Hope: Rear Admiral Campbell, new commander-in-chief on the Cape station, and Governor of St. Helena.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Sept. 2. In Bryanston Square, the lady of John Cotton, Esq., of a daughter.

3. The lady of Capt. T. S. Rooke, 12th regt. Madras army, of a son.

— At Boulogne, the lady of Capt. Thacker, of a daughter.

5. At Felbridge, the lady of George Raikes, Esq., of a daughter.

— At Croom's-hill, Greenwich, the lady of Capt. Isacke, of a son.

6. At West Drayton, the lady of Hubert de Burgh, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Aug. 26. At Southampton, Henry Sotheby Blake, Esq., to Louisa Brooke, eldest daughter of the late James Irwin, Esq., of the Hon. E. I. Company's civil service.

28. At Trinity Church, Alexander Crombie, Esq., of Lincoln's Inn, barrister-at-law, and of

Thornton Castle, Kincardineshire, to Mary Harriett, second daughter of Francis Richardson, Esq., of Upper Portland Place, and the late Right Hon. Lady Elizabeth Richardson.

30. At St. George's, Hanover Square, Charles Evans, Esq., late of the Hon. E. I. Company's service, to Catherine, third daughter of Robert Ferguson, Esq., of Deptford, Kent.

Sept. 2. At Booterstown House, Ireland, Michael Thunder, Esq., of Lagore, county Meath, to Mary Charlotte, daughter of the late Col. D. H. D'Alton, of the Hon. E. I. Company's service, and late of Cheltenham.

— Wm. Frederick McCulloch, Esq., grandson of the late General McCulloch, of the Hon. E. I. Company's service, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Surg. Hamilton, of Omagh.

4. At St. Marylebone Church, Capt. E. T. Tronson, H.M. 13th regt., to Emma, second daughter of Henry Wyllie, Esq., Somerset Street, Portman Square.

5. At St. Matthew's, Bethnal Green, Mr. John Pinkney, of Ipswich, to Maria, widow of the late Wm. Warburton Cavendish, of Calcutta.

6. At St. Pancras New Church, James Pater, Esq., second son of the late Lieut. Gen. Pater, of the Hon. E. I. Company's service, to Rosa, second daughter of John Croft, Esq., Brunswick Row, Queen Square.

9. At Dublin, Lieut. T. Fair, of the Hon. E. I. Company's service, to Lavinia, daughter of Wm. Clarke, Esq., of Wellington Place.

— At Tunbridge Wells, Thomas Henry Lord Dalzell, eldest son of the Earl of Carnwath, to Mary Anne, relict of the late John Blachford, Esq., of Altadore, county of Wicklow, and eldest daughter of the late Right Hon. Henry Grattan.

— At Edinburgh, the Rev. Richard Martin, B.A., minister of St. John's Chapel, Greenock, to Emma Mary, relict of Peter Pilcher, Esq., of the Hon. E. I. Company's naval service.

10. At Ladykirk, David Marjoribanks, Esq., of Dulwich, Surrey, youngest son of the late Sir John Marjoribanks, Bart., of Lees, in the county of Berwick, to Miss Robertson, of Ladykirk, in the same county, eldest daughter of Sir Thomas Haggerston, Bart., of Ellingham, county of Northumberland.

13. At Brighton, W. R. H. Brown, Esq., of Upper Stamford Street, to Ann, relict of the late Lieut. Col. Staunton, C.B., of the Bombay establishment.

16. At Selling, in Kent, Wm. Augustus Munn, Esq., only son of the late Lieut. Col. Henry Munn, of the Madras establishment, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Henry Hilton, Esq., of Sole Street House.

— At Leith, George Meikle, Esq., Surgeon, Hon. E. I. Company's service, to Madeline, eldest daughter of the late Charles Kerr, Esq., of Calder Bank.

17. At Edinburgh, William Turnbull, Esq., Muldean, son of the late David Turnbull, Esq., of Mirzapore, East-Indies, to Sarah, youngest daughter of the late Alexander Marjoribanks, Esq., of Marjoribanks.

— At St. Pancras Church, John George Wood, Esq., to Rose, third daughter of William Daniell, Esq., R.A.

20. At Dover, Capt. Charles Sturt, late of the 39th Regt., eldest son of Napier Sturt, Esq., of Buckshaw-house, Dorset, to Charlotte Christiana, eldest daughter of the late Colonel Greene, auditor-general of Bengal.

22. At Cheltenham, Capt. Henry Thomas Hitchins, of the Madras army, to Ann, youngest daughter of Peak Garland, Esq., of Sandridge, Wiltshire.

DEATHS.

May 4. At sea, on board the *Sir Joseph Banks*, on his return from New South Wales to England, Maj. Hovenden, of H.M. 4th regt. of Foot.

July 21. On his passage to England, Charles Smith Mant, (third son of Henry Mant, Esq., Green Park Buildings, Bath), a lieutenant in the 6th Regt. Bombay army, and late acting barrack-master at that Presidency.

30. At Washington, in the United States, aged

about 78 years, Thomas Law, Esq., brother to the late Lord Ellenborough and the present Bishop of Bath and Wells. He was for a number of years in the civil service in India.

Aug. 16. At Paris, Caroline, fifth daughter of Sir Anthony Buller, Bart., of Pounds.

17. At Rathcoffey, county Kildare, Ireland, in the 51st year of his age, Capt. Gaven Wm. Hamilton, C.B., of the royal navy. He was present during the operations of the British army in Egypt, where he received a severe wound, which never perfectly healed to the end of his life.

18. At Hodnet Rectory, Salop, Edward Taylor, Esq., cornet in the 6th regt. Bengal L.C., aged 24.

19. At Strathpeffer, in Ross-shire, Capt. Stephen Slight, of the Bombay engineers.

23. At the Manse of Inveresk, Scotland, Colonel Francis Philip Stewart, of the Hon. E. I. Company's service.

27. In London, aged 90, George Clymer, Esq., inventor of the Columbian press, late of Philadelphia.

28. At his house in Chesterfield Street, Mayfair, in consequence of an accident, Thomas Snodgrass, Esq., late of the Madras civil service.

31. At Greenwich, after an illness of long and acute suffering, Major James Franklin, of the 1st regt. Bengal L.C., in the 52d year of his age.

Sept. 1. At Foxdown, Wellington, Somersetshire, Harriet, wife of John Walter Lewis, Esq., late of the Madras civil service.

— At Frankfort-on-the-Maine, Capt. Cumberland, aged 67, for many years a commander in the Hon. E. I. Company's service.

2. At his seat, Beddington Park, Surrey, Admiral Sir Benjamin Halliwell Carew, G.C.B., in the 74th year of his age. By his death the country has been deprived of one of the only three surviving heroes who commanded ships at the battle of the Nile.

— At Brighton, in her eighteenth year, Charlotte, eldest daughter of Richard Whistler, Esq., of Mecklenburgh Square.

7. At Paris, Col. Richard Sutton, Count Clonard, aged 75 years. His brother (also Count Clonard) commanded the frigate which accompanied that of La Perouse in his last and fatal voyage, and shared his fate.

9. In Norfolk Street, Strand, James Weddell, Esq., R.N., F.R.S.E., in his 47th year. His voyages towards the South Pole (in which direction he penetrated to the highest degree of latitude hitherto attained), and his valuable additions to the stock of nautical information, have secured to his merits the perpetual remembrance afforded by the enrolment of his name with those of the most distinguished navigators.

12. At Holyland, near Pembroke, from the accidental explosion of his fowling-piece, while getting over a hedge, partridge-shooting, the contents of which lodged in the upper and fore part of his head, and caused instantaneous death, Lieut. Gen. Alexander Adams, in the 63d year of his age. This gallant officer served many years in the East-Indies, and was present at the battles of Assaye and Argaum.

14. At Edinburgh, Sir John Leach, Master of the Rolls, aged 74.

15. At his house in Russell Square, Sir Charles Flower, Bart., in his 72d year.

16. At Edinburgh, William Blackwood, Esq., the well-known and distinguished publisher in that city.

17. In Trinity Square, Susan, wife of Capt. Thomas Lynn, of the Hon. E. I. Company's service, in her 57th year.

— At Elliott House, near Ripon, at an advanced age, Capt. Elliott, R.N. This venerable officer was one of the few survivors who sailed round the world with the celebrated Capt. Cook.

18. At Edinburgh, Mr. David Scott, late minister of Cosporthine, and professor of Hebrew and Oriental languages in the University of St. Andrews.

22. At Cheltenham, Sir William Marjoribanks, Bart., of Lees, in the county of Berwick.

Latelly. At Clifton, aged 79, Mrs. Elizabeth Jane Griffiths, widow of the late Capt. Griffiths, Hon. E. I. Company's service.

1834.] PRICES OF EUROPEAN GOODS IN THE EAST.

125

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 5000 lb. The Surat Candy is equal to 740 lb. The Pecul is equal to 133 lb. The Corgie is 20 pieces.

CALCUTTA, March 20, 1834.

	Rs. A.	Rs. A.		Rs. A.	Rs. A.
Anchors	160	20	Iron, Swedish, sq.	3 11	3 12
Bottles	100	10	— flat	3 12	3 13
Coals	0 4	0 5	— English, sq.	2 2	2 3
Copper Sheathing, 16-32	34 1	35 5	— flat	2 2	2 4
— Brassiers	31 12	32 8	— Bolt	2 12	2 14
— Thick sheets	29 6	29 10	— Sheet	3 8	3 11
— Old Gross	30 8	30 8	— Nails	10 0	14 0
— Bolt	27 8	28 4	— Hoops	2 12	3 0
— Tile	30 0	37 0	— Kentledge	0 11	0 12
— Nails, assort.	30 0	37 0	— Lead, Pig	4 9	4 10
— Peru Slab	33 0	33 8	— Sheet	4 10	4 12
— Russia	1 10	1 12	— Millinery	10 A.	20 A.
Coppers	1 10	1 12	— Shot, patent	4 6 1/2	4 8 1/2
Cottons, chintz	1 4	13 0	— Spelter	20 A.	40 A.
— Muslins, assort.	0 4 1/2	0 7 1/2	— Stationery	20 A.	40 A.
— Yarn 16 to 170	25 A.	35 A.	— Steel, English	6 5	6 6
Cutlery, fine	10 A.	10 A.	— Swedish	10 6	19 12
— Old	30 A.	40 A.	— Tin Plates	3 0	8 4
— 10 D.	15 A.	25 A.	— Woollens, Broad cloth, fine	1 0	2 8
Hardware	15 A.	25 A.	— coarse and middling	1 8	1 10
Hosiery, cotton	P.C.		— Flannel fine		
Ditto, silk	P.C.				

MADRAS, April 2, 1835.

	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Bottles	100	7	Iron Hoops	24	28
Copper Sheathing	245	250	— Nails	35	42
— Cakes	220	230	— Lead, Pig	35	40
— Glass	225	230	— Sheet	25 A.	30 A.
— Nails, assort.	280	300	— Millinery	25 A.	30 A.
Cottons, Chintz	10 A.	15 A.	— Shot, patent	25 A.	30 A.
— Muslins and Gingham	15 A.	20 A.	— Spelter	28	30
— Longcloth, fine	20 A.	25 A.	— Stationery	25 A.	30 A.
Cutlery, fine	P.C.	10 A.	— Steel, English	80	85
— Old	P.C.	10 A.	— Swedish	140	150
— Glass and Earthenware	P.C.	10 A.	— Tin Plates	15 D.	20 D.
Hardware	10 A.	15 A.	— Woollens, Broad cloth, fine	15 D.	20 D.
Hosiery	P.C.	10 A.	— coarse	15 D.	20 D.
Iron, Swedish	42	50	— Flannel, fine	P.C.	10 A.
— English sq.	21	23			
— Flat and bolt	21	23			

BOMBAY, April 5, 1834.

	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Anchors	12	16	Iron, Swedish, bar	51	51
Bottles	0 12	0 13	— English, do.	22 8	22 8
Coals	no demand		— Hoops	4 1	4 1
Copper Sheathing, 16-32	47 1/2	47 1/2	— Nails	8	8
— Thick sheets	48	50	— Sheet	22	22
— Tile	51 1/2	51 1/2	— Rod for bolts	29	29
Cottons, Chintz, &c.	—	—	— do. for nails	8 8	8 8
— Longcloths	—	—	— Lead, Pig	8	8
— Muslins	—	—	— Sheet	no demand	
— Other goods	—	—	— Millinery	9	9
— Yarn, Nos. 25 to 60	0 13	0 13	— Shot, patent	6 8	6 8
Cutlery, table	P.C.	35 D.	— Spelter	15 D.	15 D.
— Glass and Earthenware	P.C.	40 D.	— Stationery	10	10
Hardware	P.C.	—	— Steel, Swedish	18	18
Hosiery, half hose	P.C.	—	— Tin Plates	3	3
			— Woollens, Broad cloth, fine	0 12	0 12
			— coarse	0 8	0 8
			— Flannel, fine	1 4	1 4

CANTON, April 1, 1834.

	Drs.	Drs.		Drs.	Drs.
Cottons, Chintz, 28 yds.	2 1/2	4 1/2	Snails	30	70
— Longcloths	3 1/2	6	— Steel, Swedish, in kits	4	4
— Muslins, 20 yds	2	2	— Woollens, Broad cloth	1 25	1 25
— Cambrics, 40 yds	4	5	— do. ex super	2 75	2 75
— Bandannas	1 1/2	2	— Camlets	17	21
— Yarn, Nos. 16 to 60	40	55	— Do. Dutch	28	30
Iron, Bar	1 30	1 40	— Long Ells	15 1/2	16 1/2
— Rod	2 1/2	4	— Tin, Straits	10	11
Lead, Pig	4	4	— Tin Plates	10	11

SINGAPORE, April 24, 1834.

	Drs.	Drs.		Drs.	Drs.
Anchors	pecul	9 1/2 @ 10 1/2	Cotton Hkfs. imit. Battick, dble.	corg	6 @ 8
Bottles	100	3 1/2	do. do. Pullicat	do.	2 1/2 @ 3
Copper Nails and Sheathing	pecul	36	Twist, 24 to 42	pecul	45
Cottons, Madapollams, 25yd. by 32in. pcs.	1 1/2	3	Hardware, assort.	P. D.	
Imit. Irish	do.	2 1/2	Iron, Swedish	pecul	5
Longcloths 38 to 40	do.	4	English	do.	2 1/2
do. do.	38-40	do.	Nails	do.	9
do. do.	44	do.	Lead, Plg	do.	4 1/2
do. do.	50	do.	Sheet	do.	5 1/2
Prints, 7-8. single colours	50	do.	Shot, patent	bag	1 1/2
do. do.	60	do.	Spelter	pecul	4
do. do.	70	do.	Steel, Swedish	do.	6 1/2
do. do.	80	do.	English	do.	4 1/2
Cambric, 12 yds. by 42 to 45 in.	do.	1 1/2	Woolens, Long Ellis	pecs.	10
Jaconet, 20	40	do.	Camblets	do.	20
Lappets, 10	44	do.	Ladies' cloth (Scarlet)	yd.	1 1/2

REMARKS.

Calcutta, April 12, 1834.—The market for Chintzes continues very inactive, and there are no sales to report. Some heavy sales of Jaconets and Lappets have been effected at last week's prices: in other descriptions we have no alteration to notice. Turkey Red Varn is in demand, and the price may be quoted somewhat higher. Mule Twist is in limited demand, and no alteration in prices. Orange Twist remains in good inquiry. Woolens of coarser descriptions, scarlet and blue, have somewhat declined in price. Copper continues in demand, and a further improvement has taken place in consequence of holders acting with firmness. Iron without sales since our last. Nail, Rod, and Hoop, have slightly improved in prices; other descriptions remain without alteration. Steel continues without inquiry. Lead has improved in prices, owing to the demand from the Upper Provinces. Spelter and Tin Plates continue pretty active. Quicksilver, nothing doing.

Pr. Cur.
Bombay, April 5.—There seems no active demand for Cotton goods whatever, and the market appears heavily stocked with every variety of British Cot-

ton. Cotton Twist continues without any demand, and no transactions have been reported lately. The stocks of metals in second hands are very heavy, and sales at low prices even difficult to effect. Woolen goods do not improve in price, though the stock, from reduced imports, cannot be great.

Pr. Cur.

Canton, March 13, 1834.—Woolens continue without demand.—March 25. There has been a decline in Woolens lately of full half a dollar per yard; and the market is extremely dull, with a heavy stock.

Singapore, April 10, 1834.—The demand for Europe Piece Goods and Twist is a little improved, and several sales have been made at our quotations. No blue Twist at present in the market, and a limited quantity of No. 40 would now readily fetch but at low prices. There is a good deal doing in the various articles of China consumption, per junk.—April 24. During the week, the demand for Piece Goods has been rather animated, and a good many sales have taken place at our quotations.

INDIA SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Calcutta, April 12, 1834.

Government Securities.

Buy.] Rs. As.	Rs. As. [Sell.
Prem. 23 4 Remittable	22 4 Prem.
1 0 1st, or Old 5.	Class 0 8
0 8 Ditto	2 do. 0 4
0 1 New 5 per Cent. from	
No. 1151 to 1600	
Ditto 1601 to 15200 from 1 to 21 per cent. prem.,	
according to the number.	
2 4 3d, or New ditto	2 0
Disc. 0 12 4 per cent. Loan dis.	1 0 Disc.
3,000 Bank of Bengal Shares—3,200.	

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	4 0 do.

Rate of Exchange.

Bills on Court of Directors, 12 months' date, to buy, 1s. 11 1/2d. to sell, 2s. per Sa. Rupee.
Private Bills on London, 6 months' sight, to buy, 2s. 2 1/2d.; to sell, 2s. 3 1/2d. per Sa. Rupee.

Madras, April 8, 1834.

Government Securities.

Six per cent. Bengal Remittable Loan.	
At the Rate of Subscription, viz. 350	
Madras Rs. per 335 Sa. Rs.	27 Prem.
At the Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers, viz. 100 1/2 Madras Rs. per	
100 Sa. Rs.	25 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. 100 1/2 Madras Rs. per	
100 Sa. Rs.	2 Disc.

Bengal Five per cent. Loan of 18th Aug. 1825.

At the Rate of Subscription, viz. 100 1/2

Madras Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.

Bonds, No. 1 to 1,000 Par. |

Ditto, above No. 1,000 from 1 to 1 1/2 Prem. |

Bengal Five per cent. Loan of 15th Jan. 1830.

At the Rate of Subscription, viz. 100 1/2

Madras Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs. 2 Prem. |

Exchange, Feb. 24.

Agents' Bills, on England, at 30 days' sight, 1s. 8 1/2d.

per M. Rs.

Bombay, April 5, 1834.

Exchanges.

On London, at 6 mo. sight, 1s. 10d. to 1s. 11d.	
per Rupee.	
On Calcutta, at 30 days' sight, 105 1/2 Bom. Rs. per	
100 Sicca Rupees.	
On Madras, at 30 days' sight, 101 to 101 1/2 Bom.	
Rs. per 100 Madras Rs.	

Government Securities.

Remittable Loan, 131 to 132 Bom. Rs. per 100	
Sa. Rupees.	
5 per cent. Loan of 1822-23, according to the period	
of discharge, 105 1/2 to 108 1/2 per ditto.	
Ditto of 1825-26, 106 1/2 to 110 per ditto.	
Ditto of 1829-30, 110 to 110 1/2 per ditto.	

Canton, April 1, 1834.

Exchanges, &c.

On London, 6 months' sight,—4s. 10d. to 5s. ; per	
Sp. Dol.	
On Bengal.—Private Bills, 200 to 211 Sa. Rs. per	
100 Sp. Dols. (no demand).	
On Bombay, ditto Bom. Rs. 216 to 218 per ditto.	
Sycee Silver at Lintin, 3 to 3 1/2 per cent. prem.	
The Company have closed their treasury for	
bills on the Supreme Government.	

LIST OF SHIPS Trading to INDIA and Eastward of the CAPE of GOOD HOPE.

Destination.	Appointed to sail.	Ship's Name.	Owner or Consignee.	Captain.	Where loading.	Reference for Freight or Passage.
Madras	Dec. 20	Claudio	Joseph L. Heathorn	W. H. Walker	W. I. Docks	Joseph L. Heathorn, Brechin-lane.
	Oct. 3	Hindostan	Geo. F. Young	Gab. J. Redman	W. I. Docks	Lyall, Wyllie, & Co., 67 St. Helen's-passage, G. C. Redman.
	Nov. 20	David Junior	823 Reid, Irving, and Co.	Richard Saunders	W. I. Docks	John G. Boring & Co., Leadenhall-st.
	Dec. 5	Robert Smith	608 Gledesdale and Co.	Robert Kaye	W. I. Docks	Edmund Read, White Lion-st., Cornhill
	Jan. 15, 1835	George the Fourth	500 Chalmers and Guthrie	Rich. Chapple	W. I. Docks	Chalmers & Guthrie, Moila, Tower-st.
	Feb. 5	Edinburgh	450 Smith, Colquhoun, & Co.	Rich. Chapple	W. I. Docks	John Nicholson & Co., Fenchurch-st., & John Pirie & Co., [Lime-st., Cornhill
	Feb. 15	Edinburgh	450 Smith, Colquhoun, & Co.	Rich. Chapple	W. I. Docks	Palmer, Mackillop, & Co., King's Arms-yd., T. Heath & T. [Havildale & Co.
	Apr. 15	Duke of Gordon	620 David Sutton	William Mac Nair	W. I. Docks	Palmer, Mackillop, & Co., Barbet, Neate, & Co. & J. Barber
	Oct. 11	Prince Regent	620 Thomas & W. Smith	David Sutton	W. I. Docks	John Pirie & Co.
	Nov. 1	Victory	645 Money Wigram	William Bouchier	W. I. Docks	John Pirie & Co., and James Barber.
	Dec. 5	Palambam	712 Christopher Biden	T. J. Warren	W. I. Docks	Tomlin, Man, & Co., and John Howell.
	Jan. 5, 1835	Edinburgh	650 Henry Templer	Christopher Biden	W. I. Docks	W. H. Hunt, Crown-st., Cheapside, & T. Havildale and Co.
	Feb. 15	Lord Locher	1414 John Mac Vicar	Thomas Johnson	W. I. Docks	John Pirie & Co.
	Oct. 1, 1834	Australia	1322 Alexander Grant	John O'Brien	W. I. Docks	Gregson, Melville, & Knight, Austin-frans, & T. Dunstan's [full
	Oct. 6	Scutley Castle	280 Walter Buchanan	John Lobban	W. I. Docks	Gregson, Melville, & Knight, Austin-frans, & T. Dunstan's [full
	Oct. 15	Sarah	250 Captain & Co.	John W. Sadler	W. I. Docks	John Pirie & Co.
	Oct. 20	Ediza Jane	250 Captain & Co.	George Funnell	W. I. Docks	John Pirie & Co.
	Oct. 25	Henry	250 Captain & Co.	Henry J. Bunney	W. I. Docks	John Pirie & Co.
	Nov. 5	New Grove	250 Captain & Co.	Henry J. Bunney	W. I. Docks	John Pirie & Co.
	Nov. 10	Mar	250 Captain & Co.	Henry J. Bunney	W. I. Docks	John Pirie & Co.
	Nov. 15	Spears	250 Captain & Co.	Henry J. Bunney	W. I. Docks	John Pirie & Co.
	Nov. 20	Warrior	250 Captain & Co.	Henry J. Bunney	W. I. Docks	John Pirie & Co.
	Nov. 25	Surry	250 Captain & Co.	Henry J. Bunney	W. I. Docks	John Pirie & Co.
	Dec. 5	Enna Eugenia	400 Fletcher & Co.	John Milbank	W. I. Docks	John Pirie & Co.
	Dec. 10	Ann	312 William Arough	John Milbank	W. I. Docks	John Pirie & Co.
	Dec. 15	Statenman	345 J. Quiller & Co.	John Quiller	W. I. Docks	John Pirie & Co.
	Dec. 20	Sarah	480 Thomas Weeding	James Whitehead	W. I. Docks	John Pirie & Co.
	Dec. 25	Sir Thomas Munro	480 John A. Meahurn	George Rutherford	W. I. Docks	John Pirie & Co.
	Jan. 5, 1835	Royal George	480 John A. Meahurn	George Rutherford	W. I. Docks	John Pirie & Co.
	Jan. 10	Dublin Packet	480 John A. Meahurn	George Rutherford	W. I. Docks	John Pirie & Co.
	Jan. 15	Ann	356 James & Co.	Philip Coulton	W. I. Docks	John Pirie & Co.

Sugar.—The West-India market is heavy, and sales languid, though prices are well maintained. Mauritius Sugars sell freely, and East-India command higher prices than the last India House rates. The stock of West-India is 2,914 casks more than last year; that of Mauritius 11,354 bags less.

Coffee.—The Coffee market is very unsettled; no public sales and few private purchases.

Cotton.—The market is steady, and prices are supported, but the purchases are limited.

Tea.—The Company's sale commenced on the 1st September; the following are the prices obtained:—

Bohea, qu. chests, 1s. 10½d. to 1s. 11½d., being 1d. cheaper than last sale; half ditto, 1s. 10½d. to 1s. 10¾d., 1d. cheaper; large ditto, 1s. 9½d. to 1s. 10½d., 2d. cheaper.—Congou packages, 1s. 10½d. to 1s. 11½d., being 1d. to 1½d. cheaper; common, 1s. 8d. to 1s. 9½d.; good, 2s. to 2s. 3d.; fine, 2s. 5d. to 2s. 7½d.—Tunkays, common, 3d. to 3s. 2d.; better, 2s. 2½d. to 2s. 5d.; fine, 2s. 6d. to 2s. 9d.; best, 3s. 9½d. to 3s. 10½d.—Hyson, common, 3s. 6½d. to 3s. 8d.; better, 3s. 9d. to 3s. 11d.; good, 4s. 3d. to 5s.; fine, 5s. 9d. to 6s. 2d.; best, 6s. to 8s. 3d.—Common Tunkays have sold at 4d. per lb. advance on prices of last sale. Hysons are dearer full 6d. 6d.

The market continues very firm, and low consigns are inquired for at 1d. profit. Flowery Pekoes are also in demand, nor can we wonder at this when they sold at lower prices than was ever known, and many of the finest quality. The clearing last week was immense: large Boheas 341, half ditto 181, quarter ditto, 1,621; clearings of all kinds, 1,136,933 lbs.

Silk.—All descriptions are unaltered in value. The stock of most sorts of East-India is large.

Indigo.—The total quantity declared by the East-India Merchants for sale on the 7th Oct. amounts to 2,355 chests; the show commenced on

the 15th Sept., and comprises good and middling descriptions, such as sold at 4s. 6d. to 5s. 9d. per lb. at the Company's last sale. The accounts from Calcutta state that the crop promises to be large.

The *London Mercantile Journal* says:—"The late East-India Company's warehouses will be continued as depositories for bonded goods until the goods now deposited are disposed of; and also such goods belonging to the late Company as may be on their voyage. This point has been conceded by Government at the urgent request of a body of the most respectable East-India merchants. We earnestly hope that this privilege will be continued after the expiration of these events, in order to prevent any monopoly of the dock companies, which we understand has been attempted by the St. Katherine and London Docks. The public are already well aware of the recent conduct of these dock companies in their combination to raise the rates and charges on wine and spirits; and we have no doubt that, if they could once obtain a monopoly of the bonding of East-India produce, the East-India merchants would be in a worse situation than the wine and spirit dealers. Great cause exists for unslumbering vigilance, lest other monopolies should arise out of the extinction of that of the late East-India Company, of a decidedly worse character. There is evidently a spirit abroad that is at something of the kind—a pitiful passion for getting, not on honourable and equitable principles, but in utter disregard of such rules of conduct—in fine, an assimilation of the land to the water, in which the large fish devour the small ones."

The East-India Company have given notice that they will not avail themselves of the privilege granted by Government to take charge, warehouse, and sell, the goods of the merchants trading to India and China.

DAILY PRICES OF STOCKS, from August 26 to September 25, 1834.

Aug.	Bank Stock.	3 Pr. Ct. Red.	3 Pr. Ct. Consols.	3 Pr. Ct. Red.	New 3 Pr. Ct.	Long Annuities.	India Stock.	4 Pr. Ct. 1826.	India Bonds.	Exch. Bills.
26	223 222½	90½ 90½	90½ 89½	98½ 98½	98½ 98	17½ 17½	258	—	15 17p	40 38p
27	222	90½ 90½	89½ 89½	98½ 98½	97½ 97½	17½ 17½	—	—	15p	40 38p
28	221½	90½ 90	90 89½	98½ 98½	97½ 97½	17½ 17½	256½	—	14 16p	39 37p
29	221	89½ 89½	89 89½	97½ 97½	97½ 97½	17½ 17½	255½ 6	—	12 14p	37 34p
30	220	89½ 90½	89½ 89½	97½ 98½	97½ 97½	17½ 17½	255½	—	13 14p	35 37p
Sep.										
1	220½ 221	90½	89½ 89½	98 98½	97½ 97½	17½ 17½	256½ 6	—	15 16p	35 37p
2	220½ 221	90½ 90½	89½ 90	98½ 98½	97½ 98	Shut	—	—	15 17p	35 37p
3	Shut	90½ 90½	90½ 90½	98½ 98½	98 98½	—	—	—	15 17p	35 37p
4	—	Shut	90½ 90	98½ 99	98½ 98	—	—	—	15 17p	36 32p
5	—	—	90½ 90½	98½ 98½	98 98½	—	—	—	14 12p	33 31p
6	—	—	90½ 90½	—	98½ 98½	—	—	—	12 13p	32 33p
8	—	—	90½ 90½	—	98½ 98½	—	—	—	14 12p	32 33p
9	—	—	90½ 90½	—	98½ 98½	—	—	—	14 12p	32 33p
10	—	—	90½ 90½	—	98½ 99	—	—	—	—	32 33p
11	—	—	90½ 90½	—	98½ 99½	—	—	—	13 15p	32 33p
12	—	—	90½ 90½	—	98½ 99	—	—	—	15 16p	33 34p
13	—	—	90½ 90½	—	98½ 99	—	—	—	14 16p	40p
15	—	—	90½ 90½	—	98½ 98½	—	—	—	15 17p	41 43p
16	—	—	90½ 90½	—	98½ 98½	—	—	—	15p	41 43p
17	—	—	90½ 90½	—	98½ 99	—	—	—	—	43 41p
18	—	—	90½ 90½	—	98½ 99	—	—	—	—	42 41p
19	—	—	90½ 90½	—	99 98½	—	—	—	17p	41 42p
20	—	—	90½ 90½	—	99 98½	—	—	—	15 17p	41 43p
22	—	—	90½ 90½	—	99½ 98½	—	—	—	18 16p	43 45p
23	—	—	90½ 90½	—	98½ 99	—	—	—	18 16p	43 44p
24	—	—	90½ 90½	—	98½ 99	—	—	—	16 18p	43 44p
25	—	—	90½ 90½	—	98½ 99	—	—	—	16 18p	43 44p

FREDERICK BARRY, Stock and Share Broker, 7, Birchin Lane, Cornhill.

THE ASIATIC JOURNAL.

FOR

NOVEMBER, 1834.

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THE BAR IN INDIA.

THE India-society-writers have been most indefatigable in their descriptions of its peculiarities. After all, they give us only vague, shadowy, unembodied sketchings, much more to their own satisfaction than that of their readers. The silliness and affectation of English residents, whether at Calcutta and Madras, or Paris and Brussels, must always have as fatiguing a sameness in delineation as in real life. The scene only is changed; the persons of the drama are unaltered. Whether a numerous society of English men and women, whose utmost horizon extends not beyond their own circle,—whose little lives flutter in a narrow, circumscribed range of stupid visits, gaiety without mirth, ridicule without wit, finery without elegance, be thrown together in Asia or in Europe, it is the same opaque lifeless subject, alike uninteresting and uninstrusive; a puppet-show of stiff, clumsy figures, playing at ladies and gentlemen.

In the meanwhile, of the natives of India, confessedly the most interesting race under the sun, we know nothing. We act for their amusement, not they for ours. They are the spectators—we the performers. We are condescending enough to exhibit for their entertainment all our pride, all our littleness, all our folly,—and it must be added, not a few of our vices. On the other hand, we are quite ignorant of the natives of Hindustan. We see forms and configurations of beings, totally unlike ourselves, moving to and fro; but we see them only as shadows through a curtain. "We know nothing at all of them," said Sir John Shore, in 1792. "We neither converse, live, eat, or drink with them, and are in truth quite shut out from all knowledge of the Hindus," said Lord William Bentinok in 1806. Have we penetrated further into the mystery by means of our new means and appliances? For, since that period, the nominal changes in our relations with them have been considerable. An affected equality, too affected to conceal the imposture, and such as, thirty years ago, was not dreamt of,—a troublesome, obtrusive disclaimer of old distinctions between native and European, but so awkwardly managed as to make the distinction more conspicuous and offensive than ever,—is played off in the present improved state of things by the Anglo-Indians of each presidency. "Amongst the gentlemen who honoured the meeting," says the daily paragraph, "were the Lord Bishop, the Honourable Chief Justice, Rajah Budinauth, Baboo Cassinauth Mullick, &c. &c., and other distinguished persons."

It is of yesterday, this hummy, this part and parcel of the cant of the age. Nor does it soften the real subjection; on the contrary, it draws the natives' attention to it by the awkwardness of the attempt to disguise it. A deep thinker (it was Tacitus) observes how the loss of liberty was aggravated, under the emperors, by retaining the *nomina et vocabula* of a free state. The natives of India, indeed, have long since seen through the ragged policy of this affected and nominal equality, and they remain as unmixed and as immiscible as before. It is said that the Corinthian brass was an entire metal, though a fusion of every other. A real political amal-

Asiat. Jour. N.S.VOL.15.No.59.

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NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A Review of the Life and Correspondence of Mr. Salt, and notices of several other works, are unavoidably deferred till next month.

The death of Mr. Ommaney was recorded in our August number.

Notices of Births, Marriages, and Deaths (which are inserted gratuitously) must be sent free of postage.

gamation, such as ought to subsist in India, would resemble Corinthian brass. But this forced, unnatural assimilation is the hammering and tinkering together a piece of lead to iron. There is no unity of substance. To wield a despotic influence over a vast race of mankind; to deprive them of actual independence, and then to throw them the husks and shells of complimentary phrases, cannot, when duly considered, fail to embitter the servitude.

What inconsistencies startle them on all sides! Turn to the reports of intelligent Europeans for the moral characteristics of the Hindus. Perjury, fraud, falsehood, bribery, are declared to be their inveterate complexional habits. These are axioms assumed for the basis of every plan of jurisprudence that has yet been devised for India amongst the numerous experiments of that kind which have been proposed or attempted. It is the running base of the celebrated Tenth Report of the House of Commons in 1784. It is the burthen of Lord Teignmouth's canticle in 1792. Upon this deep-laid foundation, this solid base of moral depression, assumed by every tyro of Indian policy as if it were another law of gravitation, our new schemes of Hindu legislation are fixed. The trial by jury, which supposes habits of truth and a love of justice in those serving as jurors, is at once imparted, without stint or restriction, to those, of whose vices collectors, magistrates, judges, have devoted half their time in furnishing inventories. What a leap! But with what growls of dissatisfaction was the gift imparted! Sir Charles Grey, the Calcutta chief justice, was frightened, in 1829, lest native juries should take it into their heads to determine the law as well as the fact with regard to the stamp regulation. Yet the determination of the mixed question, law and fact, was vindicated to British juries by Mr. Fox's bill in 1792. "What would you think," exclaims the astounded chief justice,* "of being made amenable in capital cases to a native jury, which should have the power of determining both law and fact?"

Yet, begging the judge's pardon, may we be permitted to ask what the jury have to determine in a capital case but the law and the fact, or how the two questions can be separated? By saying that a man is guilty of murder, the jury decide both law and fact. A man cannot be found guilty of killing, for killing may be lawful. The killing is the fact, the murder the legal inference. To say, that native juries are not to draw legal inferences, is saying that they are not to be juries at all. But how complimentary a gift to the natives,—in the same breath to give them the privilege, and to deny their fitness to exercise it! But the chief justice went further. "If we look to the extension of the trial by jury to the natives, and if it is to carry with it a right of *determining the law*, it is not saying too much to say, that no man's life and property would be safe." He then charges them in the lump with habits of corruption that would render them unfit for any civil function whatever. "My mind," says he, "will not bear to con-

* Sir Charles Grey's charge to the grand jury at Calcutta, as reported in the Calcutta Government Gazette, 25th August 1829.

template that there is any lapse of centuries within which *English* jurors could be brought to this stage of depravity."

But, in the short interval of four years, what a moral revolution! We give them the right, and force on them the duty, of sitting on juries. Sir Charles Grey's seat on the bench had not grown cool before credit is given them for elevation of mind and character, which the lapse of centuries could scarcely have imparted to a race so long accustomed to breathe the atmosphere of fraud and falsehood. Under such auguries, the natives of India have had the right of sitting on juries conferred on them; a gift poisoned with something more than a suspicion that they are unworthy to receive it. With this strong current of opinion against them,—the perfect conviction of the whole British community, that they are sure to administer their judicial functions corruptly,—we have made them the arbiters of life and fortune. Men generally act up to the standard of what it is preconceived they will do. If native jurors act *down* to the preconceived standard of *their* integrity, what is to be expected from their verdicts? Such are the inconsistencies into which the affectation of enlightened sentiments has hurried us. The trial by jury is for ever in our mouths;—we are bawling ourselves hoarse in praise of it the whole of our feverish interval between the cradle and the grave. We steal our way as traders, or fight our way as conquerors, amongst people that never heard of it; we cram it down their throats as a blessing, taking especial care, however, so to medicate it, as to make it hateful and loathsome as they taste it.

It is painful to predict gloomily. But it is not difficult to foresee that this affectation, for it is nothing else, of promoting a nominal equality between the British and native subject,—an equality which the very existence of the British power in India disclaims,—is every day unravelling the *real* ascendancy on which that power rests. The few benefits we have yet communicated to India, presuppose a sense of inferiority in one party. Our institutions are received gratefully, because they are those of a superior. What is the hope, for instance, still cherished, of converting the Hindu people to Christianity? The conviction felt by the natives that it is the creed of a community infinitely in advance of themselves in philosophy and general intelligence. Persist, however, a few years longer in that equal intercourse that permits the names of the rajahs and the baboos to elbow those of the Lord Bishop and the Honourable Chief Justice, and then see whether the *argumentum ad verecundiam* in favour of Christianity will have the same weight? It is not in human nature to recognize instructors in equals.

It is a farce,—a game of hypocrisy that we may play too long. By dint of being perpetually reminded of being native gentlemen, they may take it into their heads to shake off a few usages and institutions, that shew, on the part of those who imposed them, that they were not regarded as such. It must and will happen, that they will become convinced of that we are labouring to inculcate into them, and from their happy ignorance of which, thus far, they have submitted to nuisances dignified by high-sounding appellations, that are little more than a machinery skilfully contrived to fill the

pockets of their European masters. In process of time, they may discover that a supreme court, with English judges talking to them out of Plowden and Sandford, Cro. Jac. and Cro. Car.—a court that in half a century has ground their estates to dust, broken up the ancient* undivided tenures of India, and made the fortunes of the lawyers, who have successively prowled in it for prey, is a cumbrous and expensive fallacy.

The error of sending out technical lawyers to India was not perceived at first. That the Mayor's Court was corruptly and ignorantly administered, was the cry of a considerable party at Calcutta; but it is remarkable that no flagrant instance of outrageous injustice or gross corruption was adduced against it. On the contrary, the natives found in it the redress and protection they wanted. When it was put down, they sent to England a strong petition in its favour. Two years after the establishment of the Supreme Court, they petitioned against it. It is not insinuated that the judges have wrongfully administered the law in that court; but the forced adaptation of English law to those who are not only not English, but placed by custom, institutions, religion, at the very antipodes of all that is English, constitutes the grievance. How often has the individual, who is now writing, smiled at an action of ejectment to recover possession of lands in Hindustan, and the ridiculous absurdities of a casual ejector, and the demise of John Doe—absurdities which had once a reason—and of which it is as natural that Westminster Hall should be the depository, as the Egyptian pyramids of their mummies! But the transplanting of such technicalities into a new jurisprudence, in a remote colony, was almost as foolish as an attempt to re-animate the decayed carcasses of Egypt. Nor was it foreseen how soon the love of jurisdiction, the ruling passion of an English lawyer, would come into play. From the first, there was a fretful impatience of the limits assigned to the court, till, by one bold and memorable assumption, Sir Elijah Impey made himself, instead of a puisne justice administering law within the limits of the Mahratta ditch, the sole arbiter of life and property in India.

In its earliest judges, the Supreme Court was singularly fortunate. Sir William Chambers and Sir William Jones were gentlemen as well as lawyers. The oriental pursuits of the latter gave him a happy bias in favour of the Hindus, their ancient civilization, their law, their enamelled poetry;—and tinctured the sternest of his duties with beneficence and mercy. The mild dignity and polished urbanity of these men raised the Supreme Court in the public estimation. From that estimation it fell irrecoverably when Nuncomar was judicially, not legally, murdered. But suitors had no choice; there was no chapel of ease to the Supreme Court; and it was a populous district. It always furnished, therefore, a series of gainful suits to the profession, but with occasional cessations of business long enough to starve one advocate to death, banish another to Fort Marlborough, and send home a third to Scotland!

* All the ancient tenures of India were held by undivided families. The origin of this patriarchal institution is lost in antiquity. Partition by law is not known in Hindu jurisprudence. It is a creature of the Supreme Court, and has produced a frightful disruption in family estates.

Talking of Anglo-Indian judges, it is remarkable that those seem to have been most loved and confided in by the natives, who were not over-active in their calling. A busy, meddling judge, fond of business, and straining the *summum jus* to its utmost extent by the strict letter of his books, was much less to their taste than a quiet, indolent man, like Sir John Royds, who sat nearly fifteen years on the bench, and was enamoured of ease and his garden-house. He was a polished gentleman of the old school—and almost adored by Europeans and natives. The greatest mistake which can be committed by those who dispose of the judicial patronage of India, is to send out a completely-rigged special-pleader. He is sure to puzzle the court, and the native suitor is dissatisfied with his judgment, because he cannot comprehend it. As a colleague, he is controversial and punctilious, and generally stands alone in his decision. According to their notions, justice is uniform in its essence—why should it not be uniform in its language? Sir Henry R—— was of this description. He came out a deeply-read, well-exercised, black-letter lawyer. Black-letter lawyer!—the words create an inextricable confusion in the Hindu understanding. Sir William Jones, on the other hand, might be said to hit the natives of India between wind and water. No man was more fitted for the office of a colonial judge by the habitual course of his studies. Such were his powers of generalization, that he not only seized with the rapidity of lightning the analogies by which all the European systems of jurisprudence are assimilated, and recognized in Lord Coke the rules traced out in the Code of Justinian, but found the same artificial distinctions in the law-books of the Hindus which pervade those of the west. What can be a more artificial series of distinctions, for example, than those of the law* of deposits in the Hindu code? Yet they are substantially those laid down by Lord Mansfield in the case of "*Forward v. Pittard*," and vary slightly, if at all, from those insisted on by the old Roman lawyers. It was this faculty of perceiving legal analogies, that made equity an universal science to Sir William Jones, and whilst his brethren of the profession were groping their way by the dark-lantern of their own municipal law, without one effort to stretch their vision beyond the horizon of Westminster Hall, he had taught himself to discern the consent and harmony of the diversified codes of all nations, and the consentaneousness of each to the antecedent law of nature. Perhaps the selection of Sir William Jones to fill a high judicial office in India is one of the most precise adaptations of the individual to the function (and it is the more remarkable from its being nearly an accidental appointment) that have happened in our day.

Sir John Anstruther had, in one respect only, the same advantage. He was not a pedantic English lawyer. The doggerel couplet of Westminster Hall makes him out to have been quite ignorant of his profession:—

Why is Sir John Anstruther Necessity's brother?

Necessity knows no law—no more does Anstruther.

It is to be feared the fact is so. Yet, as a judge, he was a great favour-

* Essay on the Law of Bailments, by Sir Wm. Jones.

rite with the natives. He saw that a narrow-minded technical application of the rules of English law to a people contrasted by so many moral diversities to the inhabitants of Great Britain, would, in a great number of cases, operate the grossest injustice. He felt and acted so uniformly on this conviction, that he might be said to have created a new system of equity. This equity he administered at his own house, where he assumed the extra-judicial office of arbitrator in those petty controversies, which could not have been adjudicated in the Supreme Court without irretrievably ruining the parties. The motive was laudable, but the practice, in this instance, was mischievous. It raised a considerable cry against him in the profession, whose profits it abridged. It had this inconvenience also. The suitors of Sir John Anstruther's cutcherry (so it was called) were not always pleased with his decisions. In those instances, the case sometimes found its way into the Supreme Court, and placed the chief justice in a whimsical situation. Anstruther was hasty and petulant towards the bar, amongst whom he had his favourites, who, of course, did as they liked with him. And here it may be remarked that, in India, a judge may contrive to make himself extremely offensive, if he is desirous of that distinction. The bar is not sufficiently numerous to keep him in order; nor is there always among them that high-minded sense of what is due to its honour and independence, to resent an affront offered to one of their own little body as an indignity to all. Anstruther's demeanour to Strettell, who had at one time the chief business of the Court, was a continued growl, occasionally breaking out into the most ungoverned rudeness. He had also something of an antipathy to the elder Lewin, and for no apparent reason, but that he was a sound and well-read lawyer, which he considered as a reflexion upon himself.

Since the time of Anstruther, there has been a somewhat rapid succession of chief-justices at Calcutta. Serjeant Blosset was an amiable man, but of the highest evangelical school. Whether in an office to which so powerful an influence belongs, considering the leanings and partialities towards those who are tinctured with the same sentiments, and the incompatibility of all leanings and partialities with the severity of the judicial duty, Blossett would have steered clear of the disputes and controversies which, in a small community, like that of Calcutta, might have rendered his situation irksome, cannot be decided,—for he sunk prematurely under the cholera, having tried only one cause. Puller succeeded him,—an able lawyer and an excellent law-reporter. He fell a victim also to the same malady, not long after his arrival. From that time, a sort of panic seems to have prevailed in Westminster Hall, which deterred several eminent men from accepting seats on the India bench, for, in that interval, men of little note have twinkled one after another, with little reputation beyond that which they are in the habit of bestowing on each other. It is too invidious a subject to prolong.

The Calcutta bar, for a long time, boasted of several distinguished and honourable men. In its earlier period, Shaw, a man educated originally to mercantile pursuits, contrived to obtain permission to practise as a barrister,

and for some time carried every thing before him. Before the Company created the specific office of Advocate-general, with its present high salary, their general retainer to a counsel to act in all their suits, was highly lucrative,—and Shaw, for several years, held the post of their standing counsel. He was a man, it is said (for the traditions of that period are now beginning to be dim) of strong natural powers, and, in a short time, became a skilful practitioner. His income was, for some years, enormous. The natives, who were parties in great family causes involving immense sums, the accumulations probably of a century, were not restrained by a table of fees from giving way to certain impulses of hope or gratitude, which soon made the fortunes of their favourite pleaders. Shaw, unfortunately, though in the midst of a most prosperous career at the bar, could not get the better of his love of commercial adventure. He dabbled with various success in speculations, always hazardous, not always profitable; and these speculations at length so completely swallowed up his professional emoluments, as to drive him to the most ruinous expedients of raising money. After a continued series of losses, he began to suspect the good faith of his agents; and, finding it necessary to inspect their proceedings more closely, embarked on board one of his own vessels bound to Batavia, and was no more heard of.

Strettell was a counsel of great note at Calcutta. He arrived there when he was young, and was admitted into the Supreme Court before the right of practising as counsel there was limited to persons who had been called to the English bar. He had the confidence of the natives to an eminent degree, though without any of the superficial, noisy qualifications they sometimes look for in their lawyers. He had no eloquence, and pretended to none; but a steady, uniform, good sense led him onwards to advancement. Strettell never looked forward, as others did, to returning home, and enjoying the fruits of his industry in England. Calcutta was his home, and in truth he became at last so old a resident, that he would have been quite a stranger, and in the strongest sense of the word a stranger, anywhere else. He made up his mind, therefore, to a protracted stay in India,—and took the deeper root in its soil by reason of marrying a young Portuguese lady of considerable accomplishments: a circumstance that fettered him still more closely to the spot by the ties of family connexion. Mrs. Strettell was mistress of all the spoken dialects of Hindustan; and she is recorded as the only European (or of European extraction) who ever interposed effectually (till of late years) to divert a suttee from the performance of her horrid vow. The female was about twenty-five, and obstinately tenacious of those rules of her faith which enjoined the sacrifice. Mrs. Strettell addressed her, while she was waiting calmly till the funeral pile was completed, and urged every argument to dissuade her from her resolve that her truly masculine good sense suggested. It was in vain. She was not, the widow said, young and ignorant of her religious obligations, which she had long studied. Such remonstrances might, she observed, shake a younger person from her purpose, but she had meditated upon it too long to be induced by any motives to forego it. Mrs. Strettell in some degree gave

way to the poor woman's resolution, seeing that it was backed by so strong and deep-felt a conviction of its propriety, and reluctantly retired, until the ceremonies of washing with the Gunga-water, and scattering the grains of consecrated rice in a direction contrary to the sun's course were gone through. The last ceremonial, of walking three times round the pile, remained only to be performed. With steps that began to falter, she had completed the circle once, when she looked anxiously towards the spot where Mrs. Strettell stood, but who, unwilling to see the actual immolation, was preparing to enter her palanquin. Their eyes met. The widow looked imploringly. Mrs. Strettell returned to her. A short but earnest conference took place. The result was the return of the woman with Mrs. Strettell to the house of the collector, in spite of the loud expressions of disapprobation uttered by the multitude.

To pursue what remains of the personal history of Strettell,—it is only to be observed, that, finding age creeping rapidly upon him, after a long residence of thirty-eight years in India, he determined to return home for the residue of his life. He tried London—tried the country—ran the gauntlet of Cheltenham, Bath, and every other paradise of English idleness. All would not do. He had returned home,—but his home was homeless. He felt himself a stranger and sojourner in the land,—and returned to Calcutta, where he ended his days.

At this time the Calcutta bar consisted of about nine; three or four only in first-rate business; the others picking up mere subsistence by their share of the smaller things, such as motions of course, and filling occasionally some of the offices belonging to the Court, to which small salaries were annexed. The higher officers of that Court, such as the Master of the Crown Office, the Prothonotary, the Master in Equity, in a few years, made rapid and large fortunes. But, at the period of which we are speaking, the counsel in the fullest business averaged £8,000 or £9,000 a-year. Robert Smith, who, in addition to the office of advocate-general, with a salary of £5,000 a-year, had the lead of the court, brought home in twelve years a very handsome competence. He was perhaps the most accomplished person, as a lawyer and a scholar,—of course conceding Sir William Jones's superiority in multifarious acquirement,—that Calcutta ever saw. He made Sir John Anstruther respect him; and compulsory respect was all the respect that Anstruther could feel for any one. Robert Smith's might be called the Augustan era of the Calcutta bar. His mode of reasoning, clear, condensed, and frequently oracular, was admirably adapted to that peculiar forum—an Anglo-Indian court of law. There was no jury to address. The swaggering, bullying style, therefore, and the endless perplexity of the English advocate, compelled to force his way into the comprehension of ignorant and uneducated juries, is there wholly out of place. It would not be endured. Three English judges, well-educated, exercised in legal and moral reasonings, require totally different modes of appeal. Smith was most powerful in this sort of address. Perhaps he made it still more powerful by a sort of latent sarcasm, that ran through his argument. If it did

not express downright contempt for the court, when they differed from him, it was at least something that seemed commiseration for their understandings. Several persons have since acquired both fame and money at the Calcutta bar:—but there are occasions when it is easier to say nothing than to say little.

The bar at the other presidencies never afforded so open a field as that of Calcutta. Neither Madras nor Bombay produced an abundant harvest more than two. The Recorder's Court, which preceded the Supreme Court, had disposed of the *fat* causes—those involving great successions of family property, in which large sums were at issue, infinitely transcending those which are the subjects of Westminster-Hall litigation. It was frequently a question before the Court, in cases of disputed wills, whether lacs of rupees should be appropriated to the perpetual maintenance of brahmins and a tribe of dancing-girls. The money spent on lawyers was then too insignificant an item, compared with the bulk of the property, to be the subject of a moment's consideration. When the Supreme Court was established, and the bar consisted of regularly-called English barristers (in the former courts they acted in the joint capacities of attorney and counsel), there was a much greater restraint upon professional profits, which arose only from the ordinary every-day business of a court of law in a large and populous jurisdiction. The rise of Compton (the present chief justice of Bombay) was most extraordinary, but highly honourable to his integrity of character and unequalled vigour of mind. He had gone out in the military service of the Company, as a volunteer; but an opening having taken place in the office of Mr. Samuel, one of the leading practitioners of the Recorder's Court, Compton acted a short time as his assistant, during which he acquired, by the intuitive quickness of his faculties, sufficient knowledge of the business and practice of the court to qualify him for acting as a principal. Perhaps there was never a more striking illustration of what may be effected without the artificial aids of a technical education, by means of natural powers seconded by most unwearied industry. A short time after the arrival of Marsh, he returned to England, and was called to the bar;—a fortunate hit, for his elevation to the Bombay bench could not otherwise have taken place. Compton was a hard-headed man. Prolix, ill-assorted, rambling as his argument was, it had its effect upon the judges. The acute skill of Anstruther at Madras, and the long-exercised ingenuity of Spankie at Calcutta (for Compton practised several years at the latter presidency), were often driven off the field by Compton. Sir Henry Gwillim used to say, in allusion to his hammering mode of pressing his case, by continually knocking upon the strongest point in it, that he argued like a Cyclops. There is no cause to apprehend that he will not do honour to his function, if he has sense and strength enough of understanding to "bear meekly" the singular good fortune to which, in some degree, he owes his unexpected advancement.

But can we omit all mention of Bushby? His was a short and sad career, and it elucidates a most perplexing but interesting phenomenon in

our intellectual structure. He had received the advantages of the high and generous education of Cambridge—carried off the medal of his year, of which he was the second wrangler, and was universally sought and caressed in the highest circles of fashion and letters. His reputation preceded him at Madras, and lost nothing by crossing the ocean. Indeed, the accession of such an advocate to the Supreme Court was looked forward to by the native suitors and the profession as a new era in its history. Did a wealthy brahmīn or moodeliar, an Iyah Pillay or Paupiah, for instance, meditate filing a bill or bringing an action in the court, which involved a considerable sum—his language was, “stop till new law gentleman come.” He had scarcely quitted the masoolah-boat that landed him, before the attorneys ran to meet him with retainers. Bushby’s frame of mind was peculiarly sensitive. Hope and fear of any kind were stimulants that acted too powerfully upon his sensorium to leave his faculties, which were naturally prompt and excitable, their healthy and unclouded operation. All became in a moment a confused, chaotic darkness, succeeding to a quick transient illumination, like that of lightning. He saw the difficulty, grasped it, subdued it; but in an instant he perceived another;—another darted upon him, till he became appalled, or, to use a more applicable phrase, *cowed*, although, in fact, the difficulties were visions, as it were, of his own peculiar and morbid perspicacity. Cases of this kind, we have been told, by those who have studied the irregularities of the intellectual system, are by no means unfrequent.

The great case then pending in the court, and which had been suspended till Bushby’s long-expected arrival, was the suit originating in the will of Iyah Pillay’s father. The amount of property involved in the issue was immense, compared to the pigmy sums that constitute the subjects of our Westminster-Hall litigations. The preliminary question was of the greatest importance—whether the disposition of property by testamentary donation was consonant to the Hindu law; and, after that, whether the court would uphold the peculiar bequests of that will, by which a large portion of the family property was diverted to the maintenance of a regiment of lazy brahmīns and their descendants for ever? Bushby was retained against the will. He had a full week given him; but there was such a mass of documents to be perused, and the attorney who prepared the brief had performed his task so indolently, that an older and cooler practitioner would have been sadly perplexed. However, it was set down for hearing on the first day of the term, and the whole settlement was in a bustle of expectation to hear a young lawyer, who had raised such transcendent expectation, in a cause which was also a matter of considerable interest, from the new and singular points involved in the decision. Bushby felt this. It redoubled his diligence to master the facts as well as the legal points; sudden elucidations shot across him;—he congratulated himself on vanquishing the difficulties that met him;—but, as he advanced, new and still more embarrassing ones started up;—he endeavoured to wrestle with them; he was overthrown in the struggle—and folded up his papers in despair. His apartments were in

the Fort: he seems to have hung over his papers the greater part of the night preceding the day fixed for hearing the cause. At gun-fire, Captain Thompson, the town-major, called under his window on horseback, the horse-keeper leading another horse for Bushby, which Thompson had agreed to lend him for the morning’s ride. Bushby heard the call, and told his friend out of the window that he would be ready in a few minutes. Captain Thompson waited more than twenty. The report of a pistol from Bushby’s apartment startled him. He ran up, and found his unhappy friend weltering in blood.

Alexander Anstruther (afterwards the Recorder of Bombay) and Marsh divided the business of the Madras court between them. The former was an acute, persevering advocate, endowed with a much more powerful faculty than that of verbal eloquence,—a sly insinuating mode of carrying the judge along with him;—an art which, in the long run, began to defeat itself, by putting the court on its guard against being “bamboozled,” as Sir Benjamin Sullivan expressed himself, into a decision. The great secret of the artifice was an apparent conviction, admirably counterfeited on the part of the counsel, of the justice and truth of his own case. Much of this was done by a sort of by-play, which had its effect:—shrugging his shoulders, or shaking his head, as he turned round to still the anxieties of his client; as much as saying—“that is all true—but what is to be done?—you see, the court is against us—I have urged everything as strongly as I could—if they can reconcile it to their consciences, there’s no help.” Yet he was an excellent lawyer, and made a considerable fortune. At this time, Sir Thomas Strange was the chief-justice; Sir Henry Gwillim and Sir Benjamin Sullivan were the puisnes. Strange was courteous and mild, with a strong predilection for the natives. He was the only judge in India (Sir William Jones is always an exception) who studied Hindu law with diligence. He adopted Sir John Anstruther’s system of holding a private *cutcherry* to dispose of petty litigations, and consequently incurred the ill-will of some part of the profession. The better and liberal part did homage to the motives that influenced him.

It was rather an amusing incident, which happened in open court, after the judges had come to the determination of wearing wigs, in addition to the costume which, in every thing but the wig, was the ordinary judicial dress. “In Calcutta, where the climate is much hotter, each judge had his wig, and it was the duty of the court to preserve its dignity by the exterior observances of the Bench, of which the wig had always been deemed an essential part.” The reasoning of the chief-justice was conclusive with his brethren. The wigs were ordered from England, and in due course arrived, all carefully packed in boxes. Unluckily, the cock-roaches had found their way into the wig-box of Sir Thomas Strange, and fed, much to their satisfaction, upon each side of it. Unfortunately, after the judges had seated themselves, each with his new wig, the holes gnawed by the voracious insects began to make way for Sir Thomas’s ears, which, in a few minutes, were visible through them. The laughter that ran through

the court having attracted his attention to the circumstance that afforded so much amusement—in a moment, off went the wig indignantly over the heads of the prothonotary and his clerks, upon the area of the court. The example of the chief-justice was instantly followed by the other judges, and, one by one, like a leash of partridges, the three wigs flew across and lighted on the floor. This ludicrous circumstance so completely unhinged Sir Thomas, that he adjourned the court till the following day, for it was found impossible to hush the merriment it occasioned.

To those who are desirous of practising at the Indian bar, which is now unrestrictedly open to all adventurers, a few hints and admonitions may be acceptable. In the first place, the great tree of litigation, which once put forth so many branches laden with gold mohurs and rupées, is decayed to its trunk. The causes, in which questions of large property arose, have been disposed of, or settled by the ruin of one or other of the parties—not unfrequently of the successful one. Nor is it likely that that decayed trunk will ever put forth any more shoots. At Madras and Bombay, the profits of the bar may emphatically be said to be extinct. Yet there will be, for some time, a petty race of causes litigated, out of which fees will be extracted; but even these are dwindling every day into insignificance. Let him, therefore, who has come to the resolution of quitting home, and all the endearments and blessings that word implies, be admonished that he incurs those fearful sacrifices without anything approximating to the certainty, by any effort of talent or industry, of making a fortune. There will be another illustration of the precious free-trade system in the Supreme Courts. The bar of each presidency will be overstocked, for Westminster Hall will throw off her overflowings to the various colonial bars of Great Britain, and those who can pay their outfit, allured by the splendid accumulations that within the last fifteen years have dazzled and astonished us with the professional profits of India, will find their way thither—but, in a climate where nature has more wants, and requires more fondling and indulgence, than in any other, will exchange their dreams of affluence for privation and penury. If, however, these forebodings should not dissuade him from the adventure, he would do well to devote himself to that part of his professional studies, which will make him an expert, concise draughtsman in Equity. Rejecting all special-pleading niceties, let his labours be assiduously directed to that which special-pleading ought to be and essentially is, a system of law logic, or an analytical method of legal reasoning, whereby all controversies are brought to the quickest issue. He ought to study the law as a science, not as an art; to be conversant with it in its primitive elements and its most general principles; and, above all, to place habitual restraints upon his temper. If the strings of this delicate instrument be liable to be put out of tune by every breath of wind, if he is nicely sensitive to affront and transmute fancied grievances into real ones,—let him stay at home.

Poor Sir S—— T—— :—but we have matter for another paper.

JACQUEMONT'S "LETTERS FROM INDIA."*

M. JACQUEMONT, a lively, intelligent young Frenchman, full of enthusiasm and enterprize, though unhappily imbued with the metaphysico-political and semi-atheistical doctrines of the De Tracy school, was selected by the Council of the Museum of Natural History at Paris to travel in India, as its naturalist and collector, with the *liberal* allowance of £250 a-year! He came to this country; and though his manners (we speak from personal observation) were not, at all times, distinguished by the frankness and suavity which are features in the French character, he met with a most friendly reception where, it appears, he expected to find "intense selfishness." He encountered some little delay in obtaining a license to visit India (chiefly through his own fault, since his mode of proceeding tended rather to excite suspicion of his real objects), from those whom he characterizes, *en revanche*, as "old drivellers; but this seems to have been the sole annoyance he experienced till he crossed the Sutlej. With the buoyancy natural to his age and country, he easily glided over the petty troubles of travel. Carrying out with him to India letters of introduction to almost every person of note in Calcutta, the Governor-general included, he was admitted into the best society there; "all respectable houses were thrown open" to him, and he was even a guest at Lord Wm. Bentinck's for a week. His first discovery was that his salary amounted to little more than a third of what was absolutely required. "If it be not raised (from 6,000 francs) to 15,000," he says, "I shall be obliged to renounce the undertaking." The liberality he experienced, however, from the "intensely selfish" English in India, exempted him from the necessity of drawing for his allowance at all for some time. M. Jacquemont, in fact, appears to have had to unlearn all he had been taught in France respecting the English character and policy. His editor tells us that he had yielded implicit faith to the aphorisms (learnt from certain soilers of their nest in England) current in his own country, that "insular arrogance rendered us the tyrants rather than the masters of the sea, made us reserved towards all foreigners, inspired us with a haughty jealousy always disagreeable and frequently offensive;" that, "in India, our dominion was a nuisance which ought to be abated;" that "its duration depended on the will of Russia, the speedy appearance of whose forces at the passes of the Indian Caucasus was a consummation devoutly to be wished and speedily to be obtained." Before he had got far on his voyage, he found out that "the colossal magnitude of English sway is a blessing." At the Cape of Good Hope, he "was enabled to admire the wisdom and humanity of the British colonial institutions, and to become acquainted, in the paltry island of Bourbon, with the folly and absurdity" of those of the French. When traversing the countries beyond the British frontier in India, he writes to M. de Tracy himself: "The British government in India, though it calls for some reforms, merits, nevertheless, many eulogiums. Its administration

* *Letters from India; describing a Journey in the British Dominions of India, [in] Tibet, Lahore, and Cachmere, during the years 1828, 1829, 1830, and 1831. By VICTOR JACQUEMONT, Travelling Naturalist to the Museum of Natural History, Paris. London, 1834. Two Vols. Churton.*

is an immense blessing in the provinces subjected to it; and I have fully appreciated it since I have been travelling in this country (the Punjab which has remained independent.) This honest testimony from a foreigner and convert, places in very odious contrast the open abuse and malicious insinuations of some English critics of the Anglo-Indian government, have not derived from it so many advantages as they expected or desired.

Our traveller's first host at Calcutta was Mr. Pearson, the advocate-general, whom he describes as "full of sense and good-humour, and a liberal, like himself, which, in English, means a radical." He was invited by Sir Edward Ryan, his neighbour, to play a game of chess on Sunday, the learned judge himself not being strict, though his lady was. He used to go, *en voisin* also, without ceremony, to Sir Charles Grey's to chat; whilst Lady Grey, of whose beauty and attractions he speaks in impassioned terms, gave music. Sir Charles, he says, is "perhaps, the cleverest man in the country, the pearl of judges, and is consulted by the governor-general on the politics of the country." He adds: "he is extremely gay, and what surprises me most is always hearing people speak of his icy gravity. No one but myself goes on Sunday to the chief-justice's, to seek a refuge from the devotion of his countrymen. It is true that, in my presence, this man dares to be sincere, which he could scarcely do in that of his fellow-countrymen, or friends of his own nation:" a high compliment to the piety of the Calcutta community!

The Governor-general, however, comes in for the largest share of eulogy: which, indeed, the attentions he paid the traveller justly entitle him to. "But the man who, perhaps, does most honour to Europe in Asia," he observes, "is he who governs it. Lord W. Bentinck, on the throne of the Great Mogul, thinks and acts like a Pennsylvanian quaker. He has mixed in scenes of tumult and bloodshed, and has preserved pure and unsullied that flower of humanity, which the habits of a military life so often wither, leaving in its stead nothing but good-nature." Again: "the character of Lord Wm. Bentinck inspires me with a profound respect, which he no doubt perceives. He is an old soldier, abhorring war; a patriot without reserve, though son of an English duke; and, although Grand Mogul for the time being, he is an honest man after my own heart, plain and open: in short, he has won my regard. I was happy to see so much power in such pure hands."

The drawback on the character of Lady William, noticed by our traveller, is not likely to do her ladyship much discredit amongst her country folk. "Lady William is very amiable and very lively. I had the pleasure of conversing with her in my own language, and it was very great. I know not how it was, but she discovered that, like all Frenchmen, I was but a lukewarm Catholic, and not a very ardent Christian. As she is devout, or tries to be so, she endeavoured to convert me. For my part, I am not a whit better than before; and I fear, indeed, that she is now a little less sure of her aim than she was at first. There is great discrepancy between us in this respect, as on some other points equally strong; but the

French are allowed not to believe —.* I spent several long days with her, *tête-à-tête*, talking about God—she *for*, I *against*;—of Mozart, Rossini, painting, Madame de Stael; of happiness and misery; and of love, in reference to both;—of all things, in short, which require, if not intimacy, at least a great deal of confidence and reciprocal esteem, especially on the part of a woman—English too, religious and strict,—with a young man, a bachelor, and a Frenchman."

These cursory glances at the contents of the letters from Calcutta, will not show sufficiently how much entertainment may be extracted from them. Almost every thing is painted in favourable colours, except what relates to literature. Of the languages of India, M. Jacquemont speaks with perfect scorn. Of the Sanscrit, he says, "it is like one of those machines which never issue from museums, and are more ingenious than useful. It has served only for the manufacture of theology, metaphysics, history intermixed with theology, and other stuff of the same kind. The Arabic is not exempt from these evils. As for Persian," he adds, "my contempt for that language is unbounded; and I am persuaded that every one who knows a little of it, and is not paid 6,000 francs a-year for admiring it, thinks of it as I do." The history and antiquities of India, he declares he has the same contempt that is entertained for them by Sir Charles Grey (the then President of the Asiatic Society of Bengal!), who cares nothing for them. The literary societies of India, he says, "are below every thing that can be conceived in ignorance, folly, and puerility." These observations will afford a tolerably correct standard of this young man's accumulated knowledge beyond the circle of his acquirements as a mere naturalist. Further acquaintance with what he here undervalues, might have led to a second recantation.

It is needless to act the *mehmandar*, on this occasion, and to re-conduct our readers over countries which have been repeatedly described in our pages. It will suffice to say, that M. Jacquemont travelled through the Upper Provinces, meeting with the most hospitable reception from the British authorities and individuals, wherever he came; that he penetrated into the Himalayan regions and encountered the Chinese guards on the frontier, whom, according to his account, he treated after the fashion which is popular amongst some Europeans at Canton, pulling one of their troopers off his horse by the pig-tail, and putting a whole body to flight; that his *accueil* was highly favourable at the court of Runjeet Singh, whose pecuniary presents were no trifling aid to his slender finances. On the other side of the Punjab, he appears to have met with obstructions, but he reached the "happy valley" of Cashmere, where he resided for some time. His letters from thence are, perhaps, the most interesting in the collection. It is truly distressing to contemplate the picture which our traveller gives of this country, upon whose enchanting beauties prose-writers as well as poets have exhausted all their powers of exaggeration.

The salubrity of the climate, which cannot easily be impaired by the vices and malignity of man, is almost the only recommendation left for Cashmere

* Something suppressed, apparently, as too bad.

to boast of: our traveller compares it to that of Lombardy. The beauty of the Cashmerian women vanishes like a vapour under the rude pen of M. Jacquemont. "The female race," he says, "is remarkably ugly: I have never seen any where such hideous witches as in Cashmere. I know no country on earth where so many witches could be enlisted for Maobeth, if, instead of three, Shakespeare had collected a hundred thousand. However, the men are a remarkably handsome race, and the ugliness of the women is explained by continual exportations of every pretty Cashmerian face to the Punjab and India, to stock the harems of the Musulmans, Seikhs, and Hindoos. All little girls, who promise to turn out pretty, are sold at eight years of age; their parents sell them at from 20 to 300 francs, most commonly 50 or 60;" that is, from £2. 2s. to £2. 10s.

This valley of Cashmere, the fame of which has extended far and wide, perhaps deserves it only on account of the frequent visits paid to it by the Court of the Grand Mogul, usually shut up within the burning walls of Delhi or Agra, in a most naked country, parched up by a cloudless sun. The lakes are poor things in comparison with those of the Alps; and of all the palaces built by the Mogul emperors on their banks, that of Shalimar, the most famous of all, is the only one left standing. I was received there by the governor, who did his best to welcome and dazzle me. The place pleased me much on account of its limpid water and magnificent groves. But how many towns on the banks of Lago Maggiore surpass Shalimar in beauty! The appearance of these mountains is rather grand than beautiful,—like that of the Himalaya: magnificent outlines, and no more. Nature has done nothing to adorn the interior—it is an immense border, enclosing nothing. There are none of those picturesque details which make the Alps so attractive, so constantly new to you. I am sorry to find my experience so contradictory to the accounts of the small number of European travellers who have visited these regions before me. If things are not dreadfully altered since Mr. Forster was here, in disguise, fifty years ago, he must have embellished the truth furiously, which ought to be allowed to poets only. I strongly believe that every thing, then under the arbitrary government of the Afghans, was similar to what is seen to-day, under the despotic and capricious dominion of my friend Runjeet Singh, king of Lahore. India is no longer the poorest country in the world to me: Cashmere surpasses all imaginable poverty.

We have given our readers some few slight specimens of the matter of the letters, but we have not in these specimens enabled them to appreciate the lively and agreeable style of the writer, whose canon throughout seems to be *ridens dicere verum*. His sketches, both of objects and characters, appear generally as remarkable for their accuracy as for the rapidity of touch. The letters contain little about his professional pursuits, although frequently addressed to those who were interested in them: these details were confined to his journal, which is soon to be published, and, judging from the talent of observation displayed in the compositions before us, we can readily believe it contains valuable facts.

This victim, in the cause of science, to the climate of India, died at Bombay, whither he had travelled from Cashmere, through Rajpootana and Candeish, in December 1832.

SACRED HISTORY OF THE MOHAMEDANS.

THE PERSONAGES WHO PRECEDED MAHOMET.

THE Musulmans, in that part of their sacred history which relates to the personages who preceded Mahomet, have indulged in a vast number of fables, a large portion of which may be traced to the *Talmud* and the rabbinical books.

They acknowledge, as we do, the existence of angels (*malāykat*), good and bad. Amongst the good they enumerate the four archangels, Gabriel, Michael, Azrael, and Asrafel, whom they term "the near" (*almakreyn*), as they are constantly near the throne of God, prepared to execute his behests. Gabriel is charged with celestial messages; Michael presides over the elements, particularly rain; Azrael receives the souls of men the moment they expire, and is called the Angel of Death; Asrafel is the keeper of the celestial trumpet, which he will sound at the end of the world. Gabriel is much beloved by Mahomedans, because they believe he has been the particular friend of the Arabian nation, and was chosen by God to announce to Mahomet his prophetic mission. They have given to this archangel several surnames, which show their consideration for him; such as "Peacock of the Garden of Paradise" (*Tāwūs-i-bāgh-i-behišt*), because Gabriel is as much exalted by his splendour above angelic beings as the peacock above birds; the "Grand Rule" (*alnamūs ulākbar*), on account of his having communicated to Mahomet the precepts which still regulate Islamism; "the Faithful Depositary" (*alamīn*), as well as "Holy Spirit" (*rūhu'l kudus*), because he is the confidant of the will of the Most High. They likewise respect the archangel Michael, but with some reservation; they allege that his inclination leans towards the Jews, and that, if the Deity had listened to him, Islamism would never have taken root in the earth. His name is therefore but little used amongst them.

With respect to bad angels, the most famous is Eblis, otherwise Satan (*Shaytān*), who put himself at the head of the rebellious angels, and, according to the *Koran*, was hurled from heaven along with them, being stoned with burning rocks, whence he is called "the Stoned" (*alrajīm*).

Next to the angels, the Mahomedans have admitted an intermediate race, that of the genii. According to the *Koran*, the genii approximate to angels, being, like them, derived from the substance of fire, and they partake of the nature of man, by reason that they eat, drink, and are exposed to the same wants. Another affinity with man is their being of different sexes.

There are several species of genii; they are termed *jins* (جان and جن), *divs* (دیو), and *paris* (پری). Mention is made of these singular beings in various parts of the *Koran*. As the earth, or something like it, in the opinion of the Musulmans, existed long prior to Adam, it is supposed that it was inhabited for some thousands of years by the genii, and it was only on finding it impossible to keep them in the path of virtue, that the Almighty determined to create man. Some writers have gone so far as to give a history of these remote times. According to the account given by the Mahomedans, the race of the genii was nearly extinct; the few who escaped the general catastrophe were exiled to distant parts of the earth. They began to be talked about, when the great Solomon forced them to work at the edifices which have immortalized him. Subsequently, some embraced the religion of Mahomet; since which time they have been no more heard of.

The Muslims approximate to us in their accounts of the creation of Adam and Eve. They add that Adam, after his sin, was driven by the angel of the Lord into that part of the island of Ceylon where is the mountain still called Adam's Peak; and that Eve was banished to the coast of the Red Sea, near the spot where Mecca was afterwards built. The couple remained apart for more than 200 years, till God, touched by their tears, brought them together in the neighbourhood of Mecca. They left a numerous progeny.

Adam is regarded as a prophet, and Mahomedans are persuaded that he had over his forehead a luminous ray, somewhat like what our painters represent above the head of Moses. They surname him the "Father of Men" (*abu'l bashar*), because we all descend from him; the "Elect of God" (*saftyn'ullah*), from his being chosen by the Creator to be the founder of the human race. He has also the title of "Apostle of God" (*resul'allah*), and it is added that the Deity sent him ten books of revelations, by the help of which his descendants ought to have followed the right way.

After the death of Adam, the prophetic ray passed to his son Seth, in whose time mankind began to desert the precepts left by Adam. Seth persevered, almost singly, in the law of God, and the prophetic ray passed direct to his descendants, to Edris, whom we call Enoch. Edris was a great prophet. God sent him thirty books of revelations, and instructed him in all the sciences. He is reputed to have discovered the art of writing, arithmetic, astronomy, and geometry. He is, moreover, said to have been the first to use the loom and to weave cloth: hitherto, the children of Adam had clothed themselves with the skins of animals. In treatises on the occult sciences, he is called indifferently Hermes (*هرمس*) and Edris. Another merit attributed by the Muslims to Edris, is that of having been most hostile to the wicked in his time, whence he has the title of "Zealot or Champion in the cause of God" (*almujahid and alghazi*), and they still regard him as the model and patron of all who devote themselves to the defence of Islamism. Like Enoch, Edris is considered to have been taken up alive to heaven.

After Edris, the world continued to grow worse and worse, till God chose Noah (*Nouh*) to call mankind to the right way. Noah is represented as resplendent with the prophetic character. His appeals were, however, not listened to, and God, in his wrath, resolved to drown mankind in a general deluge. By his command, Noah constructed an ark, and retired into it with his family; the earth was then covered with water, and the rest of the human race were drowned. In memory of this great event, Noah is honoured with the title of "the Delivered" (*naji'allah*), and regarded as a second Adam. He is also called "Prince of the Prophets" (*shaykhu'l mursalîn*), since all who have been charged with any divine mission, subsequent to the Deluge, were descended from him.

Mankind soon replunged into evil ways. Amongst the sons of Noah, Shem alone inherited the ray of prophecy. The Muslims speak of two prophets after him, of whom no mention is made in the Bible: they are Hüd

(هود, supposed to be Heber) and Sâlih (صالح). Hüd received the command of the Lord to go and preach the faith to some tribes of nomade Arabs, named Ad and Shedad, who were of extraordinary height, the smallest being sixty cubits. They had been suffering for a long time under a horrible drought, when Hüd appeared amongst them and said: "My brethren, adore the true God, the only God; implore his mercy and he will cause the rain to descend

on heaven on your parched fields." These wretches, however, refused to listen to him; they even treated him as a madman, and threatened to kill him. The Lord raised against them a dreadful wind, which exterminated all but a few, who believed Hüd. This event is recorded in the *Koran*. Sâlih as employed in reclaiming certain Arab tribes called Tamūdites, who were less wicked than the people of Ad and Shedad. They dwelt, according to the common opinion, in a rich valley, well-watered, and planted with palm trees, Arabia Petræa, southward of the Dead Sea. Surrounded on all sides by high mountains, the Tamūdites had excavated their habitations in the solid rock, from whence they hoped to defy the vengeance of the Deity. Sâlih exhorted them to adore the true, the only God, who had made them of clay, and placed them where they were; but the Tamūdites replied that they would not abandon the religion of their forefathers. In vain did Sâlih, to convince them, make a female camel, about to be delivered of her young, miraculously issue from the rock; they attributed this to magic, and killed the camel and her young. Thereupon God sent an angel against them, who surprised them in their caverns, and destroyed them all.

The Muslims retain a deep remembrance of the impiety of the Tamūdites, and the vengeance they drew upon themselves. They still show their habitations, and the miraculous rock whence the camel made its appearance; they even think they can hear in the vicinity the cries of the animal, and when they pass the place they keep aloof. The young camel has also become a by-word and signal of great calamities: when they are threatened with any disaster, they say, "it is the fatal cry of the young camel of Sâlih."

With the patriarch Abraham, whom the Muslims call Ibrahim, commenced a new era. They regard him as the cherished friend of God and the father of believers: some Arab tribes claim a descent from him.

The life of Abraham, in the *Koran*, with the exception of what is borrowed from the Bible, is mostly a tissue of fables. He is said to have been the son of Azar, an officer at the court of Nembrod, king of Babylon, the builder of the tower of Babel. Nembrod, having seen a star rising above the horizon, which eclipsed by its lustre the other stars, was terrified, and consulted the soothsayers, who replied that the prodigy announced the birth of a miraculous child, who would exalt himself above the most powerful princes. Nembrod immediately ordered the men and women to be separated, and menaced with death all who contravened this decree. Not suspecting the child was to be born at his own court, Azar was excepted from the order; his wife became pregnant, and when the period of delivery approached, she retired into the country, where Abraham was born. His infancy was marked by prodigies. One of his fingers yielded him exquisite milk, and another the sweetest honey; he grew with extraordinary rapidity; in fifteen months he was as forward as her children at fifteen years. He now proceeded to Babylon, to fulfil his great mission. He was not yet, however, thoroughly enlightened upon true religion. As all mankind were, at this period, devoted to idolatry and the worship of the stars,—Nembrod himself claiming the honours of a god,—Abraham could not contemplate without wonder the splendid orbs which roll above us. According to the *Koran*, when he beheld the planet Venus rise above the horizon, he adored it, but was sensible of his error when he saw it set out to set. Then he directed his adoration to the moon, which began to illuminate the firmament. When the moon disappeared, he transferred his devotion to the sun. Finding that all these luminaries were seen but for a moment, as it were, he felt convinced of the error of his countrymen, and trod

with firm steps the path of God. One thing at first perplexed him: the splendour which surrounded Nembrod, his power, and the number of his guards, were associated with his idea of a divinity; but as Nembrod was abominably ugly, he felt convinced that God could not manifest himself under such deformity, and he scrupled not to render homage to the truth.

He first detached his father from the worship of idols. He preached in Babylon, but with little success; Nembrod, in particular, resisted his exhortations, and as Abraham refused to adore him, he cast him into a raging furnace. Happily, adds the *Koran*, God came to the succour of his servant; the fire lost its heat and became cold, and some authors say that the furnace was converted into a rose-garden. The Musulmans believe that Nembrod was punished in this life for his impiety: God permitted a little fly to enter his brain, and he died in the most excruciating agony.

After this, Abraham quitted Babylon, and by God's order proceeded towards Syria and Palestine. Several circumstances are then recorded of him, of which there is no trace in the Scriptures. When Sarah and Hagar had each given birth to a son, and could not agree together, the patriarch took Ishmael and his mother to the spot where Mecca now stands: the country was then arid and without inhabitants. In vain did Abraham seek a spring to allay his thirst; he was about to abandon Hagar and Ishmael to their fate, when an angel with his foot caused a spring of living water to gush up: this is the well of Zemzem, which still flows near the Caaba. The Musulmans add that, after Ishmael and Hagar were settled in the country, Abraham came several times to visit them, and in one of these excursions, by God's command, he built the Caaba, Ishmael providing the stones. He regulated the ceremonies of the pilgrimage, and from this period the place became the rendezvous of all the tribes of Arabia. According to the *Koran* (*sur.* iii. v. 60), "Abraham was neither a Jew nor a Christian; he was an orthodox believer and a Musulman." Such was the artifice of Mahomet to make it believed that his creed was not a novelty, and that the corruptions of mankind had wrought the difference between it and the prevailing religion.

After Abraham, the Musulmans attribute the prophetic ray to two personages jointly, Isaac and Ishmael; but as Ishmael was the father of the tribe to which Mahomet belonged, they assign him the priority, and regard him as the only legitimate son. They contend that, even supposing Hagar to have been a slave, and the title of wife to have belonged to Sarah, since regard is had to age alone in the East, Ishmael, having been the first-born, ought to have precedence. In pursuance of this notion, they appropriate to Ishmael what the Bible says of Isaac. They consider that it was not Isaac, but Ishmael, whom God commanded Abraham to sacrifice; hence Ishmael has received the title of "the Sacrificed" (*az'zabih*). Hagar has shared the respect paid to Ishmael; they call her "mother" (*aba*), and include her amongst the prophetesses.

From Isaac, the prophetic light passed to Jacob, surnamed "the Father of the Twelve Tribes of Israel," and from Jacob to Joseph.

Joseph, or, as his name is pronounced by the Musulmans, Yüssüf, is an important personage amongst them. Mahomet has consecrated an entire chapter of the *Koran* to him; and generally speaking, what he says of him is so extraordinary, that even some of his disciples have regarded this portion as an imposture.* We know that Joseph, being carried as a slave into Egypt, was purchased by Potiphar, whom the Orientals believe was the prime minister

Pharoah. Joseph's beauty, it is said, was so extraordinary, that no woman could look upon him without loving him. Potiphar's wife, whose name was leikha, was deeply in love with him as soon as she beheld him, and Joseph, or some resistance, was on the point of yielding, when the shade of his father appeared to him and recalled him to his duty. The report of the affair, however (thus adds the *Koran*), spread throughout the capital of Egypt, and all the ladies were shocked at the frailty of Zuleikha, especially at her bestowing affection upon a slave. Zuleikha, determined to revenge herself, invited one of these prudes to a party to eat pomegranates at her house. Whilst at the party, Joseph was made to appear on a sudden, when the ladies were so enchanted with his beauty that, not knowing what they did, they bit their fingers instead of the pomegranates. The Orientals allege that Zuleikha ultimately attained her wishes. On the death of her husband, she married Joseph, and they became models of conjugal affection.

It is this marvellous beauty of Joseph which has made him be regarded by the Musulmans as the emblem of divine perfection. With this idea, they say that Zuleikha's passion for him is an image of the love of man towards the being who gave him existence.

The Mahomedans have also allegorized the splendid fortune of Joseph, and the sudden transition from a prison to the highest dignity in Egypt. They pretend that this surprising elevation represents the impatience with which the human soul breaks all the fetters which bind it to the earth, in order to raise itself to heaven.

After Joseph, several centuries elapsed before any personage appeared worthy of notice. Moses (Müssa) was chosen by God to revive the great names Noah and Abraham. Mahomet frequently refers to him in the *Koran*: as he was placed in a position somewhat analogous to that of this patriarch, in resigning, like him, compelled to quit his country, which emigration gave a new pulse to his power, he loved to bring the legislator of the Hebrews on the scene, and to derive a sanction from his example.

The Pharoah, under whom Moses lived, is represented as an impious and arrogant prince, who wished to be treated as a god. When Moses appeared before him, by command of the Almighty, to obtain his permission that he might lead the Israelites into the desert, and in testimony of his mission marked certain miracles, the prince issued a general summons to the magicians and sorcerers in his kingdom, who assembled, according to some authors, to the number of 70,000, with the brothers Sabür and Gadür at their head. These two personages inquired whether the prodigies wrought by Moses renewed their miraculous character whilst he slept; "for," said they, "the magical effects produced by us exist only whilst we are awake;" and finding that the wand which Moses had changed into a serpent always continued in its serpent form, and even acted as a guard to the prophet whilst he was asleep, they could not but recognize the finger of God, and rendered homage to the truth. Their example had its effect upon others. The proper wife of Pharoah (whom they call Asia) abandoned the worship of idols, and believed in the true God. The king, however, was more hardened than ever; in spite of the plagues with which God afflicted Egypt, he declared war against all who refused to acknowledge him as a god, not sparing even his wife, who was tied hand and foot, and exposed to the burning rays of the sun, and would have been put to death had not an angel been sent to protect her. At length he pursued the Israelites into the Red Sea, and was swallowed up there with all

* See the notes of Marracci, *Prodomus ad script. Alcorani*.

his army. The *Koran* says, that Pharoah, in his last moments, endeavoured by repentance to conciliate the divine mercy; but God was inexorable.

The Orientals, amongst other fictions with which they have adulterated the facts recorded in the Bible, alledge that Moses was versed in alchemy and all the arcana of nature, and that he effected most of the prodigies he performed by his hand, which they represent as white as snow and bright as the stars in the firmament; hence, when they speak of a clever man, or of a physician who performs wonderful cures, they say he has the *white hand* of Moses.

Moses, by reason of his long conferences with the Deity, has received the title of "Confidant of God" (*kalimu'llah*). His brother Aaron participates in the respect he enjoys amongst the followers of Mahomet. Aaron is considered as the lieutenant and vizier of Moses; he has the credit of having been endued with prophecy, as well as the father-in-law of Moses, called Shoayb, who, according to the *Koran*, was sent from God to the Madianites to preach the faith. These people were great thieves and cheats; they had two weights and measures, buying with the great and selling with the less. Shoayb tried to convert them, and, in token of his mission, offered to lower the loftiest mountains; but they were deaf to his entreaties, and were consequently exterminated by an earthquake.

We now pass to Job. Every one knows the adventures of this patriarch, his wealth, his tribulation, his piety, and his patience, which are referred to in the *Koran*. The Musulmans say that he was comforted in his distress by the angel Gabriel, and a spring is still shewn which, it is pretended, was produced by the angel's foot, and wherein Job washed and purified himself. They give him the title of "the patient" (*sabūr*), and in misfortune, they repeat the prayer whereby, according to the *Koran*, he obtained his deliverance: "sorrow oppresses me on all sides; but thou, O my God, art the most merciful of the merciful."

After Job, the chain of prophecy is, as it were, uninterrupted till David. The interval is filled by the Musulmans with a vast number of personages, whom they rank amongst the patriarchs and prophets, but their date is uncertain. David (*Daūd*) is not less illustrious amongst the Mahomedans than with us. His composition of the Psalms has placed him in the same rank with Moses, Jesus, and Mahomet. In fact, they are the only part of our Scriptures which the Musulmans acknowledge to be inspired writings.

The *Koran* mentions David's victory over the giant Goliath, and his flourishing reign. It is said that the voice of David was so sweet, that it enchanted the birds, softened iron, and made the mountains sink into the plains; that when he sang the praises of God, all nature joined in accord. In order to afford an idea of the remorse with which David deplored his sin, the Mahomedans say that, during the forty days of his penitence, the abundance of his tears supplied plants and herbs with nourishment. To extol the purity of his life and the delicacy of his sentiments, they pretend that he scrupled to make use of his regal wealth; that not only did he dress, on grand occasions, in a simple robe of white cloth, which was the costume of the prophets, but, after their example, he chose a profession, whereby he supported himself, which was that of armourer and maker of coats of mail.* Hence, in the East, armourers, locksmiths, and all who work in iron, choose him for their patron.

To understand this notion, it is necessary to know that the Orientals, being daily witnesses of the abuses of despotism, are but little disposed to respect

* The kings of Georgia profess to have a coat of mail of David's manufacture.

worldly greatness, and do not imagine that regal possessions can confer happiness. The famous Aurengzeb, who reigned in India little more than a century back, is said to have defrayed the cost of his dress and food out of the produce of *Korans* copied by his own hand.

David has the title of "Vicar of God" (*Khalifat-Allah*); the Musulmans say he lived a hundred years, forty of which were yielded to him by Adam, in consideration of the great objects for which he was destined.

His successor on the throne, and the inheritor of the prophetic ray, was his son Solomon (*Suleyman*), who has attained even greater celebrity: there is scarcely a miracle which is not attributed to him. The Musulmans suppose that he divided the sovereignty of the earth with Alexander the Great; they make him to have reigned not only over Judæa, but Syria, Arabia, Ethiopia, Africa, Persia, India, in short over the east and the west. His name has become the emblem of all that is great and magnificent upon the earth. He is represented as having subjected to his authority not only men and animals, but the genii, the elements, and all nature. As he was naturally pious, he observed the duty of prayer with great exactitude. One day, as he was exercising his horses, when the hour of prayer had arrived, he left every thing to fulfil his holy obligation, and whilst he was engaged in prayer, the horses ran away. The Deity, as a compensation, sent him a wind, by the aid of which he could transport himself wherever he wished. When he had a journey to take, he placed himself upon his carpet, and a gentle zephyr wafted him into the remotest regions; so that, by this means, he crossed the Arabian deserts, braved the most impetuous torrents, traversed the islands of the Indian Ocean, and forced the world to acknowledge the law of God. The Orientals add that, when Solomon administered justice, 12,000 patriarchs and prophets were present at his decisions, sitting on so many thrones of gold, upon his right hand; whilst, upon his left, were 12,000 doctors of law, seated on thrones of silver. His own throne was quite beyond the power of description. Solomon, they say, possessed a knowledge of the language of birds, insects, and every living thing. The *Koran* has not disdained to give us his conversation with an ant (*Kur. xxvii. v. 17*). He, moreover, taught a lapwing to convey his orders into every part of the globe: it was by means of this wonderful bird that he became acquainted with the existence of the queen of Sheba (*Saba*), whom the Orientals name Belkis, and who reigned at the extremity of Arabia. She had frequent interviews with Solomon, who married her, and she had children by him, from whom several kings still claim a descent.* The interview of Solomon with the Queen of Sheba is a subject of frequent recurrence in Oriental paintings, and on their boxes, ink-stands, &c.

Solomon possessed a miraculous buckler, which protected him against charms and enchantments. It was composed of seven skins surrounded with seven circles, and was fabricated under a celestial influence. He had also a flaming sword and an impenetrable cuirass. But the most precious thing about him was a ring, which he wore on his finger, whereby he could read the present and the future, and subjected the major part of the genii to his orders, who became so docile to his will, that he had only to speak the word, and in less than an instant his wishes were fulfilled. By their means it was, according to the Orientals, that this prince erected the Temple of Jerusalem, the palace of the Queen of Sheba, and the other edifices for which his reign was so cele-

* A seal of a king of Abyssinia, who lived a little more than a century back, bears this inscription in Arabic: "Adyam Sejed, son of Alaf Sejed, of the race of Solomon, son of David, king of Israel." The kings of Georgia claim the same descent.

brated. Unhappily, one day, whilst Solomon was at the bath, this ring fell into the hands of a perfidious genius, who threw it in the sea, and even assumed the form of Solomon himself, so that the true Solomon was compelled to wander about his own territories for forty years, exposed to the grossest insults. At length a fish restored to him his ring, he recovered his former power, and the career of his triumphs was never after interrupted.

The Orientals attribute to Solomon a profound knowledge of magic: this notion can be traced to the most ancient times. Josephus states that, in the time of King Hezekiah, about 300 years after Solomon, books of magic and divination, bearing his name, were in circulation. Hezekiah caused them to be burnt; but Josephus adds that some copies remained. Mahomet refers to this notion in the *Koran*, though he asserts that the books were not written by Solomon, but by certain demons who assumed his name.

Such are the different causes which have concurred to spread the name of Solomon in the East. His wisdom and rare extent of knowledge are extolled; he is called "the Minister of God" (*amīn allāh*), and his name has served to distinguish great potentates; hence the multitude of Solomons who figure in Oriental history or rather mythology: some authors reckon seventy. Mohamedans trace a series of Solomons up to a period anterior to the creation of Adam, when the earth was occupied by the genii. They represent them as princes equally wise and powerful; they assign to them the mystic buckler, the flaming sword, and the wonderful ring, which, they add, were in their hands the chief source of their glory.

The respect of the Orientals for Solomon has reflected upon his minister, whom they call Assaf (Asaph), who is considered to be the same whose name stands at the head of some of the Psalms, and who appears to have been an officer of David's court. They ascribe great acts to him; they say that, when Solomon lost his ring, he sustained the tottering empire. His name is still employed to distinguish illustrious vizirs, and he is regarded as the model of prime ministers.

Another personage, whose wisdom, in the estimation of the Orientals, nearly equalled that of Solomon, is Lokman. He is mentioned in the *Koran*, and the apologues which bear his name still enjoy the highest popularity. Authorities differ as to the age when Lokman lived. Some make him the nephew of Job, others of Abraham; others again say he was one of David's councillors. The same doubts prevail as to his personal history. He has been said to have been a tailor, a carpenter, a shepherd; some have asserted that he was of Ethiopic race, and have described him as a black slave with thick lips. His character has been a subject of controversy; some, out of respect for the *Koran*, have regarded him as a prophet; others say that he was merely a sage, distinguished for his moral virtues. The existence of several Lokmans has been even admitted. The name of Lokman is in high esteem in the East. It is said in the *Koran* that, when he was asleep, some angels appeared to him with a message from the Almighty, that he was to be made monarch of the whole earth. "If such be the will of God," he answered, "I must submit; but I should prefer remaining as I am." As a reward for his moderation, the Deity granted him wisdom, whereby he exalted himself above the most glorious kings. It is a proverbial saying in the East, with reference to an individual of great prudence and wisdom, "you must not expect to teach Lokman any thing." The history of Lokman presents (as Hottinger remarks) a singular analogy with that of Æsop.

After Lokman, we have a personage still more remarkable,—Khader, or

Khizr, respecting whom there is as much difference of opinion as about Lokman. Some confound him with the prophet Elias, and use the two names indifferently for the same person; others say that he was an incarnation of the soul of Enoch, which, by a species of transmigration, passed into the body of Phineas, the son of Aaron, and subsequently animated St. George. The Orientals derive the name of Khader from an Arabic word, *خضر*, which signifies 'green.' They suppose that this personage is not dead, but has drunk of a certain fountain, whose water imparts perpetual life. This spring, which is often mentioned by Eastern writers, is called by the Arabs "the Fountain of Life" (*aynu'l-hayat*), and by the Persians "Living Water" (*āb zindagān*); its locality is placed in the country called "the Regions of Darkness," and it is believed that Khader is the only individual who has ever tasted the beverage. Those who distinguish Khader from Elias, agree in assigning to both the same duration of existence and the same rank; both, they assert, are still employed in traversing the earth, watching over the safety of travellers, the former on land, the other on the sea. They are specially charged with the protection of pilgrims at Mecca, whom they accompany to their homes. Their names are sometimes put upon letters. Khader is supposed to have acted as guide to the Israelites in the desert. They are both depicted as venerable bald-headed men, with sticks in their hands, like the Wandering Jew. It is said that, until the end of the world, they pass a portion of their time in a delightful garden, where every wish can be gratified. "Beware," says a poet, "of confining your views to this perishable world; your proper abode is heaven; strive to reach by your virtue the place where Elias is; your place should be found in that delicious garden." Shortly before the end of the world, it is believed that Elias will revisit the earth to prepare for the coming of the Messiah: hence he is called "the Harbinger of Jesus."

Jonah's miraculous ejection from the belly of the whale, has extended the name of this prophet throughout the East. The incident is related in the *Koran* with tolerably close accordance with Holy Writ. The prayer attributed to Jonah, which has become a favourite with Musulmans, is as follows: "Oh, my God, there is no other God but thee; thou art the God worthy to be praised; as for me, I am of the number of sinners."

The personage who, after Jonas, most attracts our attention, is Alexander the Great. Mention is made in the *Koran* of a certain Alexander, but as Mahomet merely calls him "the man with two horns," commentators dare not decide whether he referred to the son of Philip, or to a personage of the same name who figured in the ancient history of Arabia. However, even those who withhold from the great Alexander the prophetic character, agree that he was a being beloved by heaven, who adored the true God, and was so eager to conquer the world solely in order to give effect to the will of the Most High. The Orientals have not only concealed the vices of Alexander, but have greatly exaggerated the merits which our historians ascribe to him. Besides Asia Minor, Persia, Egypt, and a part of India, they make him conquer Arabia, Ethiopia, Tartary, China, and places beyond the horizon. In Arabia, he is said, in a pious spirit, the Caaba and holy places of Mecca. At the foot of the Caucasus, he built the celebrated wall, known by the name of *Gog and Magog*, which was to close up the pass against the barbarians of the north. At length, guided by the prophet Khader, he reached the Regions of Darkness, where is the Fountain of Life, but he could not obtain a draught of that miraculous water, and died at the age of thirty-three.

There are many works, more or less romantic, in the East, which treat of this personage; and they contain anecdotes of him, and pithy sayings ascribed to him, which are quoted by Eastern writers as illustrations of their arguments.

We pass now to the prophet Zachariah and his son Yahya, who is John the Baptist, for both of whom the Musulmans evince great regard. The *Koran* states that, whilst Zachariah prayed in the temple, angels appeared to him, who promised that he should have a son, who was to be named Yahya (يحيى), from an Arabic word which signifies 'to give life to,' and who, they said, was to promulgate and confirm the Word of God, and would be one of the great prophets of the people of God. The Musulmans, confounding probably this Zachariah with a Zachariah who lived long afterwards, believe that his zeal brought upon him the hatred of the Jews, who sawed him through the middle in the trunk of a tree where he had taken refuge.

With respect to John the Baptist, the Orientals agree with the Gospel in regard to the austere life of the precursor of the Messiah, and his cruel death. They add, however, that, in memory of this great crime, the blood of St. John continued to flow, and was the prime cause of the ruin of the Temple of Jerusalem and the dispersion of the Jews; and they still perform a pilgrimage to Damascus, where the body of the Baptist is supposed to be: Sadi, in his *Gulis'an* (c. i. No. 10), states that he went thither.

But the name of Jesus (Yssa) has a far more exalted rank in their estimation. The *Koran* states that Jesus was born without a father, having been produced by the mere "word of God," whence they name him the "Divine Word" (*kalimatu'llāh*), or simply "the Word." They place him on the same footing as Adam, each having been the product of a special creation: they also call him "the Spirit of God" (*rūhu'llāh*). The *Koran* (*sur.* iii. v. 45) makes Gabriel announce to Mary the birth of Jesus in the following terms: "God announces to you his Word; his name shall be Messiah or Jesus; he shall be your son, and the object of respect in this world and the next." In another place (*sur.* iv. v. 169), it is said: "the Messiah is Jesus, the son of Mary, the sent of God, as well as his Voice and his Word. God caused his coming to be announced to Mary, and Jesus is the spirit proceeding from him."

The Musulmans admit all the miracles recorded in the Gospel; they believe that the Saviour possessed the power of raising the dead, making the deaf to hear, the lame to walk, and healing the sick. They quote, moreover, prodigies respecting which the Bible is silent. For example; they say that Jesus remained but three hours in the cradle; that he spoke whilst an infant in arms; that he animated birds of clay with his breath: some of these prodigies are taken from the false Gospels which circulated in Arabia in the age of Mahomet. The Musulmans believe that Jesus worked most of his miracles by his breath; and we read in the Gospel that he made a deaf person hear by breathing into his ear. Hence the frequent allusions of Oriental writers to the breath of the Messiah. Hafez, speaking (according to the mystics) allegorically of the condition to which the excess of divine love had reduced him, exclaims:

My soul faints through the effect of wine, and Hafez is consumed with love;
Where is the physician who has the breath of Jesus, that he may preserve my life?

The breath of the Messiah and the white hand of Moses have become emblems of all that is most potent and most salutary.

Generally speaking, the respect which the Musulmans entertain towards the Saviour is in the highest degree laudable. The *Koran* makes the Deity speak of him in these terms: "O, Jesus, I will exalt those who devote themselves to

thee, and I will abase those who disown thee" (*sur.* iii. v. 54). It adds, however, "they are infidels who say that the Messiah is God" (*sur.* v. vv. 19 and 81). Mahomet is exalted far above him: a Mahomedan writer goes so far as to say that Abraham was but an officer in the prophet's army, and the Messiah master of the ceremonies at his court. The Musulmans deny the passion and death of Christ. The *Koran* says: "the Jews believed that they put to death the Messiah, the envoy of God; it was not him they caused to die, but some one who resembled him." Their opinion is, that Jesus will return at the end of many ages to subject the earth to his laws; the two religions, Christian and Musulman, will then be one; after which the end of the world will come.

The respect and veneration paid by Musulmans to the Saviour are extended to the Virgin Mary, whom they call Mariam. They are satisfied that both she and the infant Jesus were exempt from all traces of original sin. They quote this traditional saying of Mahomet: "No man was born without traces of the taint of Satan; hence, in coming into the world, we utter a cry. Mary and her son were free from this taint."

Finally, they entertain the utmost respect for the twelve apostles, and for those who contributed to the propagation of Christianity. For St. Paul alone they feel some dislike. They say it was he who induced the Christians to ascribe a divine character to the Messiah, instead of regarding him as a mere prophet, and they have conceived the most absurd fable upon this subject. Confounding times and places, they say that St. Paul had, amongst other disciples, James, the father of the sect of Jacobites; Nestorius, chief of the Nestorians; Malcūn, originator of the Malkites; and Mūmen, a partizan of the orthodox doctrine; all of these, with the exception of the latter, maintained the divinity of Christ. A dispute arose between them, but Mūmen easily confounded his adversaries.

After Christ, the Musulmans acknowledge no prophet till Mahomet; they admit only pious and virtuous men. This long interval is termed by them "the Period of the Intermission" (*āyyām alfatrat*).

Amongst the saints who flourished in this interval, and who were Christians, those they prefer citing are St. George and the Seven Sleepers. St. George was a Christian soldier, of the city of Mūsāl, on the Tigris. He was the object of violent persecution, was thrice put to death, and thrice restored to life. A variety of miracles are ascribed to him by the Musulmans. The history of the Seven Sleepers, or "Dwellers of the Cave" (*ashāb-i-kahf*), is a longer one. They are commonly understood to have been seven Christians, who, in the third century, suffered martyrdom at Ephesus, under the Emperor Decius. About A.D. 479, their bodies, being found in a cave, were exposed to the veneration of the faithful. The legend, speaking of their death, had stated, in the accustomed style, that they had "gone to sleep in the Lord," whence the vulgar took occasion to assert that these holy martyrs were not dead, but lay asleep in the cave where they had concealed themselves, and awaked, to the great wonderment of the spectators. The report of this prodigy spread throughout the East; and, as it usually happens, each relator added something of his own. Mahomet did not disdain mentioning the Seven Sleepers in his *Koran*; he represents them as wrapped in sleep; a dog, which accompanied them to the cave, and remained all the time they slept without food, lay crouched at the entrance of the cave, with its fore-legs extended and its eye fixed, watching over its masters. But he dares not determine whether these martyrs to the Christian faith lived under the ancient Pharaohs or their successors; nor whether their sleep lasted 900 years or somewhat less. Some

Mahomedan doctors hold that the Seven Sleepers were alive when Mahomet broached his doctrines, and that they embraced Islamism.

The Persians celebrate every year the feast of the Seven Sleepers. Their names have become potent talismans against accidents. Their dog has not been forgotten; he has even obtained admission into Paradise, along with the ram sacrificed by Abraham instead of his son, Balaam's ass, the animal our Saviour rode when he entered Jerusalem on Palm Sunday, and the mare upon which it is said Mahomet ascended miraculously into heaven. Some authors add to this catalogue the camel on which the prophet fled from Mecca to Medina, as well as the horse of St. George, and the ass of the prophet Esdras.

Lastly, the Musulmans honour the memory of a certain child called Jeoraij, and of those they call "the People of the Pit" (*ashābal ukhdūd*). Jeoraij is believed to be an Ethiopic child, who spoke in the cradle. The People of the Pit are certain Christians of Arabia, who lived two or three generations before Mahomet. A Jew, named Dū-nūan, becoming master of their country, wished to force them to embrace Judaism; they adhered courageously to their faith, and were cast, to the number of about eighty, into a burning furnace, where they perished gloriously.

Such are the principal personages whom the Musulmans regard as holy, and who, they believe, prepared the way for their prophet. It will be seen that most of them were real persons, but the Orientals, indulging their proneness to credulity and superstition, have vitiated their history with absurd and romantic details.*

* Abridged, with a few additions, from M. Reinaud's *Description des Monumens Musulmans*, vol. i. p. 132.

HINTS ON INDIA REFORM.

No. VII.

Teak Forests.—Another source of revenue is to be found in the magnificent forests of teak on the Malabar coast, which, during late years, have been utterly neglected. Either from a total want of spirit and energy on the part of the collectors, or from its being a branch of revenue which yielded no commission on its collection, no means have been taken to derive advantage from these vast forests. The saw-mill at Belloor, erected many years ago, at a great expense, has long since fallen into ruins. Mills, on an improved principle, might be erected, and Belloor made a great depôt for teak timber, and thus a large revenue derived. A conservator of the forests might be appointed (who, however, should be entirely free from the injurious control of the collector), whose duty should be to see that none but proper timber was cut, and that no devastation was committed. From the known excellent quality of Malabar teak (of which, English readers are aware, some of the finest ships in the British navy are built), it would at all times command a ready sale in the market.

Political Residents.—The political residents of southern India are another great abuse, whose appointments—a mere sinecure—might with justice and advantage be abolished. In north India, such things may be requisite, but in the south they are entirely unnecessary, and cost a vast sum of money yearly. Such are the residencies of Travancore, Mysore, and Tanjore, countries where the British dominion has been long established, and where the deposed kings retain not even the semblance of power. Yet are there residents, with pay and table-allowance almost equal to the salary of an ambassador to one of the great powers of Europe. The duties, such as they are, of paying a formal visit from time to time to the deposed rajahs, and soothing by some attentions their fallen condition, may well be performed by the commanding officer of the district. The exorbitant emoluments now lavished on sinecure favourites might be thus saved, without the slightest detriment or loss to any but those employed.

R. PATERNOSTER.

THE ORDERS RESPECTING THE CIVIL SERVICE.

COPY OF A LETTER TO AN EAST-INDIA DIRECTOR.

"My Dear Sir:—I have perused the late orders of the Governor-general of India in Council, directing the public officers to report on the character and qualifications of the functionaries subordinate to them. I am quite sure that the intention with which these instructions are issued is right; but, as I feel persuaded that they will, in their present shape, be much more for evil than for good, allow me briefly to explain the grounds of that opinion.

"They require from the several courts, boards, commissioners, magistrates, and collectors, half-yearly reports in regard to each individual public servant, including 'a statement of his general qualifications for the public service, with a distinct reference to his temper, discretion, patience, and habits of application to public business, his knowledge of the native languages, and pre-eminently his disposition and behaviour towards the people, high and low, with whom he is brought into official contact.'

"To me, it appears that these orders exact too much. They aim at converting our Indian functionaries into a body where all are accusers and all (none are perfect) accused; and this general crimination is to be in matters altogether uncertain and indefinite, as temper, discretion, patience, behaviour, &c. Now, I conceive that, generally speaking, no right-thinking, high-minded man will consent to make a public and formal statement injurious to the character and prospects of another, without being prepared to support such statement by facts. He will not search into every peccadillo, and stamp a man's character from it. He will not convert the familiarity of social intercourse into materials for an adverse report. He will not be hasty to believe every unproved assertion, be it true or false. I should like to know, therefore, where he is to get the facts on which he is to found his half-yearly report? But, supposing even this difficulty overcome, what he may assume as facts will certainly be disputed. Every man, who has experience in India, or even in general society, knows with what keenness disputes affecting personal character are conducted, and how the most important duties are apt to be lost sight of in the bitterness of such contentions. But what is to become of the public interests, if the whole service is to engage in these jars? The crying evil, at present, is that the best-qualified public servants are overworked. If you add to their present duties the disputes and investigations which must necessarily arise under the present orders, you will sacrifice the substance of administering justice in mercy, in a vain endeavour to do for the government that which, after all, it can only rightly do for itself—determine the character of its own officers.

"But, perhaps, it is only desired to collect the opinions of the public functionaries in regard to their juniors, and facts are not required? I have already observed, however, that no honest man will consent periodically to whisper away the character of others on allegations he cannot prove. He knows the difficulty of reaching any certain conclusion, except through a regular and particular inquiry. He will not 'hint a fault or hesitate dislike.' On so serious an occasion as accusing and injuring those with whom he is probably living in friendly social intercourse, he will be perpetually afraid of mistake or prejudice, or any of the thousand forms of human error. In fully recognising the claims of the government upon him, he cannot forget the prior and not less sacred obligations of social life. His reports, therefore, will contain little. But there are others who, from some pique or misunderstanding, will be less scrupulous in grasping at the opportunity of exaggerating that which may have some foundation of truth, safe under the shelter of general accusations.

And let not the government be too sure of being always able to detect these secret springs;—they may be easily concealed by malice. Thus the only reports obtained will be those not to be trusted; and of what value they can be to the government I need not attempt to discuss.

“I have often heard it asserted, that every man’s character is well known in India; and it is true. A prominent and select body are the constant subject of study to their brethren and to a vast mass of very keen observers; and where time is given, a correct opinion is generally formed. But you cannot convert this quiet and unceasing process of inquiry and observation into a public and formal proceeding. And, indeed, if any other public functionary can quietly satisfy himself in regard to the character and conduct of his subordinate officers, how much more can the government, with its vast powers of punishing and rewarding, do so! In truth, may not the difficulty, which has led to the present orders, arise rather from the mode of administering the system than from any defect in the system itself? Perhaps it originates in an omission to recognize that law of our nature, which prescribes that confidence to be real must be reciprocal. Wisdom, I conceive, is shewn in knowing where to repose trust, not in withholding it altogether. Did any body ever hear that Lord Wellesley experienced any difficulty in selecting his instruments? Yet, where did he ever make a mistake? Who was ever so invariably well-served?

“I am persuaded it will be found that, generally, the most successful Indian administrators are those who, in addition to other statesmanlike qualifications, have carried along with them the attachment and confidence of those serving under them. But if the heads of office are all to be made jacks-in-office, and are to be employed every six months in pointing out to the government the faults of young and inexperienced men, instead of correcting their errors and shewing them better, what is to become of those sympathies, which bind so strongly together those engaged in one common and zealous devotion to the public interests, and convert the severest toil into a labour of love? Publicly expose a man’s error, he hates you; he disputes it and becomes confirmed in wrong. Quietly shew him he is mistaken, he will strive to do better in future.

“Were these orders confined to enjoining to higher and more confidential public officers to report specially to their superiors any act of misconduct, of sufficient importance to require such notice, and which might have come incidentally or officially before them, it appears to me that such instructions might be beneficial. Such is understood to be the present practice, but it might properly be made a matter of positive rule and duty, instead of being, as now, rather understood and discretionary. Such orders might tend to support the sterner virtues against kindly though misplaced feelings, and stimulate to the performance of a painful and invidious duty. It might promote what all have alike in view—the efficiency of the service, and therein the cause of good government in India.

“Such are some of the views which present themselves to my mind on this subject. Others occur, but I have already trespassed too long on your time. I might have noticed the despotic tendency of the new rule, which will discourage the subordinate servants from stating freely their opinions, for fear of being misunderstood and hitched into a report. They will never be pertinaciously right. I might also have noticed more particularly the present high tone of principle and feeling pervading the service, and the tendency of the present instructions to lower it. But this is, in fact, though not in words, the point on which most of my observations turn; I will, therefore, release you, requesting you to believe me to be, &c. &c.”

BURNES’ TRAVELS IN BOKHARA.

CONCLUDING ARTICLE.

HAVING traced an outline of the extensive travels of Lieutenant Burnes, and noticed some of the most prominent incidents recorded in his narrative, we shall now consider the results of his enterprising journey. As method is convenient on these occasions, our remarks shall be classified under the separate heads of Geography and Natural History, Politics, Antiquities, and Trade or Commerce.

I. Geography, Topography, and Natural History. The facts collected by Mr. Burnes upon these subjects are valuable. Although he was necessarily confined to one continuous public track, from which he rarely diverged, and although the observations of many European travellers (for native accounts, generally speaking, are little to be depended upon) must be obtained before the geography of the regions visited by Mr. Burnes can be completed, yet, it is so defective, that the slender contributions of every intelligent observer tend to rectify error if not to enlarge knowledge. Leaving out of view his journey up the Indus, the geographical notices connected with which are highly useful, his route from the Punjab to Bokhara, and through Toorkmania into the north-eastern provinces of Persia, has enabled Mr. Burnes, with the help of Mr. Arrowsmith, to give to his map of Central Asia, within a few years almost a blank, a very respectable, though, in some respects novel, appearance. “My map,” he observes, “will rectify many positions, and even remove various and vast ranges of hills.”

Mr. Burnes was provided with a sextant to determine the parallels of latitude, and a Schmalealder’s surveying compass, to observe the bearings or angles of the country: the time of travelling was noted on the spot from a chronometer watch. The rate of marching was found, after various trials, to be as follows. On horseback, over a level country, without a caravan, 30 furlongs per hour; over a broken or mountainous country, 3 miles per hour; on camels, over a flat country, 3,800 yards (two miles and 300 yards) per hour. The rate of a camel’s march Mr. Burnes took much pains to ascertain, and the data he has given seem satisfactorily to prove the accuracy of the above rate. The approximate accuracy of all the rates was demonstrated by the surprisingly near correspondence of Mr. Burnes’ protraction to the city of Bokhara with the longitude assigned to it by the Russian mission (64° 55’ E.);* by that through the Toorkman country, from Meshid to the Caspian, and that to Peshawur, which gave its longitude nearly coincident with the position of this city as determined by the Cabool mission.

In his general and geographical memoir, Lieutenant Burnes has incorporated, of course, whatever facts he could collect from other published sources.

Bokhara is an isolated kingdom, surrounded by a desert; it is of small

* In the common maps, this place, as well as Balkh, will be found placed two degrees too far to the west.

extent, being comprised between N. lat. 36° and 45°, and E. long. 61° and 67°; it is an open champaign country, of unequal fertility; the soil, near a few of its rivers, rich; beyond, barren and unproductive. Placed between Europe and the richest regions of Asia, it owed its ancient importance to its position. The great feature of the country is the river Oxus (Jihoon or Amoo), which bisects the desert and renders it habitable. The whole cultivable soil of the country lies on the banks of the different streams, five in number: a very small portion is peopled. From Balkh to Bokhara, 260 miles, it is almost a waste, and the desert commences about fifteen miles on the other side of the capital. The kingdom is distributed by the natives into nine divisions, whereof six occupy the valley of the river of Samarcand, or valley of the Sogd, considered a paradise by the ancients, principally, perhaps, by reason of its contrast with the surrounding dreary desert.

The great plain of Toorkistan has an elevation of 2,000 feet, gradually declining westward from Balkh. North of the Oxus, and from the base of the mountains to Bokhara, there is a succession of low rounded ridges of limestone, oolite and gravel, thinly overgrown with verdure, alternating with hardened argillaceous plains, "which offer in this dry climate the finest roads to the heaviest artillery." The sand-hills which occur on these plains, and more abundantly westward of Bokhara, Mr. Burnes says, are based on the firmest land, and have been blown by the wind from some other soil. Deposits of salt and saline rivulets occur, and most of the wells are bitter or brackish. Between Bokhara and the Oxus, the water exudes through the sand, having a temperature of 60°, whilst the air exceeded 100°.

The climate of Bokhara is pleasant and healthy; it is dry; in summer, the heat is seldom more than 90°, and the nights are always cool. The winter is severe; the snow lies for three months. The Oxus is frozen in winter, though in the low parallel of 38°: Ibn Batuta states this fact. The atmosphere is clear and serene; the sky a bright azure, generally without a cloud; the stars have uncommon lustre, and there is a constant profusion of brilliant meteors. "It is a noble country for astronomical science." These remarks apply to the city of Bokhara and the country north of the Oxus. In Balkh, the climate is very unhealthy and the heat oppressive; the water is of bad quality, mixed with earth like pipe-clay.

There are no mountains within Bokhara, but it is bounded on the east and south by mountain-ranges. On approaching Kurshee, in Toorkistan, S.W. of Bokhara, in lat. 38° 51', a lofty range of snow-clad mountains was seen, running apparently north and south, in connected train, like trap formation, and affording, by contrast with the intervening hills, an idea of great altitude. The natives said they were 160 miles distant. This range, which appears to terminate the highlands of Pameer, runs at right angles to Hindoo Coosh, and nearly in the same meridian.

The mineral wealth of Bokhara is confined to gold, which is found in the sands of the Oxus, in great abundance, from its source to its embouchure in Lake Aral. There are, however, no gold mines in the country. Sal

ammoniac is found in a native state, and salt, in beds and hills, is plentiful.

The vegetable productions include cotton, which is extensively cultivated, hemp, and a variety of dye-stuffs. Indigo does not grow in Bokhara, nor sugar, which is imported from India.* Mr. Burnes states that there is a curious and common substitute for sugar, called *turunjubeen*, which is a saccharine gum exuding from the well-known shrub *khar-i-shootur*, *خارشتر*, or camel-thorn, common in Asia, though, he says, elsewhere than in Bokhara it does not produce the *turunjubeen*; nor is it produced westward of Bokhara. Towards the end of August, when the shrub is in flower, it may be seen in the morning covered with drops of the gum-like dew, of which some hundred maunds are collected annually, and the country sweetmeats and confections are prepared from it. "It appears," he adds, "to be peculiar to certain soils, and is probably the rich sap of the shrub, which exudes and hardens into small grains. It cannot be doubted that sugar could be manufactured from it." There would be reason to suspect that this is the substitute for sugar referred to by Mr. Moorcroft, in a letter from Bokhara, but for a remark appended to his account of it. He says: "there exists (in Bokhara) a substitute for the sugar of the cane, so rich, so fine, so wholesome, and so cheap, as to leave nothing to be wished for in its manufacture, *except its reduction to a solid form*, for the convenience of transport. At the lowest calculation, the towns depending on Bokhara, not including those of its immediate vicinity, yield about 70,000 maunds annually, and there are not, apparently, any bounds to the power of raising it. The ordinary price is about two rupees a maund (about 1½d. per lb.), and it forms the basis of a sweetmeat greatly in use amongst the lower classes." Mr. Moorcroft expresses his surprise that, whilst French chemists were ransacking the vegetable kingdom for a substitute for sugar, "the Uzbeks and Afghans should have stumbled upon a discovery which converted a substance, *which France possesses in profusion*, into syrup so excellent as to leave little to regret in being deprived of the sugar-cane, and which, by a cheap, easy, and obvious management, may be made at least to rival that article in regard to quality."† Mr. Moorcroft, unfortunately, gives no further information respecting this article, and although his papers have been recovered, they have not yet seen the light.‡ The camel-thorn (*hedysarum*) certainly does not grow in profusion in France; this gummy substance, therefore, cannot be the substitute Mr. Moorcroft meant; yet it is strange that Mr. Burnes should not have heard of it.

The substance referred to by Mr. Burnes is, however, not so peculiar to Bokhara as he thinks. It is a species of manna (ترنجبین *taranjūbīn* is

* Yet Abulfeda states that there was a profusion of sugar-canes in the neighbourhood of Balkh.

† Substance of a letter from Mr. Moorcroft, dated "Bokhara, June 6th, 1825," published in the *Calcutta Gov. Gazette*. See *Asiat. Journ.*, vol. xxi. p. 712.

‡ Lieut. Burnes says: "All the MSS. of Moorcroft have been fortunately recovered; and in justice to an amiable man, who devoted his life to a passion for travel and research, they ought long ere this to have been published."

explained by Richardson as 'manna, a kind of honied dew'), which is known in various parts of the East. Niebuhr met with, at Bussora, a substance he calls *taranjubil*, clearly the same as the other, which, he says, is gathered from a thorny plant near Ispahan, in Persia. He describes it as in round yellowish grains, and he states that it was used as sugar. Dr. Fleming states that the manna sold in the Indian bazars is imported from Bussora, and that the plant which yields it is the *hedysarum alhagi* (Michaelis mentions a thorny plant, named *alhage*, which affords a species of manna); and Dr. Ainslie quotes from the *Ulfaz Udwiye* (a *materia medica* compiled by a physician to Shahjehan), that *taranjubin* (which he gives as one of the names of manna) is "a substance collected at Khorasan from the plant called *khārshooter*; the same authority mentions, that it is a mild purgative resembling manna, and brought from Nishapoor."*

Mr. Burnes mentions an astonishing fact, that, in the provinces south of the Oxus, one sowing of wheat will yield crops in three successive years. "When the harvest is finished, the cattle are turned in upon the stubble-fields, and in the ensuing year the same stalks grow up and ear; the second crop is good, but the third more scanty." The celebrity of the fruits of Bokhara, he considers to have arisen more from their quantity than their quality, except the melons, which he extols in very high terms, as far superior to those of India, Cabool, or even the celebrated fruit of Ispahan. Silkworms are reared in prodigious numbers, and the silk is soft and fine.

Mr. Burnes has dedicated a chapter to the subjects of the Oxus and Sea of Aral. He supplies some new (reported) facts as to the sources and course of the former, and he assigns grounds for doubting the tradition of its once terminating in the Caspian, and that it ever had any other than its present bed. This river, he says, is navigable throughout the greater portion of its course. "Its channel is remarkably straight, and free from rocks, rapids, and whirlpools; nor is it much obstructed by sand-banks: were it not for the marshes which choke its embouchure, it might be ascended from the Sea of Aral to near Koondooz, a distance of 600 miles." The width of the Oxus, 60 miles below Balkh, is 350 yards; at Khoja Salu, 30 miles further, it is 823; at Charjoee, 200 miles lower down, and within 20 leagues of Bokhara, 650. Its medium depth at Khoja Salu is 9 feet; at Charjoee, 18. Its velocity is nearly $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles an hour, and its descent is at the rate of about a yard in a mile, which is very considerable in a flat country. The river is subject to periodical swell from the melting of mountain-snow, occasioning inundations, which rarely extend half a mile from the channel; the water then acquires a reddish hue, and contains a fortieth part of suspended silt. The facilities of communication afforded by the Oxus, Mr. Burnes justly considers as of great political as well as commercial importance.

Of the city of Bokhara, Mr. Burnes has given an ample account, both in his narrative and in a separate chapter of his general geographical memoir. Of this city we have already extracted a brief notice. Lieut. B.

* *Materia Indica*, i. 210.

procured five MS. histories of this city, which are now in the possession of the Oriental Translation Committee.

Balkh, once the centre of learning and wealth in these parts, seems to be in the same state as when Ibn Batuta visited it in the fourteenth century, who found it "in ruins and without society." These ruins extend for a circuit of twenty miles, but they exhibit no symptom of magnificence, consisting of decayed buildings of sun-dried bricks. Mr. Burnes doubts whether Balkh ever was a substantial city. Its present population is under 2,000.

Koondooz is now under the rule of an independent Usbek chieftain, Mohammed Moorad Beg, who "is encroaching in every direction, possessing all the valley of the Oxus, and ruling all the countries immediately north of Hindoo Coosh." The capital is situated in a valley, surrounded on all sides, except the north, by low hills. The valley is marshy and the climate unhealthy; the heat is described as intolerable, yet the snow lies for three months in the year. The population is less than 1,500. Khooloom, and the subjected districts in the vicinity of Koondooz, enjoy a pleasant climate and a rich and prolific soil. The province of Budukshan or Fyzabad, farther to the east, and also a dependency of Koondooz, is rapturously eulogized by natives and foreigners, who praise its vales and rivulets, its romantic scenes, its fruits, flowers, and nightingales. This once celebrated country is now almost without inhabitants; it was overrun by the chief of Koondooz about twelve years ago; its ruler has been dethroned, and his substitute exists as a mere pageant; its peasants have been marched out of the country, and a rabble of lawless soldiery is now quartered in the different provinces. To crown all, the earthquake of 1832 destroyed many villages and people, blocked up its roads, and even its river was choked by a hill that tumbled into it. The ruby mines of Budukshan are still worked by the chief of Koondooz, in the vicinity of which great masses of lapis lazuli are found.

The opportunities enjoyed by Lieutenant Burnes of making observations upon the Hindoo Coosh, when crossing that formidable range, have enabled him to dedicate a chapter to it, in which some important errors are corrected:

On crossing the Indus, we found ourselves much nearer this great range, now termed Hindoo Coosh, than is represented in our maps. In the valley of the Cabool river, it seemed to overhang the road which we passed; an error which originates from the city of Cabool being placed in too low a parallel of latitude by fifteen minutes: nor was I prepared to find from these same maps that we had surmounted "the everlasting snows" of Hindoo Coosh before reaching Bamecan, since, by every indication, they were yet half a degree beyond us. Such, however, was the fact, since the rivulet of Bamecan is a tributary of the Oxus, and the country slopes towards the north. There are certainly mountains beyond Bamecan; but we have no longer the towering tops of the Himalaya. One broad depressed belt extends to Balkh, and it is this belt that the Arabian geographers denominated the "Stony Girdle" of the earth. The only part of these mountains covered with perpetual snow is the Koh-i-Baba, that lies between Cabool and Bamecan; the range is afterwards lost in a maze of lower hills, towards Herat.

The Koh-i-Baba is described as a remarkable ridge, with three peaks that rise to the estimated height of 18,000 feet. Mr. Burnes passed the Hindoo Coosh in May; at the greatest height the party attained, in the two passes of Hajeeguk and Kaloo, which were respectively 12,400 and 13,000 feet high, the snow lay, and obstructed their passage; but he was assured that, before the end of June, the whole of the passes were free from snow, so that the point of perpetual congelation in these hills is higher than 13,000 feet. At 10,000 feet, the inhabitants were ploughing the ground, as the snow disappeared, and so rapid is vegetation, from the scorching heat of the sun, that they would reap in October what they sowed at the close of May.

Nothing, Mr. Burnes says, could be more grand than the scenery of this tremendous pass. This portion of Hindoo Coosh is entirely destitute of wood; but aromatic plants protrude through the stones. The range of Koh-i-Baba rises in peaks, but in other places, the mountains are rounded and bare. In the defiles, the road frequently passes at the base of a mural precipice, rising perpendicularly to the height of 2,000 or 3,000 feet. So tortuous was the defile, which never exceeded 200 yards, that it formed, every half mile, distinct enclosures, like fortified positions.

The highest hills between Cabool and Hajeeguk pass appeared to be gneiss or granite; beyond this pass, they became deeply impregnated with iron, even to their summits. These were succeeded by blue slate and quartz. The sides of the defile rose up in steep slanting precipices of this micaceous schist. From the higher parts huge blocks of green granite and other stones had been hurled. Lower down the pass occurred conglomerate limestone, from which exuded springs of chalybeate water. Then followed huge cliffs of reddish and purple clay, succeeded by ridges of indurated clay, as far as Bameean, in which substance the great idols and caves have been worked. In the vicinity of Bameean, gold, lead, copper, tin, and antimony are found. The two last passes presented an entirely different appearance from the other, consisting of light brown limestone, of surprising hardness; this was succeeded, before they regained the plains, by rocks of sandstone.

The true mountain of Hindoo Coosh lies about a degree eastward of the author's route; he saw its white peak from Cabool and also from Koondooz, distant 150 miles.

Toorkmania, or the country south of the Oxus, filling up the space between the Caspian and the Aral, is a flat and sandy desert, except where it adjoins Persia. The sand-hills appear to rise from a hard baked surface of clay. The Toorkmans boast that "they neither rest under the shade of a tree, nor a king;" that "a Toorkman on horseback knows neither his father nor mother:" sayings that denote the wildness of their country and character, as well as their employment, that of nomade robbers. The whole Toorkman race is rated at 140,000 families. Amidst these sterile regions lay the once fertile land of Mervé, which has now relapsed from its fertility into a waste; and its fixed population is displaced by roving hordes of Toorkmans.

II. *Politics and Statistics.* Mr. Burnes has not disclosed the result of his observations on military topics, although, it is understood, these constituted a leading feature in his instructions: his military report to government is, prudently enough, hermetically sealed. Rumour, however, states that his observations affirm the practicability of an invasion of British India from the remote west. Meantime, his remarks upon the political condition of the states visited by him, which lie out of the scope of ordinary travellers, are curious and full of information. We shall not enter very fully into these details, because, besides the communications from Mr. Burnes and Dr. Gerard, to the Indian journals, which the readers of this work have had before them, wherein these topics are touched upon, we have published a very considerable mass of information, from time to time, derived from various sources, respecting the politics, as well, indeed, as the geography, of Central Asia.*

In political influence, Bokhara is preeminent amongst the states around it. Under the vigorous rule of the present king, it has increased that influence. He has broken the power of Kokan, and annexed one of its frontier districts to Bokhara. Hissar is at his mercy, and Khiva is friendly. His most formidable foe is the chief of Koondooz, upon which state the king has designs: the city of Balkh has been ceded by Koondooz to Bokhara. There is a friendly connexion between Bokhara and China and Cabool, though the king has no intercourse with the *de facto* ruler of Cabool. The Uzbeks despise the Persians, and believe the sultan of Constantinople to be the most potent monarch of the globe. Russia has courted a close connexion with Bokhara, and maintains commercial relations with it, but Mr. Burnes intimates that the people are generally inimical to Russia.

The late king, Hyder—with whom Mr. Moorcroft had an interview, and of whom he speaks favourably,—is, however, represented by Mr. Burnes to have been weak and bigoted, and "more of a priest than a king." The present ameer, Nussier Oollah, a young man of twenty-seven,—to whom our author was not introduced,—secured the throne by force and bloodshed; but has redeemed his criminal acts, by ruling his subjects with a just and impartial hand, though he is said to be gradually sinking into the bigotted habits of his father. His power is despotic, subject only to the check of the Moollahs. His disposition is warlike and ambitious, and he employs his revenues in conciliating his army. The Koosh Begée, or vizier, a man of sixty, whom Mr. Burnes paints in rather amiable colours, as friendly, liberal, and favourably disposed to the English, though cunning, is apparently the chief organ of the executive government. "The whole wealth and power of the kingdom is at his command, since he receives the revenues and is able to sway the priesthood." The principles of government in Bokhara are derived from the *Koran*, the rules of which are strictly enforced, and the trial of criminals is referred to the priests. The police of the city and kingdom is wonderfully strict and efficient; the roads are free from every kind of depredators. The gross revenue, which is mostly derived from the land, amounts to about £360,000; half of which

* See *Asiat. Journ.* O.S. vols. xxii. pp. 189, 262, and 395; xxiii. p. 681, &c.

is received by the church from alienated land. The military force consists of 20,000 horse and 4,000 infantry, with about 50,000 mounted militia. "From what I hear," adds our traveller, "the Uzbeks are not much to be dreaded as enemies. Their manner of fighting wants spirit and courage. They vociferate loudly, and the fate of the advanced guard decides the contest. They are a superior description of irregular cavalry, but poor soldiers."

The growing power of the chief of Koondooz, under which designation may be comprehended all the country north of Hindoo Coosh and south of the Oxus, as far west as the city of Balk (or between Cabool and Bokhara), has already been adverted to. His authority is described as tolerably well consolidated, and his measures are vigorous. Much of his power is owing to the policy he has pursued in retaining the chiefs of the conquered countries in authority, stipulating for a contingent of troops and the maintenance of a portion of his own in their country at his expense. He has a force of 20,000 horse armed with unwieldy spears, and some with matchlocks: a great part, however, are ill-armed and accoutred. Meer Moorad Beg leads an active life, taking the field in person, and constantly employing his cavalry in *chappâwuls*, or excursions of plunder and capture of slaves. He has little or no communication with neighbouring powers, with some of whom he carries on hostilities. The revenue of this principality it is not easy to estimate; it is chiefly paid in grain: money is scarce. He demands one-third of the products of the soil from his subjects. His character has prominent and contradictory traits. He is cruel and indulgent; he shares in the spoil gained by his plundering subjects; but, excepting this and the forced removal of the inhabitants of one province to a less healthy spot, he is not accused of flagrant acts of wanton tyranny. He is not addicted to excess of any kind. The trader is unmolested in his dominions, and the duties are low. His greatest apprehension is the British power.

The description which Mr. Burnes gives of the roving hordes of Toorkmania is not calculated to excite much interest towards them as a nation, or to impress us with an idea that they could become of any material importance, except as irregular auxiliaries, to us or to an enemy threatening British India from the north or west of their deserts. He states that they are devoid of science or literature; and that they have not even mosques. They are, however, warlike, and "equal to the irregular cavalry of any nation," their horses possessing some excellent qualities.

Perhaps, the most important details, under the political head, contained in Mr. Burnes' work, are those respecting the Punjab, Peshawur, and Cabool, since that is the quarter where a storm may be expected soon to burst, on the death of the decaying chief of the Sikhs. Respecting the character and court of Runjeet Singh, we have been of late very liberally supplied with data; but the personal visit of Mr. Burnes has added some particulars concerning the other two states.

Peshawur, till of late years a dependency of Cabool, is now a nominally

independent state, paying a yearly tribute to Runjeet Singh, which is a tax its chief would gladly be rid of. It is governed by Sirdar Sooltan Mahomed Khan, who shares its revenues with two other brothers, Peer and Saeed Mahomed Khan, all of whom are depicted by Mr. Burnes in a favourable light, the chief being "not the illiterate Afghan he had expected to find, but an educated, well-bred gentleman." The power of this chief is confined to the plain of Peshawur (one of the richest portions of the Cabool dominions, highly cultivated and peopled) and the hills of Cochat. Many of the dependent villages enjoy an immunity from taxation, and the Khuttuks, a tribe of Afghans in the east, pay a trifling sum. A large portion of the country is alienated, and the net revenue is less than £90,000 per annum. Peshawur has fallen into a state of decay with its change of rulers, and it is doubtful if its population is half what it was in 1809. Its military strength is unimportant; its contingent of troops may be rated at 3,000; and a body of regulars, badly armed, might be raised, the whole of which would form a diminutive force compared with that of Cabool. The political influence of Peshawur is as limited as its military power. The chief, though possessed of talents, does not seem qualified to rule. His government is most oppressive and vexatious; there is neither justice nor order in his court, and his subjects are heartily disaffected. The British Government in India appears to be looked to with hope by all native princes who have discontented subjects; and Sooltan Mahomed Khan (relative of Futteh Khan, the vizier of Cabool, under Mahmood), accordingly, "entertains a high respect for the British Government."

The capital of Cabool, with the surrounding districts and Ghuzni, forms a state which is held by Dost Mahomed Khan, brother of the chief of Peshawur, with whom he is at enmity. Dost Mahomed is, like his brother, ambitious, but has more enlarged and consolidated his dominions, which extend north to Hindoo Coosh and Bameean, west to the hill-country of the Huzaras, south to Ghuzni, and east half-way to Peshawur. Much of the country is mountainous, but much is productive arable land. The revenues of Cabool amount to £180,000; its military force is 9,000 horse, well-mounted and accoutred, and 2,000 infantry, besides auxiliaries and village troops. The country is by nature strong. The chief merits the high character he enjoys; unlike his brother's state, Cabool enjoys a popular system of law, which is well-administered; trade is encouraged, and the low and therefore productive duties levied on merchandize, and the security with which merchants can traverse the country, have made the customs no despicable source of revenue. "One is struck," says our traveller, "with the intelligence, knowledge, and curiosity which this chief displays, as well as his accomplished manners and address. He is doubtless the most powerful chief in Afghanistan, and may yet raise himself by his abilities to a much greater rank in his native country."

The western parts of the dismembered kingdom of Cabool are held by the chiefs of Candahar and Herat, the former, Cohun Dil Khan, a relative of the chiefs of Peshawur and Cabool. The revenue of Candahar amounts

to about £80,000; its military force is 9,000 men. The government is oppressive and not popular; and the chief is on bad terms with most neighbours, including Cabool. He has ambitious views on Herat and Sindh, and it is not unlikely that he will wrest Shikapoor from the latter state.

Herat is the only province of the kingdom of Cabool now held by a descendant of the royal family; and he (Prince Kamran) is indebted for his power to the forbearance of his enemies. All the chiefs of Afghanistan are hostile to him, in consequence of which he has thrown himself under the control of Persia, so that Herat has become, in effect, a dependency of that kingdom, with which it will, probably, soon be incorporated. Prince Kamran keeps up a body of 4,000 or 5,000 horse, and clings to the hope of being able to re-establish the monarchy of his father, Mahmood Shah, who deposed Shah Shooja; but he has no political connexions, and his character will but little aid his designs. He is reported to be cruel and tyrannical, "destitute of friends and odious to his countrymen."

Mr. Burnes justly considers the political condition of the different states of Cabool as of the deepest importance to British India. The chief of the Cabool principality, said to be a prince of enlightened views, and favourably disposed towards the British Government,* he expects will become supreme over the other states on the death of Runjeet Singh. It will be easy, he thinks, to conciliate this chief, whose alliance would be of more political advantage to us than that of Persia. Dr. Gerard entertains a similar opinion respecting the character of Dost Mahomed Khan, and the future eminence of his state, which, he says, "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 way it is the key of India. Dost Mahomed's citizen-like demeanour and resolute simplicity have suited the people's understanding; he has tried the effect of a new system, and it has succeeded."†

Mr. Burnes is of opinion, not only that there is no probability of the restoration of the dynasty of the Sudozyes, or late royal house, to the throne of Cabool, from the whole wealth and power of the country being in the hands of their enemies, and the bulk of the people viewing their misfortunes with indifference, as the fruit of their own misconduct; but that Shah Shooja, the deposed king of Cabool (with whom he had an interview‡ at Lodiann, in 1831) does not possess sufficient energy to seat himself on the throne of Cabool, and that, if he did regain it, he has not the tact to discharge the duties of so difficult a situation. "The fitness of Shooja-ool-Moolk for the station of sovereign," he says, "seems ever to have been doubtful. His manners and address are highly polished, but his judgment does not rise above mediocrity."

Recent occurrences appear somewhat at variance with Mr. Burnes' conclusions. The ex-king, Shah Shooja, who has been a pensioner of the British Government, has taken the field in support of his rights, with the

* The statements in the India papers, however, represent him as a notorious partizan of Russia, and in the letters of Dr. Gerard he is described as on friendly terms of correspondence with the autocrat.

† *Asiat. Journ.*, vol. xii. p. 112.

‡ Mr. Burnes states that the Shah gave him a volume containing an account of his adventures after his defeat and deposition in 1809, written by himself, which is replete with interest.

avowed countenance of Runjeet Singh. The Barukzye chiefs, who are in possession of the dismembered provinces of his kingdom, cannot adjust their mutual differences so as to organize a joint resistance against him. The Shah has commenced his operations by a battle with the Sindians, over whom he has gained a complete victory, which has added to the moral as well as physical strength of his position. He is described, in the accounts from India, as an able and enterprising, yet prudent man, whilst his enemies, the Barukzye sirdars of Cabool, Peshawur, and Candahar, are said to have lost the attachment of their people, who wish for a change.

III. *Antiquities.* Upon this head it will not be necessary for us to dilate, as all the material discoveries made by Mr. Burnes have been brought under the notice of our readers already in preceding journals. Near the supposed scene of Alexander's battle with Porus, a few miles below the Jelum (or Hydaspes), he met with some extensive ruins, which he conceives to be the remains of Nicæ; and some mounds on the opposite bank of the river he supposes to mark the site of Bucephalia. Topes, or ancient sepulchral monuments, met with in these parts, are described, but Mr. Burnes has thrown no light upon their history or character. Some were found near Peshawur, and in the vicinity of the Hindoo Coosh. In that of Manikyala (which he "does not hesitate to fix upon as Taxila"), Mr. Burnes found two antique gems and seventy copper coins, of which (with the other coins collected by him in his journey) an excellent account is given at the end of the work by Professor Wilson and Mr. James Prinsep.

In Koondooz, he had communications with some merchants of Budukshan, who recounted to him certain particulars respecting the reputed descendants of Alexander the Great, said to exist in these parts. Mr. Burnes, though he seems to be aware of the improbabilities of these traditions, and admits that there was nothing in the form or feature of the individuals he saw which favoured their Grecian descent, "cannot deny their title to the honours they claim," and thinks it "by no means improbable that a Grecian colony had some time or other existed in *Baktur Zumeen*," which he supposes to be the Bactria of the Greeks; that the Greeks ascended the valley of the Oxus, and thence to the neighbourhood of Cashmere. The Shiahposh Kaffirs of the mountains between Budukshan and Peshawur, a race of barbarians, with features unlike those of other Asiatics, and blueish eyes, are mentioned by Baber and Abul Fuzl, with more probability, as of Grecian origin; but Mr. Burnes does not support this hypothesis.

It would appear from communications from Dr. Gerard, who diverged from Mr. Burnes' route, that he has been more successful in his researches.

IV. *Trade and Commerce.* Upon this branch of Mr. Burnes' work, we refer our readers to his able remarks upon the commerce of Central Asia, which will be found, copied verbatim from the reports transmitted to the Indian Government, in our Journal.*

We here bring to a close our notice of this valuable work; it has extended to some length, but not incommensurate with its importance.

* Vols. xii. p. 210; xiii. p. 9.

SLAVERY IN INDIA.

MR. BABER'S ANSWERS TO QUERIES.*

Ans to Qu. 5 continued.—IN Travancore and Cochin there is no reason to suppose that the slaves are better treated than in Malabar, further than that the inhabitants are more lightly assessed, and consequently in better circumstances: and if "by the ancient laws of Malabar (as that late distinguished officer, General Walker, reported)† a *jelinkar* (proprietor) is accountable to no person for the life of his own cherumar, but is the legal judge of his offence, and may punish them by death," it is feared that the only check upon the unrestrained exercise of this power, is the presence of our resident, and the degree of influence he is allowed to exercise over the councils of those states. Among the documents in the East-India Slavery Papers before Parliament, will be found very striking instances of the great advantage that has resulted‡ to the best interests of the state of Travancore, as well as of humanity, from the British resident's superintending presence and firm conduct in insisting upon the punishment of those British subjects, who were carrying on that detestable traffic in human flesh I discovered in 1811 and 1812; and there can be very little doubt that, without such interference, the slave-trade would be revived with all its horrors. At the period Fra Paolino wrote (1787) "several thousands of persons were being sold annually, like cattle, and sent out of the country."

The domestic slaves of Malabar consist of the descendants of outcaste persons (called *jāle brishta* and *polictta penna*), who had been excommunicated, either through some aberration from caste-rules, such as eating with, or the food cooked by, men of low-caste, or from cohabitation with persons of lower caste than themselves, or within the prohibited degrees of kindred; and of brahmins convicted of robbery or theft, who had been sold by former governments into slavery to Chetties, Moplas, and to whomsoever would purchase them. There have been also a great number of kidnapped persons, like the free-born castes discovered in the Angarandy plantation in 1811 and 1812,§ and elsewhere, and I have no doubt that Mr. Brown was quite correct, though he did assert the fact in justification of his own conduct, in saying, "that he would produce hundreds of them in every town in Malabar, there being few Moppilla and Christian houses in which there were not some of them." The provincial court judges, while protecting Mr. Brown, could not deny "that numbers of the inhabitants of Travancore had been introduced in a state of slavery, and but too often reduced to this situation by the most criminal means, into Malabar, and the adjoining province of Canara."|| The rest of the domestic slaves are persons, or their offspring, natives of Arabia, but chiefly of Abyssinia, and called Wadawar and Goolams, who came over with, and are either the personal attendants of, their masters, the Seyuds (who pride themselves upon being descendants from the prophet, and who are very numerous on the coast), or employed in navigating the Arab, Moppilla, or

Lubbee vessels, or in the service of the *tanguls*, or high priests of the Moppillas, in all the great Moppilla and other Mussulman families in the towns of Mangalore, Munjeeshwar, Coombla, Bekkul, Cavar, Paiangady, Belliapattan, Cananore, Tellicherry, Quilandy, Barragurry, Calicut, Parperengady, Tiruwangaddy, Condooty, Ariacotta, Kootai, Parony, Panany; and, in fact, in all the great towns throughout Malabar and Canara, these descriptions of slaves are to be met with.

The agrestic slaves, or, more properly, conditional labourers, in the upper country of Wynād, are Koorcher, Kooramer, Kadder and Pannier. The first inhabit the Ghaut mountains, and, with the Kadder, attend to the cardamum cultivation; they also cultivate a variety of hill-products, under the name of *koomerce*. The Kooramer cultivate both the hills and lowlands, and also work in the gold-mines in Parakameetel; both these are laid claim to by the hill-proprietors, but are never sold; they barely, in fact, yield obedience to their *gejaman* or lord. The Kadder are more submissive, though they are never sold, and invariably desert if beat or otherwise ill-treated; the Pannier alone are liable to be disposed of, but never out of the country of their birth: their employment is to cultivate the rice lands.

Besides these, there are other rude tribes, such as the Moola, or Kadder Kooramer, in Wynād, the Naidee in Malabar, and the Malaseer of Palgāt: the former acknowledge no superior, and are so low in the scale of human beings as not to be suffered to touch the lowest of the slave-castes; they are, in fact, almost in a state of nature. The Moola Kooramer inhabit the forests that separate Wynād from Mysore. The following is taken from Abbé Dubois, and gives a most correct account of them:—"Tous ces malheureux son entièrement nus, les femmes n'ayant d'autre vêtement que quelques feuilles d'arbre, cousues ensemble, et attachés autour de la centre. Les racines et autres productions spontanées de la terre, les reptiles et les animaux qu'ils prennent au piège ou qu'ils attrapent à la course, le miel qu'ils trouvent en abondance sur les rochers escarpés ou sur les arbres, au sommet desquels on les voit grimper avec l'agilité des singes, leurs fournissent ce qui est nécessaire pour appaiser leur faim." The Abbé might have added, "they carry on a kind of barter with the nearest civilized tribes, of the products of the forests, which they leave at night on the outskirts of the village, and return the following night for the grain and salt that may be left in exchange."

The Naidees, on the other hand, inhabit the more open parts of the lowland country;* they build their miserable huts under trees, out of the haunts of their more civilized countrymen: the only work they will do is to watch the paddy-fields, and accompany the hunters to beat the jungles, for the sake of a portion of the game that is killed; they will eat all animal food, except beef, and even alligators; they are very troublesome to travellers, whom they will follow for miles, distorting their bodies, and making the most hideous noises, until their necessities are relieved, which is done by laying the food or money on the ground, which they will then come and pick up, but will never approximate any person, European or native, nor have they ever been known to molest the most unprotected stranger, further than by following and howling after him for miles.

The Palgāt Malaseers chiefly inhabit the Anamalla forests, patches of which they cultivate with hill-grains; their chief means, however, of livelihood are in the collecting of honey, wax, stick-lac, drugs, and other wild products of the hills, for the person to whom they are farmed by Government. Neither of

* Continued from p. 90.

† Slavery in India Papers, fol. 966.

‡ *Id.*, fol. 737, 738. Col. Munro's letter to Mr. Baber, dated 29th November 1812, where he says, "I have every reason to believe that many of the unfortunate persons purchased by Assen Ally were procured in the most fraudulent and cruel manner. About the time when he was carrying on his proceedings at Alipo, I received numerous complaints of the disappearance of children, but all my inquiries at the time could not develop the causes of them." Also Col. Munro's Letter to the Madras Government, dated 7th February 1812: 4 and 5 paras. relative "to this traffic in children carrying on by the inhabitants of Tarkanehery, both by Messrs. Valley and Mr. M. Brown," fol. 791, 792.

§ *Id.*, fol. 565 to 583; fol. 725 to 731 and 707.|| *Id.*, fol. 750, 718 and 619.

* Col. Welsh's Military Reminiscences, vol. ii. p. 111.

these three tribes yield obedience to any superior, consequently they are not liable to be bought or sold.

I should not omit to mention that there is also a rude tribe of mountaineers in Canara called Mallakooder. The following extract from one of my circuit reports, on the trial of two of them for the murder of three travellers, will give an insight into their character: "The deceased, a man, his wife and child, were on their way from the Mysore country to the celebrated pagoda at Durmastalla, and had put up, while passing over the mountains in the eastern part of the Buntwall talook, at the house of the prisoners, who, under the pretext of showing them the road, took them to an unfrequented part of the jungles, and there they inhumanly murdered all three of them. The prisoners are of that wretched class of people called Malla Kooder, or mountaineers; and having little or no intercourse with their more civilized neighbours in the lowlands, are in a most deplorable state of ignorance and barbarity, destitute of any moral feeling, and hardly possessing sufficient perception to be aware of, or feeling to dread, the punishment attendant on crime. They were led to the commission of these murders for the sake of the little property about the persons of these victims of their brutality."

Qu. 6. I have already said that agrestic slaves are employed in the whole labours of husbandry, and that they have no days of rest during working seasons, but work by day and keep watch by night; all the wet grain-lands are cultivated almost exclusively by them, under the direction of *krishikara* and *pannikara* (hired labourers); these lands are called Bail Magalee, Betta, Benna, and Potla, in Canara; and Paddum, Oobaum, Wail, Ulpai, Pallialil, and Caicondum, in Malabar. In all these a great many different kinds of rice-seed are sown, according to the soil and seasons, all which are enumerated by the late General Walker, in his able report on the land tenures of Malabar: the hill (*modun*) or dry grain cultivation is carried on by *Tiyers* and other free labourers; the mountain or *ponum*, by slaves named *Karimbalara*, *Paniar*, as also by *Koorcher* and *Kadiler*; the *Tiyers* also work upon the plantations.

It has been shown from reports furnished by the collector himself (Mr. Vaughan) that slaves are subject to the lash, as also to imprisonment, putting in stocks, and chaining. Repeatedly I myself have observed on their persons marks and scars from stripes inflicted by the rattan, and even wounds; the worst instances of the kind I recollect seeing "were on the persons of some of Mr. Brown's slaves, whom I had cited to give evidence in a case of murder, several of whom bore the marks of severe flogging, one of them in particular, upon whose back and shoulders were several deep sores, and the flesh of their legs much lacerated;"* and on a subsequent occasion, during the search upon Mr. Brown's plantation for the kidnapped children, two of the slaves complained to my officers of severe treatment,† one of them having been recently punished with twenty-five stripes from a rattan, the other with twenty-four.

The only occasions I have observed of working the slaves in gangs, are when they have been pressed to make or repair the high-roads, to carry the luggage of the public servants, and their establishments; of marching regiments and of travellers; or when carrying treasure remittances from the several talook cutcherries to the collector's treasury at Calicut (and scarcely a week passes that parties of 10 to 100 of those slaves do not arrive); or when bringing stolen property with parties of robbers, sent in by the different police-

* Correspondence with Mr. Brown forwarded with my Letter to the Madras Government, dated 20th April 1810.—Not in Slavery in India Documents.

† East-India Documents, fol. 642.

officers; or when carrying the Company's tobacco from the several depôts for sale to the talook and revenue cutcherries: on all which occasions they are guarded by *kolkars* (armed peons) or *chooralakar* (persons with canes), to prevent their running away; and it must be confessed that it is no less a source of complaint to the masters, than grievance to their slaves, to be so worked.

During my inquiries into the causes of the discontents that led to the disturbances in the mountainous region of Wynað, in 1812, the seizure of their slaves was one of the most prominent, and I, in consequence, pledged myself that this oppressive practice should be discontinued; repeatedly, however, have I had to witness the disregard, on the part of the other executive servants, of this my solemn promise to the people of that country. On one occasion, while on my return from delivering the gaol at Seringapatam, in July 1820, I was met in the Peria Pass by several hundred Koorchers, all armed with bows and arrows, "who,* after reminding me of my promises that they should not be seized and made to serve as coolies, complained of the almost daily violation thereof by the revenue servants; and four of the principal inhabitants having followed me to Tellicherry to complain of these and other grievances, I forwarded their petitions to the magistrate, with directions to afford them prompt and effectual redress, and especially to issue positive orders to the local servants to desist from pressing and seizing Koorchers, Panniar, and Cherumar (slaves), or any description of cultivators; as also from demanding supplies of any kind from those of the inhabitants who had not the means of providing them;"† instead, however, of obeying these my instructions, the collector justified the practice, in which, I regret to say, he was countenanced by the Government itself, so far as to maintain that it was a necessary evil; since then the Koorchers and slaves of the inhabitants of Wynað have been subject to this most intolerable grievance, and which would have again been resisted by them, but that they stand in awe of the power of Government. Of the extent to which this evil at present exists, an idea may be formed by the fact, that the native servant, "the cutwal at Kuddalore in Wynað, threw up his appointment rather than be instrumental in such oppression and cruelty."‡

Qu. 7. No exception is made of slaves in the General Regulations; neither has any specific provision been made for their better treatment, or more effectual protection against kidnappers, though so far back as the year 1812 (before the receipt in India of the Act 51 Geo. III., c. 23), I submitted, through the prescribed channel of the Provincial Court, such rules as appeared to me to be wanting to put a stop to the then prevailing traffic carrying on by land in slaves, and even free-born children; and amongst them a particular clause (4, sect. 27§) "to secure to slaves, whether sick or well, able or unable to walk, on all occasions, a daily allowance of wholesome food, and suitable provision in clothes and habitation;" and repeatedly since|| have I reported to my superiors the necessity of some such measure, but without any effect whatever. It is doubtful, indeed, whether the subject was brought to the notice of Government, as I find the Hon. the Court of Directors, so recently as the 12th December 1821, say, "We are told that part of the people employed in the cultivation of Malabar (an article of very unwelcome intelligence, they

* Extract from my Letter to Government, dated 15th August 1820.

† To which I received the following reply: "The Governor in Council fears that the hardships and sufferings to which the inhabitants are subjected by being pressed to serve as coolies cannot be entirely prevented. * * * In Malabar they are aggravated by the difference of climate above and below the Ghauts, and by the fatal effects of either climate upon persons accustomed to the other. * * *"

‡ I have, within the last few months, received a letter from the cutwal himself to this effect: the letter is forthcoming.

§ Slavery in India Documents, fol. 739.

|| *Ib.*, fol. 760, 761, 815, 825, 907, 928.

add) are held as slaves; that they are attached to the soil, and marketable property."*

Mr. Warden, late second judge of the Provincial Court, seems to think that a simple chastisement will be overlooked by the collector (magistrate) and by the court;† this, I presume, is upon the supposition that the Mahomedan law (the criminal law of the land) sanctions such inflictions; but upon a reference to what that law really is on this question, it will be found that no man, except a Mussulman, can have the right of property over another, and then only when he was an infidel, taken in arms fighting against the faith, thereby implying a country under Mahomedan and not under British rule. On the other hand, as regards the Hindoo and common law (the civil law of the land), it will be obvious to every person acquainted with that law, that, as far as regards protection to a slave, it is, to all intents and purposes, a dead letter, seeing that the commission of violence, or of any offence upon the persons of slaves, does not affect their state of bondage, and that the ruling power has not the right of granting his manumission: and what slave would, let me ask, under such circumstances, dare to appeal to the laws? Again, there is the difficulty of informing slaves of the laws, from their want of intelligence, and the distance they are kept at by the native establishments; the expense and uncertainty of obtaining relief under them; and, above all, as I before hinted at, the dread of attempting to oppose a power beneath which it has become habitual to bend; all which must and do give almost impunity to tyrannical masters.

And here I beg to call the Board's pointed attention to the following extract from one of my circuit reports, as well in confirmation of the above observations, as to prove how very erroneous are all such notions as "that the slaves are protected;" "that cruel treatment is punished;" that, "a slave does apply to the courts of justice;" and "that a court of justice requires a master to support his slave, &c.;"‡ and more especially Mr. Vaughan's assertions, namely, that "the slaves are as well protected by the laws as any other race of beings," and that "they may be viewed in any light but that of an abject and horrid state of bondage."§ "Adverting to the facts elicited during the foregoing trial, it will no longer be denied that cruelties are practised upon the slaves of Malabar, and that our courts and cutcherries are no restraints upon their owners or employers, for whatever doubts may exist with regard to the exact period of the death of the Cherumar Koorry Noryady, or to the immediate cause of his death, there can be none as to the fact of his nose having been amputated, as well as those of three other slaves belonging to the same owner, and that, although the case had come before the magistrate, no steps had been taken to bring the perpetrators of such horrid barbarities to justice. Upon the latter head it may be argued, that the slaves themselves preferred no complaint; but if it is to depend upon the slaves themselves to sue for the protection of the laws, their situation must be hopeless indeed, for having no means of subsistence independent of their owners or employers, their repairing to and attending upon a public cutcherry, is a thing physically impossible, and even though those provisions of the Regulations that require all complaints to be preferred in writing were dispensed with in favour of the slaves; and they were exempted from the payment of tolls at the numerous ferries

* *Slavery in India Documents*, fol. 900, para. 108.

† Evid. before Select Committee of Lords, Qu. 1896.

‡ Evid. before Select Committee of Lords, Qu. 1874, 1880, and 1887.

§ Mr. Vaughan's Letter to Board of Revenue, dated 20th July 1814. *Slavery in India Documents*, fol. 846.

they would have to pass; and though an allowance was made to them by Government during their detention at the cutcherries and courts, unless forfeiture of the right of property over slaves was the penalty for ill-usage, their situations would only become more intolerable than it was before they complained."*

As I have already said, no exception is made of slaves in the General Regulations. There was an objection started by the Provincial Court of Circuit in 1812 (but it was quite a novel doctrine), relative to the depositions of the kidnapped seventy-six slaves and freeborn children I discovered in the possession of Mr. Brown, namely, "that a prosecution could not be supported against the perpetration of that heinous offence, unless a charge shall have been previously preferred by the owners of the bondsmen, parents, and relations of the freeborn children, and other evidence adduced thereof;" and another reason assigned for refusing to proceed to trial was, that "the law-officer objected to the legality of the Sirkar vakeel (Government pleader) being appointed a prosecutor, whilst the parents or relations of the freeborn children, who had been kidnapped or sold as slaves, were existing:" the consequence was, that all these dealers in human flesh were suffered to go unpunished. These cases were fully reported to the Madras Government. The following were my observations upon these dicta of the judges and of the law-officers of the Court of Circuit: "Why the declarations, and above all the concurrent testimonies, of so many individuals are to go for nought on the present occasion, I cannot comprehend; evidence of slaves has never before been rejected in a British court of justice; and there are instances of persons who have been tried and convicted of murder before the judges of the Provincial Court upon the complaint and testimony of pooliars (slaves); and others again, where slaves, and even one of Mr. Brown's, had been tried and sentenced to banishment for life. If these people are not then disqualified from giving evidence, if they are amenable in their own persons to the laws, it would be inconsistent with reason or justice to deny them the full benefit of and protection afforded by those laws. The servitude they are doomed to by the usages of their country is sufficiently deplorable and humiliating without our adding to their degradation."† Again, I observe, in answer to the second cause for not trying these Moplas, on the ground of the illegality of the Sirkar vakeel prosecuting, "I can only say the objection has never before been made, although many prosecutions have been carried on at the suit of Government from the absence, accidental, unavoidable or intentional, of the complainant to prosecute; and if this had not been done, the ends of justice would, and may still be, defeated by every offender who has money, influence, or address sufficient to bribe, intimidate, or prevent, their accusers coming forward. In the present instance, it is impossible to conceive, either on the score of expediency, justice, or humanity, a case where the appointment of a person in that capacity is so necessary; because the best laws will not execute themselves; and it is very improbable that the parents or relations of the freeborn children, stolen as they are from the most remote parts of Travancore, ever will know‡ where their children were carried; or even admitting that they do know of their having been transported to Malabar, and that part of them were in the possession of a European, in the state of ignorance and dread the people of Tra-

* Circuit Report for 2d Sessions of 1823. *Slavery in India Documents*, fol. 928.

† Letter, dated 29th February 1812, para. 65. Ditto, fol. 592.

‡ Col. Munro, the British resident, reported (*vide* his Letter to Mr. Baber, 29th Nov. 1812) that he had received numerous complaints of the disappearance of children, but all his inquiries at the time could not develop the cause.

vancore are of British subjects and British laws, it is hardly likely that any one of them would have the courage to come before a British court of justice in the character of a prosecutor of a European in Malabar; there is a local—painful as it is to me to say it—and a more powerful obstacle to deter individuals from prosecuting Mr. Brown, or any one of that party, before the Provincial Court; but though the Travancorians may not be aware of this bias in favour of individuals, if they do chance to hear where their children and slaves are, they will also hear the protection that has been given to Mr. Brown by the Provincial Court in these his unlawful acquisitions.”

Those absurd distinctions in the Mahomedan law, which excepted the evidence of slaves, whether *quasi* slaves, or because not of the Mahomedan religion, or that they were prosecutors, or stood in the situation of prosecutors, from having been injured by their master or person accused; or that they were women, or any other personal distinction, have been superseded by a specific enactment* passed on the 29th August 1829. Now, therefore, there can be no pretext for denying to slaves the right to prosecute and give evidence the same as freeborn persons; and it is but justice to the whole of the slave castes to say, that I have generally found that their evidence is to be depended upon fully as much as (Mr. Warden thinks their evidence is as much, if *not more*† to be relied on than that of) freeborn persons, provided, that is, their master has not been tampering with them, when, through apprehension of his anger, they would hardly dare to depose otherwise than he had tutored them.

I have already shown, that, by the ancient laws of Malabar, a master was accountable to no person for the life of his own slave, but was the legal judge of his offence, and might punish him by death. This severity was moderated‡ so far in Malabar as to make a master amenable to punishment if he put his slave to death without a cause; and since the establishment of British rule, numerous instances of conviction of free persons for the murder and maiming of slaves, brought to light chiefly through the agency of the police, will be found on the calendars of the criminal courts of Malabar and Canara. At the same time it cannot be denied that the laws§ do not extend to them adequate protection, or they would not so frequently seek an asylum in the neighbouring states of Coorg and Mysore; no people in the world, miserable as their condition is, are more attached to their *natale solum* than they are, and they would be the last to fly it, if they could possibly live in security, and enjoy that comfortable state of existence which they might acquire by their labour, and are, I conceive, especially entitled to from their masters.

* Reg. VII. A.D. 1829, Fort St. George. † Evid. before Committee of Lords, Qu. 1875.

‡ See First Commissioner's Report, 11th Oct. 1793.

§ See concluding para. to Answer 15 of this Paper.

[To be continued.]

FROM THE "SHAH NAMEH."

OF THE CREATION OF THE WORLD.

WORK of the Mighty! who existence made
For all creation, secret or displayed;
Who scans, oh, world! thy vast diversities,
By study's paths and converse, shall be wise.
Dear are those labours—for the sage will hold
The scraps of knowledge prouder far than gold;
And thus, comparing slowly, bring the truth
Clear into day, and vindicate its sooth.

Thus, first of all, he points to wondering earth,
The primal source that gave to matter birth.
That God, who, out of void, existence drew,
From life's first forms, till man his glory knew;
Who, needing neither time, nor toil, nor care,
Produced earth, water, light, and viewless air.
Fire wakened motion; dryness sprang from flame;
Inertness gendered cold; hence moisture came:
So sprang the world from elemental forms;
From these combined, creation's countless swarms.

Wide spread o'er all, the vaults of heaven arise;
Fresh glories shine, fresh miracles surprise.
Seven powers superior rule th' etherial space,
Each power controlling twelve of humbler race.*

From heaven our blessings; from that hand, whose force
Gave the great wheel of universe its course;—
That hand, which binds th' aerial spheres in one,
Compacts their frame, that moves in unison.

Beneath that hand, earth's giant-forests grow,
And mountains rise, whence limpid currents flow.
Vales shape their course to seas, that sparkle far
And, sun-reflecting, like a beaming star.

Gift of that hand, earth smiles in increase round;
With youth renewed, with gladsome grandeur crowned.
By that, yon pensile orb of dazzling light
Gilds the dark world, that else were steeped in night.

Raised by that hand, collected mists remain
As clouds aloft, or fall to earth in rain.
Hence, too, the nutrient sap, that upward tends
And feeds the top, or to the root descends;
Yon sun, that daily mounts the heavenly plain,
And sinks at eve beneath this world again;
Water, that quits its surface, stealing high
To redescend in glad fertility;
And countless forms, that vegetating bloom
Awhile on earth, then seek once more her womb.

Amazing work! whence change perpetual flows;
Inertness, motion; waking, and repose;
Yet void of sense and speech; unskilled to yield
Nurture to ev'n the herbage of the field;
Powerless of worship; and unknowing still
Its proper destiny;—or good—or ill;
Such are brute matter's universal laws:
The organs seen; unknown their scope and cause.
To HIM alone revealed all knowledge lies,
The sole ALMIGHTY, as the sole ALLWISE!

* The seven planets and twelve secondary spirits.

O U D E.

THE fate of the kingdom of Oude seems now verging to a crisis, and, in all probability, a short period will decide whether it is to continue under the mismanagement of its present rulers, or be placed entirely under the control of the British Government. At the present period, Lucknow affords an almost perfect realization of the *beau idéal* of the court of an Asiatic despot, though the power over life and limb has been somewhat abridged by the presence of the British Resident.

In natural advantages, the Kingdom of Oude does not yield to any part of India. The whole surface of the province is level, and watered by numerous streams; and the land, when properly cultivated, is exceedingly productive, affording rich crops of every sort of grain, cotton, sugar, indigo, opium, and all the most valuable products of Hindoostan. The gifts of Heaven have, however, been neutralized by the ruinous policy of an oppressive government. "The impression, which generally remained uppermost," observes the writer of a private letter,* dated in December last, "as the general result of our visit to Lucknow, was that of disgust. In a state in which the people have no voice, in respect of the amount or kind of taxation, or as to the disposal of the revenue raised, every sort of improvement must depend upon the ruling power. Every where we saw proofs of the frivolity of the amusements of the sovereign, and of the lavish expense at which they are gratified; nowhere could we perceive any public work in progress for the benefit of the community. Along one entire side of this extensive and populous capital, runs the river Goomtee, over which there is not a single bridge; that which was commenced being left unfinished. What *might* not be done in this kingdom! It has no national debt, and if there be truth in reports generally believed, it has stores of wealth, though secretly hoarded. But even if these rumours be groundless, it is known that the present annual revenue, without reviving an old, or imposing a new tax, is fully adequate to meet all proper demands for the state and splendour of the sovereign, the maintenance of efficient judicial and fiscal establishments, and for carrying forward works of improvement and of utility. It is sad to say, that whatever the public servants do not peculate, and put by in secret, against times of need and difficulty, to themselves, is squandered by the dominant authority in vain and frivolous amusements, in the pursuits of a weak mind, and a vitiated taste, and the indulgence of depraved habits. Although his servants bow down their necks to the royal person, he has little or no voice in the management of the affairs of the country, and the sin of misrule must rest upon the head of his chosen minister. In the short space between Cawnpore and Lucknow, as well as from appearances immediately around the capital, I was disposed to think the tales of maladministration exaggerated. The reverse, however, became but too obvious each stage we proceeded, by the way of Seetapore, to Shahjehanpore. We passed over miles and miles of waste in succession, not of barren land, incapable of cultivation,—for the fertility of the soil was manifest in many places, and traces of former tillage plainly discernible, such as ridges dividing fields, wells for irrigation, now dilapidated and useless, and groves of mango-trees, far remote from present habitations;—but evincing that these parts of the country had once been populous. Where the soil is naturally so rich, where

* Addressed to the Editor of *The Calcutta Literary Gazette*, and forwarded by him to the writer of this paper.

so much facility for irrigation exists, as well in the nearness of water to the surface, as in the numerous small streams running from the mountains to unite themselves with the Ganges, it seems impossible to trace the mournful waste and depopulation to any other source than that of impolitic and unjust administration. This cause alone was assigned by all those with whom I conversed on the subject,—and they were of all classes, such as officials now in employ, or who had been employed under former ministers, cultivators, shop-keepers, pensioned sepoy, chokeydars, &c.,—they all declared that oppressive taxation occasioned this melancholy state of things; that it was the same whether an *aumil* (agent) or a renter farmed; that no faith was kept; that the rent assessed was merely nominal, there being no limit to the demand except the degree of means and power to enforce it. This it was which drove the stronger *Malgoozars* (landholders) into resistance, and forced the weaker to fly the country. It is a matter for surprise that any cultivators remain; but the tenacity with which this class cling to their homes is notorious, and it is probable, indeed, that the very lowest grade of the people,—the *ryots*,—suffer least, because oppression falls principally on the chiefs of villages;—while it is certain that the custom of paying rent in kind by *bultai*, which prevails uniformly in Oude, is beneficial to the mere ryot. In our provinces, money-rents, fixed without advertence to fluctuation of prices, and adhered to for several successive years, have much injured our cultivators. At no time, and on no occasion, did I ever feel more proud of being in the service of the British Indian Government, than on recrossing within its frontier. After having travelled through a wilderness, we passed the small stream called Sooketa, which divides Oude from our territory, and is not more than ten yards wide. Up to this point we scarcely saw a tilled field;—from it, all the way to Shahjehanpore, about four coss, we gazed upon one vast sheet of rich cultivation, wheat, barley, *urhur* (a species of rye), grain of all kinds, cotton, sugar-cane, &c.;—the road bounded by banks or ditches; in short, every indication of industry, prosperity, and security. There is no perceptible change in the nature of the soil, nor is any thing changed, in fact, except the ruling power."

The unfinished bridge intended to span the Goomtee, mentioned in the foregoing remarks, was a project of Saadut Ali, the late sovereign; it was to have been of iron, and the materials had arrived from England; but the death of the monarch taking place before they could be employed for the intended purpose, his successor, imbibing the prejudice common in Hindoostan, that no luck can attend the completion of an undertaking thus arrested in its progress, suffered the design to fall to the ground. There is, however, or at least there was, a bridge of solid masonry across the Goomtee, at Lucknow, besides one of platformed boats, that in the centre being moveable and opened for an hour every day.

The king of Oude has kept up a greater degree of state than his more highly descended, but less fortunate, contemporary of Delhi, and, in fact, Lucknow is the only native court throughout Hindoostan, which can afford any idea of the princely magnificence affected by the former rulers of India; that of Gwalior can bear no comparison, nor are those in the central provinces distinguished by the pomp and splendour which still characterize the throne of this ill-governed kingdom.

Like the generality of Indian cities, Lucknow presents a more imposing spectacle at a distance, than its interior can realize, though some of its buildings may bear a comparison with those of the most celebrated capitals in the world. When viewed from some commanding point, the city exhibits a

splendid assemblage of minarets, cupolas, pinnacles, towers, turrets, and lofty arched gateways, through which, with many windings, the river glides, while the whole of this bright confusion of palace and temple, is shadowed and interspersed with the rich foliage of trees of gigantic growth, and redundant luxuriance. But when visited in detail, the gorgeousness of the picture is obscured by the more than ordinary degree of dirt, filth, and squalid poverty, which are placed in juxta-position with its grandest feature: the lanes leading from the principal avenues are ankle-deep in mud, and many of the hovels, which afford an insufficient shelter to a swarming population, are the most wretched habitations the imagination can conceive. The capital of Oude is divided into three quarters. The first is chiefly appropriated to the mercantile community attached to the court and the residency; this district is composed of narrow, dirty and inconvenient streets, and with the exception of a chowk, or market-place, and one or two open spaces occupied by the higher order of shopkeepers, the whole is mean beyond any comparison with the correspondent portions of other native cities. The population is immense, and the beggars quite as abundant as in places where mendicity is sanctioned by a higher degree of holiness than Lucknow can boast. Every corner of the streets is occupied by faqueers, whose stentorian voices are heard above the Babel-like dissonance of an Asiatic city. The second quarter, which sprang up principally under the auspices of Saadut Ali, in addition to one exceedingly handsome street above a mile long, consists of a spacious chowk, and several well-appointed baznars. It is entered at each end by a lofty gallery, and is composed of many palaces, and palace-like mansions, belonging to the king, and occupied by the members of his family, and the officers of his household. The architecture, though striking and picturesque, is rather whimsical, being an admixture of all sorts of orders and styles, Grecian and Moorish, diversified by modern innovations and alterations. The furniture of these houses is, in the European style, and many contain a very curious and heterogeneous assemblage of upholsterer's goods, such as are seldom now to be seen in the countries which produced them. The third and most interesting quarter is of a more purely Oriental character, and contains numerous splendid buildings, mosques, and royal residences, chiefly completed during the sovereignty of Asoph-ud-Dowlah, who, upon his accession to the throne, quitted Fyzabad, the former capital of Oude, and fixed the seat of his government at Lucknow. The palace, which faces the Goomtee, comprises six principal courts or quadrangles, surrounded by pavilion-like buildings. In the first of these, which is entered by two lofty gateways, the attendants of the court have their apartments. Over the outer-gate there is a handsome chamber, called the Nobut Khana, or music-room, forming an orchestra upon a very splendid scale. The second court, encompassed by state apartments, is laid out as a garden, having a well, or bowlee, in the centre. Round this well are pavilions, opening to the water, and intended to afford a cool retreat during the hot weather; the air is refreshed by the constant dripping of the fountain, and the piazzas and arcaded chambers beyond, within the influence of its luxurious atmosphere, are well calculated for sleeping chambers in the sultry nights so constantly occurring throughout the period of the hot winds. Parallel to the second court, and at the eastward of it, stands a splendid edifice, raised upon an arched terrace, entirely of stone. This fabric, which is called the Sungee Dalaun, contains a grand hall, surrounded with a double arcade, crowned with a cupola at each angle, and one over the principal front, all of copper doubly gilt. At the extremities of the terrace there are wings, and flower-gardens stretch along

each front, divided into parterres by walks and fountains. A corridor extends round this court, planted with vines, and out of three entrances, one with a covered passage is appropriated to the ladies. These gateways are decked with gilded domes, and the mosque, zenana, and other buildings attached to the palace, give to the whole edifice the air of a city raised by some enchanters. Without entering farther into dry descriptive details, it may be sufficient to say, that in no place in India can there be a more vivid realization of visions conjured up by a perusal of the splendid fictions of the *Arabian Nights*. Those who have visited the Kremlin, have pronounced that far-famed edifice to be inferior to the Imambara, and the palaces of the Hyder Baugh, Hossein Baugh, and Seesa Mahal, have nearly equal claims to admiration. The banks of the Goomtee are beautifully planted, and its parks and gardens rendered singularly attractive by the multitude of animals kept in them. At a suburban palace, European visitants are delighted with the novel sight of a herd of English cattle, their superior size, roundness of form, and sleek looks, offering a strong contrast to the smaller, humped, and dewlapped breeds of Hindoostan: the latter are perhaps more picturesque, but the associations connected with cows bred in English meads, the numerous pastoral recollections which their unexpected appearance revive in the mind, render them, when viewed beneath the shade of the tamarinds and banians of a tropical clime, objects of deep and peculiar interest.

The menageries of Lucknow are very extensive, and besides those wild and savage animals kept for the purpose of assisting at "the pomps of death and theatres of blood," in which this barbaric court delights, there are many fierce beasts, not intended for fighting, retained merely as ornamental appendages. Several rhinoceroses are amongst the number; they are chained to trees in the park, but some of the tigers appear to be so ill-secured, rattling the wooden bars of their cages with such vigorous perseverance, that it requires rather strong nerves to approach the places of their confinement. Delkusha (heart's-delight) is one of the most celebrated of the parks belonging to the king; it is planted and laid out with great care and taste, open glades being cut through the thick forest, in which numerous herds of antelopes, Indian deer, and the gigantic variety of this interesting species, the nyghau, are seen disporting. This park abounds with monkeys, which are held sacred; for, though the Moslem religion has the ascendancy, that of the Hindoo is not only tolerated but allowed the fullest enjoyment of its superstitions: the monkeys in this district are under the guardianship of a party of fakirs, who have established themselves in the private park of a Mohammedan monarch. The palace of Delkusha possesses no great exterior pretensions to elegance, but it is handsomely fitted up, and, in common with the other royal residences, contains toys and *bijouterie* sufficient to stock a whole bazaar of curiosity-shops.

The pigeons belonging to Lucknow even exceed in number those of Benares, and other places where they are objects of reverence; here they are more esteemed for their beauty than for any peculiar sanctity, and the different breeds are preserved with the greatest care. On the summits of nearly all the roofs of the palaces, particularly the zenanas, these interesting birds are seen in flocks of from seventy to a hundred in each; they are selected for the beauty of their plumage, and each variety is kept in a separate flock. Boys are employed to teach them different evolutions in their flights. When on the wing, they keep in a cluster, and at a whistle fly off into the fields of air, ascend, descend, or return home as the signal directs. When turning sud-

denly, and darting towards the sun, the gleam of their variegated necks produces a beautiful effect, and when they alight upon the ground, they form a carpet of the most brilliant colours and the richest design imaginable. So great is the native attachment to the amusements which these birds afford, that it is recorded of some of the sovereigns of Lucknow that, in their country excursions, "they were accompanied by their women and pigeons."

Another remarkable feature of this extraordinary city is its elephants, which are maintained in multitudes; immense numbers belong to the king, and all the nobility and rich people possess as many as their means will admit. In royal processions, festivals, and state-occasions, they appear in crowds. A battalion of elephants, fifteen abreast, formed into a close-serried column, richly caparisoned in flowing jhools of scarlet and gold, with silver howdahs, and bearing natives of rank clothed in glittering tissues, form an imposing sight; but this can only be seen with full effect in the open country beyond the city. Once within the streets, the jostling and confusion are tremendous, and not unfrequently, in very narrow passes, ladders, and housings, or perhaps part of the roof on the verandah of the projecting buildings, are torn away by the struggles for precedence displayed by elephants, acquainted with their strength, and entering with ardour into the resolves of the mahouts to gain or maintain the foremost places. Elephants breed in a state of domestication, and young ones not larger than a good-sized pig, are frequently seen frolicking by the side of their mothers through the streets of Lucknow,—a spectacle fraught with interest to the eye of a European stranger. Camels are equally numerous, and, when handsomely caparisoned, add considerably to the splendour of a procession. The king's stud does not consist of fewer than a thousand horses, many of which are perfect specimens of the finest breeds, and are considered paragons of their kind; these are brought out to increase the splendour of his retinue, and, even upon ordinary occasions, his suwarree exceeds in multitude and variety any European notion of ostentatious show. When seeking amusement at his numerous parks and gardens, the king is attended by immense numbers of people, and spare equipages of every description, dogs, hawks, hunting leopards, with their keepers; and an almost endless train of guards and domestics, both on horseback and on foot, form his multitudinous accompaniments; and though the delight in *show*, which characterizes Asiatics, may be esteemed a childish and puerile taste, and we could wish the sovereign of so interesting a territory to be guided by nobler aims and to seek higher pursuits, one can scarcely desire that these pomps and pageantries, the relics of old romance, should be numbered with by-gone things.

Both the present and former rulers of Oude have manifested a strong partiality for European fashions and European manufactures, but their love of novelty has not been productive of any national improvement; they have thought of nothing beyond some idle gratification or indulgence, and their minds have not expanded, or their views become more enlightened, by constant intercourse with the people who possess so much knowledge, both moral and political. A great number of foreigners have for many years been attached to the court of the king of Oude; a large proportion unquestionably might be styled mere adventurers, ignorant of every art excepting that which teaches them to profit by the follies and weaknesses of mankind; but there were others of a superior order, from whom many lessons of the highest practical utility might have been acquired.

The king of Oude has selected English officers for his aides-de-camp, his

physicians belong to the Company's medical establishment, and he has also other persons of equal rank and intelligence attached to his household. An artist of great respectability and very considerable talent grew old in the service of Saadut Ali and his successor. This gentleman retired, at an advanced age, to spend the remainder of his days at Cawnpore, where he kept up a handsome establishment, and, until the loss of his daughter and increasing infirmities rendered him averse to society, had been wont to exercise the most extensive hospitality to the residents of the station. The place of Mr. Home is supplied, at the court of Lucknow, by Mr. George Beechey, who had distinguished himself by several masterly efforts of the pencil before he left England, and whose portrait of a native female, sent over and exhibited two years ago at Somerset House, attracted the attention of the best judges of the art. It is said,—but whether on sufficient authority we are unable to state,—that Asiatic prejudices had been so far remitted as to allow this gentleman access to the royal zenana, for the purpose of taking the portrait of the favourite wife. Such an innovation cannot fail to produce very important results, and there are too many indications of a similar nature occurring all over British India, to render it at all doubtful that, at no very distant period, the whole fabric of jealous restriction will give way, and that the women of Hindoostan will receive the full enjoyment of liberty so long denied.

The Christian community of Lucknow is rather considerable when compared to that of other native cities; a great many of the shopkeepers and persons holding offices about the court are half-castes, and there are a multitude of hangers-on, of the same religion, who, attracted by the hope of enriching themselves under a monarch, whose splendour and liberality have been of course exaggerated by report, pick up a subsistence, where they had expected to find an easy path to wealth. The military cantonments, in which the Company's battalions are garrisoned, are situated at some distance from the city, where their neighbourhood acts as a salutary check, without creating the annoyance a more close association would naturally produce. There are turbulent spirits amongst the population of Lucknow, that can ill brook the military superiority of their British rulers, and, however hopeless the attempt, would gladly measure swords with them; but this hostility is not so general as some persons have asserted, and it is rarely manifested except upon some strong provocation.

Europeans have made complaints of the insolence which they have sustained in passing through the city without a numerous train of attendants; their palanquin-doors have been rudely opened, and other marks of disrespect evinced; but, though such things may have happened, conduct of this nature is by no means general, and in most cases, upon investigation, it would be found, that the natives were not the first aggressors. The character of the complainant should always be taken into consideration; some Europeans are so imperious and exacting, that they see nothing but insolence and defiance upon the part of those who do not approach them with servility and homage; while others, who think less of their own importance, are struck with the urbanity and courtesy which seem almost innate in natives of any intellectual pretensions. Thus, at a party given by the king of Oude, very contradictory reports will be disseminated respecting the conduct of the native visitants towards the European guests. From one we shall hear a triumphant account of his having succeeded in maintaining an upper seat in a struggle with some rude Mussulman, anxious to uphold his own dignity, and to lower the pride of the English; while another will dilate upon the polite attention

he has received, and upon the gentlemanly manners and address, which, as a prevailing characteristic, exceeds that of more civilized countries. No Frenchmen have better command over their countenances when conversing with persons ill-acquainted with their language; they betray no disgust at the ungrammatical, vulgar phrases introduced by those who are only accustomed to talk to their servants, though they themselves are choice in their expressions, having a vocabulary quite distinct from that of the lower orders, and deeming it the height of ill-breeding to deviate from the established rule. Unfortunately, this graciousness of demeanour, and tolerance of solecisms arising from an imperfect acquaintance with foreign manners and customs, is not very general amongst the English residents in India. They are glad to escape from society which is irksome to them, and it seems their endeavour to make their intercourse with the better classes of natives as brief as possible. This spirit will account for the little progress which knowledge has made at the court of Lucknow; and it seems a reproach to the Europeans attached to the residency, rather than to the natives themselves, that so much superstition and almost brutal ignorance should still prevail amongst a people eminently capable of becoming wise and enlightened. It is scarcely possible to imagine any thing more childish than the belief in omens, the notions of lucky and unlucky days, by which the most serious transactions of life are regulated by the king and his courtiers; and their utter ignorance of the principles which actuate men of honour, or indeed of common morality, would be incredible, were it not supported by well known and undeniable evidence.

Aga Meer, the favourite minister of the late king, had incurred the deepest hatred of his successor, not only by the odium which he brought upon the government by his rapacity and cruelty, but on account of personal offences, which could neither be forgotten nor forgiven. A shew of reconciliation had taken place previous to the death of the then reigning monarch; and his son, released from confinement, readily agreed to bury the past in oblivion. Once seated on the throne, the opportunities which offered themselves to satiate long-smothered vengeance, could not be rejected. Aga Meer, justly alarmed for his safety, took refuge at the residency. The meditated blow was arrested, and the king, much to his mortification, discovered that he could neither take the life, nor seize the property, of the disgraced minister, both being under English protection. He, therefore, though reluctantly, contented himself with making him a prisoner in his own palace, extending the power which he was permitted to exercise no farther. Aga Meer's riches consisted of jewels and coin to a vast amount; these he had improvidently suffered to accumulate in his own house, instead of taking measures to secure them in foreign banks. There would have been little or no difficulty in effecting his own escape, but it was quite impossible to convey such bulky treasures away in secret. His servants and satellites were, however, instructed to make the most tempting offers to young English officers, whose spirit and enterprize it was thought might achieve this anxiously desired object; but the attempt was too hopeless to be undertaken. Aga Meer, at one time, endeavoured to practise an old and common stratagem; but such stage-tricks are now worn out in Asiatic theatres. He asked leave to send his women away, and loaded their palanquins with jewels. On the present occasion, female privacy was not respected; the palanquins were searched, and Aga Meer was glad to get them back within his own walls. Though the minister despaired of effecting his purpose, the king felt extremely apprehensive that some powerful aid would be raised up in favour of a man possessed of such enormous wealth, and that he,—and the

sequel proved that he was not wrong in his conjecture,—would be disappointed of the golden prize. Aga Meer's death now became an object of the greatest importance, and in the opinion of the monarch's friends and confidants, an easy mode of effecting it presented itself. The health of the prisoner, somewhat injured by anxiety and confinement, was entrusted to the care of a medical officer of the Company's establishment. This gentleman, in whom Aga Meer reposed the greatest confidence, was pitched upon by the conspirators for the instrument of their project. Nothing doubting that he would fall readily into their schemes, two exceedingly polite and plausible persons paid him a visit, and after a few hints, not easy to be understood by a man of high moral principles, proceeded to say that he would greatly oblige and gratify the king by administering a dose of poison to Aga Meer, a service which would be rewarded by the gift of a lac of rupees. Somewhat embarrassed by this extraordinary proposition, and not knowing how far his character might be implicated by its having been made to him, the gentleman dissembled his indignation and horror; asking time for consideration, he dismissed his guests, and repairing to the residency, laid the whole affair before the chief personage appointed by the Company to superintend the affairs of Oude. The surgeon was instructed to appoint another meeting, and to enter into some specific arrangement, which should fully commit the persons who had contrived this cold-blooded scheme. They did not hesitate to bring a deposit of half the money, and when surprised by some unseen witnesses of their interview, could not be made to comprehend the disgust which their proposal had occasioned. They seemed to think it very extraordinary that a poor man should refuse to enrich himself upon such easy terms, dwelling with great complacency upon the facility with which the whole affair might be managed, by the substitution of some deadly drug for a dose of medicine. Upon consideration, the resident deemed it most advisable to hush up this affair, but it was commonly talked of amongst the European community, and the writer of the present narrative received the whole account from the lips of the principal actor, who gave a most interesting, as well as amusing, description of the surprise which the discovery of his scruples elicited. In little more than a year after this transaction Aga Meer obtained his release, but it was not effected without the most spirited interference on the part of the Governor-general, whose determination to compel the king of Oude to yield up his long-desired victim, could not be resisted. A regiment of cavalry was sent over to Lucknow to escort the prisoner across the frontier, and the whole of the garrison of Cawnpore were under orders to march, and lay siege to the capital of Oude, in case the king should refuse to allow Aga Meer to depart with all his treasure. The writer was at Cawnpore at the period of this important transit. It was a time of considerable excitement, though the result could scarcely justify a doubt. Amongst the young military men, nothing was more eagerly desired than a *tamasha* of the kind, and at one time great hopes were entertained of the king's obstinacy; but he was too wise to allow passion to overmaster prudence, and with little less than Pharaoh's reluctance, suffered his enemy to depart unscathed. Aga Meer's treasures, amounting, it was said, to the enormous sum of twenty-five crores of rupees (as many millions sterling), were conveyed across the Ganges in eight hundred hackeries (bullock-carts); he established himself at Cawnpore, purchasing several of the most beautiful of the houses which had been built by the English residents for their own accommodation, at a period in which they could better afford to lodge sumptuously than at the present day. Aga Meer did not survive his emanci-

pation very long; the circumstances of his death are enveloped in mystery, and rumours are abroad that the vengeance of the king of Oude overtook him at the moment in which he enjoyed a fancied security. His wealth also, it is said, unaccountably disappeared; many of his servants, after his decease, were in a state of destitution from the impossibility of procuring the payment of their wages, which had been long in arrears.

Those who are acquainted with all the particulars of his eventful life,—and they are known to many,—could furnish a very interesting memoir of this subtle adventurer, and the information conveyed by such a narrative would throw considerable light upon the complicated net-work of the affairs of Oude. Originally a common Mussulchee, or scullion, Aga Meer contrived to ingratiate himself with his superiors, and arose at length to the highest appointment in the state. His rapacity is said to have known no bounds, and if he sanctioned half the acts of cruelty and oppression which are laid to his charge, no monster in the human form ever committed crimes of more fearful magnitude. Reverencing neither sex nor age, upon any pretext for the seizure of property, his myrmidons were directed to violate the sacred precincts of the zenana. The males of the family, bound by the dearest ties of honour to prevent such an outrage, were usually slain in the rash attempt; while the women, unable to survive the disgrace of exposure to the rude gaze, and still ruder touch, of lawless men, threw themselves into the wells, perishing miserably by their own hands. Whole families were thus swept away, their habitations were razed to the ground, and their inheritance became the prey of the spoiler.

Though many Europeans might have been tempted by the hope of a rich reward to effect the deliverance of Aga Meer, none felt any pity for the captive, or deemed his fate unmerited. In our ignorance of the motives which actuated the Governor-general's resolute interposition in his behalf, we are not justified in condemning the measures he adopted; but it was generally considered rather hard upon the King of Oude, that so notorious a delinquent should have been suffered to carry away the wealth he had wrung from an impoverished country. Succeeding ministers have been little less oppressive than Aga Meer. Huqueem Mhendec Ali, who, during the period of his former disgrace, entered into very extensive mercantile concerns at Futtyghur, has been recalled, but is now again in banishment; rumours are afloat that the late failures in Calcutta, though long threatening, were ultimately occasioned by the sudden withdrawal of a very large sum of money from one of the agency-houses by this person, who, it is said, was incited to revenge himself upon those members of the government who refused to support him in the administration of the affairs of Oude.

Oude is still celebrated for the barbarous spectacles in which, by a strange perversion of taste, men in all ages and countries have taken delight. While cock-fighting continues to be a favourite amusement in England, we ought not, perhaps, to visit the combats of wild beasts, which take place on occasions of great festivity at Lucknow, with the reprehension which such inhuman sports should call forth. Upon the arrival of a new resident, the visit of a commander-in-chief, or any occasion of equal importance, the court of Lucknow is seen in all its glory. It is the custom for one of the princes to meet the expected guest at the distance of perhaps two days' march from the city; the *cortège* at these times is very resplendent, the cavalcade being composed of a vast body of elephants, attended by battalions of infantry and cavalry, led-horses, palanquins, heralds, mace-bearers, and a nondescript throng of half-

armed and half-naked pedestrians. It is the fashion for one of the great men to invite the other to partake his howdah; the two retainers join, and with all the noise they can make, and all the dust they can kick up, the whole *suwarree* sweeps along the road, the irregular cavalry darting out in all directions, displaying their horsemanship, and their skill as spear and swordsmen, by carrying on a running tilt, charging, careering, and curvetting, without the slightest consideration of any impediment in the shape of bank or ditch. The king himself makes his appearance at the outskirts of the city, and the same ceremonies are gone through; the honoured guest is invited to share the monarch's howdah; and an embrace, performed in public, shows the amicable terms which the two governments are upon with each other. It is astonishing how few accidents occur from the jostling and concussion of these promiscuous multitudes of horse and foot; elephants, fortunately, rarely take any delight in wanton mischief; their sagacity enables them to estimate the damage they might commit, and, even when most incited to action, they are careful of the lives and limbs of the multitude around them. Natives ride so admirably, that, notwithstanding the incurable vice of their horses, those who have been accustomed to the field are rarely or ever thrown; there will, however, be always some unexpert horsemen, where no one will walk if he can by any means mount himself, and hence the necessity of attendant groomers, armed with spears, whose business it is to keep off loose steeds, which, after throwing their riders, attack others with the ferocity of wild beasts, tearing at every thing that comes in their way. It is the etiquette, upon a triumphal entry of this description, for the king to give a breakfast to his guests, and this is always attempted in the European fashion. Though splendid in its kind, and closely resembling its model, there are always some inattentions to minute particulars, which mar the whole affair; thus the tea and coffee are never served up hot, and the forks, which are only put into requisition upon such occasions, look as if they had been thrown into a godown since the last entertainment, a year or two before, and left to accumulate rust and dirt. It is exceedingly difficult to make native servants comprehend the propriety of serving up tea while it is hot; such a thing may be compassed in private families, but never at a public entertainment, where, in order to be ready, every thing is prepared a long time before it is wanted. Old campaigners usually contrive to bring a supply of such things as are essential to their own comfort. The writer, at a very large assembly of the kind, had the good fortune to find the only vacant seat at table next a gentleman who had provided himself with a tripod of charcoal, and other means and appliances for a comfortable breakfast. The tea-kettle was singing merrily outside the door, and the careful khidmutghar had ensconced the tea-pot under his master's chair. The neighbours came in for a portion of the beverage which "cheers but not inebriates," and which afforded a very requisite refreshment after an encounter with the dust and fatigue attendant upon a native spectacle. The khansamah of the King of Oude, however, must not suffer in his character of caterer, on account of little discrepancies, perhaps not in his power to remedy or avoid. Bishop Heber has borne honourable testimony to the culinary powers of the *maitre d'hôtel* who officiated during his sojourn, and the writer can never forget a certain fowl, prepared by the hands of the king's especial attendant (for khansamahs, though they have cooks under them, always superintend the progress themselves), which a Ude or a Carême might view with envy. It was roasted, and served up whole, but so spiced and saturated with curry-powder, as to form no bad representation of a salamander. It may not be unimportant

add, that the preparation, though excellent in its kind, which goes under the name of the King of Oude's sauce, does not bear any resemblance to the zests and relishes of various descriptions which are served up at the king's table; chatneys and sweet pickles, for which Lucknow is famous, and which, especially the latter, London oilmen would do well to import or imitate.

The etiquette at the court of Oude differs considerably from that of Delhi; though in both the receiving and presenting nuzzurs forms the principal ceremonial. In imitation of European sovereigns, the king gives his portrait set in diamonds to ambassadors and other persons of rank, this distinction being also bestowed upon the aides-de-camp, and officers who have accepted situations of equal honour at the court. There is nothing very remarkable about the audience-chamber, but the king's throne is extremely splendid. It is a square platform, raised two feet from the ground, with a railing on three sides, and a canopy supported upon pillars; of these the frame-work is wood, but the casing pure gold, set with precious stones of great value; the canopy is of crimson-velvet richly embroidered with gold, and furnished with a deep fringe of pearls; the cushions, on which the king is seated, are also of embroidered velvet, and the emblem of royalty, the chatah, is of the same, with a deep fringe of pearls. The king appears literally covered with jewels, the whole of the body down to the waist being decorated with strings of diamonds, rubies, emeralds, &c.; his crown is a perfect constellation of gems, and overshadowed by plumes of the bird of paradise. A native of rank stands on either side of the throne, waving chowries of peacocks' feathers set in gold handles. To the right of the throne are gilt chairs for the accommodation of the resident and his wife, if he be a married man, the rank of the British ambassador (who certainly acts the part of viceroy over the king) being recognized as equal to that of the monarch himself: he is the only person permitted the use of the chatah, the chowrie, and the hookah, in the sovereign's presence. The English persons attached to the residency take up their position behind and at the side of these chairs, standing; those in the service of the king wearing very handsome court-dresses of puce-coloured cloth, richly embroidered with gold. The left of the throne is occupied by natives of rank holding high official situations, splendidly attired in the picturesque costume of the country. The prime-minister stands at the king's feet to receive and present the nuzzurs. These consist of money, from twenty-one gold mohurs down to a few rupees in silver, according to the circumstances of the parties. The person offering, advances to the throne with many salaams, and having his gift placed upon a folded handkerchief, presents it to the king to touch in token of acceptance; it is then given to the minister, who adds it to the heap by his side. After this ceremony, the king and the resident rise; the former takes from the hands of a person in waiting certain necklaces composed of silver riband, ingeniously plaited, which offers a cheap mode of conferring distinction; the investiture is made by the king in person, and upon taking leave, the resident is accompanied by the king to the entrance, where he salutes him with a short sentence, "God be with you!" pouring attā on his hands at the final exit. Should the ambassador happen to be in great favour at the time, the compliment is extended to all the English visitants as they pass out. Titles of honour, khillauts, and their accompanying distinctions, such as an elephant fully caparisoned, a charger, or a palanquin, are frequently conferred upon these court-days; the nuzzur is then of proportionate value, persons anxiously coveting some grant or distinction, offering not less than a lac of rupees; this sum is conveyed in a hundred bags, covered with crimson

silk, tied with a silver riband, and so solid a proof of attachment is not unfrequently rewarded by an embrace before the whole court, a mark of royal favour well worth the money bestowed upon it, since any person's fortune is made in native states, who is known to have interest at court.

The king's dinners are better than his breakfasts; there is abundance of wine for the English guests, and though the native visitants do not partake in public, many confess that they indulge at their own tables. Nautches and fireworks conclude the evening's entertainment; the latter can never be shewn off to so much advantage as in an Indian city, where the buildings they illuminate are of the same fairy-like nature. No description can do justice to the scene presented on some fine, dark, clear night, when the Goomtee is covered with boats, of those long canoe-shaped graceful forms, belonging to the king, some resembling alligators, others swans, peacocks, or dolphins, enamelled in various colours, intermingled with gold, and filled with a splendid company glittering in gems and tissues. Blue lights, so artfully disposed as not to be visible, while they clothe the whole pageant with their unearthly gleams, render every adjacent object distinct, and as the blaze of ten thousand rockets bursts forth, palaces, mosques, and temples seem to rise majestically during the brief illumination. In the next moment, all is dark save the pageant on the Goomtee, and again minarets and domes, cupolas and spires, spring up, silver and gold, as the marble and the gilding catch the vivid gleams of jets and spouts of fire ascending to the skies.

A TIBETAN WIFE.

THE required qualities in a maiden who may aspire to be united in marriage to Shākya (the Buddha), are thus defined by himself:—"No ordinary woman is suited to my taste and habits; none who is incorrect in her behaviour, who has bad qualities, or who does not speak the truth. But she alone will be pleasing and fit for me who, exhilarating my mind, is chaste, young, of good complexion, and of a pure family and descent. She who is young, well-proportioned and elegant, yet not boastful of her beauty, who is affectionate towards her brother, sister, and mother; who, always rejoicing in giving alms, knoweth the proper manner how to bestow them on the priests and brahmins; one who, being without arrogance, pride, and passion, hath left off artifice, envy, deceit, and is of an upright nature; who resteth content with her husband and is always submissive and chaste; who is firm and not wavering; who is not proud and haughty, but full of humility like a female slave; who hath no excessive fondness for the vanities of sound, smell, taste, nor for wine; who is void of cupidity; who hath not a covetous heart, but is content with her own possessions; who, being upright, goeth not astray; is not fluctuating; is modest in her dress, and doth not indulge in laughing or boasting; who is diligent in her moral duties, without being too much addicted to the gods and festivals; who is very clean and pure in her body, her speech and her mind; who is not drowsy nor dull, proud nor stupid; but, being of good judgment, doth anything with due reflection; who hath for her father and mother-in-law equal reverence as for a spiritual teacher; who treateth her servants, both male and female, with constant mildness; who is well versed as any courtesan in the rites and ceremonies described in the *Shāstras*; who goeth last to sleep and riseth earliest from her couch; who maketh every endeavour with mildness, like a mother, without affectation:—if there be any such maiden to be found, father, give her unto me as a wife."*

* Translated by M. Alexander Csoma de Kőrös from the *Bksh-kyur*, a Tibetan work, corresponding with the *Lalitā vistara*, an autobiography of Shākya, in *Journ. of As. Soc. of Bengal*, Feb. 1834.

THE TEA-PLANT.

THE fourth part of Mr. Royle's splendid work, "Illustrations of the Botany of the Himalaya Mountains," which has just come out, contains, under the order *Ternstramiaceæ*, a very curious and interesting history of the Tea-plant, including the varieties or species which afford the different teas of commerce, the extent of their distribution, the climate, soil, and culture they prefer, &c.

The tea-plant (observes Mr. Royle) has been supposed to be indigenous in the mountains which separate China from the Burmese territories; but we are informed by Dr. Abel that he found a small shrub, of what is commonly considered the green variety, apparently in its natural habitat, and near no plantation, at See-chou, in the province of Kiang-see, about N. lat. 26°, where the hills were covered with pines. Thunberg states that tea grows everywhere in Japan, both naturally (*sponste*) and cultivated, on the margins of fields. One species, so named, is described by Loureiro, as found, both cultivated and in a wild state, in the northern provinces of Cochinchina; and the same author describes *T. oleosa* as common about Canton, both wild and cultivated. To the kindness of Mr. Reeves, I am indebted for the information that there is a species of *Thea*, growing wild in the neighbourhood of Macao, which is much larger in the leaf than either the black or green tea-plants.

But it has been made a question, whether the varieties of tea known in commerce are due to difference in species, or only to differences in soil, climate, culture, and mode of preparation. The latter appears to be the opinion of Kämpfer, Thunberg, and Siebold, as they admit of but one species of *Thea*, and is that now generally entertained: Thunberg notices two varieties of *Thea bohea*, but says they can hardly be distinguished into species. Siebold states that the variety *viridis* of *T. chinensis*, D.C., is a shrub everywhere cultivated in Japan; but the variety *bohea* he had only seen in gardens, introduced from China. From this fact one would be inclined to conclude that they were distinct; and as all the observations were made in Japan, it is probable they all three only saw one species cultivated there: as there is reason for believing, that the opinion of Linnæus, that two species of *Thea* yield the teas of commerce, is the more correct.

Dr. Abel, when passing through the tea country, had little doubt of there being two species of tea-plant; but he could not at the time define the character, and was unfortunate in losing his specimens in the shipwreck of the *Alceste*. But he mentions that the plants from the black and green tea-districts differed in the form, colour, and texture of their leaves; those of the green tea being larger, thinner, and of a lighter colour than those of the black, though growing in the same soil: these differences he also observed in a large plantation near Macao. Dr. Hooker, in the *Botanical Magazine*, t. 3148, has given the characters of the two species. *Thea viridis*, which is the species figured, he describes as "a large, strong-growing, almost hardy, plant, with spreading branches; its leaves three to five inches long, very broadly lanceolate, pale green, singularly waved, with the margin reflexed; the flowers large, solitary, mostly confined to the upper axil. These appear in autumn, six weeks or two months earlier than those of *T. Bohea*, which is of smaller size, with remarkably erect stiff branches; leaves not above half or two-thirds the size of the former, perfectly flat, more coriaceous, of a dark green, bearing

in the axils of numerous leaves two or three flowers, which are smaller, and have a slight fragrance; and are in perfection during winter. This plant can not withstand the frosts of an English climate."

Mr. Reeves, whose opinions, from his long residence in China, and attention to subjects of natural history, are entitled to the greatest weight, is the most recent author who has referred to this subject; and he expresses his surprise "that any person who has been in China, or, indeed, any one who has seen the difference in the colour of the infusions of black and green tea, could suppose for a moment that they were the produce of the same plant, differing only in the mode of curing; particularly as they do not grow in the neighbourhood of each other." (*Loudon's Gard. Mag.*, v. ix. p. 713.) To this opinion, it will be seen, he still adheres, as, in a letter with which I have been favoured, he informs me that he believes that the *Thea viridis* of the gardens is the plant from which the green tea of commerce is prepared, and that the plant which produces the black tea of commerce, as souchong, congou, &c., is not so common in England. Both may be seen in great perfection in the Messrs. Loddige's rich and extensive nursery-grounds at Hackney, where a green tea-plant has lived for many years in the open air. The first impression, on seeing them, is that of surprise at their ever having been confounded; as nothing can be more distinct than the large, membranous, light green, wavy leaf, with large and irregular serratures, and straggling habit, of the green tea-plant, from the smaller, flat, thick and coriaceous, dark green leaf, with small and even serratures, and erect port of the black tea. Both plants have been figured in Loddige's *Bot. Cab.* t. 226 and 227, and the characters well given, as also in the above extract from Dr. Hooker. I would only add, that the flowers, though commonly, are not always, single in the axils of *Thea viridis*: and this, though earlier in flowering, is not so much so as described. The green tea being the hardier, is cultivated, as we shall see, in the northern, and the black tea in the southern provinces of China. The former is the only kind cultivated in Japan, according to Siebold, and is that figured by Kämpfer, *Amæn. Exot.*, p. 607.

Notwithstanding the above opinions, and the distinctness in the characters of the two species, as above given, there is an unaccountable discrepancy in the statements, as to the plants which afford the green and black teas of commerce, especially as Dr. Abel, after giving his opinion that there were two species of tea-plant, mentions that "from persons perfectly conversant with the Chinese method, he learnt that either of the two plants will afford the black or green tea of the shops; but that the broad thin-leaved plant is preferred for making the green tea." (*Journ. to China*, p. 222.)

This is in conformity with the information communicated to Dr. Hooker, and also with that originally given by Mr. Pigou (*As. An. Reg.* 1802), on the authority of a Chinese, who had been eight times in the bohea country, remaining there from four to six months each time, and who stated that "bohea may be cured as hyson, and hyson as bohea." To this Mr. Reeves replies, in the letter to which I have alluded, that "the Chinese manufacturers do not, and they say they cannot, convert black tea into green, and *vice versâ*: and this I believe to be true; indeed, the colour of the infusions is alone sufficient evidence." The discrepancy in the information Mr. Reeves explains, by adding, that "there is a species of tea grown in the province of Canton of a pale-coloured leaf (occasionally mixed with congou tea, to make the tea imported under the name of bohea), and this tea can be coloured and made up to imitate various qualities of green tea, and large quantities are yearly thus

made; but still it is only an appearance that can be given; the deception is detected as soon as it is put into water." Owing no doubt to these mixtures, is the difficulty in detecting the two kinds of leaf in the teas of commerce; but in good teas they may be distinctly recognised. Dr. Abel's information, having been obtained from hearsay at Canton, most probably refers to the kind described by Mr. Reeves, as he most particularly distinguishes, and lays down on his map, the green and black tea districts; but, arguing upon the correctness of the information he had obtained, concludes that the differences observed may be produced by a due management of the heat used in drying the plant. Mr. Millet's account, Mr. Reeves says, he himself knows refers to some of this tea.

Mr. Royle then devotes a considerable space to the important inquiry, as to the climates in which the tea-plants are chiefly cultivated, and he has brought together a vast number of facts respecting the aspect, the soil, and the temperature of the tea-districts of China. With a view of arriving at some conclusion as to the vegetation of these districts, Mr. Royle has collected a variety of data from the accounts of the progress of the two British embassies through some of the Chinese provinces, and from the casual notices of their temperature and vegetation, he infers a considerable resemblance to the characteristics of the Flora of India and its mountains. He observes that the tea-plant is found in China in the midst of vegetation similar to that of the Himalayas, and as some of the very genera and species first found in the tea-regions are found in those mountains, they point out that there it may be fitly introduced. He observes:—

It cannot be a difficult task to transfer from one country to another a plant, which grows naturally and is cultivated extensively, in one which possesses so many of the plants which are common to the two, and not found elsewhere. Particularly when we consider that a tea-plant introduced from China by one of the triennial embassies, has lived for many years in the open air in Nepal, and was there seen ten feet high by Dr. Wallich.

There is little doubt, therefore, that many situations, fit for the growth of the tea-plant, may be found in the Himalayas; but it is important to consider whether all the circumstances are so similar, as to render it probable, that the leaves would secrete only the present quantity of astringent, and retain the full proportion of volatile and fragrant matter, upon which their virtues especially depend. The territories of the British in the Himalayas, as Kemaon, or those under their protection, as Gurhwal and Sirmore, extend from 28° to 31½° of N. latitude, and present every diversity of climate and vegetation from their tropical bases to their snow-cold summits: but as the same latitudes are warmer in India than in China, we must go further north, or ascend higher, to obtain a similar temperature. Dr. Abel, from the correspondence in climate, and the soil being composed of the detritus of granite, schistus and sandstone, recommended the Cape of Good Hope as well suited to the cultivation of the tea-plant; but the soil in the Himalayas, consisting chiefly of the debris of primary rocks (v. Geol. Sect. Pl. 1. Sect 1 and 2), must be equally eligible for the purpose. Further, as he advises hilly situations, a meagre soil, and a moderate temperature, while another author states, that leaves of the finest quality are only produced in light stony ground, we may hope to see the slopes of the Himalaya covered, and the edges of the terraced flats—for here, more completely than either in Italy or China, "The

peaks are shelved and terraced round,"—surrounded with plantations of the tea-plant.

A climate less severe than that of Pekin, but cooler than that of Canton, is indicated. Dr. Wallich has stated a temperature between 30° and 80° as requisite, and this cannot be far from the truth. Mussooree has a range of the thermometer from 27° to 80°, and Deyra, in the valley at its foot, one from 101° to 37°; on the slope intervening between them, Jurreepanee, elevated 5,000 feet, is a particularly eligible situation; but experiments on a small scale might be made at all three stations; and at the same time be carried on in Kemaon, at Almorah, and Hawulbagh, as well as in the neighbourhood of the lake called Bheemtal, and in Sirmore, near Nahn, as well as at Sabathoo; and in a warmer situation in the garden of Shalimar, in the Pinjore valley. Keeping in mind that *Thea viridis*, or the green tea plant, in China, as in Europe, is able to bear the greater degree of cold, while *Thea bohea* will succeed only in sheltered situations, as it is only produced in the southern provinces of China and cannot bear exposure in England.

But as temperature is not the only thing desirable, we shall find that the course also of the seasons is favourable, and that even the strong contrasts of a Chinese climate may be met with, and taken advantage of, if desired. For although the tops of peaks and ranges, from the equalizing effects of the atmosphere, have a small annual range of the thermometer, yet the cleared and elevated vallies within these mountains (very different from the low, moist, and forest-covered flats at the plainward base) have a great contrast of temperature between summer and winter. Because during the short days of the latter, owing to their obliquity, few of the sun's rays reach the sheltered valleys, while the free radiation in a clear atmosphere greatly increases the cold. But the nearly perpendicular rays of a summer sun, impinging on the same places, are greedily absorbed, and being reverberated from side to side, increase the temperature much beyond what we should expect, either in the latitude or elevation. As the finest crops of tea-leaves are obtained when they are young, and as the revival of nature takes place at Mussooree about the month of March, there is abundance of time for two crops of leaves to be collected before the accession (about the middle of June) of the more severe rainy season. The seeds would ripen in the autumn at the same time as the nearly allied *Camellia* and *Eurya* of these mountains.

The most southern limit of the regular tea country being 27° of N. latitude, and its having been calculated that in tropical countries every 396 feet of vertical ascent is equivalent to 1° of latitude, we require at the Line an elevation of 10,692 feet, at the tenth parallel 6,732, and at the 20th an elevation of 2,772 feet, to attain a temperature equivalent to that of open flat countries in 27° of latitude; but the tea-plant is even in that latitude fond of a hilly country. "In Penang, situated between 5° and 6° N. of the Equator, where the highest hill does not exceed 2,500 feet in elevation, and every feature of the vegetation is tropical," Mr. Brown, as we are informed by Dr. Wallich, "established a tea plantation at Glugor, and procured Chinese to superintend the undertaking; but it is not surprising that, though the plants grew well, the leaves were not well-flavoured." Neither was success to be expected in Java or Ceylon, where there is little contrast of seasons, and the vegetation in both is tropical; but in all, as well as in Calcutta, the plants thrived well. At Rio Janeiro, in 23° of S. latitude, we are informed by Dr. Abel that many Chinese plants were growing in full vigour, as the tallow-tree, the wax-tree, *Ligustrum*

lucidum, and *Camellia sasanqua*; and that the tea-plant had been successfully cultivated, and effectively manufactured. But the vegetation and seasons are so tropical, that the situation cannot be considered favourable, and the cultivation has since been given up, it is reported, in consequence of the expense of labour, but the produce is said also to have had a bad flavour. At St. Helena, in 20° of N. latitude, the tea-plant also grows vigorously; but here the country is elevated, and enjoys the equability of an insular climate, with a range of the thermometer from 64° to 78°. The English oak and Scotch fir, with the common furze, grow in the open air as luxuriantly as *Araucarias*, *Mimosas* from New Holland, and *Furcra gigantea* from South America, with some Nepal plants; and alongside of them may be seen plantains, arborescent *Cassias*, *Ficus indica* and *religiosa*, the banyan and peepul-trees of India.

But in the Himalayas, where so great an analogy exists in latitude, elevation, soil, climate, and the course of the seasons, as well as considerable identity of vegetation, there cannot in my mind be a doubt of success in introducing the cultivation of tea, with the strongest probability of all its properties remaining unchanged, as every requisite is so similar to what it experiences in its native country. It is not an unimportant consideration, that the cheapness of labour exceeds even that in China, where, I am informed by Mr. Reeves, about eight-pence a-day is earned in the tea countries; but in India and its mountains women and children get about a fourth, and able-bodied labourers not more than one-half that sum. But even supposing that the finest flavoured teas should not at first be successfully cultivated, an immense consumption would be found among Asiatic nations for even inferior kinds, which would still be superior to what they now use. This would greatly increase the resources of the Hill provinces, give rise to an extended commerce with Northern and Central Asia, as the Tatar nations habitually use it, and all Asiatics, even the natives of India, think so highly of the virtues of tea, as to have recourse to it, whenever they can procure even the most inferior kinds, in cases of sickness. But at all events, an article of which the exports amount in quantity to about fifty millions of pounds weight, and its value to about two and a-half millions of money, is well worthy the consideration of a Government which possesses territories apparently so favourable for its cultivation.

SONNET TO AN EVENING IN AUGUST.

THE mellowing glory of the setting sun
Is pouring over Ganga's golden stream;
As when a lofty poet's thoughts have run
Wild and extatic by the soft, sweet dream
Of Fancy many-hued:—the dazzling light
Of genius true and poetry divine
Within his bosom beams in splendour bright,
And makes his every thought resplendent shine.
The variegated streaks, which glow afar,
Appear as if, in his ethereal track,
Arun, who drives the Sun's refulgent car,
Had from his radiant pinions flung them back.
In south, the heavens are splendid to the eye;
August! indeed august thine evening sky!

KASIPRASAD GHOSH.

MR. BULWER'S POMPEII.*

ENVY and malignity themselves cannot deny to Mr. Bulwer powers of no ordinary kind. Some persons may object to the gaudy and enamelled brightness of his descriptions,—to the unvarying splendour of his diction, which is gathered from the distinct realms of poetry and prose, realms at least that ought to be distinct,—to the want of repose even in his familiar dialogue,—to the rainbow tints of his colouring, too seldom relieved by soberer and more placid touches,—to that peculiar character of his writings which makes his readers in some sort a sharer of his own efforts,—in short, to his determination on all occasions, great or small, to dazzle and surprise. But it is the taste of the age, and as it is always easier to conform to a prevailing taste than to inspire a better, he who writes for profit, and has already secured his reputation, cannot be expected to make the heroic sacrifice of renouncing it. The inconvenience of this mode of writing is, that it encumbers the narrative, which flows languidly through the beds of roses and parterres of sweets that so frequently turn awry its current. Yet it might reasonably be hoped of so popular a writer, that he would have stood more aloof from the literary vice of the day, and disdained to take his stand among the feverish worshippers of the *intense* style of writing—a style framed only to make strong and transitory impressions, and too liable to degenerate into dreamy and confused rhapsody.

A single passage from the work before us will explain our meaning better than pages of didactic criticism. An old man, one of the prohibited sect of Christians, enters a private assembly of those worshippers. The simple circumstance of his caressing two infants, sitting on his knee, is thus told: “It was beautiful to see! that mingling of the extremes of life—the rivers gushing from their early source—the majestic stream gliding to the ocean of eternity. As the light of declining day seems to mingle earth and heaven, making the outline of each scarce visible, and blending the harsh mountain-tops with the sky,—even so did the smile of that benign old age appear to hallow the aspect of those around—to blend together the strong distinctions of varying years, and to diffuse over infancy and manhood the light of that heaven, into which it must so soon vanish and be lost.” Never, in the whole history of rhetorical composition, were so many words expended on so simple though interesting a picture. How unlike those scriptural delineations of childhood fondled by age we have so often admired in the Hebrew writers! How overlaid by imagery! How suffocated by similitude!

We think Mr. Bulwer happy in the scene and time of his romance. The fate of Pompeii is one of the most interesting events of Roman history. The younger Pliny's narrative of the eruption, and the intrepid curiosity of his uncle in exploring and watching its desolating progress, which cost that excellent and laborious writer his life, are among the fondest of our classical recollections. The disinterment of the city, after it had

* *The Last Days of Pompeii*. By the author of “*Peitham*,” &c. London, 1834. Three vols. Bentley.

slept for ages in its grave, and its disinterment in nearly all the freshness of existence ;—the long street of the Tombs, scarcely injured by dilapidation, and still the chief entrance of the city ;—the street of Fortune, with its raised footpath ;—its houses, gaudily painted without, and the open doors admitting the view of the frescoes within ;—many of its triumphal arches still unshaken ;—the unfinished building, with the heaps of mortar and the scaffolding in perfect preservation,—present us with features of ancient days no longer to be traced in the crumbling ruins of edifices which have yielded only to time, the great destroyer, or to the barbarian conqueror—forms as it were of the past embalmed in the forms of the present, displaying the rare and interesting spectacle of a town suddenly disappearing in the midst of the bustle and business of society. Mr. Bulwer has, moreover, with great judgment, availed himself of his own personal inspection of those wonderful remains (for his romance was written beneath the glowing skies and amidst the luxuriant scenes of Campania), and of the admirable descriptions of Sir William Gell, to elucidate some of the obscure points in the domestic life of the old Romans, their houses, their baths, their public shews, about which Festus and Lipsius, and a tribe of purblind commentators, have perplexed themselves and their readers to little purpose.

For instance, though the houses of Pompeii resemble in general the plans of Vitruvius, the differences in detail, of caprice and taste, have thrown considerable obscurity on the subject. We recommend the description to every classical student; for if it does not explain the Roman fashion of domestic architecture,—the style of building at Pompeii approximating more nearly to the Grecian,—he will be enabled to form a correct notion of the principal outline, which is the same in all. The hall (*atrium*), the *tablinum*, the peristyle, communicate uniformly with each other. The walls of every house were richly painted. When first revealed to light, the decorations, the paintings, the mosaics, excited the liveliest admiration. Perhaps the purity of the Pompeian taste might be called into question. The inhabitants were fond of the gaudiest colours and most fantastic designs. They often painted the lower half of their columns a bright red, leaving the rest uncoloured; and where the garden was small, its wall was frequently tinted to deceive the eye as to its extent, imitating trees, birds, temples, &c. in perspective: a meretricious delusion which the elder Pliny himself countenanced as a graceful effort of ingenuity. The *atrium* of the principal house in Pompeii, which Mr. Bulwer assigns as the mansion of Glaucus, his hero, and which on its first discovery was arbitrarily christened by antiquaries “the house of the dramatic poet,” was rich in paintings, which in point of expression would have been worthy of Raffaele. They are preserved in the Neapolitan museum, and are the admiration of connoisseurs. Their subject is the parting of Achilles and Briseis, and the force, the vigour, the beauty of the forms and faces of the principal figures are universally acknowledged. Upon the walls of the bed-rooms, which were mere cabins, of the smallest dimensions, were portrayed the Rape of Europa and the Battle of the Amazons. In short, every apartment breathed embellishment and

beauty. One of the rooms is called by antiquaries the chamber of Leda, from the delicate and graceful painting of that exquisite creature, presenting to her husband her new-born infant. An engraving of this beautiful groupe is to be found in the splendid work of Sir William Gell.

Not a hue, after a slumber of more than sixteen centuries, of this interesting city had perished; its walls as if freshly painted,—its rich mosaics, shining in undimmed splendour,—the sacrificial tripod in the gardens,— chests of treasure in its halls ready to be carried away, had the uplifted blow been suspended,—in the theatres the counters of admission,—the fragments of the feast in the *triclinia*,—in the *cubacula* the perfumes and rouge of the female toilette.

It is evident, then, that to a taste like that of Mr. Bulwer, a romance founded on ancient manners and animated by ancient personages, with so many aids of actual inspection, graphic delineation, and antiquarian disquisition, was recommended by peculiar advantages. The tale in some places languishes;—the dialogue occasionally becomes prosy;—it is generally too elaborate, and what is one of the worst faults of written conversations, all, or nearly all, the characters speak the same brilliant language, lighted up by a perpetual play of metaphor, and marked by the same antithesis and contrast: Nydia the blind slave, Glaucus, lone, however different in their moral lineaments, speak the same elevated diction. Yet it is but justice to add, that the interest is well-sustained. There are parts we could well spare;—many that good taste rejects with loathing:—for example, the ceaseless yell of the woman thirsting for the combat of the gladiators with the lion; and the too minute and too *physical* detail of those horrid shews, which almost remind us of the still more disgusting details of the modern prize-ring. But, having performed the invidious duty of giving these hints, we might indulge the pleasurable one of pointing out the felicitous touches and glowing tints of the descriptions, as well as the bold and animated delineations of character, which transport us back over the gulph of departed ages, and wake us to a second existence in the *City of the Dead*—the striking appellation given to Pompeii by Sir Walter Scott, when he visited it not long before his death.

An author is for ever liable to self-deception. The blind girl is deemed by Mr. Bulwer a creation of his own. She is by birth a Greek, having been purloined by a Thessalian slave-merchant in her infancy, by whom she is taught the arts and accomplishments requisite to slaves, and having been sold by one of these traffickers in human flesh, with a concealment of her unhappy privation of sight, to a low and coarse-minded wretch, from whose scourge she is rescued by Glaucus, the hero of the piece, the sensitive creature, in whose veins rioted the glow of Grecian blood, and who inherited all the buoyancy and ardour of the Greek imagination, becomes enamoured of her benevolent patron, with an intensity of passion that drives her to sorrow, crime, and despair. The sufferings of this interesting being are traced with a powerful hand, and create an irresistible sympathy in her behalf. Yet the reader will soon perceive that Nydia is not a creation.

She is an adumbration of Goëthe's Mignon, in his *Wilhelm Meister*, the prototype from whom our great novelist borrowed the fantastical character of Fenella. Let us compare a passage of Goëthe with a passage breathing almost the same feeling in the work of Mr. Bulwer, previously remarking that Mignon, in *Wilhelm Meister* (a work of which, strange to say, we have not yet seen a translation), is first introduced as a rope-dancer, and is rescued from the scourge of her brutal master by the hero. She is beautiful, but *dwarfish*; capricious and fitful in her temper, and silently in love with her protector, who feels the strongest affection for her as a child and an object of compassion,—but nothing more. Is not this the relative position of Glaucus and Nydia? We will first translate the passage from Goëthe.

"She stood before him, and saw his inquietude. 'Master,' she cried, 'if thou art unhappy, what will become of Mignon?' 'Dear child,' said he, 'thou art a part of my solitudes. I must go.' She looked at his eyes glistening with suppressed tears, and knelt down suddenly before him. He kept her hands in his; she laid her head upon his knees and remained quite still. He played with her hair,—patted her,—and spoke sweetly to her."

The following sentences from the work before us convey enough of resemblance to shew that Mignon had her share in the creation of Nydia. "The poor girl delightedly sat down beside Glaucus. She drew from her girdle a ball of the many-coloured threads, or rather slender ribands, used in the weaving of garlands, and which (for it was her professional occupation) she carried constantly with her, and began quickly and gracefully to commence her task. Upon her young cheeks the tears were already dried, a faint but happy smile played round her lips;—childlike, indeed, she was sensible only of the joy of the present hour: she was reconciled to Glaucus: he had forgiven her—she was beside him—he played caressingly with her silken hair—his breath fanned her cheek,—Ione, the cruel Ione, was not by—none other demanded, divided, his care. Yes, she was happy and forgetful; it was one of the few moments in her brief and troubled life that it was sweet to treasure, to recall."

It is not pretended that the portrait of Nydia is a copy of Mignon. But the sources of the sympathy felt for each are the same. Both are tortured with jealousy, doubt, and despair. Mignon is, as it were, shut out from the human family by her diminutive shape;—Nydia by her blindness. The genealogy of striking characters in fiction does not often hang together by threads more palpable than that of faint and dim similitudes.

The Egyptian Arbaces is the grand figure of the groupe. He stands forth in the boldest relief. His sublimity is the terror excited by a man fearless of all restraint of conscience,—steeped in sensuality,—and erecting a dominion over the minds and imaginations of others, by his knowledge of the secret mysteries of Isis, whose priests are under his control, and made the instruments of his crimes. It is upon this character, which seems imperceptibly to have grown upon the author beyond the scope of its original design, that nearly all the interest of the piece revolves.

A short extract from the delineation, which is grand and masterly, may not be misplaced.

His fame and his discoveries were known to all the cultivators of magic; they even survived himself; but it was not by his real and worldly name that he was honoured by the sorcerer and the sage. He received from their homage a more mystic appellation, and was long remembered in Magna Græcia, and the Eastern plains, by the name of "Hermes, the Lord of the Flaming Belt." His subtle speculations and boasted attributes of wisdom, recorded in various volumes, were among those tokens "of the curious arts," which the Christian converts most joyfully yet most fearfully burnt at Ephesus, depriving posterity of the proofs of the cunning of the fiend.

The conscience of Arbaces was solely of the intellect—it was awed by no moral laws. If man imposed these checks upon the herd, so he believed that man, by superior wisdom, could raise himself above them. "If (he reasoned) I have the genius to impose laws, have I not the right to command my own creations? Still more, have I not the right to control—to evade—to scorn—the fabrications of yet meaner intellects than my own!" Thus, if he were a villain, he justified his villainy by what ought to have made him virtuous, namely,—the elevation of his capacities.

As all men have more or less the passion of power, in Arbaces that passion corresponded exactly to his character. It was not the passion of an external and brute authority. He desired not the purple and the fasces, the insignia of vulgar command. His pride, his contempt for Rome, which made the world, (and whose haughty name he regarded with the same disdain as that which Rome herself lavished upon the barbarian) would never have permitted him to aspire to sway over others, for that would have rendered him at once the tool or creature of the Emperor. He, the Son of the Great Race of Ramesses—he execute the orders of, and receive his power from, another!—the mere notion filled him with rage. But, in rejecting an ambition that coveted nominal distinctions, he but indulged the more in the ambition to rule the heart. Honouring mental power as the greatest of earthly gifts, he loved to feel that power palpably in himself, by extending it over all whom he encountered. Thus had he ever sought the young—thus had he ever fascinated and controlled them. He loved to find subjects in men's souls—to rule over an invisible and immaterial empire!—Had he been less sensual and less wealthy, he might have sought to become the founder of a new religion. As it was, his energies were checked by his pleasures. Besides, however, the vague love of this moral sway (vanity so dear to sages!), he was influenced by a singular and dream-like devotion to all that belonged to the mystic land his ancestors had swayed. Although he disbelieved in her deities, he believed in the allegories they represented (or rather he interpreted those allegories anew). He loved to keep alive the worship of Egypt, because he thus maintained the shadow and the recollection of her power. He loaded, therefore, the altars of Osiris and of Isis with regal donations, and was ever anxious to dignify their priesthood by new and wealthy converts. The vow taken—the priesthood embraced—he usually chose the comrades of his pleasures from those whom he had made his victims, partly because he thus secured to himself their secrecy, partly because he thus yet more confirmed to himself his peculiar power. Hence the motives of his conduct to Apærides, strengthened as these were, in that instance, by his passion for Ione.

The progress of the calamity that overwhelmed Pompeii is thus sketched

(chiefly from Pliny) by Mr. Bulwer. The fault of the picture is the strained exaggeration of that, which rhetorical efforts rather degrade than aggrandize.

In the pauses of the showers, you heard the rumbling of the earth beneath, and the groaning waves of the tortured sea; or, lower still, and audible but to the watch of intensest fear, the grinding and hissing murmur of the escaping gases through the chasms of the distant mountain. Sometimes the cloud appeared to break from its solid mass, and, by the lightning, to assume quaint and vast mimeries of human or of monster shapes, striding across the gloom, hurtling one upon the other, and vanishing swiftly into the turbulent abyss of shade; so that, to the eyes and fancies of the affrighted wanderers, the unsubstantial vapours were as the bodily forms of gigantic foes,—the agents of terror and of death.

The ashes in many places were already knee-deep; and the boiling showers which came from the steaming breath of the volcano forced their way into the houses, bearing with them a strong and suffocating vapour. In some places, immense fragments of rock, hurled upon the house-roofs, bore down along the streets masses of confused ruin, which yet more and more, with every hour, obstructed the way; and, as the day advanced, the motion of the earth was more sensibly felt—the footing seemed to slide and creep—nor could chariot or litter be kept steady, even on the most level ground.

Sometimes the huge stones, striking against each other as they fell, broke into countless fragments, emitting sparks of fire which caught whatever was combustible within their reach; and along the plains beyond the city the darkness was now terribly relieved; for several houses, and even vineyards, had been set on flames; and at various intervals the fires rose sullenly and fiercely against the solid gloom. To add to this partial relief of the darkness, the citizens had, here and there, in the more public places, such as the porticos of temples, and the entrances to the forum, endeavoured to place rows of torches; but these rarely continued long; the showers and the winds extinguished them, and the sudden darkness into which their sudden birth was converted, had something in it doubly terrible and doubly impressing on the impotence of human hopes—the lesson of despair.

Frequently, by the momentary light of these torches, parties of fugitives encountered each other, some hurrying towards the sea, others flying from the sea back to the land; for the ocean had retreated rapidly from the shore—an utter darkness lay over it, and, upon its groaning and tossing waves, the storm of cinders and rock fell without the protection which the streets and roofs afforded to the land. Wild—haggard—ghastly with supernatural fears, these groups encountered each other, but without the leisure to speak, to consult, to advise; for the showers fell now frequently, though not continuously, extinguishing the lights which shewed to each band the death-like faces of the other, and hurrying all to seek refuge beneath the nearest shelter. The whole elements of civilization were broken up. Ever and anon, by the flickering lights, you saw the thief hastening by the most solemn authorities of the law, laden with, and fearfully chuckling over, the produce of his sudden gains. If, in the darkness, wife was separated from husband, or parent from child, vain was the hope of reunion. Each hurried blindly and confusedly on. Nothing in all the various and complicated machinery of social life was left, save the primal law of self-preservation!

It seldom happens that in modern novels we do not track the antecedent

march of Sir Walter Scott. The witch of Vesuvius is of the Meg Merri-lies family, but of a gloomier complexion. Ione, however, is the personage on whom the author has prodigally lavished his most embellished descriptions. She is a Corinna, and was probably sketched under the domineering influence of that type, left us by Madame de Stael, of loveliness and genius.

Ione knew her genius, but, with that charming versatility that belongs of right to women, she had the faculty, so few of a kindred genius in the less malleable sex can claim,—the faculty to bend and model her graceful intellect to all whom it encountered. The sparkling fountain threw its waters alike upon the strand, the cavern, and the flowers; it refreshed, it smiled, it dazzled everywhere. That pride, which is the necessary result of superiority, she wore easily—in her breast it concentrated itself in independence. She pursued thus her own bright and solitary path. She asked no aged matron to direct and guide her—she walked alone by the torch of her own unflickering purity. She obeyed no tyrannical and absolute custom. She moulded custom to her own will, but this so delicately and with so feminine a grace, so perfect an exemption from error, that you could not say she *outraged* custom, but *commanded* it. It was possible not to love Ione; perhaps she seemed too high for the love of vulgar natures: but if you did once love her, it was to adoration. The wealth of her graces was inexhaustible—she beautified the commonest action; a word, a look from her, seemed magic. Love her and you entered into a new world; you passed from this trite and common-place earth; you were in a land in which your eyes saw everything through an enchanted medium. In her presence you felt as if listening to exquisite music; you were steeped in that sentiment which has so little of earth in it, and which music so well inspires—that intoxication which refines and exalts, which seizes, it is true, the senses, but gives them the character of the soul.

And here, without attempting an analysis of the tale, we close our extracts. Like Lord Byron, Mr. Bulwer skilfully works the bright and felicitous expressions of other writers (such as Jeremy Taylor and Volney) into his own style, where they shine to advantage, like gems fashionably reset. A trivial error occurs occasionally in the latinity with which the dialogue is sometimes interspersed. "*Chare caput!*" a familiar address,* like the *φιλη κίφαλη* of the Greeks, if *caput* is a neuter noun, as it formerly was, should have been, *charum caput*. "*Per Jove, per Hercule,*" are not correct forms of Roman adjuration. But these are criticisms so minute that we feel disposed to recall them. They are the shoe-maker's commentary on the picture of Apelles.

* We are not satisfied that the Romans ever employed the phrase in this manner. *Caput* is used by classical authors in the sense of 'person,' as where Horace speaks of Virgil as *tam carum caput*.

Miscellanies, Original and Select.

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

Asiatic Society of Bengal.—At a meeting on the 21st March, the Lord Bishop was elected unanimously one of the vice-presidents, in the room of Sir John Franks, gone to Europe. Mr. Csoma was on the same occasion elected an honorary member.

The proceedings of the evening were rendered unusually interesting by the exhibition of a very ingenious model, by Col. T. C. Watson, of a plan to convey the fine coal of Sylhet from its elevated situation into the plain below; and of the coins and other numerous articles taken out of the *toop* of Manikiala by M. de Ventura, who has presented this valuable collection to Mr. James Prinsep, the secretary of the society.

Medical and Physical Society of Calcutta.—At the meeting of March 1st, Dr. O'Shaughnessy made the following report on the result of a chemical examination of the *Neem* and *Rohena*, which were supposed to contain a salifiable base, analogous to quinine in its medicinal properties.

"I beg leave to state to you, for the information of the Medical and Physical Society, that I have examined the barks of the *Swoietenia Febrifuga*, and *Melia Azadirachta*, and the nut of the *Cæsalpinia Bonducella*, the stems of the *Gentiana Chirayta*, and the bark of the *Cinchona Thyrsiflora* of Roxburgh, or *Hymenadyction Chrysiflorum* of Wallich.

"My experiments on the *Swoietenia* and *Melia* were directed solely with a view to obtain the salifiable bases which Mr. Piddington states he has discovered. In my experiments, I most carefully followed Mr. Piddington's directions, but could not obtain a particle of any substance corresponding to the principles he describes. In other experiments, I applied to these barks the most recent and delicate improvements devised for vegetable analysis by European chemists. The result was the same; and I am consequently compelled to doubt, if not to deny, the justice of Mr. Piddington's conclusions. At all events, the specimens of the barks I examined, and which were derived from the most respectable sources, did not contain the new principles in question.

"In the *Cæsalpinia Bonducella*, I have, however, found a trace of crystalline principle, which in all its characters corresponds to Strychnine, and respecting which I shall, on the completion of some experiment now in progress, have to trouble the Society with an additional communication. In the *Gentiana Chirayta* I have been much disappointed; I have obtained, it is true, a considerable quantity of crystals: but though chiefly of vegetable constitution, and intensely bitter, they contain a notable proportion of lead, which seems essential to their constitution; for I could not succeed in obtaining them, unless when the acetate of lead was used in the course of the analysis. On incineration they yield about eleven per cent. of oxide of lead. I intend to prepare some of the crystals on a large scale for further chemical examination, as well as for clinical experiments. As for the *Cinchona Thyrsiflora*, I regret to say that it is the most valueless of all.

"It is of course unnecessary to trouble the Society with details of the analyses performed on the vegetable substances above-mentioned. I wish however, to notice the great quantity of sulphate of lime, which occurs in the crystallized state, in the course of the analysis of the *Neem* bark, and which may very readily mislead even an experienced examiner. There is no difficulty

in finding crystals in any thing almost that you please to examine. The great point is, to scrutinize and identify these crystals correctly. It is here that the chief difficulty of such inquiries resides."

At this meeting, Mr. J. Bramley was elected secretary, and Dr. J. Jackson assistant secretary, in lieu of Messrs. Twining and Egerton, who have resigned.

VARIETIES.

Amputation in Nepal.—Dr. Bramley has given, in the *Indian Journal of Medical Science*, the following description of the mode in which amputation of the hand is performed, as a punishment, upon criminals in Nepal, and of the process of healing the stumps:

"The peculiar prejudices of the Nipalese towards Europeans, render them at all times unwilling to seek advice from the residency surgeon, and it was not until the forty-eighth day after the infliction that my aid was solicited. From six individuals I collected the following particulars.

"The prisoner, on being brought up to receive his punishment, is placed on the ground, where he is secured by two persons, while a third firmly grasps the upper part of the fore arm, having previously retracted the skin as much as possible from the wrist upwards. The operator then proceeds with a large knife, well sharpened, to cut through the integuments surrounding the wrist-joint, at the same time carrying the incision sufficiently deep to divide as much of the ligamentous structure beneath as he is able. The hand is then roughly, and with considerable force, turned aside, and any remaining attachments are at once separated by the knife. Thus concludes the operation and the executioner's duty. The prisoner is then liberated and left to his fate.

"My first patient supplied me with the following particulars of the after-treatment. The moment the hand was detached, the sufferer firmly grasped the skin just above the bleeding stump with the opposite member. By this means he contrived to maintain a sufficient degree of pressure for nearly two hours, so as to prevent any considerable loss of blood. About this time, two of his relations came to his assistance, and immediately removed him to a shed. When there, his assistants twisted some fine linen into a cord-like shape, which they bound with considerable tightness, commencing at the bend of the elbow, carrying it forwards as far as the edge of stump, and securing it at this point so as to prevent its becoming loosened. After this, the stump itself was covered with a piece of dry linen and the arm enfolded in a bandage of the rudest kind. For four days from this time, the parts were not interfered with, and though the man said that the blood continued to ooze out for the greater part of the first three days, it is clear that the loss was inconsiderable, as it does not appear, at any time, to have occasioned syncope. On the third day, some nostrum, in the form of ointment, was given to him by a woman (a practising physician of those parts); but as he experienced no particular pain or uneasiness at that time, the original dressings were left untouched till the following day. When these were removed, all dispositions to hemorrhage had ceased, and I conclude the superlative process had commenced, as the patient said, that a yellow discharge was exuding from the surface of the stump. The ointment was then applied over it, some leaves were placed, which are commonly used by the natives to promote suppuration, and the bandages altogether discontinued. From this period, no unfavorable symptom appears to have occurred, and when the patient applied to me, on the forty-eighth day, the stump was covered with some kind of earth, and had a dirty appearance. The application of a common cataplasm, however, soon

cleansed the surface, when a healthy granulating sore was presented to view, and by persevering in the poultice, with occasionally a stimulating application, the parts gradually healed.

"I understood that the removal on the fourth day was purely accidental, simply arising from the circumstance of the woman presenting him with the ointment on that day. But for this, the bandage would not have been removed, nor the wound inspected for many days subsequent. It must not, therefore, be supposed that the removal of the dressings, on the fourth day, was founded on any surgical principle whatever.

"Of the remaining individuals, who underwent a similar punishment, one died on the third day, and nine recovered. Six of the cases I subsequently treated, and in all of them the stumps healed about the tenth week, without a single circumstance arising in any one, to render the cure protracted.

"In a surgical point of view, the foregoing remarks are instructive, inasmuch as we learn from them that large arteries such as the radial, ulnar, and osseous, may be divided without fatal hemorrhage occurring, and with no better provision of art, than the simple means adopted in these cases. In the six cases which fell under my immediate notice, there was no dribbling of blood observed through the dressings after the third day; and although it is reasonable to infer that the previous and almost constant draining of blood from the wound, though not to any great amount, might be sufficient to interrupt the inflammatory process which supervenes in the coats of the vessels, it nevertheless would appear that the deposit of adhesive matter at their orifices is not driven off by the blood, but becomes organized with the tunics, so as to render the obstruction complete in the space of three days. Be it also remembered, that the pressure required to suppress the hemorrhage in these examples is not so powerful as to interfere with the curative process. Nor is it less worthy of notice, that, when suppuration is fairly established, the swelling of the integuments is so trivial as not to require the patients to loosen or remove the cord-like bandage. In five cases this bandage was not interfered with till from the 12th to the 15th day.

"The fact that the bleeding orifices of the largest arteries of the extremities can be successfully checked by means of pressure alone, is already known to some surgeons on the Continent, though I am not aware that it has been taken advantage of by English practitioners."

CRITICAL NOTICES.

Lives of Eminent Zoologists, from Aristotle to Linnæus: with Introductory Remarks on the Study of Natural History, and Occasional Observations on the Progress of Zoology. By W. MACGILLIVRAY, A.M., F.R.S.E., &c. Being Vol. XVI. of the *Edinburgh Cabinet Library*. Edinburgh, 1834. Oliver and Boyd.

THIS is not a mere biographical narrative; it includes a succinct summary of the respective systems of Aristotle and Pliny, amongst the ancients; of Ray and Linnæus amongst the moderns. The first may be said to have conceived and invented the elementary parts of a system of classification, which Ray, or rather Willughby, digested into form, and Linné methodised; succeeding zoologists improving upon their efforts. The histories of Conrad Gesner, Belon, Salviani, Rondelet, Aldrovandi, Johnston, Goedart, Redi, and that singular man, Swammerdam, are given perhaps too briefly; that of Ray and Reaumur more at length. Of Willughby we have but a cursory notice in the account of Ray. The biography of Linné is ample, and must always be read with interest. The account of his solitary Lapland journey of 4,000 miles, of the opposition he experienced wherever he went, of the hardships he endured, of the final triumphs which crowned his perseverance, is clothed with all the attractiveness

tion invented to please. Occasional notices of the most eminent of Linné's pupils are given in the narrative; and Mr. Macgillivray's outline of the *Systema Naturæ*, the zoological arrangement of which he defends from some unreasonable objections, is concise and perspicuous. Of man, the first genus, of his first order, Linné unfortunately made two species, the *homo sapiens*, or man proper, and the *homo troglodytes*, or orang-outang. The other fundamental errors and defects of the Linnæan system, which have been the topics of much ridicule, are pointed out with that charity and indulgence to which the author's merits entitle him. Mr. Macgillivray appears to have studied Linné's portrait phrenologically; he represents him as "evidently an active, lively little man, possessed of much acuteness, great judgment, a love of order, a self-estimation not susceptible of being diminished by opposition, and a love of approbation prompting his benevolent mind to generous labours."

The work is useful as well as amusing; it would have been more complete had it included Buffon and Cuvier.

A Preliminary Discourse on the Study of Natural History. By WILLIAM SWAINSON, Esq. Being Vol. LIX. of Dr. Lardner's *Cabinet Cyclopædia*. London, 1834. Longman and Co. Taylor.

THIS is the first volume of a new department of the *Cabinet Cyclopædia*, to be devoted to natural history, the series consisting of zoology, botany, mineralogy, and geology: the first to extend to fourteen volumes; the three last to be included in one volume each.

In this introductory volume, Mr. Swainson has investigated the origin of natural history, beginning with a sketch of the rise and progress of zoological science, from its foundation by Aristotle to the *Règne Animal* of Cuvier. He then considers the general nature and advantages of the study of natural history; next, the principles on which natural history relies for its successful prosecution, and the considerations by which the natural system may be developed; lastly, the present state of zoological science in Britain, and the means best calculated for its encouragement and extension.

In the first branch of his inquiry, Mr. Swainson treads lightly over the ground traversed by Mr. Macgillivray, in the preceding work. There is not much discrepancy in their several estimates of the merits of the early zoologists. Mr. Swainson ranks the merits of Aristotle higher and those of Linnæus lower than Mr. Macgillivray; the former has likewise noticed zoologists, whose names are scarcely mentioned by the latter. Some of the facts incidentally adverted to by Mr. Swainson, on "the characters of natural groups," are curious; and in the last part of the work, "on the present state of zoological science in Britain," he bestows some strictures upon our scientific societies and institutions, which will not be esteemed very complimentary by those bodies, in respect to the admission of members, the printing of papers, and the distribution of rewards. After drawing no flattering picture of the encouragements afforded to science by public societies formed for that express purpose, he notices "another association, whose objects are commercial, but whose patronage of science in all that relates to the civil and natural history of Asia is without parallel," and which, he says, entitles the *East-India Company* "not only to a place among the scientific institutions of this empire, but to rank with the first and foremost in Europe." He enumerates some of the specific acts which the Company have done to encourage Oriental literature and natural science; "in short," he concludes, "in whatever light we view the scientific patronage exercised by the India Company, it is scarcely possible to do justice to that munificent spirit which is apparent in all the details."

The Court of Sigismund Augustus, or Poland in the Sixteenth Century. By ALEXANDER BRONIKOWSKI. Done into English by a Polish Refugee. Three Vols. London, 1834. Longman and Co.

WE have read this historical novel with a great deal of pleasure, though we fear it is not likely to attract the great mass of novel-readers. Bronikowski, the author, who has recently died, was descended from an ancient Polish family; he distinguished himself under Napoleon, and upon the new organization of Poland, under the treaty of Vienna,

he retired to Germany, and devoted himself to literary pursuits: his novels are adapted to familiarize modern Europe with the early manners of the Slavonic nations.

This novel is of that complexion; but its incidents possess besides considerable interest. The groundwork of the story is historical. Sigismund II., surnamed Augustus,—his reign being esteemed the Augustan era of Poland,—ascended the throne under unfavourable auspices, arising from his unpopular marriage with the widow of a Polish grandee, and from the intrigues of his mother, Queen Bona, daughter of the last Duke of Milan, who had prostituted the rewards of the crown to her favourites, under her husband's reign, and desired to enjoy the same power in her son's. Upon this basis, the author has erected the superstructure of his novel, in which the intrigues of the queen, the court, and the nobles, are conducted by a variety of agents, whose characters and contrivances, including even sorcery and magic, or what was believed to be such in that age, keep up perpetually the interest of the plot. The history of the celebrated Michael Gliniski, the favourite and (as most favourites are) tyrant of King Alexander of Lithuania, is neatly interwoven into the story, and forms a very striking episode.

The translator appears to have performed his part admirably. The style is pure idiomatical English; and the Introduction, which gives the reader a sketch of the early history of Poland, supplies, with the notes, all that is necessary to enable him to understand the allusions in the novel.

Biographical Sketches of Eminent Artists; comprising Painters, Sculptors, Engravers, and Architects, from the Earliest Ages to the Present Time: interspersed with Original Anecdotes. To which is added an Introduction, containing a Brief Account of Various Schools of Art. By JOHN GOULD. London, 1834. E. Wilson.

ALL that can be said in commendation of a work like this, which is a concise epitome of what is to be found in larger works, is that the matter is carefully condensed, and that the materials are correctly put together. To this commendation Mr. Gould appears fully entitled: he did not aim at a copious and critical work, or at producing new matter.

An Encyclopædia of Geography. By HUGH MURRAY, F.R.S.E. Part VIII.

An Encyclopædia of Gardening. By J. C. LONDON, F.L.G.H. and Z.S. Part XI.

The Architectural Magazine. Conducted by the same. No. VIII.

THE first of these works (all of which are published by Messrs. Longman and Co.) continues to support its character, as one of the neatest, most concise, and best arranged works of the kind we ever saw. When complete, it will contain a greater body of information, illustrated by exquisite little cuts, than in a similar work of many times its size and cost. The present part includes an admirable compendium of the geography of India.

Mr. Loudon's *Encyclopædia of Gardening* is also valuable for its astonishing condensation. The quantity of matter contained in this part (price 2s. 6d.) might be expanded into a volume.

HIS *Architectural Magazine* continues to be a depository of articles and communications highly useful to professional persons. *Ne sutor ultra crepidam.* A writer in the magazine, noticing the architecture of China, says: "It appears from Mr. Gutzlaff's book (*Journal of a Voyage along the Coast of China*), that the idea generally entertained, of the Chinese being averse to the introduction of strangers into their country, is a delusion propagated by the East-India Company in support of their monopoly." All the Company have contended for is, that the authorities of China, superior and local, are averse to the introduction of strangers into their country, and that point Mr. Gutzlaff's work expressly demonstrates, for it was owing to their opposition, he declares, that his voyage failed, as a mercantile speculation. The writer adds: "that monopoly being now, in a great measure, destroyed, we may soon expect to have travels in the interior of China, by European artists, architects, and cultivators, &c." We suspect this writer, like many others, knows but little of what he is writing about.

Finden's Landscape Illustrations of the Bible. Parts VII. and VIII. Murray.

Westall and Martin's Illustrations of the Bible. Parts VI. and VII. Bull and Churton.

FINDEN's work continues to excite the admiration of all persons of taste. The following plates are eminently beautiful: View from Mount Lebanon; the excavated temple at Selah; another view of Petra; and Assos, the city in Asia Minor whither St. Paul travelled from Alexandria-Troas.

Some of the cuts in Messrs. Westall and Martin's work are very much superior to those in the other parts. As pictures, most of them evince high talent; as engravings, some are poor. Wood is a very imperfect material on which to transfer the magical characteristics of Mr. Martin's style.

De La Voye's French School Classics. Vols. I. and II. London, 1834. Sherwood and Co.

De La Voye's Vocabulary of French Verbs and Complete Orthoëpist, or Dictionary of Sounds in the French Language. London, 1834. Sherwood and Co.

THESE works, by a gentleman who has had much experience in the tuition of youth, and whose talents are well known at Addiscombe, simplify the language so much as to make the translation and pronunciation of French, as he expresses it, "a mere child's play."

The two volumes of the *Classics* contain *Telemachus*, *Charles the Twelfth*, *Peter the Great*, *Cyrus*, and *Belisarius*, these works being abridged by the omission of all indifferent matter and passages of subordinate interest. M. De La Voye's plan and execution are both excellent.

The *Vocabulary* exhibits a new and very ingenious arrangement, and must afford wonderful facilities to the learner.

ANNUALS.

The Oriental Annual for 1835. Bull and Churton.

THIS beautiful work, and the success which, we understand, has rendered it the most prosperous of the annuals, shew that British India is beginning to take the place in our popular literature to which it is so justly entitled. Nothing can be more captivating than the forms in which the legends and tales, the architectural monuments, natural productions, and the gorgeous though barbaric magnificence of the East are clothed. The rich and tasteful binding is in strict keeping with the interior embellishments, from the classic pencil of Mr. Wm. Daniell, whose felicitous delineations of Asiatic scenery leave him without a rival. The engravings, twenty-two in number, afford a very interesting variety, the views of mosque, palace, and tomb being diversified by a portrait of a Rajpootni female, representations of the yak and the rhinoceros, a fruit-stall with its graceful occupant, the interior of a civilian's mansion in Calcutta, and a conflict between the voyagers of the Sunderbunds and a boa-constrictor: all eulogy of the talents of an artist so well known and so highly appreciated as Mr. Daniell would be superfluous. We, therefore, turn to the descriptive portion of the work, which merits a very high degree of praise. Mr. Caunter has shewn, in the arduous and difficult task of condensation, an earnest desire to preserve an Oriental character throughout his pages. He has, with the best taste, selected his poetical illustrations from the works of native writers, ancient and modern, introducing quotations from the Hindoo theatre, translated by the greatest of our Sanscrit scholars, Mr. Horace Hayman Wilson, with the happiest effect; stanzas from Hafiz, and the beautiful song of the Ganges boatmen, by the youthful poet of Hindoostan, Kasiprasad Ghosh. Mr. Caunter's striking and characteristic tale of the Rajpootni bride, will, no doubt, startle many readers; but they have only to procure the *Annals of Rajast'han*, by Colonel Tod, to prove that the picture is not overdrawn. Throughout the whole of the work, this diligent enquirer has availed himself of the marvels which continually meet the eye in travelling through Hindoostan, and though adhering strictly to facts, which no one

acquainted with India would think of disputing, he has diffused over the whole an air of romance highly attractive to vast multitudes who would shrink from information in any other shape. The late publication of M. Jacquemont's Letters has betrayed the deplorable state of ignorance which has so long prevailed in France respecting our Indian possessions; we are afraid that, until very lately, they have not been much better known in England. Nothing can be better adapted to render the subject more generally popular, than this splendid and interesting work, which is calculated to find favour with all ages and all classes.

Heath's Picturesque Annual for 1835. Longman and Co.

THE subject of this year's *Picturesque Annual* is "Scott and Scotland," by Mr. Leitch Ritchie; and the engravings (twenty-one in number), from drawings by Mr. Cattermole, are intended to illustrate, not only the present volume, but the tales, romances, and poems of Sir Walter Scott. Historical incidents, masonry, architectural antiquities, local scenery, traditional anecdotes and tales, in short, "the historical manners of the people" of Scotland, compose, therefore, the *farrago libelli*, which consists of a continuous narrative, though of diversified complexion. Mr. Ritchie seems quite at home in his interesting delineations, and the embellishments are of first-rate character, exhibiting the ingenious draughtsman's and the engraver's merits very prominently. Melrose Abbey, Roslyn Chapel, West Bow, Edinburgh, and Queen Mary's Bed-Chamber in Holyrood House (in which the artist has prettily introduced Sir Walter Scott, apparently meditating upon by-gone times), are exquisite pieces.

Friendship's Offering for 1835. Smith, Elder, and Co.

WE always open the *Friendship's Offering* with a presentiment that we shall be pleased with it, and we have never yet been disappointed. Its diversity of composition—

In verse and prose, intent all hearts to gain,
Blending the arch and simple, grave and gay,
But leaning eye unto the moral strain;

its tone of sentiment,—its embellishments,—make up a whole which, though not of dazzling beauty, possesses the charm some faces have, whose features never tire. The frontispiece, "My ain Bonnie Lassie," the view of "Salzburg," "Lucy," and the "Two Kates," are very pretty pictures. Amongst the compositions, "The Old Bachelor and His Sister," by the author of *Truckleborough Hall*, is an inimitable specimen of his dry humour. It would have furnished an excellent subject for one of the embellishments; but it needs no picture to illustrate it, for it is a picture itself.

The Comic Offering for 1835. Edited by LOUISA HENRIETTA SHERIDAN. Smith, Elder, and Co.

FULL of fun, as usual. Upwards of sixty cuts, some of them deep, but no wounds or hurt. Everything is in *jest*, nothing in *earnest*, except a constant effort to make you laugh. So many puns were never yet put into an equal space; and, we think, Miss Sheridan's book will shew why *humour* is so called, inasmuch as many readers will get but a few pages through it, before the *moisture* comes into their eyes—with laughing.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

BAROO RASI COMUL SEN has in the press, at Calcutta, an English and Bengalee Dictionary, being a translation of Todd's edition of Johnson, in two volumes, one English and Bengalee, the other Bengalee and English. Prefixed is an Essay on the Bengal language and literature.

A new edition of Forbes' *Oriental Memoirs*, with memoirs of his life, by the Countess Montalembert (daughter of the author), is announced.

The Life of Saleh-ed-Deen, as connected with the Crusades, and the Subversion of the Fatemite Caliphs in Egypt, by Sir Harford Jones Brydges, will shortly appear.

Captains Marryat and Chamier are preparing a Dictionary of the Naval and Military Engagements, with the names of the Officers who distinguished themselves, commencing with the war of 1792, down to the present time.

PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS.

CLAIMS ON THE KING OF OUDE.

(Ordered to be printed, 3d June.)

LETTER from HENRY ST. GEORGE TUCKER, Esq., Deputy Chairman, recorded on the Proceedings of the Court of Directors, the 12th February 1834.

To the Honourable the Court of Directors.

Honourable Sirs:

A WRIT of mandamus having been moved for in the King's Bench, to compel this Court to sign and forward to India the despatch which was sent to us for signature on the 15th December 1832, relating to the claim of the Lucknow bankers on the Government of Oude; I feel it to be my duty to declare, that it is impossible for me to comply with the requisition of the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India on this particular occasion.

I am quite aware that I am called upon to act ministerially only in signing the despatch of the Board; but there are cases where I cannot act even ministerially. There are obligations superior to that of yielding obedience to a mandamus, and there are acts which cannot be performed without a violation of those principles on which all law is founded. The Legislature can no doubt invest a public functionary with large discretionary powers, but these powers can never extend so far as to give a legal sanction to an act in itself illegal and criminal.

The order which we are required to issue has for its object to enforce payment of a claim, which has never been admitted or substantiated, which takes its origin some forty years ago, and which is understood to amount, with interest, to more than a million sterling. The claim must be enforced against one whom we recognise in the character of a sovereign prince, and whom we must lay prostrate and involve in ruin, if, disregarding his remonstrances, we persist in compelling payment of this demand, without a regular adjudication, since it is well known that it will be followed by other demands of the same kind to an enormous amount. Let it be remembered always, that this is only one of many claims on the state of Oude which we may be called upon, and which we have been called upon, to enforce; and I can perceive no ground whatever for separating it from the rest, or for exerting in favour of the claimants an authority or influence which we will not exert in any other case.

If it be not intended to use force in the execution of the orders of the Board, they will remain inoperative; they will effect nothing; and they will be indeed worse than useless: for every means short of force were resorted to in 1816 for the purpose of inducing the Nawaub to satisfy this particular claim. The next step must then be a resort to military execution, or the threat of military execution; and who is prepared to say what consequences may result from such a proceeding? One effect must certainly be produced; we must sink in the estimation of our allies and native subjects, for the act will be stamped in their minds with the character of injustice and oppression; and who is so ignorant as not to perceive that the loss of reputation must, in our particular situation in India, endanger the stability of our power?

Far from wishing to carry on a hostile contest with the Board, my study has been, in the station which I have the honour to hold, to promote a good understanding between the two authorities, to conciliate confidence, and to smooth away difficulties, so far as this could be done without compromising the independence of the Court or the interests of the public service. I have

followed this course, both from inclination and upon principle; for even when the two authorities concur and cordially co-operate, the work to be performed is of such magnitude as to be almost beyond our power of execution; while it is quite apparent that, if collision take place, if discord prevail, and habitual opposition be offered on either side, the machine of Government must absolutely stand still.

But here let me render an act of simple justice. During the brief period in which I have had the honour of assisting at personal conferences with the President of the Board, I have found that minister as anxious as the Chairman and myself to promote harmony, and to consult the interests of the service.

Every question has been debated with fairness and candour, and the greatest solicitude has been shown to remove every cause of difference, and to allow the utmost weight and consideration to every proposition which our duty has led us to bring forward on the part of the Court.

On this one point the difference has been extreme and irreconcilable, involving a principle which it was impossible for us to concede. We could not consent to be parties in overturning the deliberate decision of successive Courts and successive Boards. If the judgment of our predecessors is to be set aside, after the lapse of a long period of years, without new facts being adduced, without the case assuming any new feature, what would be stable in our proceedings; what resolution would be permanent, what act would be final? During the long administration of Marquess Wellesley, when the case was more recent and the facts more susceptible of proof, no step was taken by the Supreme Government to obtain an adjudication of the claim. His Lordship's subsequent advocacy of it was at a time when he had no official responsibility, and when he was not in a situation to pronounce a judgment. Lord Hastings, although evidently disposed to favour the claimants, limited his interference to importunate recommendations to the Nawaub through the resident at Lucknow, and admitted that the case was not one which the British Government was warranted in formally supporting. But the whole question has been so fully canvassed in the Court's letter of the 1st March last, that it is quite unnecessary for me to enter upon any further examination of its merits.

I am called upon, then, to make a decided stand; and I feel that it ought to be made at all hazards. Adjusted as are the powers between the two departments, what gives, or can give, weight and influence to the Court? The knowledge, experience, and political integrity of its members: take away these, and the Board become supreme.

The Court, by manifesting on great occasions firm resolution and a high spirit of independence, will raise its own character, and inspire confidence and respect. Our servants, who have not always shown a becoming deference to our authority and station, will learn to obey a power which is prepared calmly to resist that which it believes to be wrong, and steadily to enforce that which it feels to be right; and acting thus, our constituents, and the British public, and the people of India, will be satisfied that the Court of Directors is, what it ought to be, an efficient organ of administration, to whom the interests of a great empire may safely be confided.

I have, &c.

East-India House,
5th February 1834.

(Signed) H. ST. G. TUCKER.

LETTER from JOHN LOCH, Esq., Chairman, recorded on the Proceedings of the Court of Directors of the 19th of February 1834.

To the Honourable Court of Directors.

Gentlemen:

Although extremely reluctant to trouble the Court with any written statement explanatory of the motives which influence my public conduct, yet being unable to concur in the view which several of my colleagues have expressed of the course necessary to be pursued with respect to the draft regarding the claims of the Lucknow bankers, I think it right to record the grounds upon which I differ from them.

The draft in question has been framed by the Board, under the authority given to them by the 15th section of the Act of the 33d Geo. III. c. 52. The Court have availed themselves of the rights reserved by the same section to remonstrate. The remonstrance, and our individual exertions in support of it, have been without effect. The Board insist upon the draft being despatched, and have resorted to a court of law for the purpose of enforcing their authority.

A determination on the part of a director not to affix his signature, under any circumstances, to such a draft, appears, to the best of my judgment, to be tantamount to a determination to resist the operation of law, which, if participated in by a majority of the directors, would stop the wheels of the Indian Government; and if confined to a smaller number, cannot save them from sharing whatever responsibility the Court may be considered to incur, so long as they continue to be directors. I feel it never could consist with my sense of propriety to remain a director after I had decided not to be a party in carrying on the affairs of the Company, under the system which the Legislature has prescribed; much less should I consider myself justified in determining, and in advising my colleagues, to abstain from doing what the law has imposed; for I cannot imagine any doctrine more fatal to every principle of government, than that a person filling a high and responsible station, may judge for himself whether or not he will pay obedience to the laws enacted for his guidance. If the legislative enactments regarding the Company are defective, it rests with us to point out the defects, and with Parliament to apply a suitable remedy; but as long as the laws exist, we are, I submit, bound to obey them; this at least is my view of our duty, and which it is especially incumbent upon me, as filling the Chair, faithfully to discharge. Neither can I allow that any responsibility attaches to the directors for acts done by them in obedience to the authority of the Board, when exercised in opposition to the protests of the Court. Sooner than be responsible for this draft, I would resign my seat; but no such responsibility exists. If I sign it, I do so ministerially, and because the law compels me; and surely every director knows that he is required in some cases to do what the Secret Committee is always required to do,—to act merely ministerially, in communicating to the Indian governments orders and instructions for which the Board are exclusively responsible.

That there may be circumstances of a public nature which, although only affecting me ministerially, would induce me to decline any longer to act in the direction, I fully admit. If the Board, for example, were imposing upon the Court a system of government which appeared to me to involve the vital interests and stability of the Company, and the general character of its administration, I should not hesitate to relinquish my seat, and to explain to the

proprietors my reasons for so doing. But this is not our present situation. The deputy-chairman has stated, and I most cordially concur with him, that, since we have had the honour of communicating with the President of the Board as the organs of the Court, that minister has manifested an anxious desire to consult the interests of India. A decision on the question of the claims of the Lucknow bankers had, unfortunately, been passed by the Board, and our utmost efforts to change it have been unavailing. But whilst there is not a member of the Court who more deeply and sincerely regrets the course which the Board has taken than myself, I feel it would not become me, upon that solitary ground, to adopt the strong alternative of resignation, instead of placing my name ministerially, and under protest, to the despatch.

Every director is "bound to support the Company by his best advice, counsel, and assistance." I acquit myself of that obligation, upon this occasion, by the counsel I have given, and shall continue to give, that the Court should use every legal means in their power to prevent the transmission of this most objectionable despatch; but that, after having done so, they should obey the law, and by that example inculcate in others the important duty of obedience to their legal orders.

I remain, &c.

19th February 1834.

(Signed) JOHN LOCH.

LETTER from JOHN FORBES, Esq., recorded on the Proceedings of the Court of Directors of the 26th February 1834.

Gentlemen:

East-India House, 26th February 1834.

The various views taken by the Court on the claim of the Calcutta bankers, Monohur Doss and Seetul Bahoo, and on the policy of interference to promote its adjustment, render it necessary that each individual director should make some declaration on the disputed points; and that necessity is the more apparent in the case of one who finds himself in an unsupported minority. Such a position may subject him to a charge of presumption, in opposing himself to the decision of a body of gentlemen generally distinguished by their experience and ability; but the paramount duty of acting an independent part, when the facts presented to his reflection lead him to an opposite conclusion, cannot be denied by those who themselves exercise the right of following a similar course.

As briefly, then, as is due to so important a subject, I would state the reasons which influenced my opinion, that the claim is, in the first instance, founded in justice, and, in the next, that it is incumbent on the Company to address its strongest representations to the king of Oude to effect a settlement of it.

In the first place, the predecessors of the claimants, in the year 1794, advanced to the vizier of Oude, Asoph-ul-Dowlah, a sum of 11,58,700 sicca rupees for the use of his government, on the security of bonds bearing interest at 36 per cent. Nor were his obligations limited to this single case. The heedless rule of the nabob had involved his finances in such arrears, and so heavy were the demands upon his revenue on various accounts, but chiefly for the payment of a large subsidy (fifty lacs) to the Company, that he was constrained to the resource of borrowing in any quarter where he could find lenders. Accordingly, we find an array of Europeans as well as natives in the number of those who made advances to him, for the same object, and under the same conditions, as that of the bankers.

Under the relations subsisting between the vizier and the Company, and the necessity that he should place his finances on a better footing, with a view to a more wholesome administration of his government, Lord Cornwallis and Sir

John Shore repeatedly urged the liquidation of the debt he had contracted. This was the first act of interference. In pursuance of this advice, and in order to ascertain his debts, it appears the vizier applied to the governor-general for the assistance of Mr. Cherry, the resident at the court of Lucknow. On the compliance of Government, Mr. Cherry instituted the inquiry; and, on the 14th of April 1796, transmitted to Lord Teignmouth a list of the Oude creditors, in the enumeration of whom appeared the names of the Calcutta bankers. This was the second act of interference.

On the completion of this inquiry, the vizier proposed a compromise to his creditors; the terms of which were, that, instead of compound interest at 36 per cent. per annum, their claims should be made up at 18 per cent. to a certain period; the Europeans to be paid by instalments in five years, the natives in six. This compromise was accepted by the native creditors, with the exception of the claimants, but rejected by the Europeans, with one or two exceptions, although the statements are somewhat contradictory, who maintained and received the payment of their claims in full. This inequality on the part of the vizier called forth the just reprobation of Lord Teignmouth; and Mr. Lumsden, who succeeded Mr. Cherry, appears to have represented to the vizier, that "his own credit and true policy" required him to give the same terms to his native creditors which he had granted to the Europeans. This was the third act of interference.

Of the actual and decided interference of the government, therefore, through the agency of their residents, in a question the settlement of which had been urged by two successive governors-general, there appears to be no doubt. Such being the facts, let us consider how they bear upon the justice of the debt in question. Asoph-ul-Dowlah, to guard against any fictitious claims, requested the interference of the resident, to enable him to distinguish his real creditors; without such a list, and the scrutiny of his own officers, he was determined not to admit a single claim. Now, when the list was submitted to him, is it apparent that he did a single act, or expressed a single word, indicative of his dissent to any one claim? On the contrary, we find that he at once proceeded to adjustment. What inference can be drawn from the fact of compromise, but that the vizier, the person most interested to dispute the validity of the claims in question, was satisfied with the integrity of the debts enumerated in the resident's list. The course of the vizier was marked with equal caution and sagacity; acting with so much deliberation, he could never have assented to the insertion in the list of a doubtful claim, or proceeded to compromise in any case where he was not assured of its reality. It further appears, that the agent, Munseram, rejected the compromise, and that, be it observed, before he was aware of the terms which would be offered to the European creditors. To what can we attribute this rejection, but to the consciousness of the reality of the claim? Had the bankers palmed a fictitious debt on the government, they would have been foremost in accepting the terms. They challenged the closest investigation. By rejecting the composition, they hazarded the loss of the entire debt. If their claim had not been based on justice, they would not have ventured on the challenge, nor risked the sacrifice.

On the death of Asoph-ul-Dowlah, Saadut Ali was placed by the British Government on the musnud of Oude, and the very first act of that Government was one that completely recognized the justice of the debts contracted by the late vizier. A preliminary treaty, agreed upon in 1798, between Saadut Ali and the Company, contained an article binding the vizier to pay his brother's debts in three years; the definitive treaty omitted that article. Whatever motive of policy might have influenced Lord Teignmouth in abandoning the stipulation, the fact proves his sense of the justice of the claims of the credi-

tors, for otherwise it never would have occurred to his Lordship to introduce it as a specific condition in the preliminary treaty. On any other supposition the conduct of his lordship is inexplicable. He may have then yielded to expediency, but he had not forgotten the previous representations he had frequently made to the government of Oude to adjust the claims of its native creditors. By forbearing to urge that article, have not the Company themselves incurred the liability? By relieving the vizier from his obligation of paying the debts of his predecessor, does not that obligation fall on themselves? Have they not, by suffering it to sink, through the avowed preference given to their own interests, prejudiced the rights of the creditor?

But, subsequently to this abandonment of the cause he had on the first impulse formerly espoused, we find Lord Teignmouth making a last effort to awaken a sense of justice in the breast of Saadut Ali, and to save this claim of right from prostration at the shrine of policy. He says to him, that "it was still left to his equity to satisfy such claims as he might deem fair and just, and that in this class he would, upon inquiry, probably find the demands of the shroffs upon the late vizier, and if so, that it would be to his interest not to overlook them."

But, independently of the original recognition of these claims by Asoph-ul-Dowlah, the conduct of Saadut Ali affords ample confirmation of their justice. Notwithstanding he strove to free himself from the obligation he was under of discharging those claims, still he never questioned their reality. When he prevailed upon Lord Teignmouth to omit the stipulation in the definitive treaty, he did not insinuate they were unfounded; when, in 1801, he attempted, with no ordinary subtlety, "under the shelter of the British name," to use Lord Wellesley's words, "to cancel all the debts of the state of Oude," he never hinted that there was no obligation on his government to discharge them. Exulting in his triumph over the facility of the British Government, he declares that he is exonerated from the debts, because there is no stipulation in the treaty to bind him to their payment. But with all his efforts to rid himself of the obligation, what does he add? "this is an affair which will be adjusted between the state and the creditors of the late Nawaub;" an admission which proves his conviction of their validity. The commentary of Colonel Scott on the proposition of Saadut Ali too well forwarned Lord Wellesley that no reliance could be placed on the faithless vizier. However, had he believed these debts to have been fictitious, can we doubt that he would not have protected himself from further importunity by so specious an evasion? It may surely be inferred, then, that the circumstances attending the authentication were so notorious and convincing, as to preclude him from resorting to such a subterfuge.

Secondly, is it the duty of the Company to interfere, with a view to the payment of these claims?

That one independent state has a right to interfere, as against another, to obtain redress of wrong done to any of its subjects, is a principle fully recognised by the practice of all civilized nations. This may be illustrated by the single instance of the interference of England at the close of the war to obtain the payment of debts due by France to English subjects; the analogy may not be complete, because we dictated our terms to a conquered people. But what is there in the relations which have so long subsisted between the government of Oude and the Company, which can prevent us, as they never have prevented us, from interfering in the internal concerns of Oude? How far it is the duty of one state to interfere is the point in dispute. It seems to me that the duty of interference flows as a natural consequence from the relationship between a state and its subjects. The sovereign, in return for the allegiance and submis-

sion paid by his subject, is under an obligation to maintain his rights by whomsoever invaded, and to redress his wrongs by whomsoever inflicted. Whether a fellow-citizen or a foreign state be the perpetrator, the duty of protection is equally obligatory. The more powerful the wrong-doer, the greater the subject's right to the interference of his government, and the more imperative on the government to interpose on his behalf. If it be asked to what extent a government is to proceed in this duty, whether, in the event of its mediation proving unsuccessful, it is to take up arms to enforce a compliance with its demands? I answer, this is not the question for consideration at present; nor does it appear to me that the despatch warrants such a conclusion. The despatch declares that "it is incumbent on us to use our utmost efforts to retrieve the present claimants from their unfortunate situation." This cannot be misconstrued into the waging war with the king of Oude, should he decline our mediation. Let our "utmost efforts" in an amicable way first be used; let us see the result, and it will then be time enough to give further instructions. My belief is, that no serious consequence would be hazarded; but were it otherwise, I am prepared to say, considering the part heretofore taken by the Company in this matter, and how they are mixed up with the government and revenues of Oude, they are bound in honour to see justice done, come what may. But who can reasonably contemplate the refusal of any state in India to attend to the decided remonstrances of the Company in a just cause?

Let it not be said, that it has been the unvarying policy of the government of India not to interfere in all cases of claims of individuals on native princes. Amongst others, let the case of Travancore testify to their interference. And here let me observe, that the Board were as wrong in that case as they are right in this of the Calcutta bankers. The rajah of Travancore not only admitted the debt due to Mr. Hutchinson, but had actually proceeded in its liquidation, until the prohibition, arising from the same "preference given to their own interests," issued from the Company, and the Court of Directors must needs satisfy themselves on a claim which the debtor was most anxious to discharge.

Shall the Company be permitted to interfere *against* the private creditors of a native prince, but when required to interfere *on behalf* of a private creditor, shall they be suffered to justify their refusal, on the plea that the policy of non-interference forbids it?

If it be allowed to draw in aid of one's own conclusions the opinions of the great and good men by whom this question has been considered, I would quote the immortal names of Cornwallis, Teignmouth, and Hastings, and the name of one of the most brilliant connected with India, of the Marquess Wellesley, with that of our respected colleague, Mr. Edmonstone. The opinions of such men as these are alone a sufficient guarantee of the truth and reality of these claims.

Whatever objections the letter of Lord Wellesley, of May 1814, may be open to, from the circumstance of its having been written when he had ceased to be governor-general (although, in an equitable point of view, I can see none), or however capable of discussion the reasons on which the Marquess of Hastings founds his opinions, as stated in his minute of 1816, the important fact is clearly established, that both the Marquess of Wellesley and the Marquess of Hastings were impressed with the justice of these claims, and the injury to which the claimants had been subjected. Lord Hastings did actually employ the influence of his Government to obtain an adjustment; and Lord Wellesley, but for the pressure of public affairs, and his impolitic removal from India at a most critical moment, would have insisted on their settlement.

I am of opinion the Court ought to follow in the track of their predecessors of 1803 and 1814. In the former period, the Secret Committee made a distinct and formal admission of these claims; and in 1814, on the authority of a letter

from the Chairman of the Court, we find that there existed an impression among many of its members, that the debts of the vizier of Oude, to the Calcutta bankers, were just and legitimate.

Let me add one word; it has been asked, "are we ready to entertain the other claims contemporaneous with this?" I answer, Yes; all such claims as may, in my judgment, be equally well authenticated.

In conclusion, and for the reasons I have imperfectly stated, I feel myself conscientiously bound to give my assent to the despatch proposed by the Board, and I am ready to annex my signature.

I was unfortunately absent when the Court came to the resolution of not signing the despatch "until compelled by law;" but it will be in their recollection, that I took the earliest opportunity of expressing my dissent from that resolution.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOHN FORBES.

LETTER from the undersigned Directors, recorded on the Proceedings of the Court of Directors of the 5th of February 1834.

To the Court of Directors of the East-India Company.

Gentlemen:

Adverting to the proceedings which have already taken place relative to the claims of the Lucknow bankers, we feel it to be our duty to place upon the records of the Court, the expression of our determination not to affix our signatures, under any circumstances, to the despatch proposed by the Board of Commissioners, because we are impressed with the deepest conviction, that any attempt to enforce such claims by the direct interference of the British Government, would be nothing short of an act of spoliation towards an ancient and prostrate ally; that it would compromise the British character; and lead to consequences most detrimental to the continuance of our rule in India.

(Signed) WILLIAM ASTELL.
C. MARJORIBANKS.
W. WIGRAM.
J. THORNHILL.
CHARLES MILLS.
RUSSELL ELLICE.

East-India House,
5th August 1834.

List of Directors who have recorded their consent to sign the Despatch ministerially, under protest against its injustice:

The Chairman (JOHN LOCH, Esq.)
HEN. ALEXANDER, Esq. RICHD. JENKINS, Esq.
W. B. BAYLEY, Esq. HEN. SHANK, Esq.
J. R. CARNAC, Esq.

List of Directors who have recorded their refusal to sign the Despatch:

The Deputy Chairman (HEN. ST. GEORGE TUCKER, Esq.)
WM. ASTELL, Esq. CHAS. MILLS, Esq.
WM. S. CLARKE, Esq. J. THORNHILL, Esq.
RUSSELL ELLICE, Esq. WM WIGRAM, Esq.
C. MARJORIBANKS, Esq.

Director who has recorded his approval of the Despatch:

JOHN FORBES, Esq.

ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

Calcutta.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT, April 3.

Writ of Habeas Corpus.—After the rising of the court, Mr. Turlton applied to Sir John Grant, in chambers, for a writ of Habeas Corpus, directing the Hon. Robert Forbes, magistrate of Burdwan, to bring up the body of Stephen Stevenson Sherman, proprietor of the Coochada indigo-factory, in the district of Burdwan, alleged to be in his (Mr. Forbes') custody. The application was grounded on a joint affidavit, sworn to by Mr. Thomas Smith, an assistant at the factory, and Mr. William Hallows Belli, the collector of Hooghly, and brother-in-law of Mr. Sherman. The following is a narrative of the particulars, as set forth in the affidavit.

On the morning of the 27th of March, Mr. Smith was awoke by the noise made by several persons rushing into the house at the factory, on which, at the request of Mr. Sherman, he went down stairs to see what was the matter, where he found the naib nazir attached to the office of the magistrate of Burdwan, the darogah of the thanah, and between thirty and forty police peons and chokeydars, the greater number of whom had rushed into the lower apartments of the house. Mr. Smith asked the naib nazir by what authority he had forcibly entered the house; in reply to which the nazir said, that he came by the direction of the magistrate of Burdwan, for the purpose of arresting Mr. Sherman, and shewed Mr. Smith a perwannah from Mr. Forbes, authorizing him to make such arrest. Mr. Smith brought Mr. Sherman to him, on which the nazir shewed his Persian document to Mr. Sherman, and informed him that he had received orders from Mr. Forbes to arrest and bind him, and keep him in safe custody till the arrival of Mr. Forbes, who was then on his way to the factory. After some discussion, the nazir agreed to release Mr. Sherman, provided he could give security for his appearance before Mr. Forbes, and a messenger was sent to Mr. Alexander, a missionary, who became security for Mr. Sherman, who was thereupon released. The nazir, chokeydars, and peons then commenced a search after Mr. Sherman's servants, several of whom, to the number of eight or ten, as well as some other persons not in Mr. Sherman's service, they seized, and bound hand and foot with cords. The nazir then called upon Mr. Sherman to deliver up to him all his fire-arms, as well as the keys of the drying-

house, the press-house, the storehouse, and all the godowns. The nazir took possession of, and carried away, three double-barrelled guns, a pair of pistols, a musket, some hog-spears and sabres, and several walking-sticks, respectively belonging to Messrs. Sherman, Smith, and Branson. In the afternoon of the same day, Mr. Forbes arrived, and pitched his tent at a short distance from the factory; on which the nazir went to the tent, taking with him the people that he had seized and bound, and the guns, pistols, hog-spears, &c. that he had taken possession of. Shortly after this, a body of sepoy arrived at the factory, and, by order of Mr. Forbes, seized and apprehended Mr. Sherman, who has since remained, and now is, a close prisoner under the orders of Mr. Forbes.

Sir John Grant directed the writ to issue, returnable immediately.

The perwannah referred to sets forth that certain persons in the employ of Mr. Sherman are implicated in the wilful murder of one Bhoirob Boagdee; that Mr. Sherman had been repeatedly called upon to produce them, which he refused to do on various pretences; that Mr. Sherman is charged with great oppression and tyranny, and with plundering the goods of certain tenants, and by his oppressive conduct had obliged the complainants to desert their homes. It therefore empowers the naib nazir of the Foudjarry to proceed to the factory, and desire Mr. Sherman to produce the defendants, and in the event of his not producing them, to keep him under restraint, in a suitable and becoming manner, till further orders, arrest the defendants, and if any arms, or implements and instruments for committing riot and disturbance, were found to produce them before the magistrate.

April 12.

The second sessions for the present year were opened by Sir John Grant, when

Mr. Prinsep made a verbal application on behalf of Rajah Kallee Kissen, to be exempted from serving on the grand jury, on the grounds of rank and religious scruples; and a petition to the same effect was presented from Radakaunt Deb.

Sir John Grant allowed them the indulgence on the present occasion, but expressed his intention not to do so again, stating that it was the duty of members of all religions to make themselves useful in the administration of the laws for the benefit of society; and that no rank could be superior to the honourable and responsible office of a grand juror.

The only native on the grand jury was Rooplool Mullick.

April 23.

Jeremy De Cruz, a Portuguese Christian of Bombay, was convicted of murdering a woman with whom he cohabited, in a most barbarous manner. After beating and kicking her for more than an hour, in spite of the poor creature's groans and entreaties, and the interference of others, he left her unable to speak or move. The brute returned, after some time, and recommenced beating, kicking, and dragging her about, whilst she was senseless. He lifted her up in his arms and dashed her down on hard kosh pavement, three several times. No officer appears to have been called in till the murder was nearly perpetrated. The body exhibited several bruises on the back, two wounds on the head, the face was dreadfully swollen and some of the ribs were fractured on both sides. The murderer was executed on the 25th.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT, April 19.

In the matter of Colvin and Co.—In return to the reference of the court, on the 22d March (see p. 2), the examiner reported that Mr. Macnaghten, the assignee, had certified to him that the debts in the schedule had been established to his satisfaction; that the consents granted by creditors, personal or by attorney, satisfactorily proved before him, amounted to more than one-half in number and value of such debts so established; and that the execution of such powers of attorney as had been taken into account had been duly proved, and contained powers to warrant such consent. The report further stated that the amount of debts on the schedule was, Rs. 1,03,45,105 due to 1,015 creditors, and that the number of creditors consenting to the discharge was 535, whose claims amounted to Rs. 66,33,999.

Report confirmed.

In the matter of Fergusson and Co.—The 26th July was appointed for the day of hearing in this case.

May 3.

In the matter of Colvin and Co.—Mr. Turton, on behalf of certain creditors, stated that, at a meeting yesterday, it was considered desirable that the remuneration of the assignee should be by commission of 5 per cent. on dividends, in full of all charges (except law charges, printing, and postage), instead of the former mode by salary, and prayed the court's sanction.

Mr. W. W. Bird, the chairman of the meeting, being present, was questioned by the Commissioner (Sir J. P. Grant) as to his opinion what the proposed remuneration would amount to. He said he could not of course vouch for the accuracy of the calculations laid before the meeting, but his impression was, that it would yield between seven and eight hundred rupees per month, as stated in the petition, upon an

average for the whole period of liquidation, assuming this to last only six years.

The Commissioner said, he should be most unwilling to adopt any alteration in the mode of remunerating the assignee, which would have the effect of giving him more than the monthly rate he had received for the past year; and therefore, it must be clearly understood, that, whatever sums should be reserved from the dividends by deducting the 5 per cent., must be considered by Mr. Macnaghten as liable to future account; so that, if there were an eventual excess, it must be refunded. With this restriction, the prayer of the petition was acceded to.

Mr. Turton requested the order of the court upon a petition of the insolvents, praying that they might be individually discharged from all liability under the 63d sec. of the act, since they had obtained assents thereto from more than half their creditors in number and amount. This petition had been referred to the examiner, whose report confirmed the above fact, and further consents having been filed in the meantime, making the number of consenting creditors forty-six more than one-half, and in value upwards of sixteen lakhs more than the act required, Mr. Turton applied that the insolvents might be finally discharged.

Sir J. P. Grant inquired if the whole affairs of this insolvency were wound up; and, being answered in the negative, directed Mr. Turton's attention to the following words in the clause of the act under which this application was made. After requiring the consents of creditors to the amount of more than one-half in number and amount, the clause sets forth:—"and if it shall appear to such court that the said insolvent has acted fairly and honestly towards his or her creditors, such court shall be fully authorized and empowered thereupon to order that the said insolvent shall be forever discharged from all liability whatsoever for or in respect of such debts so established aforesaid; and such court shall, in the order to be drawn up, specify and set forth the names of such creditors; and after any such order shall have been so made, no further proceedings shall be had in the matter of the petition before the court, unless upon appeal made to the Supreme Court of Judicature of the Presidency where such court for the relief of insolvent debtors shall be holden, as hereby authorized." The learned commissioner apprehended, if the insolvents were finally discharged, that the words following, "and after any such order," must stay all proceedings in this court relative to the estate.

Mr. Turton argued, that the words merely put an end to the proceedings in the court so far as the insolvents were individually concerned, and had no reference to staying the proceedings in the matter of

the estate, in which applications would be made on the petitions of the assignee or creditors as usual. It was the custom to adjourn the hearing from day to day, so that parties might have an opportunity of bringing to the notice of the court all matters connected with the insolvent's conduct; and this having been done in this case, and the final hearing having been appointed, it would of course terminate the matter of the insolvents' petition.

Sir J. P. Grant asked in what part of the act it appeared in which the insolvents' petition could be separated from the whole matter before the court? In his opinion, if the discharge were granted, no proceeding could be had on the matter unless upon appeal to the Supreme Court.

Mr. Turton said, if that was the construction put upon the act, it must put an end to the insolvents' discharge, as the business of the estate might not be terminated for many years, indeed it was possible that a dividend might be made twenty years hence. He argued, first, that the commissioner's construction would render the act perfectly nugatory; secondly, that it was contradictory to the former part of the clause, which authorized the discharge of the insolvent when his estate had produced sufficient to pay three-fourths of the debts established in the court, and lastly, that it was clear such a construction was never contemplated from the latter part of the clause, which provided that the order for the discharge should not affect creditors residing out of the limits of the company's charter at the time the order was made.

Sir J. P. Grant said, that his present opinion was against the insolvents' discharge; he wished, however, to be understood as not giving a final decision.

Mr. Turton submitted that this was an act, on which, like all others affecting the liberty of the subject, it was customary to put the most favourable construction; and that the court ought not to decide that the insolvents must wait until the final winding up of the estate unless it was imperative on it to do so; that such a decision was not imperative was quite clear from the former part of the clause, which authorized the court to grant a discharge after the estate "shall have produced sufficient to pay and discharge three-fourths of the amount of the debts."

Sir J. P. Grant.—"Shall have produced."

Mr. Turton remarked that there was no mention of the necessity of making a dividend, which was certainly material to the final winding up of the affairs of an insolvent estate. The learned counsel also alluded to the case of Mr. Strettell, the only one in which a final discharge had been granted in this court, the order in which

had been made without reference to the termination of the proceedings.

Sir J. P. Grant said, if any proceedings were to come before him in the case just mentioned, he thought there would be much difficulty in the way of their settlement. His opinion was, that a discharge could not be granted until the affairs of the estate were finally wound up. Granting that the Indian insolvent act was, if he might use the terms to an Act of the Legislature, loose and incomplete, still a final discharge was not in the spirit of the laws in which it originated. He did not see how he could avoid acting according to the words of the clause.

Mr. Turton remarked that, according to this construction, the first part of the clause would also be nugatory.

Sir J. P. Grant was of opinion, that an insolvent would be entitled to his discharge if his property was turned into money, and it amounted to three-fourths of his debts. And this, observed the commissioner, might be a powerful argument to influence the court to direct an immediate sale. His interpretation of the words of the clause might possibly be contrary to the intentions of the legislature, and if he could perceive anything that would justify him in thinking so, he would, of course, give them a construction favourable to the insolvents. He thought further light might be thrown on the matter, and if, on further consideration, he should be of opinion that the insolvents were not entitled to their final discharge, he would not discharge the present application but make an order to the effect—that the insolvents' conduct had been inquired into,—that it appeared they had acted fairly and honestly,—and that they were entitled to an order for their discharge whenever affairs would permit such order to be made.

The case, accordingly, stood over.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ESTATE OF COLVIN & CO.

The order of the Insolvent Court, under which the affairs of the estate of Messrs. Colvin and Co. have been hitherto managed, being about to expire, a meeting of creditors was held on the 2d May, for the purpose of considering and recommending to the court such measures as might appear best calculated for the future management and winding up of the affairs of the estate.

Mr. W. W. Bird, having been called to the chair, stated the object of the meeting. The particulars of the transactions of last year had been published, and the abstract was on the table for inspection; the result shewed that there would be, in a short time, available for dividends, a sum of Rs. 7,50,000, which could not, however,

take place immediately, because it was necessary that the period of a year should elapse from the date of the publication of the insolvency in the *London Gazette*, before any dividends could be made. The prescribed period would in all probability have elapsed in October or November next, when the dividends ready for distribution would probably amount to about two annas in the rupee (2s. 6d. in the pound). The expectations of Mr. Macnaghten, to whom they were under great obligations for his excellent management of the affairs of the estate, seemed to have been fully realized. It now only remained to consider how the continuation of his valuable services could be secured for the winding-up of the estate. The amount expected to be ultimately realized was Rs. 43,38,000, but of this not more than twenty-five or thirty lakhs could be realized within the next six years. The expenses of the management had been determined in the first instance at Rs. 1,000 a-month for Mr. Macnaghten's salary, and a sum unfixed, but not expected to exceed Rs. 2,000 a-month, for the establishment; making altogether a sum of Rs. 3,000 a-month, including the salaries of the two partners. In future it would be only necessary to continue one of these partners, so that there would be a saving of Rs. 400, and it was likely that other deductions might be effected, though it was not likely that the average monthly expenses could be reduced below Rs. 1,000, excepting law charges. Taking, therefore, a thousand rupees a-month as the average for establishment, in six years that would amount to Rs. 72,000, exclusive of such allowance as might be thought necessary for Mr. Macnaghten's services. The question was, therefore, whether it would be most desirable to continue the assignee's fixed salary, or to remunerate him by a commission, in the same way that the assignees were remunerated in most of the other insolvent estates. Supposing from twenty-five to thirty lakhs to be realized in the next six years, five per cent. on Rs. 27,50,000 would yield Rs. 1,37,500, from which if they deducted one thousand rupees a-month for establishment, there would remain Rs. 65,500, leaving for the assignee an allowance of Rs. 770 a-month, with the risk of the average expenses being greater than at present for the next six years. That arrangement had appeared to those who had looked into the accounts of the estate to be the most expedient, and it was now submitted for the consideration of the meeting. There was only one objection that could be raised against this arrangement—the Rs. 770 a-month was the result of five per cent. on the whole of the estimated assets for the six years, including those received during the past year, for which Mr. Macnaghten had been receiving

Rs. 1,000 a-month. Now it was proposed to give him this Rs. 12,000, that he had received, in addition to the commission of five per cent. from the time of his taking charge, and if that were resolved on, it would make his remuneration during the six years amount on an average to about Rs. 800 a-month, which sum would perhaps be satisfactory to himself, and creditable to them.

Dr. Tytler then proposed "That from the 1st May, the remuneration to the assignee shall be made in the way of commission at the rate of five per cent. upon the dividends, instead of the former mode of remuneration by salary, which commission is to be in full of all charges with the exception of law-charges, printing, and postage," which was carried unanimously.

Mr. Bird then stated, that Mr. Macnaghten had told him that the original statement made at the former meeting would turn out to be nearly correct, save and except a few slight differences, which could not have been foreseen.

GIGANTIC HAILSTONES.

The following extraordinary statement is communicated to us by a respectable authority, who pledges himself for its truth, and who vouches that it can be attested by four European gentlemen who were present:

"April 18, 1834.—A violent hail storm occurred on the 12th instant, about half past five in the evening in the neighbourhood of Pubna; one hail-stone was measured and found to be one foot in circumference; another weighed eleven ounces: no tile roof could resist these masses of ice."—*Hurkaru*.

ESTATE OF FERGUSSON & CO.

The following view of the debts and assets of the estate of the late firm of Fergusson and Co. is derived from the schedule which it is the intention of the partners to file to-morrow.

Due to Creditors in India	Sa. Rs.	1,85,77,017
To Creditors in Europe	1,54,06,000	
Total	Sa. Rs.	3,40,63,027
Due to the firm, from debtors in Civil Service	Sa. Rs.	12,94,929
Ditto ditto Military	19,11,445	
Commercial debts	1,14,10,624	
Indigo ditto	1,27,58,046	
Miscellaneous ditto	56,97,570	
House Accounts ditto	55,51,269	
Total	Sa. Rs.	3,06,23,913

With regard to the engagements of the house, there are various balances included therein (37,20,000), consisting of bills drawn on their London correspondents long since paid, and many others which do not form in reality any part of the claims against the firm; although necessary as a

matter of account to appear in the schedule, arising principally from Messrs. Fairlie, Clarke and Co. having as yet rendered no account-current, which has prevented many necessary transfers being made. The above deductions will therefore leave the actual engagements of the house about 3,03,00,000. In respect to the debts due to the late firm, from the particular time to which it was necessary to make up the accounts, viz. 26th November, the whole of the Indigo advances for season 1833, and a considerable portion of those of the season 1834, are included in the list, amounting to about 42,00,000 and since that time, of course, the indigo of 1833 has been realised, to the amount of about 35,00,000.—*India Gaz.*, April 15.

ABOLITION OF HINDU HOLIDAYS.

The Calcutta papers, European and Native, are engaged in a controversy on the subject of a proposition made by the Bengal Bank for the abolition of the Hindu holidays (or rather, that the Bank and Treasury be not shut on those days), which, it is well known, interfere greatly with business. *The Reformer*, Hindu liberal paper, defends the holidays, which it compares with the Christian Sabbath: "suppose," it is significantly asked, "that either by force or fraud, some of our Indian Rajah Bahadoors got possession of England, and that a handful of foreigners were able to give laws to the millions of the Christian population of that island; suppose that that Hindoo-English government issued an order, requiring the principal offices in the country to be kept open on the Sabbath for the transaction of business, and to petitioners against such an infringement of their religious institution, it replied, with all our friend the *Courier's* liberality, that by such an order no restraint was intended to be placed on the exercise of any religious observance; that a few public offices were only to be kept open, and if the petitioners did not choose to attend office on the Sabbath, there was no want of willing and able hands among the [Hindoo] population [who had congregated in England] to work on the days which had hitherto been so inconveniently reserved for idleness: were such an order to be promulgated by such a government, would it be thought just, would it be tolerated? Would not the whole of the Christian population raise their voice against such an unjust and arbitrary measure, and urge that the principal offices being kept open on the Sabbath, it would follow, as a necessary consequence (unless much inconvenience were to be suffered), that all the minor offices, all the banking and mercantile houses, and all the trading concerns, would likewise be thrown open, and that therefore, notwithstanding the explanation of

the Hindoo-British Government, the measure would amount to an effectual tabooing of the Sabbath?"

INDIGO CULTIVATION.

The *Sumachar Durpun* contains a representation from 2,578 families of ryuts in thirty-one villages, which may serve to illustrate the assertion of Mr. Crawford, that "the introduction of the indigo-plantation into a district is notoriously the precursor of order, tranquillity, and satisfaction." They state: "We are all the ryuts of those villages; some among us received indigo advances from the former proprietor of those factories. Having thus received money, we have faithfully delivered the indigo plant, and have thus from year to year cleared off our accounts. After that, another gentleman bought those factories, who conducted himself with the same strict justice, and we suffered no distress. Now the factories have been purchased by a third gentleman. At the time of the purchase none of us owed a farthing, and yet he declared, that according to the books we were in arrears, and having four or five club-men, seized us, and said, 'You vagabonds, so much money is due from you for indigo advances since the time of the old proprietors.' If the ryut said that he had cleared his balances, he was ordered to be taken to the choone godown, where he was confined for two or three days; if he asked for water to drink, he was told to drink his own urine; if he asked for food, unhusked rice was given him. When, through these punishments, life was endangered, he was obliged to agree to whatever was demanded of him, and to write out an engagement on stamped paper. This state of things having continued from Ugrulian to Maugh, when we had prepared the lands for indigo which we had agreed to cultivate in order to preserve our honour and lives, and also with much labour, the lands for our own rice-cultivation, the period for sowing having arrived, the ryuts were forced to plant indigo, some upon four, some upon eight, some upon twelve bigahs more than they had received advances for. If any ryut resisted this injustice, four club-men were sent to bring him to the factory. When he arrived there, the order was given to shew him the dogs and make him sign a paper. This order being given, the amlas came to him and told him that unless he paid a fine of ten rupees to the sahib, and four rupees to them, and two rupees to the club-men, he would be eaten up by the dogs. The unfortunate man to preserve his life sold all that he had, in order to raise the gold mohur, and if he failed to do so, he was ordered out to tend the cows until the debt was liquidated. When the indigo plants appeared upon our own grounds which we had sown, if our cows or calves, or

goats, or fowls, accidentally set foot upon the fields, we were fined at the rate of a rupee for each cow, eight annas for each calf or goat, and four annas for each fowl, and at this rate were we obliged to pay fines six or seven times during the season, from the first sowings to the last cuttings. Unable to continue at home through these outrages, we prepared from village to village a statement of our grievances, and presented it to the magistrate; he graciously passed some orders, by which some of our griefs were redressed; yet considering that there are many indigo-planters in this district, and that, from their having pursued a similar plan, many complaints were lodged in the criminal courts, and that the magistrate has but small leisure, we beseech the Governor-general in Council to send Mr. Forbes the magistrate of Burdwan into this district for a month or two. And as he has relieved the distresses of the inhabitants of fourteen villages, who were suffering from injustice, so we may hope that his arrival in our neighbourhood would also relieve us from the burthens under which we labour. Unless some such plan is adopted we must inevitably perish."

The *Hurkaru* contains a statement which, it says, is authenticated by a respectable signature:—

"A dreadful murder has been lately committed in the neighbourhood of Pubna, on a respectable ryot, by the servants of an indigo-planter, arising out of a forcible attempt of the latter to sow the unfortunate man's paddy-cultivation with indigo. He was brought into the station, (alive), and exhibited a most shocking spectacle. It appeared that he had been brutally beaten with clubs; but the cause of his death was a sword cut on the head, which laid his skull open to the brain. The magistrate (Mr. Mills), with the humanity by which he is always distinguished, applied, with his own hands, all kinds of remedies to save the poor fellow's life—but in vain; he died in the magistrate's presence without being able to make any declaration."

A letter from Neentollah, in the *Su-machar Durpun*, states that the factory at that place was forcibly entered on the 29th March by 400 *latials*, or hired ruffians, armed with lances and spears, who took away two horses and a variety of articles, and set fire to the bungalow. A fight took place between the assailants and the burkandosses, one of whom was killed and others wounded. The instigator is said to be a European, who was seen, mounted upon an elephant, near the scene of attack.

ROYAL FAMILY OF NEPAUL.

Maha Rajah Deraaj Rajindra Vikram

Shah, King of Nipal, succeeded his father at the early age of three years. He is now in his 21st year, and is the father of three fine boys, the heir-apparent being four years of age. The Maha Rajah is the son of Girvan Jodh Vikram Shah, the son of Run Bahadoor Shah, the son of Singh Purbah, the son of Pirthi Narayan the Goorkhali conqueror of Nipal. The Goorkhali dynasty has existed in Nepa proper since A.D. 1768. The present rajah's father died of small-pox at an early age. He was a promising prince, and had sat on the guddee from early infancy, in consequence of the abdication of Run Bahadoor in his favour. When Run Bahadoor abdicated, he appointed one of the ranees as regent, and guardian to his young son, and retired to Benares. After a short residence in the holy city, he returned to Nipal, shortly after which he was killed in durbar by his own natural brother; the murderer was, however, speedily killed by directions of General Bheem Sen Thappa, who preserved the life of the young raja, and became prime minister of state, in which high office he continues to the present time, April, 1834.

—*Sum. Durpun sent from the court.*

NATIVE ARTS OF THE HINDUS.

"Upon no subject are more erroneous opinions current, than the state of the arts in India. It is, indeed, generally admitted, that they are rude; but it is commonly added, that they are simply and cheaply conducted, and therefore well-suited to the habits and means of the people. In this manner, every process almost, in their agriculture and manufactures, meets with some European defender; a circumstance to be traced to the situations of the observers. Few of them have that personal interest in the question, which would lead them to a narrow investigation of facts. The age at which most of them have left England, a long residence in India, and an education chiefly literary, must disqualify them for a just comparison of the relative advantages of the arts of the two countries. The great difference between the incomes of these persons, and of the natives in general, and the familiarity of the former with the prices of English finer manufactures, cause many to forget, that prices, which appear very low to them, are ruinously high to the poor native; prohibiting his use of many articles, which the former had supposed abundantly cheap. And they fail to consider, that it is the proportion the price of labour in each country bears to that of its product, which determines the relative cheapness of the processes.

"Among the few persons, who are at the pains of affording any attention to the native arts, an erroneous opinion is pre-

valent, that great ingenuity is evinced in the simplicity of the instruments, by which they are conducted. And they, whose taste leads them to admire every thing of an Hindostanee character, are wont to foster their predilections by dwelling upon this imaginary ingenuity.

"Few, but those whom curiosity or business leads to the study, have any knowledge of the innumerable processes to which matter is subjected, before it is presented to view in the attractive form of the comforts and luxuries of English life. Few reflect that they are indebted to European ingenuity, to English especially, for nearly all that they touch, taste, or handle, and that, until of late, every article, though much dearer than at present, was produced with instruments, beautiful in their accuracy and simplicity. It does, indeed, evince much ingenuity to simplify an instrument in the mechanical, or a process in the chemical arts, provided no sacrifice be made of labour, material, or certainty of result. But to adhere, without any attempt at improvement, to instruments merely because they are simple,—instruments wasteful of labour and material, and uncertain in the result,—marks a very obtuse and spiritless state of mind in a people. It shews them to be deficient in speculative and theoretical men, without whom a people must ever grovel in hovels with the beasts of the earth.

"Let the unhappy Molunghee have the same wants as the English salt-maker; and let them be supplied by the sale of his labour. Its product in salt, exclusive of the high duty, already dearer than that of the Englishman's labour, would soon point out, how much of ingenuity or advantage lay in the simple processes of the Molunghee—in his rude furnace of fragile and slowly-working earthen boiling-pots; where the excess of earthy surface swallows up one-half of the heat;—in his simple employment of limbs, able, though half-starved, to raise at least fifty pounds, in baling about the liquors with a two-pound cup;—in his economically dispensing with a wooden trough or drain, which he might have made in one month, perhaps week, of the many years he has expended in walking, backwards and forwards, between the source whence he dips up the salt water and his boiling-pots. And, where wood is his fuel, a fraction of that he has wasted in the furnace would have yielded all the planks required for the material of the trough, to be put together with wooden pegs, less acted on by salt, and therefore better for the purpose than iron nails! Where he ought to make fifty maunds, he makes but one; as would be shewn by the price rising, if he were supplied with the comforts of the Englishman, perhaps to 50 rupees a-maund. It would then be

clear, that the present price, low comparatively with that, results merely from the human labour employed being remunerated worse than the labour of beasts; falling short of the wages of the horse in England. A hovel, a strip of rag, barely defending him from the reproach of absolute nudity,—a handful of parched gram or boiled rice, which he can scarcely afford to season with the salt he makes,—in short, a keeping on the lowest scale of existence of the labouring animal, alone prevents the price rising so high, as to admit of a profitable importation of salt from England.

"In the preparation of other chemical products,—of the earthy and metallic salts especially,—they are either wholly ignorant, or so wasteful in their processes, as to raise the prices above those, at which many of the articles can be supplied from Europe.

"In favour of the Indian art of dyeing, much has been said, which a close inquiry will not bear out. Cotton having been for ages the fabric of dress, and coloured cotton petticoats worn by all females but those of rank, while nature has been lavish towards this country in the supply of dyes, it might have been expected that the dyeing and printing of cotton goods would have been brought to a high state of perfection in India;—that every effort would, ages ago, have been made by the native dyers to fix durably the splendid dyes their country affords. But the same sleepy adherence to custom is marked in this, as in all other trades. Their ignorance, and waste of the materials they act upon, and of their own labour, is shown in almost every part of a native dye-work. Their mordants are of uncertain composition, and badly applied. Black and red are their only very durable colours. Their blue dyeing of cotton is so ill-performed, that a few washings reduce the colour of native blue goods, from the deepest, to the lightest shade. The reason is, that in this, the land of indigo, its use is not thoroughly understood. The blue vat is not properly made, being more a suspension than proper solution of the dye, which does not undergo deoxidation, the apparent change upon which its solubility depends in the English blue vat. The brown colour of Bogliipoor, and buff of some other cotton goods, which are of renowned durability, prove upon examination to depend upon the silk interwoven with the web, in which the colour is chiefly seated. To two or three colours, therefore, the poorer native women have to confine their tastes, or to wear their gayer chintzes, until so discoloured with dirt and offensive, as to render a scouring unavoidably necessary.

"The very important chemical art of soap-making is in the same backward state as the rest; and its product as dear

in proportion. Hence the mass of the people cannot afford to make use of soap. It proves, upon the whole, a less expensive course to consume labour and apparel, in beating the latter to pieces, by degrees, upon boards and stones, than to employ soap in the washing of their linen. The soap is very bad, and, considering the price of the material, dear. A portion only of the alkali is rendered caustic, and is but imperfectly combined with the oleaginous matter; while the large quantity of free carbonate, sulphate and muriate of soda, separate in grains, causing the soap in damp weather to grow humid and decay. The dark and offensive character of native soap indicates some damaging of the materials in the making. Where natron is employed, they do not succeed in destroying the offensive vegetable colouring matter, being unable to construct furnaces for the purpose.

"With so abundant a supply of excellent alkali, and of siliceous earth, in the form of quartz, in all the hilly districts, and the finest material for fire-brick in many parts of the country, and, it is presumed, for glass-house pots in some place or other, excellent glass might have been made by this people: and, from the soda earth alone, a good green glass might be manufactured. The glass of the country is quite unfitted for any important purpose; and it is very unsightly; made with a great excess of alkali, at an ordinary red heat, it is gradually acted on even by water in time. The common country kaunch, in mass, upon being ground to a fine powder, and macerated in water, undergoes a gradual separation into various substances; and decomposition, so long as it is kept humid, appears to be progressive. The liquor becomes strongly saline, from free carbonate and sulphate of soda, with a separation of lime and iron (oxyd?) setting as a fine paste on the surface of the glass-sand. For looking-glasses, trinkets, and phials for European customers, the glass-blower is under the necessity of using English broken glass, a standard article of sale in the larger bazaars. The small size and unequal heat of their forges, confine the efforts of the native glass-blower, in general, to the treatment of a few ounces of the metal. Hence any vessel, above a phial-size, is blown so thin as to be of little use. And though so thin, the glass is very liable to crack, from changes of temperature, owing to his inability to anneal it properly.

"In the treatment of the earths, and in the proper use of fuel, the natives are surprisingly ignorant. It were useless to introduce the manufacture of mineral acids, and of ethereal liquids, and the casting of iron; for they have no vessels of a porcelainous nature for holding the former (none fitted even for the preser-

vation of common oil and spirits), nor fire-bricks for furnaces, for the latter. Without fire-bricks, they can neither have works for founding glass nor iron; nor for making stone-bodied pottery. This, the basis of the chemical arts, being wanting, they are deficient in all the rest."—*Corresp. Cal. Cour.*

THE SANSKRIT LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

A controversy has taken place between Dr. John Tytler, and Krishna Mohun Bannerjee, a converted Hindu and Editor of the *Enquirer*, respecting the policy of cultivating the Sanscrit language and literature; the former advocating, in opposition to attacks upon it in native christian papers, the encouragement which the Committee of Public Instruction give to the study of the Sanscrit; the latter contending that it tends to perpetuate false religion and false philosophy. The *India Gazette* remarks upon a somewhat insulting letter from Krishna Mohun: "We regret to see in the *Hurkaru* an ignorant and slanderous attack upon Dr. John Tytler, by the editor of the *Enquirer*, because that gentleman thinks proper to advocate the cultivation of the Sanscrit language, and its employment as an instrument for diffusing knowledge by means of translation. We do not agree with Dr. Tytler; we differ from him very widely; and if the editor of the *Enquirer* had sought only to defend his own opinions, no one could or would have blamed him. But when we see this youth violently attacking, misrepresenting, and vilifying an estimable member of society, as pious as he is learned, however mistaken we may deem him in the immediate matter under discussion, we cannot but feel regret that any part of the English press should have, apparently through inadvertence, lent its sanction to such a proceeding."

THE SANSKRIT COLLEGE.

The *Gyananeshun* has published the very able petition of the late Rammohun Roy to Lord Amherst against the establishment of the Sanscrit College. We select a few paragraphs:

"When this seminary of learning was proposed, we understood that the government in England had ordered a considerable sum of money to be annually devoted to the instruction of its Indian subjects. We were filled with sanguine hopes that this sum would be laid out in employing European gentlemen of talents and education to instruct the natives of India in mathematics, natural philosophy, chemistry, anatomy, and other useful sciences, which the nations of Europe have carried to a degree of perfection that has raised them above the inhabitants of other parts of the world.

"We now find that the government are establishing a Sanscrit school, under Hindoo Pundits, to impart such knowledge as is already current in India. This seminary (similar in character to those which existed in Europe before the time of Lord Bacon) can only be expected to load the minds of youth with grammatical niceties and metaphysical distinctions, of little or no practical use to the possessors or to society. The pupils will there acquire what was known two thousand years ago; with the addition of vain and empty subtleties, since produced by speculative men; such as is already commonly taught in all parts of India.

"The Sanscrit language, so difficult that almost a lifetime is necessary for its acquisition, is well known to have been for ages a lamentable check on the diffusion of knowledge. And the learning concealed under this almost impervious veil is far from sufficient to reward the labour of acquiring it. But if it were thought necessary to perpetuate this language for the sake of the portion of valuable information it contains, this might be much more easily accomplished by other means, than the establishment of a new Sanscrit school. For there have been always, and are now numerous, professors of Sanscrit in the different parts of the country, engaged in teaching this language as well as the other branches of literature which are to be the object of the new seminary; therefore their more diligent cultivation, if desirable, would be effectually promoted by holding out premiums, and granting certain allowances to their most eminent professors, who have already undertaken on their own account to teach them, and would by such rewards be stimulated to still greater exertions.

"From these considerations, as the sum set apart for the instruction of the natives of India was intended by the government in England for the improvement of its Indian subjects, I beg leave to state, with due deference to your Lordship's exalted situation, that if the plan now adopted be followed, it will completely defeat the object proposed; since no improvement can be expected from inducing young men to consume a dozen of years of the most valuable period of their lives in acquiring the niceties of Byakarun or Sanscrit grammar.

"If it had been intended to keep the British nation in ignorance of real knowledge, the Baconian philosophy would not have been allowed to displace the system of the schoolmen, which was the best calculated to perpetuate ignorance. In the same manner the Sanscrit system of education would be the best calculated to keep this country in darkness, if such had been the policy of the British legislature. But as the improvement of the native po-

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pulation is the object of the government, it will consequently promote a more liberal and enlightened system of instruction; embracing mathematics, natural philosophy, chemistry, and anatomy, with other useful sciences, which may be accomplished with the sum proposed by employing a few gentlemen of talents and learning educated in Europe, and providing a college furnished with necessary books, instruments, and other apparatus."

THE INLAND CUSTOMS.

Mr. Trevelyan, in his report on the inland customs, proposes, instead of the chokeys with which the country is studded, particularly in the Western Provinces and in the line of the Ganges, to establish a line of chokeys on the western frontier, the limits of which are to extend four miles on each side. All such British districts, or portions of British districts, as cannot be included within the line, it is proposed should be put on the footing of foreign states as far as the customs are concerned, that is to say, that all their exports and imports to and from British India should be subjected to the established duties, and all their exports and imports to and from foreign states be entirely free. The districts so circumstanced will be Hurriana, Rewaree, and Bundelkund, and this arrangement is deemed necessary for the efficiency of the preventive system and beneficial to the excluded districts. Besides this, it is proposed to establish a second line of chokeys in the Delhi and Agra divisions, as an additional check upon the smuggling of salt, which is the only article of which the preventive officers on this second line are to take cognizance. The effect of this arrangement, if adopted, will be to free the general trade of the country from much vexation and annoyance, and at the same time to give increased consistence and vigour to the restraints on the salt trade. The writer shows, by various calculations, that if the duties upon internal trade were discontinued while those upon foreign trade were retained, a net surplus might be anticipated amounting to Rs. 1,11,260.

THE DHOLE JATRA.

Application was made to Mr. M^r Furlan, the chief magistrate of Calcutta, on the 14th of March, by a petition, signed by 121 natives, to put a stop to the "nuisance" of the *Hoollee*, that is, the privilege assumed by the celebrators of the festival of the *Dhole Jatra*, of assaulting passengers, and covering them with a powder called *abeer*. The petitioners state, "that the said practice of thus annoying passengers forms no part of the rites enjoined in the Shastras as necessary to be performed on the occasion of the said festival, and is (T)

seldom or never observed by people of a strictly religious character; but on the contrary, it is followed by those of a perfectly opposite disposition, that is, whose object is mischief rather than religion, and religious people consider it an assault upon their persons and liberty."

Immediate steps were taken to check the abuses pointed out, by ordering notices to be stuck up to the following effect: "Persons celebrating the *Hoolie*, are required to confine their play to persons of their own caste and acquaintance, and not to annoy passengers in the streets who are not disposed to join in their sport, on pain of the rigour of the law."

GWALIOR.

At Gwalior, it is reported, that Janokee Rao had ordered Munnee the banker's fingers to be bound up with cotton soaked in oil, and the cotton to be ignited, and was heaping all sorts of ignominies on him; as the servants of the sircar were obliged to obey, they prepared to execute their cruel orders. Munnee Ram requested to be taken before the rajah. This was complied with, and a scene took place; the rajah took out his accounts and demanded twenty-seven crores of rupees. At last the rajah forgave him eighteen crores, and the banker agreed to pay the rest.—*Delhi Gaz.*

Janokee Rao, the youthful occupant of Scindia's throne, is the recognized ally of the British government. Munnee Ram Sett was the superintendent of the revenue affairs of Gwalior during the administration of the Baiza Bae, and, when he was deprived of the government, he was desirous of leaving Gwalior and taking refuge at Muttra. At the solicitation and entreaty of the British resident, Mr. Cavendish, he was induced to remain and to aid in administering the same department of the Gwalior government. It became evident, however, that he did not enjoy the confidence of the maharaja, and he in consequence very soon tendered his resignation of the office; but the maharaja nevertheless insisted on his continuing to authenticate the official orders, and to administer the revenue affairs. This Munnee Ram declined to do, and in consequence the maharaja ordered a thousand armed men to surround his house and keep him in duress, and not to allow him to eat unless he paid daily the sum of 10,000 rupees, or consent to administer the affairs of the office he had held. The first two days he paid his guards 20,000 rupees for permission to eat and drink twice. He was then kept without food to eat or water to drink for some days, and in this state of suffering and exhaustion taken into the presence of the maharaja, who demanded from him three crores of rupees in addition to other sums which he

chose to claim as alleged embezzlements. He has been tortured and beaten to compel him to pay this money, and his people are refused access to him and he to them. According to our information, it was not Munnee Ram himself who was threatened with the torture described by the *Delhi Gazette*, but it was his gomashita, on whom it has been actually inflicted; and it is a mistake also, we believe, to represent the maharaja as demanding twenty-seven crores of rupees, and Munnee Ram as agreeing to pay nipe. The whole affair is yet unsettled, unless death should come to relieve the unfortunate Sett from his sufferings, and from the tyranny of the young usurper of Gwalior.

Such we believe to be the main facts of the case; and, if they have been correctly stated to us, we ask Mr. Cavendish, the resident, in the face of the world, and in the name of all that is honourable and just, why he does not interpose his influence in favour of this unfortunate man? We do not ask, and he himself does not ask, this interposition to screen him from the most rigid scrutiny or to protect him from deserved punishment. He courts inquiry. He has already submitted his accounts, and he is prepared to give any explanation that may be required. If peculation or embezzlement can be established against him to the satisfaction of any British officer, he is ready to refund and to bear the merited disgrace. But until guilt can be established against him, he looks to the sacred word and honour of the British resident to shield him from the injustice and the cruelty of which he is made the victim. Will it be believed that this appeal has been made to Mr. Cavendish on the spot—and made in vain? Yet we do not understand that Mr. Cavendish denies that it was at his express request and solicitation, and with an assurance of safety, that Munnee Ram remained at Gwalior in an official capacity after the deposition of the Baiza Bae, when he was otherwise desirous of leaving that court.

The friends of Munnee Ram, repulsed by Mr. Cavendish, have appealed to the Vice President in Council, and we have now before us copies of the correspondence that has passed. We here find it distinctly alleged "that it was at the British resident's solicitations and entreaties that Munnee Ram was induced to remain at Gwalior," and whether the British resident in so doing acted with or without the orders of his government, it was as British resident that he acted, and by his act he bound the government that he represents. But the Vice President in Council has proved equally inexorable, the laconic and unsatisfactory answer being that, "as Sett Munnee Ram is residing within the jurisdiction of the Gwalior Government, no cognizance can be taken of his case."

Now the fact is, that, although his person is at Gwalior, he resides, constructively and legally, within the British territory, for he has houses and lands, and has long carried on business as a banker, at Calcutta, Benares, Futtyghur, Agra, and other places that might be mentioned, and if all this would subject him to the jurisdiction of our courts, which has been determined in the case of Mahndy Ali Khan, shall it not also entitle him to the protection of our government? Apart, however, from a right or title either on special or general grounds, policy alone would dictate an interference to procure for him at least bare justice. He is one of the wealthiest and most extensively connected bankers in all India, having a kotee in almost every principal city in Hindostan. His banking establishments in Sindia's territories have all been confiscated, and if Janokee Rao is allowed to pursue his purposes of lawless exaction, the entire destruction of Munnee Ram's credit and resources must be the result. Munnee Ram, in the strongly significant language of the natives, is a "well-wisher" of the British government. As such he has often served the British government, and as such he has suffered, and is now suffering, the suspicion and ill-will of his countrymen. The exertions which Munnee Ram made to forward the views of the British government at periods when financial arrangements were indispensable, and as difficult as they were necessary, were once well known, and should not now be forgotten. It is the full conviction of Munnee Ram and his friends that he is persecuted and oppressed because of his friendship for the British government.—*India Gaz.*, April 29.

Agra, 26th April.—By letters from Gwalior, it is learnt that Sett Munnee Ram has at length been carried off into the fort, and is there kept a close prisoner. The maharajah, finding that the Sett's English friends have all deserted him, now openly declares he will have his own will, and not abate a rupee of his exorbitant demand. All the mahajuns are in alarm; some of them have been already maltreated and obliged to give large sums for their ransom: every one expects his own turn to be the next. The troops have mutinied, and things seem tending towards a general confusion. The resident sahib looks on, and does nothing.—*Mof. Ukh.*, Apr. 26.

Matters are coming to a crisis between the young maharaja of Gwalior and the ex-receiver of his revenue, Sett Munnee Ram. This unfortunate victim of misplaced confidence in a British resident has been removed into the fort, which, in Malhatta states, is the ordinary prelude to the concluding act of violence and tyranny. We do not envy the feelings of a British resident, compelled to witness in silence the violation of his own implied, if not

express, assurances of safety. But there is still hope, that the Sett's appeal to the highest quarter will avail him yet. At all events, the day of retribution is not far distant. The non-interference system is working out its own downfall. At Gwalior, at least, it is consolatory to find, that tyranny and uproar go hand in hand, and are leading the way to a compulsory change for the better.—*Cal. Cour.*, May 6.

The Baiza Bae is still encamped in the neighbourhood of Futtyghur, waiting the result of a second application to the Governor-general, to be permitted to reside at Singampore. Government at first complied with her request, but, upon second thoughts, Lord William advised her to take up her abode at the holy city of Benares. We are bound to protect the young rajah from any attempts she may make to recover her power at Gwalior; and his lordship, it is understood, is of opinion that Futtyghur is rather too near the Gwalior state to secure government against the fear of being called upon for something more substantial than mere promises.—*Delhi Gaz.*, April 23.

VOTING ON COURTS-MARTIAL.

The *Cawnpore Examiner* of March 8th, with reference to the court-martial on Lieut. T. S. Fast, of the 59th N.I. (last vol. p. 125), the sentence of which was declared by Lord Wm. Bentinck to have been "vitiated and rendered invalid by an illegal division of the votes of the members upon the finding," gives the following explanation:—

"The court was composed of a president and fifteen members. The votes, as nearly as we can recollect, were as follows, but we cannot vouch for their complete accuracy: 7 for dismissal, 4 for suspension, 3 for degradation, 2 for acquittal. The court, considering that, in awarding punishment they ought to be guided by the largest number of votes agreeing in opinion, which was seven, decided that sentence of dismissal should be recorded against the prisoner; but it is evident, from the abstract given above, that if seven only voted for dismissal, and the court was composed of sixteen members, nine must have voted against dismissal, by voting in favour of some other description of punishment; so that in fact the sentence recorded against the prisoner was not the sentence of the court, but of a minority of the court. Nine members voted for a lesser degree of punishment than dismissal; but their votes, in the estimation of the law-officer, were outweighed by those of the seven unanimous members, in consequence of the votes of the former being split into fractional parts. Seven members having voted for dismis-

sal, four for suspension, three for degradation (*i.e.* to be placed below one or two officers in his regiment), and two for no punishment at all, the Commander-in-chief remarks that the votes of the seven, being a minority, should have been thrown out of consideration, and the attention of the court exclusively directed to the nine, who, by deliberation and concession to each other, might have agreed to award some medium punishment of less severity than dismissal from service."

DISSOLUTION OF THE COMPANY'S COMMERCIAL ESTABLISHMENTS.

The *Mofussil Ukhar*, under the head of Culpee, mentions that all the stores in the Company's godowns at that place were sold by auction on the 2d of March, and it is reported that the cotton-screw houses, godowns, dwelling-houses, &c. will also be sold by auction. Private enterprise will now have freer course, and it is already rumoured that a great Furruckabad broker, in partnership with some European gentleman, is about to commence cotton speculations on a grand scale at Culpee.—*India Gaz.*, April 16.

IRON STEAMER.

We do not recollect having seen so large an assemblage of every class of people as took place yesterday to witness the launch of the first iron steamer. Owing to the inclined plane being so constructed as to place her within a few yards of the water, it only required the slightest force to propel the vessel. The consequence was, that she moved slowly and securely almost without creating a ripple, beyond that occasioned by the gentle separation of the waters as she glided onwards. Much astonishment was expressed at her appearance and at her trifling draught of water. She looks much better than could have been anticipated, judging from the unship-like model presented when on land. She draws only nine inches at present, and there can be no doubt that she will not be brought down more than the depth she had when tried in England.

Lady William Bentinck and Sir Charles Metcalfe were present, and her ladyship christened the steamer the *Lord William Bentinck*.—*Ibid.*, April 15.

LAUDABLE SOCIETIES.

On the 15th April, the appointed meeting of the subscribers to the Laudable Societies took place; Mr. Reid in the chair.

Mr. Turton stated that it had been thought desirable to place before them the present state of the funds of the societies, in consequence of which the secretary had drawn up a report. He was happy to state that he believed a spirit of concilia-

tion had been shown by those who had been for some time opposed to the late proceedings, which spirit he hoped and believed was reciprocal. Whatever differences there had been in the societies, he sincerely hoped that they now no longer existed.

Report.

Seventh Laudable Society.

According to the statement made up to the 31st of December last, and submitted to the half-yearly meeting, the funds in cash and Company's paper amounted to		Sa. Rs. 2,53,960
Interest due in Government securities, including premiums, &c.	8,000	
Estimated value of securities assigned by Messrs. Alexander and Co.	2,67,824	
		5,29,784
Add—Amount of subscriptions realized since 1st January last, Amount recovered on securities assigned by Messrs. Alexander and Co. since ditto.	2,01,787	
	3,321	
		2,05,108
Less—Regulated advance on 73 shares on lapsed lives paid since 1st January last. . 14,000		
Law charges, advertisements, printing charges, commission, &c.	1,706	
		15,706
		Sa. Rs. 1,89,402

Invested as follows:—	
In Government securities	1,86,965
In cash in the Union Bank	3,137
	1,89,402

Total amount of funds

Sa. Rs. 7,19,195

which divided among 2191 shares on lapsed lives, gives Sa. Rs. 3,374 per share above the regulated advance.

But it must be observed that this amount is partly, and to a considerable extent, dependent on the correctness of the estimate of the value of the securities assigned by Messrs. Alexander and Co.

Thirteenth Supplementary Laudable Society.

Total amount of funds as per statement made up to 31st December last, and submitted to the half-yearly meeting		Sa. Rs. 2,12,451
Add—Amount of subscriptions realized since 1st January last ..	Sa. Rs. 1,37,942	
Less—Regulated advance on 74 shares on lapsed lives paid since 1st January last. . 36,000		
Printing charges, advertisements, commission, refund of subscription, &c.	2,639	
		40,639
		Sa. Rs. 97,303

Invested as follows:	
In Government securities	96,000
In cash in the Union Bank	643
	97,303

Total amount of funds.... Sa. Rs. 3,40,784 which divided among 138 shares on lapsed lives, gives Sa. Rs. 2,214 per share above the regulated advance.

The directors have great pleasure in informing the meeting, that the recent discussions have not occasioned withdrawals of subscriptions to any considerable extent, nearly the whole of the former subscriptions have been paid up; but, under the circumstances, the directors have not thought fit to insist on any forfeitures for non-payment prior to the 1st of April. For this they hope to receive the sanction of the meeting.

The realizations on the securities obtained from Messrs. Alexander and Co., on account of the Seventh Laudable Society, during the past three months, have been very inconsiderable, only two of the debtors having made payments, while others

with whom arrangements had been entered into, or were in progress, have declined fulfilling them, in consequence of having received notice from the attorney of the old directors not to pay except to Mr. Wright. With one of these, however, they believe arrangements will be made under which his payments will immediately be resumed. Both societies are sustaining considerable loss in interest, in consequence of the inability of the treasurers to recover such as is overdue on the Company's paper standing in the names of the former directors, who, in conformity to the resolution passed on the 18th of February last, have been called upon by the secretary to endorse the papers to the present directors; Mr. T. Plowden and Mr. W. F. Ferguson, retired directors, have met the wishes of the shareholders, but Mr. A. Colvin, who was elected a director in January 1833, and resigned in May following, as also Mr. T. Dickens and Captain Gavin Young, have for the present refused to do so. But the funds of the societies at the disposal of the directors have been amply sufficient to meet all just claims upon them.

The directors, however, are not without hopes of being able to come to a satisfactory arrangement with some of the debtors alluded to, without the necessity of having recourse to legal measures, and trust that the proceedings at the present meeting will bring about a settlement of all existing differences.

The directors are anxious to do all in their power to put an end to contention, and to avoid all contest as to their authority. They beg to place their resignation in the hands of the present meeting, the competency and legality of which, called as it has been by assent of all parties, it is to be presumed will not hereafter be questioned. In case this expedition should unfortunately not be realized, it would be expedient that the meeting should provide for the emergency, and authorize the new directors to take such steps as circumstances may render necessary, whether as to the debtors to the societies, or as to the endorsement of the Government securities.

The directors have only further to state, that the secretary has tendered his resignation in a letter, under date the 8th instant, a copy of which is annexed, and which the directors, under the circumstances in which the societies are placed, have thought it right to accept, requesting Mr. Cullen, however, to continue his services to the societies till the date of this meeting, when the election of a secretary would be submitted to the members at large.

They cannot close their report without expressing their strong sense of the services of Mr. Cullen during the period in which they have been entrusted with the direction of the affairs of the societies, and they do not hesitate to say, that in their opinion, the retirement of Mr. Cullen, he being also a trustee for the securities assigned by Messrs. Alexander and Co., would be a loss to the societies, and one severely felt by any member of the present direction who may be continued in office.

The letter from Mr. Cullen, resigning the post of secretary, was then read; as well as a letter from Messrs. Young, Dickens, Pattle, and Cowie, tendering their resignation as directors, and Mr. Wright's resignation of the office of secretary, to prevent further contest.

Messrs. Cockerell, Turton, Bruce, Harding, Capt. Ouseley, and Baboo Dwarkanath Tagore, were elected directors, and Mr. Cullen was appointed secretary to the societies, with the understanding that all were to be ballotted for.

The Report of the committee appointed at the meeting of the 18th of February, to inquire into the expediency and the best mode of uniting the two societies, was then read, and its consideration postponed till the next half-yearly meeting.

SERAMPORE COLLEGE.

The Twelfth Report of the Council of

the Serampore College comprises two years, 1832 and 1833. The subscription list of course fell off considerably during last disastrous year, and hence an augmentation of pecuniary embarrassment: the institution being now in debt Rs. 9,912. In other respects it shews very satisfactory progress. Five "students in European habits" have left the college since the publication of the last report. Ten students in this class remained in the college at the close of 1833. The instruction in the class is in Hebrew, Greek, Latin and Bengalee, besides mental philosophy, mathematics and history. The native Christian students have increased since the last report from 32 to 52, of whom 26 are engaged in the elementary study of Bengalee, and 26 in the Sanskrit and English classes. The native English classes have increased during the year from 42 to 67. They are composed of 25 Protestant Christian youths, six Catholics, and 36 Hindoos; but all study together, classed only by their attainments.

The grammar school at Beerbhoom has been disconnected from the college, having failed to produce a resort of students to Serampore after receiving some elementary instruction in Sanskrit at Beerbhoom.

The feud has been made up which deprived the institution of the dividends on the sum funded in England by the late Mr. Ward, and also on the funds entrusted by Mr. Ward to the trustees in America. The interest on both now appears in the accounts. Nevertheless it is found more necessary than ever to seek extraneous aid.

"At no period (says the report in the concluding paragraph) since the establishment of the college, have its means of doing good been so efficient as at present; at no period has it enjoyed such eminent advantages as it regards professors and tutors, and at no period has the number of students been so considerable, or the desire to benefit by its advantages so apparent as at present. Nothing is required to render it fully efficient but those means of support without which its every exertion must be fettered, and every feeling of zeal for its improvement be materially repressed."

EFFECTS OF THE GALE IN 1833.

A writer in the *India Gazette* states, that business having obliged him to cross the country from Culpee to the north-east, he can bear witness to the intense distress that prevails amongst the poor throughout that part, in consequence of the gale that occurred in May last year. "Objects of pity, principally women and children, are to be found wandering about almost in a state of nudity and starvation in the principal villages, in bands of one and two hundred, existing on the grasses and herbs

of the field, and such meagre charity as the better provided natives can afford to deal out to such numerous applicants. Their number, I should suppose, amounted to many thousands, who, if left in their present wretched and helpless state, would shortly, when it is remembered that the season of sickness and rain is approaching, disappear from the face of the earth."

THE SIRMOR BATTALION.

We regret to hear that government have it in contemplation to disband the Sirmoor battalion at Deyrah. The Goorkhas have been offered the option of volunteering on full sepoy's pay, to form light companies to regiments of the line; thus affording another instance of bad faith on the part of the Indian Government to existing engagements. When the hill-corps were first enrolled, it was upon a written agreement that they were not to be required to march, unless upon service, and that they were to be allowed a native colonel; the latter, if not long ago discharged, has at all events been allowed to drop into perfect insignificance, and the former stipulation was first infringed on the reduction of the Suharunpore provincial battalion, when two companies of Goorkhas were ordered to that station to perform the duties.—*Meerut Observer, April 24.*

RECOVERY OF THE "DUKE OF YORK."

The ship *Duke of York*, which was driven on the sands below Ingelee Creek, in the terrific storm of May last, and has remained there ever since, has been floated into deep water during the present springs, and will be towed up to Calcutta. Much credit is due to Mr. Currie, by whom the hull of the *Duke of York* was purchased, for his meritorious exertions in overcoming the many serious obstacles that opposed the recovery of this noble ship.—*Cal. Cour. April 24.*

STEAM NAVIGATION BETWEEN INDIA AND ENGLAND.

Minutes of the Governor General.—Before I advert to the report of the Steam Committee under date the 28th January 1834, recommending the plan which shall effect the cheapest and most generally useful steam-communication between England and India, a few preliminary remarks will be necessary to extricate the question from the confusion in which it has been placed by the voluminous and needless discussions that have arisen between the several committees; and at the same time to exhibit to the home authorities, as clearly and concisely as possible, the very simple data upon which a decision as to future measures would seem to depend.

It is my intention to avoid any reference to differences of opinion; and only

to state the circumstances as they have occurred, and the resolutions which from time to time have been formed to carry into effect the great object of a quicker intercourse between the two countries—an object in which the European community have expressed so deep and general an interest; and towards the promotion of which a subscription has been made,* far surpassing the largest amount that, with reference to the universal distress occasioned by the recent failures, my most sanguine expectations had anticipated.

The first plan determined upon was to establish a quarterly communication between Bombay and Suez. It was thought that the *Hugh Lindsay* alone could accomplish this undertaking. The principal object of a quarterly communication was, besides confirming the success of the *Hugh Lindsay's* previous voyages, to ascertain by continued and periodical departures, the probable extent of the intercourse, as well by passengers as by letters; and thus to estimate the probable amount of the income. The expensive sailing of the *Hugh Lindsay* afforded a sufficient criterion of the maximum expenditure.

It is necessary to state that, when the subject was first taken up by the society of Calcutta, many very intelligent persons then advocated a direct communication between Calcutta and the Red Sea. At a later period, Mr. Greenlaw published a pamphlet, shewing the superior advantages, to India in general, of this line of communication, in which I agreed in opinion with that gentleman; but it appeared to me that the more simple and shorter communication with Bombay was more likely to receive the concurrence of the home authorities; and this line being once established, it would be easy afterwards to extend it. Mr. Greenlaw stated to me at the time that he had no desire to interfere with the measure that had been already adopted; and an opinion to this purport will be found in the preface of his publication. I gladly avail myself of this occasion of expressing, in concurrence with the society of Calcutta, my acknowledgments to Mr. Greenlaw for his zealous and successful endeavours to bring before the public all information that might conduce to a clear understanding of the subject. As far as I have seen of the views of that intelligent gentleman, he has been actuated by the sole and single desire to promote the general interests and convenience of India and England, those of Bombay being equally comprehended.

It was learnt from Bombay that the *Hugh Lindsay* alone was unequal to a quarterly communication; and that her power could not contend against the S.W.

* Bengal Sa. Rs. 1,08,000, Madras 41,000, Bombay 85,000.

monsoon. There was no other steamer at Bombay. The only other steamer in India, capable of coping with an adverse monsoon was the *Forbes*; but she was private property, belonging to one of the houses that had failed; and it never occurred to any one to my knowledge that it would be practicable, or within the scope of our limited funds, even if the assignees would have given their consent, to transfer the vessel to Bombay.

As far then as Bombay was concerned, the original plan could not be executed; but, convinced of the great importance of keeping up the quarterly communication for the purpose of bringing the great measure to bear at the earliest possible period, I confess that I hailed with pleasure a dilemma which seemed to force upon us the only alternative, of making the next attempt direct from Calcutta; and a suggestion to that effect was made by me to the Steam Committee, provided always that the *Forbes* could be hired upon reasonable terms, and that, in other respects, she was considered fit for the undertaking.

I presume that a doubt cannot be entertained of the preference to be given to that plan which shall bring passengers, valuable goods, packets, and letters by sea to the three principal ports of Ceylon, Madras, and Bengal, over that which is confined to the single port of Bombay, between which place and the other more important presidencies there intervenes a distance as per margin,* and with no other conveyance than the ordinary foot-dawk of India. The *Forbes* will become the experimental vessel for trying the practicability of this direct route. It has appeared to me to be a great object to have correctly and exactly laid down all the circumstances, the advantages, and the disadvantages of the two lines, in order that, whether the future execution be undertaken by government, or by contractors, the plan at least may be formed upon the best ascertained data. For the same reasons, though previously surveyed, it seemed to me important that the Surveyor General of India should give his official testimony to the fitness or otherwise of Socotra as a depôt. I cannot but think it to have been wisely decided by the committee, that the funds placed at their disposal would be best applied to frequent experimental voyages, that should place the practicability and expense beyond all doubt. It was early discovered that this or any future subscription to be raised in India must be wholly insufficient for the maintenance of a permanent communication. This latter can only be executed by the government (and to no more useful purpose for the good of both countries could the funds of India be appropriated), or by the merchants of England

* Bengal, miles 1,300; Madras, miles 770; Ceylon, miles 1,000.

interested in the trade to China and India.

Preparatory to a consideration of the plan of the committee, and of the proposition of others to effect this object, I must refer to a suggestion made by me, with a view to the performance of the work by contract, and to thus saving the government from an undefined and hitherto most extravagant expenditure in the employment of the ill-adapted *Hugh Lindsay*,—that a bonus of two lacs per annum for five years should be given by the government, the profit of the passengers and mails being thrown in for the benefit of the undertakers.

While the steam committee had under consideration the report required by Mr. Macnaghten's letter of the 5th of September 1833, a proposition was made to me by a committee of the merchants at Calcutta to take the contract upon a bonus of five lacs per annum for five years, the postage being reserved by government, which was estimated by them at two lacs per annum. I have not the paper by me, I may therefore misstate some of the conditions;—but I recollect sufficient of the plan to enable me to give its outline, and to explain the reasons why I reject it. I did not mean to have adverted to it at all, but upon reflection it struck me that a discussion of a real proposition made upon the spot may better serve to enable those at a distance to come to a satisfactory conclusion.

The plan started with assuming as indispensable to success that it should embrace the whole line from every port in India; that is, to use a common expression in Europe, that passengers should be booked from London all the way to India, every intermediate expense being provided for by the contractor for one given sum.

I dissented from the justness of this calculation. My opinion was, that travellers, both going and coming, would for the great part either prefer the steam-packet of the government to Malta, or would choose the land-route to Malta, or Egypt, *via* the continent, and *vice versa*. I moreover thought that a much simpler and less expensive scheme would be for the contractors to confine themselves to the Indian side of the communication—that is, from Suez to Calcutta. I undertook to engage for the government at home, that the only vacant part of the line on the European side, *viz.* from Malta to Alexandria, should be filled by a government-steamer; and I also undertook, if the *Hugh Lindsay* should not be equal to the conveyance of the mails from Socotra to Bombay, that an additional steamer should be furnished for that purpose; but the committee of merchants would not agree to these propositions.

In order to excuse myself for the pre-

sumption of thus having undertaken for the consent of the government to a part execution of the plan, I have to mention, upon the authority of Capt. Johnston, the disposition of the Admiralty to give a ready assent to this part of the plan. But otherwise I should not have hesitated to have given this pledge; because I cannot conceive it possible that the same consideration for interests so comparatively trivial as those of the Ionian Islands and the Levant, which had been thought sufficient to warrant the extension of a government steamer to Corfu, should not at once have determined for the expediency of the most rapid communication with a part of the world, where England and India have happily a reciprocal interest of a magnitude and importance which the imagination can with difficulty grasp.

The far greater part of the distance from London to Malta being already provided for by a monthly government packet, I did not think the English government would willingly assent to a second expense, as it were, for the same part of the line. I rejected it accordingly. I thought further that the receipts of postage were very much over-estimated; at least for a year or two, until the plan could come into regular operation.

I moreover was of opinion that the government itself could execute the plan confined to the Indian side at a much less charge than five lacs, with the advantage of having a complete establishment of steamers, which either in case of war, or of any other political exigency, might constitute a great addition to the public strength and resources.

I now come in conclusion to the opinion of the committee, recommending a contract coinciding with the committee of merchants that it will be more beneficial for the contractors and more conducive to despatch, that the contract should embrace the whole line from England to the four principal points in India and Ceylon, namely, Bombay, Galle, Madras, and Calcutta; and the following terms are proposed as likely to make a fair return for risk and expense.

1st. A bonus of three lacs per annum for five years.

2dly. All profits upon passengers, parcels, &c. and postage of letters between England and India, except the government despatches, which are to be carried free of all expense, as well by sea as through Egypt.

3dly. The postage upon private letters to be two rupees for a single letter—one rupee payable in England, and one rupee in India.

My original proposition gave in addition to the bonus of two lacs, the postage of the government despatches to the contractor. The calculations of the com-

mittee show that their own scheme involves very little additional expense, if any, beyond my own. And considering in every respect the very superior advantages held out to the whole of India, I cannot but second the plan of the committee with my decided recommendation; and express at the same time a hope, if individuals may be found willing to accept the terms, that this great measure, so important to the great interests of the empire, and to the comfort and happiness of so many thousands of our countrymen in this distant clime, may be carried into immediate operation.

(Signed) W. C. BENTINCK,
Ootacumund, March 28, 1834.

Private letters state that, with the perfect survey of Socotra, which has now been made by Lieut. Haines of the *Palinurus*, a complete nautical description of all the anchorages has been sent to the Bombay government, together with an account of the people and towns on the sea-coast—of the various supplies to be got at each—and which are best suited for depôts for coal. Besides, a meteorological journal has been kept; and Lieut. Welstead has travelled through the island, and gives a very pleasing account of the inhabitants of the interior, who are described as being quite a different race from those on the coast. Among the latter are many Arabs, who are said to possess the usual faithless and barbarous character of that race.—*Englishman*.

The *Forbes* steamer reached Madras on the 23d April, after a passage of six days and one hour, which gives an average rate of 5½ miles an hour against the monsoon, exceeding the estimate. Just as the vessel was going into the roads, a plate of its boiler (a copper one) was rent. Every arrangement had been made at Madras, and seventy tons of coal were put on board in an hour and a-half. It was hoped that the damage of the boiler might have been repaired at Madras; but the vessel was obliged to return to Calcutta, where she arrived on the 1st May.

INDIGO.

Indigo Mart, May 3, 1834.—Messrs. W. Carr and Co.'s report upon season 1834.—The unfavourable accounts to which we alluded in our last report, became, almost immediately after, more general and decided; and until within the last few days the chances of a good season were considered to have greatly diminished. But, during the last days of April, rain seems to have fallen plentifully over many parts of Jessore, Kishnaghur and Moorsshedabad; although there are some factories that have had no shower since

the middle of March. We have not heard of there having been rain in Maldah or in the direction of Commercolly, where it was most wanted. In Dacca and Rungpore, prospects continue good, although in Rungpore, rain, which was expected at the date of the last accounts, was much wanted. Poorneah and Tirthoot are doing well; and to the westward the Khoonties are said to be very fine.

FIRES.

Fires are becoming very frequent in this presidency; some are strongly suspected to have been wilfully caused. A writer in the *Calcutta Courier*, giving an account of a fire in Cullingah, which in twenty minutes burnt down about sixty huts, states that it was the second fire in that quarter within four days, and that it was manifestly the work of an incendiary. "These demoniacal wretches must be instigated to the commission of these acts by a desire to be revenged on some of their neighbours. Or, which is much more probable, these mercenary brutes are the hired tools of those who deal in bamboos and straw, to inflict misery on thousands, that these unconscionable dealers may find a good market for their straw and bamboos."

LICENSE OF RESIDENCE UNDER THE NEW CHARTER.

The first application under the new charter, for a license of residence, was made last week,—not, as might be supposed, by a person desirous of proceeding to some distant place in the western provinces, but for a place within thirty miles of Calcutta—Chinsurah—the last place to which the Legislature could have ventured to put under restriction. But the law is very precise. The Council board granted the license, and charged the usual fee of one gold mohur.—*Calcutta Courier*, May 6.

SUBSTITUTION OF THE ROMAN FOR THE INDIAN ALPHABET.

The number of the *Christian Observer* for this month contains an article, "On the possibility, the practicability, and the expediency of substituting the Roman in place of the Indian Alphabets." The question was lately mooted in the Education committee by Mr. Trevelyan, in a very able minute, which appeared to us to be at the matter in a very clear and satisfactory light. Mr. Trevelyan has been followed by the writer of the article headed as above, who deals with the subject in a masterly manner, proving beyond cavil the perfect possibility, practicability, and expediency, of the substitution of the Roman alphabet for those of India. It is for the government now to do its duty, and forthwith direct the organization of a
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plan for carrying into effect a measure that will work better for the solid good of the people of India than any adopted within the memory of man, and prove a mighty engine of conversion to a purer faith.—*India Gazette*, April 3.

ARRACAN.

We have heard, since the return of Mr. Macsween from Arracan, that some changes are contemplated in the system of that provincial government, which are expected to prove advantageous to the governed as well to the state. Little is known of Arracan at present, and it appears, notwithstanding the province has been subject to British rule for more than eight years, that its resources, which are beyond mediocrity, have been unknown, or so disregarded, that, large as the tract of country is, it does not furnish a revenue sufficient for the support of the establishments requisite for the administration of government. This probably has been the reason why so little has been done in the way of internal improvements in the province. The country is still uncleared. There are no roads, bridges, or scarcely any ferries, and the water-communications are unsafe for the boats of merchants, owing to the prevalence of bands of robbers, which the police is too inefficient to suppress, formed, as it is, by corrupt Bengalees, whose object seems to be rather to enrich themselves than to protect the property and lives of others from violence.—*Englishman*, April 9.

JOUDPOOR.

A report is in circulation that Maharajah Maun Sing, of Joudhpore, is expected to abdicate or be deposed. We are disposed to think that it is not altogether void of foundation, more particularly when we consider that the disrespect evinced by that prince towards the Governor-general, in absenting himself from the congress which was held at Ajmeer upon his lordship's visit to Rajpootana, in 1832, has never been forgotten at head-quarters, and that various causes have since tended to heighten the unfavourable impression which was then conceived of him. Maun Sing lost no time in setting on foot an intrigue, having for its object the removal of the unfavourable opinion which had been formed of him. With this view he opened a clandestine correspondence with the head moonshee in the Persian office, then at Simlah, offering him, as we have heard, a handsome consideration in the event of his bringing about a 'sufsee,' or reconciliation, and this, it is supposed, the moonshee undertook to accomplish. The detection however of the negotiation, and the moonshee's dismissal from office, soon put an end to his highness's hopes of a
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restoration to favour, and in this state of suspense has he since been left, awaiting with fear and trembling the penalty which he has had reason to anticipate as being in store for him. Thus circumstanced, we should have thought that a person of his highness's well-known forecast and acuteness, if unable to obliterate the remembrance of his past independent bearing, would, at least, have endeavoured, by future submissiveness, to avert its apprehended consequences; but Col. Lockett had not been many months at Ajmeer before several subjects of contention arose between them, in all of which the rajah was represented as evincing the same imperfect sense of his relations and obligations towards the paramount power with which he had already been charged, and in this way a long list of offences has now accumulated against him. The most serious of the offences is, we believe, the suspicious part conceived to have been lately acted by the Joudhpoor contingent in the joint operations undertaken against the Kosa freebooters by the British and other governments, in which it was to have aided, but towards the success of which it in no way contributed. But there are many other minor peccadilloes of which he has been accused, such as delaying to furnish the 1,500 Sowars for which the British Government has a right to call on him when it chooses,—allowing the tribute to fall in arrears,—affording harbour within his dominions to certain notorious plunderers,—neglecting to attend to the affairs of his principality,—permitting the territory of his neighbour, the Kishengurh rajah, to be wantonly violated by a party of Joudhpoor troops, and other acts which, taken by themselves, would probably be considered venial, but which summed up together, and viewed in the aggregate with a disposition not inclining to leniency, constitute a formidable catalogue of delinquencies to account for. For these accumulated offences we conclude it is that the rumoured punishment of the loss of his throne is now about to be inflicted on Maun Sing.

Dakhi Gaz.

We lately published some remarks in reference to a rumour which had reached us regarding the contemplated disposal of the Joudhpoor sovereign, Maharajah Maun Sing. It has since been reported in the akhbars, that his highness has adopted a son, in whose favour, it is said, he is desirous of abdicating, with the permission of the Governor-general; and that a letter has been despatched to his lordship, soliciting his sanction to the measure. If there be any truth in the rumour of the meditated dethronement of Maun Sing (and various circumstances lead us to suspect that there has been some foundation for that report), nothing appears to

us more probable than that, in order to avoid the disgrace which such a proceeding would entail upon him, his highness has resolved to vacate the gaddie, and begged to be allowed to nominate a successor. To this supposition we are actually led to incline from a consideration of Maun Sing's character, and a recollection of the part which he acted amidst the dangers that beset him upon the murder of his gooroo and minister in 1815. Those who are acquainted with the history of that period, must remember how he foiled the designs of his enemies by withdrawing from public life—affecting to have lost his senses, and confining himself as a recluse to his apartments, until the storm blew over, and the proffered support of the British government, consequent upon its alliance with Joudhpoor in 1818, induced him to lay aside the mask, and emerge from his solitude. The manner in which he then personated the character he had found it necessary to assume, is, perhaps, one of the most singular specimens of cunning and simulation that has ever been recorded, and certainly there are but few instances in which privations such as those he was subjected to, during his seclusion, have been endured with such extraordinary resignation.* The course which, at such a conjuncture, it appears to us incumbent on the government to pursue, is a recollection of the claims of one who, though long an exile, should not be forgotten or abandoned by them; we need hardly say that the person we allude to is the unfortunate and injured Dokul Sing, who, if the current belief entertained of his birth be correct, is the rightful heir to the gaddie of Marwar, as the posthumous son of the late rajah Bhoem Sing; and this change would be a highly popular one amongst the Rajpoots generally.—*Ibid.*

CASHMERE.

The "vale of Cashmere" is reported to be in a most miserable plight. An eastern despot is a sad destroyer of the happiness and beauty of a country. Previous to the oppressive rule of Koor Sher Sing, and his adviser and instigator, the dewan By-sakha Sing, this country boasted a large and happy population, among which were reckoned some lakhs of merchants, traders, and capitalists, all of whom have abandoned their homes, and sought refuge in countries where life and property are better secured. Their example has been followed by all the ryots and others, who had the means to transport themselves, and the entire country is now represented as almost entirely depopulated, the land untilled, and every thing exhibiting the

* See the extraordinary history of Raja Maun in that most interesting repository of genuine Hindu character and manners, Col. Tod's *Annals of Rajasthan*.—Ed.

iron rule that has been exercised there. The few who remain are said to live on roots and the spontaneous productions of the ground, and for shelter are obliged to resort to trees. Two of the impoverished chiefs wrote to Runjeet Sing, and reminded him, that when a famine prevailed in the time of Akbar, the generous monarch extended every possible aid to the sufferers, and that conduct like this became a great and wise ruler. They recommended that all the itinerant mendicants who frequented the Punjab should be sent into Cashmere to repopulate the place, and further advised, that a remission of all demands on the part of the government for three years should be resorted to, for the effectual relief of the country.—*Mofussil Ukhbar*, April 19.

ORDER RESPECTING CIVIL SERVANTS.

One of the chief objections to the proposed plan of superiors reporting upon the qualifications of juniors, is founded upon the very circumstance of such a plan not having previously existed, or, in other words, that those who are to report have themselves never been reported upon. *Laudari* is good, but it must be a *laudato viro*; and if the measure in question be requisite now, it must have been so when those who are now to promote by praise, or to repulse by censure, were themselves promoted, and consequently they are incapable of conferring that stamp of excellence, which the words of the Latin adage convey. If then the incompetent superior official appointed under the old system is to estimate the comparative recommendations of candidates, it cannot be expected that he will have either capacity to estimate or inclination to forward any other species of merit than that by which he himself attained eminence, which in many instances may be precisely equal to that of the surviving member of a tontine society. We confess that we do not see how this difficulty is to be got over. It indeed involves this contradiction, that those who have been promoted without a necessary scrutiny and examination into character and competency (for if not necessary, why institute it?) are, nevertheless, competent to conduct and report upon such scrutiny and examination into the character and qualifications of others.—*India Gazette*, March 29.

DISTRESS IN BUNDELKUND.

To relieve the distress of the Bundelas, government, in a letter to the commissioner in Bundelkund, observes: "In distributing relief on occasions like that under consideration, it is obviously important to abstain from all acts which may have the effect of inducing the unnecessary abandonment by the people of their

usual homes and course of livelihood. On this principle, the encouragement of cultivators by a judicious system of advances, to continue in the occupation of their lands and the provision of the means of subsistence, when afforded in return for labour on public works by the distribution of common daily rations in preference to money supplies, which may be, in excess of a sufficient rate otherwise obtainable by labourers, are measures which may be recommended as calculated to admit of substantial aid being given, without perhaps much hazard of leading to any extensive abuses or embarrassment. You are empowered to adopt such measures as you may think most advisable for the relief of the people, whether by giving advances for the maintenance of cultivation, or the encouragement of new settlers by directing the execution of useful public works with suitable precautions of the nature above indicated, or by the occasional distribution of gratuitous charity in particular places or to particular objects, as it may appear to you necessary."

They likewise authorize the superintendent of the road from Allahabad to Delhi to offer these distressed persons employment as labourers:

Several of the civil and military stations in the Doab were thronged by miserable refugees from the distressed districts. The *Cawnpore Examiner* states that "hunger, nakedness, and disease, are met with in every street and alley of the city and cantonment."

The *Durpm* of April 30th, however, says: "We are happy to learn that the distress in Bundelkund has much abated, and that the prospects of the province are become much brighter. As soon as the destitute condition of the poor Bundelas became known to government, the most efficient measures were adopted for their relief. Orders were issued to give employment to a large body of them, and a discretionary power was vested in the local officers to purchase and distribute gratuitously large quantities of corn to the starving inhabitants. Nor were private individuals backward in the work of charity. At Cawnpore, the European gentlemen formed themselves into a committee, raised funds, and relieved the distresses of those who had emigrated across the Jumna in search of food. The gentlemen at Saugor formed a fund for the distribution of rations to the mass collected in the cantonments till the harvest should commence; and their example was followed by the merchants of Saugor, headed by Humeer Mui Seth. About three thousand were fed every morning in cantonments under the superintendence of Majors Charter and Speck, and the Rev. Mr. Tucker, and at the same hour about the same number were fed in the

town under that of respectable natives appointed by the merchants.

"The harvest is now considered to have commenced, and the crops to be free from all danger of blight. The distribution in the town ceased on the 26th. In order to enable the people to disperse by degrees, that of the cantonments was continued till the 7th of April, when every one who appeared received ten days' rations, and was told to depart in peace. Throughout these provinces the crops are very fine, the grain unusually full and perfect.

"The causes of this emigration are said to be the failure of the crops in some districts in Bundelkand; the somewhat too rigid enforcement of the government demand; and the almost entire desolation of the Jhansee territory by the Rajas of Tehree and Duteea, in the aid they have given their clansmen, the refractory zameendars of Jhansee, who have with their assistance reduced almost every village to ashes, and driven all the stock from the soil. Hudeegur and Puuna have followed the example, and have been long setting fire to each other's villages. Society in the territories of the native chiefs of Bundelkand may now be considered as in a state of total disorganization; and the special interposition of our government, by some vigorous measure that shall provide for the common safety of the people, is become essentially necessary to its re-establishment."

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

Letters from the Governor-General mention that some further delay will occur in his lordship's return to the presidency, in consequence of the admiral deeming it hazardous to keep one of the ships of the squadron at Cochin after the beginning of May. His lordship has, therefore, given up the intention of embarking on that coast, and proposes, after the first fall of rain, to travel by land to Madras, and embark there, which arrangement will delay his arrival in Calcutta until the end of June.—*Cal. Cour.*, May 1.

A letter from Bangalore, dated the 7th April, states: "The health of the Governor-General has so greatly improved, that his surgeon writes that his improvement could not have been more rapid in any country in the world. His lordship rides out every morning with Sir F. Adam. He is also able to transact business. J. Macleod, Esq., junior commissioner in Mysore and member of the board of revenue; G. D. Drury, Esq., collector of Coimbatore, and other collectors, have proceeded to Ootacamund, by order of the Governor-General, who is desirous of conferring with them on certain revenue matters."

THE LATE RAMMOHUN ROY.

On the 5th April, a public meeting took place at the Town-hall, for the purpose of taking into consideration the most suitable manner of commemorating the public and private virtues of the late Rammohun Roy. Sir John Grant was called to the chair.

Mr. Pottle moved, "That it is the opinion of this meeting, that the name of Rammohun Roy should be perpetuated, by whatever means will best indicate the high sense entertained of him by this meeting as a philosopher and a philanthropist, and of his unceasing endeavours to improve the moral and intellectual condition of his countrymen, and to advance and promote the general good of his country." He remarked: "It has been said elsewhere, that Rammohun Roy was not, in the acceptance of the term as we understand it, a great man. It is true he was not a great warrior, a great statesman, a great poet; nor was he pre-eminent in European science: but yet I venture to submit, he was a very great man. His fortitude and enlightened mind must call forth admiration in any part of the civilized world; and no one, knowing his merits, can refuse him this tribute of praise. From the earliest dawn of his reason, when his mind was allowed full exertion, he at once by his intellectual light discarded the prejudices of his birth, and would not allow himself to be dissuaded, either by the bigotry of the priesthood, or the entreaties of his friends, from seeking that information which they represented would entail on him perdition in the next world, and render him an outcast from society in this. He rejected all their terrors, all the endearing persuasions of his parents, because his enlightened mind told him he had a great purpose to perform—to remove the darkness from his benighted countrymen—to give them the light he had obtained—the moral and intellectual world he had discovered—to make them quit practices abominable to human nature, and such as his enlightened mind could only look on with abhorrence and disgust."

Russick Lal Mulick addressed the meeting in English, in support of this resolution. He said: "Rammohun Roy was a man of an extraordinary character—his like we shall not see again. He arose up amidst all the horrors of superstition, to proclaim that he was capable of doing much more than his countrymen at that time thought. It will be interesting to this meeting to know the occasion which led Rammohun Roy to reject Hindooism, and to think of all those improvements which procured him so celebrated a name, the remembrance of which we are met to commemorate. I have the misfortune

not to have been personally acquainted with him; but I have heard that in his family, while he was young, an ascetic went to his father's house and claimed his protection. His father complied with the ascetic's request, and maintained him in his family. Rammohun Roy was then young, and as great and as orthodox a Hindoo as ever existed. His father, thinking that the sum devoted to the support of the ascetic might be made to yield a fair return, recommended him to his care as a pupil; and it was thus that Rammohun Roy was induced to learn the *Vedas*. It was the perusal of the *Vedas* that first opened his mind, and induced him to reject that abominable system of superstition; and to think of the future regeneration and improvement of his country. It was this which made him proceed further, till he accomplished many of those things which he had in his mind. No doubt most of my countrymen will object to Rammohun Roy on account of the pre-eminent part he took in the abolition of the suttee. It has been well observed, that he was almost alone in the cause of humanity. It may be said that he thereby injured the religious feelings of his countrymen, and induced the government to do that which it had no right to do,—to encroach on the religious rites of the country. Whatever may be the opinion of my countrymen on the subject, it will not, I hope, be doubted that even in this he was not only the great man he was supposed, but also a good man, the friend of humanity and of his country; the saviour of the lives of many of his species. A point which Rammohun Roy had peculiarly at heart was the education of the natives. In this his opinions were very correct and forcible. It is not known to all, that Rammohun Roy tried all he could to enlighten the minds of the natives. He not only had teachers to instruct them, but he kept a school where he had Hindoo boys taught; and his works on theological subjects show that he was desirous of imparting that knowledge to others which he had found to be so beneficial to himself. Not being held in that respect that he should have been by his bigotted countrymen, he was prevented from doing all the good which he would have done. I allude to his not being allowed to join an institution in which he might have been of the greatest service to his country. If he had been admitted, his benevolent mind might have suggested many measures which might have done still more benefit to his country. This, however, was not all that Rammohun Roy did. He did more. Before his time there was scarcely such a thing as Bengalee prose-writing. We owe its establishment to him, and he himself acquired in it a great degree of perfection.

There is not a writer in the Bengalee language so polished as he was. It is certainly a great thing that he not only showed his countrymen how to write in prose, but acquired a great degree of proficiency in it himself. —But he did more: He went to England; and even in this he did a great deal of good for his countrymen. To his going there we are in a great measure indebted for the best clauses in the new charter, bad and wretched as that charter is. —(*Laughter.*) The resolution was carried unanimously.

Mr. Parker moved that a subscription be opened to forward the object of the meeting, in such manner as a majority of the subscribers might determine.

Mr. Furton seconded this motion, and observed that the death of Rammohun Roy was a great loss to the natives of India, as he was a mouthpiece to them to promote their interests. He recommended his example to them, and hoped that, "since there was to be a legislative council, the natives of this country will not hesitate, when measures are likely to be adopted that may be disadvantageous to them, boldly to come forward and protest against them, as their patriotic countryman, Rammohun Roy, did against the odious press regulation. They should not," he continued, "keep their complaints to themselves, for even in this much-abused charter (the deficiencies of which are attributable to the ministry's ignorance of the wants of the people of India), a desire may be traced to improve their condition and promote their happiness. They, who wish to benefit their country, must not wait to see who will support them in their endeavours; but boldly come forward, as Rammohun Roy did, and set an example, rather than wait to follow one."

This resolution was agreed to.

A committee was then appointed to collect subscriptions, and call a future meeting of subscribers.

A sum of about 6,000 rupees was collected at the meeting.

RADHAPERSAUD ROY.

On the day preceding the meeting just referred to, the editor of the *Calcutta Courier* stated that he had received a letter from some person unknown, in which an attempt was made to shew, that Rammohun Roy had endeavoured to screen his eldest son from an imputation of embezzlement of public money;—that the youth had been tried and acquitted, but that nevertheless, the late Mr. Edmund Molony, of the civil service, had ever regarded Radhapersaud as guilty, notwithstanding his acquittal. At the meeting, Mr. Sutherland (editor of the *Bengal Hurkaru*) referred to this attack on the

character of Rammohun Roy, and his son,* observing: "it so happens that, years ago, when the circumstance to which it alluded took place, I read the whole of the proceedings: and I have also, since the publication of the attack, seen a civil servant who is acquainted with all the particulars. I am authorized by that gentleman, who is now here, to say that the accused is entirely innocent of the conduct imputed to him." Some remarks, tinged with great asperity, were also made, in the *Hurkaru*, on Mr. Molony. It is there asserted that "the whole proceeding is a shameful instance of conspiracy; we say this advisedly, and again we employ the language of a gentleman, high in the civil service, who investigated the case: but if any one is desirous of seeing the proofs of it, we can put him in possession of documents which exhibit the most damning proofs of the fact—which shew that a public functionary, in order to ruin this young man, did not hesitate in his official reports to misrepresent the evidence against him—and who was this individual who could thus sacrifice, to prejudice or passion, a sacred duty? the late Mr. Molony."

It appears that in the year 1824, a large sum (1,36,000 rupees) was embezzled from the treasury of the collectorate of Burdwan, of which Mr. Digby was treasurer, and Radhapersaud Roy second Sherishtadar; and Mr. Molony, as remembrancer of law, was directed by government to investigate the affair. Suspicion fell upon the native officers, under the collector, three of whom (Sheebnarrain Roy, Radhapersaud Roy, and Ramdhun Chatterjeah) were put upon trial in the Circuit Court (Mr. Richard Walpole judge), which, on the opinion of the native law officer, acquitted Radhapersaud, and pronounced the other two defendants guilty. The case was, however, carried at the instance of Mr. Molony before the Sudder Nizamut Adawlut, which confirmed the sentence of the Circuit Court. Radhapersaud conceived that the prosecution had been unfairly conducted. In a petition to the Governor General in Council, presented in 1828, he alleges that Mr. Molony, though deputed to investigate the embezzlement, commenced the inquiry by prejudging the guilt of the petitioner; that the very day after his receiving charge, without any proceeding in the nature of regular investigation, he disgraced and punished by dismissal several officers in the collectorship, on the sole apparent ground that they were supposed to be dependants, relatives, or friends of the petitioner;

* The statement (p. 10) that Radhapersaud performed the obsequies of mourning for his father, according to the Hindu ritual, though denied by the *Hurkaru*, turns out to be correct.

that this fixed the stigma of guilt on the petitioner before inquiry was made, before evidence was received or weighed, before a judgment could be formed; that he became a marked man, towards whom it was dangerous to profess a friendly feeling, and whom it was evidently desired by every possible means to make guilty;—that Mr. Molony misrepresented evidence and mis-stated many circumstances in his public reports to government, in which he recommended the prosecution of the petitioner; that, in the course of the prosecution, Mr. Molony adopted a system of intimidation in the examination of witnesses; this was carried to so great an extent, that a petition was presented to the Court of Sudder Nizamut complaining of it, and the following are some of the assertions in that petition, the accuracy of which, it is affirmed, has not been impugned. It is represented that Mr. Molony, the prosecutor, seated himself on the bench side by side with the judge—that he sometimes used threatening expressions to the witnesses of the defendant, and at other times expressions of slight to the defendant himself in open court—that the defendant durst not utter a word on the proceedings in which he was so deeply interested, without the permission of the prosecutor—that, when the court rose without completing the examinations, the defendant's witnesses, however respectable, were confined in a lock-up house, while those of the prosecutor were allowed to go at large—and that when the deposition of a witness for the prosecution was under perusal, and proved to be of a less satisfactory nature than Mr. Molony had anticipated, he told the mooftee of the court, that had he been aware this witness would have given such evidence, he also would have been included among the defendants. The last ground of complaint is, that Mr. Molony, completely foiled in the prosecution as far as the petitioner was concerned, in a report to government on the subject, recommended that the petitioner, notwithstanding his acquittal, should be considered henceforth as incapable of holding any employment in the public service, and should thus, after being found innocent, be treated as guilty.

Mr. Secretary Shakespear, in reply to the petition, stated that it was not considered to require any particular orders from government.

These allegations were contained in another petition addressed to the Sudder Nizamut Adawlut, and, it is stated, they were never refuted, nor even contradicted by Mr. Molony or by his friends. The substance of them was published in the *India Gazette* in October 1829, while Mr. Molony was still alive and well, and received no refutation or contradiction.

An anonymous correspondent of the *Hurkaru*, in a very able and minute examination of the allegations in the petition, refutes every one of them, either by direct evidence or by fair inference from circumstances. It appears from his statements and from the extracts from the official reports, that Mr. Molony had a very difficult duty to perform, that of investigating an extensive system of embezzlement, arising, as the Sudder Board of Revenue reported, from Mr. Digby, the treasurer, having placed a most reprehensible confidence in Radhapersaud Roy and others his native officers, and in his allowing them, to the total neglect of the personal control he was bound to exercise, a license and discretion in the fulfilment of their official obligations which afforded them (as might be expected) the most complete opportunity for gross corruption, and every other description of abuse of office. Of these native officers, four (Mr. Digby admits) were relatives by blood or marriage of Radhapersaud Roy. In short, after perusing the whole of the statements on both sides, it strikes us that, although Radhapersaud Roy may have been perfectly innocent, no unfair proceeding is substantiated against Mr. Molony, who does certainly appear to have entertained an impression that Radhapersaud, if not a participator, was cognizant, of the guilt of the others.

In consequence of the remarks made by Mr. Sutherland, at the meeting and in the *Hurkaru*, on the character of Mr. Molony, some friends* of the deceased gentleman took the matter up, and (we quote the substance of a statement bearing the twelve signatures, dated 18th April), two days after the appearance of the publication, inviting "any one desirous of seeing the proofs," to inspect "documents which exhibit the most damning proofs of the fact;" one of their number, (Mr. Elliot) called upon Mr. Sutherland, and requested to see the evidence on which he had asserted Mr. Molony's delinquency, as implicated, in his official capacity, in a shameful conspiracy to ruin a young man of pure and unspotted character. Mr. Sutherland produced a paper, printed by Radhapersaud himself, consisting of a petition to government, a supplement, and an appendix, the latter documents being reports from Mr. Digby, the collector of Burdwan, and the patron of the young man, to the Board of Revenue. To the petition were attached several documents, ending with a letter from the secretary to government in the judicial department, acquainting the petitioner that his pe-

* W. W. Bird, R. O'Dowda, Ross D. Mangles, J. E. Elliot, C. R. Barwell, G. A. Bushby, T. C. Robertson, E. R. Barwell, H. Shakespear, S. Nicolson, Roberts Saunders, and W. R. Fitzgerald, Esqrs.

tition "is not considered to require any particular orders from government." On these papers being produced, it was observed by Mr. Elliot, that it had been stated by Mr. Sutherland at the Town-hall, that he had some years ago "read the whole of the proceedings" in the case referred to. To this Mr. Sutherland assented. He was then asked, if it were possible, that he should have had leisure to go through such a mass of proceedings as were accumulated in this case, both at the Sudder Nizamut Adawlut, the Board of Revenue, and in the previous enquiry at Burdwan. Mr. Sutherland replied, that of all these he had seen nothing; that he had seen only the papers he then produced, which appeared to him to contain sufficient information to be generally termed "the whole of the proceedings." He was then asked, who the gentleman high in the civil service was who had authorized him to state that he had investigated the case, and that "the whole proceeding" was a shameful "instance of conspiracy," in which Mr. Molony was described as playing the principal part. Mr. Sutherland named Mr. Pattle; and added, that that gentleman stated himself to have been engaged in the investigation. When this investigation took place, Mr. Pattle was a member of the Board of Revenue, and such parts of the matter as belonged to the jurisdiction of that Board must, consequently, have come under his observation; but in the judicial investigation, he could not by possibility bear any official part.

In consequence of Mr. Pattle's authority having been thus cited, a letter was addressed to that gentleman by Mr. Mangles, requesting to know "whether he was satisfied to abide by the responsibility which Mr. Sutherland had imposed on him; whether, in short, he did or did not represent the case as it is stated by that gentleman, and, if not, what it was he authorized him to say regarding Mr. Molony's part in the transaction in question."

Mr. Pattle, in reply, declared that all he stated to Mr. Sutherland was, that "the accusations against Radhapersaud were proved to be false, and were the result of a shameful conspiracy; and that he never mentioned to him Mr. Molony's name!" In proof of the latter part of the declaration, he produced a letter from Mr. Sutherland to him (Mr. Pattle), in which he says: "What I said to Mr. Elliot, as nearly as I can recollect, respecting you, was, that you had authorized me to say that it was a shameful conspiracy; that I, in using that term, meant to imply a native conspiracy, not that Mr. Molony was a conspirator; but that, on reflection, I thought it probable that you might have meant to include Mr.

Molony as a conspirator, though you did not certainly say so, and I may add, that I don't remember that you mentioned Mr. Molony's name!"

In this state of the case, Mr. Elliot addressed Mr. Sutherland, observing that the direct denial of Mr. Pattle and his own admission, transferred the sole responsibility of making the allegations against Mr. Molony to him (Mr. Sutherland); adding: "You are probably aware, that several of Mr. Molony's friends have resolved to vindicate his memory from the obloquy which has been cast upon it, by exposing the entirely insufficient grounds upon which you have thought yourself warranted in advancing such very serious charges against a deceased public officer of the highest character and respectability. But before taking any public step, as you have admitted that you had no other knowledge of the proceedings in the case than what you derived from the *ex parte* statement contained in a petition presented to government by Radhapersaud Roy, and its appendices, and from Mr. Pattle's communications (which now it appears did not implicate Mr. Molony at all); and as you have now been apprized that Mr. Pattle was not engaged in the judicial investigation of the case, and that even the government-house paragraph is not quite correct; and as, from the expressions which you used at our interview, I conclude that you now regret having brought such hasty charges against Mr. Molony, and must be aware of their entire groundlessness; we are willing to allow you the opportunity (in order to obviate further unpleasant discussion) to publish an acknowledgment of the error into which you have fallen, rather than that we should be driven to put forth the statement in vindication of Mr. Molony's conduct, which we are preparing for the press."

To this reasonable and courteous proposition Mr. Sutherland made the following extraordinary reply: "The tone of your note, contrasting as it does so remarkably with that of your conversation with me the other day, has, I confess, surprised me. If you mean to imply that there is anything in my note to Mr. Pattle that contradicts the spirit or substance of any thing I said to you, I positively deny it.* You must permit me to tell you also, that your conduct in this instance has not been marked by that candour and fairness which I had a right to expect from you, and which you experienced from me at our interview. You came here to discuss the matter calmly

* The note flatly contradicts the writer's assertion, that Mr. Pattle mentioned Mr. Molony's name as implicated in the conspiracy, which is the whole matter in question.

and quietly with me; you asked for proofs and documents—I gave them to you. You take these away; you do not return them; but, after a lapse of several days, I receive from you a letter, conceived in a tone which precludes my entering into any further discussion with you, and conveying a threat of publishing something which you (and Mr. Ross Donnelly Mangles, I presume) have all ready for the press, unless I make a public and full retraction. Now, Sir, take your own course; but rely on it, that if you, or any of those friends with whom you have concerted your measures, imagine that you will gain any point with me by threat or bluster, you egregiously deceive yourselves."

The authors of the statement thus state the case:—"Mr. Sutherland, who acknowledges having written the paragraph in the leading article of the *Hurkaru*, and having expressed the sentiments published as a part of his speech, never did read the proceedings, the whole of which it is stated in the speech that he had read, and upon which his judgment is implied to have been formed. He never even read the reports upon these proceedings, nor any thing but the papers printed by the individual concerned, which contain a mere *ex parte* statement. The gentleman high in the civil service, whose testimony has been so strongly appealed to, was not engaged in the judicial investigation, and entirely denies having mentioned Mr. Molony's name, or having implicated him in the calumnious charge. So that, deprived of these supports, the obloquy cast upon Mr. Molony's character is reduced to an assertion of the editor of the *Hurkaru*, framed on an *ex parte* statement of the person whom Mr. Molony, in his official capacity of superintendent of legal affairs, was ordered to prosecute:—which *ex parte* statement, it is to be observed, having been transmitted to Government, was not considered to require any notice; whilst Mr. Molony, so far from being condemned by Government, on evidence which Mr. Sutherland has considered sufficient to warrant the grievous imputations that he has cast on him, received from the supreme authority, to the day of his death, every proof of the most entire confidence."

This question has engaged the whole press of Calcutta and its correspondents in a long and bitter controversy, which it has required much time to read through. The *Calcutta Courier* excepted, all the papers seem to take part with Radhapersaud, against Mr. Molony and his "twelve compurgators." There appears, however, a good deal of personal feeling in the controversy; and two of the morning papers were accused (anonymously) of being under the influence of a certain wealthy native gentleman, the friend of Rad-

hapersaud Roy, and who, it is alleged, assisted in the purchase of one of the papers, and is a principal proprietor of the other: this accusation being denied by the two papers only to a limited extent.

CABUL.

The army of Shooja-ool-Moolk is stated to have grown to a countless host, from the constant influx of idle and mischievous adventurers. The Sinde Sirdars have been obliged to submit to the terms offered by him, a yearly payment of six lacs. The Shah is said to have advanced upon Candahar.

The *Delhi Gazette* of the 15th May states, that Peshawur had been invaded by a force, under Now Nehal Sing, a grandson of Runjeet Sing, who had threatened to push a force into Cabul.

Madras.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COORG CAMPAIGN.

To the Assist. Adj. General, Coorg Field Force.

Sir:—In my report of the 7th inst. (see p. 85) I omitted to mention the officers who were most conspicuous with the flank companies; and I shall therefore feel obliged by your inserting the names of Lieut. Donellan, of H.M.'s 48th reg., commanding grenadiers; and of Capt. Budd, commanding the grenadiers of the 32d regt. regt. N.I.; also of Lieuts. Gibbs and O'Brien of the Light Inf. of H.M.'s 48th regt., who were with the flankers which turned the 2d stockade. These officers led their men most gallantly, and but for them the loss would have been much greater.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) D. FOULIS, Colonel,
Commg. Wn. Col. Coorg Field Force.
Head-quarters, Camp Mootramoody,
April 14, 1834.

We extract the most material details contained in private letters published in the different papers, at this presidency and at Calcutta, respecting this campaign; few particulars are given in private accounts of the circumstances attending the repulse of Colonel Jackson's column, consisting of the 40th N.I. and two companies of H.M.'s 48th, which, after carrying two stockades, were beaten back from a third with considerable loss.

Camp, Matramoody, 10th April.—The western column,* under Colonel David Foulis, marched from Cannanore on the

* Consisting of 300 rank and file H.M. 48th regt., 20th and 32d regt. of N.I.; 200 sappers and miners, and four 6-pounders.

30th March, and reached a small spot, just sufficient for encamping, on the 2d of April, where there was not even a vestige of a village. In the evening a party of the grenadiers of H.M. 48th, and the grenadiers of the 20th, were sent out to reconnoitre a stockade which commanded the passage of Stony river, about two miles from camp, and were received with a severe fire from the enemy; a young and worthy officer of H.M. 48th regiment was killed. After the recognizance, the party returned to camp, and the enemy had actually the audacity to follow it up; but a round of canister from a 6-pounder soon put a check to their valour. Next morning, the whole of the force broke ground and advanced upon the stockade, led on by the grenadiers of H.M. 48th, headed by our assistant quarter-master general, who carried every thing before them in good style. In this manner three stockades were carried, the enemy shewing a determined disposition to renew his attacks, both in front and on the flanks, for some time on the march up the narrow and difficult pass. The troops were dreadfully galled by the fire of the enemy on the flanks, but the dispositions made by our commandant, in throwing out flankers, soon checked this, and the troops advanced, after a severe day's fighting, and bivouacked for the night on a small spot of ground; three miles from Stony river, and the difficulties of the road and the obstacles thrown in our way may be easily conjectured, when it is stated that this passage of about three miles cost the troops ten hours' hard working, in removing the large and enormous trees felled and thrown across the road. The troops were put in motion next morning to carry the remainder of the pass. On quitting the encamping ground a flag of truce made its appearance, bearing a letter from the Rajah, requesting the troops not to advance; to which our commandant gave no heed, saying he must go on; but, provided they would not fire, we should abstain doing so. With this understanding, the troops marched on, and towards the evening crowned the summit of the Hargullum Pass, which with 300 resolute men could be safely defended against a host, such are the natural difficulties it presents. The pass itself is very steep of ascent, rugged and narrow, full of large stones, and trees of enormous size cut down and thrown across the road. On the 5th, the force marched on and passed through and encamped on the northern side of Veera-jundrapettah, which was formerly considered the principal town in Coorg, and is at present a village of some note; here there is a very beautiful palace belonging to the Rajah, which has been taken military possession of by a detachment of (X)

troops; here we heard the arrival of Colonel Stewart's column. We halted on the 6th, and on the 7th marched on to Makremoody, thirteen miles, and within eight miles of the fort of Muddakerry, when we heard of the arrival of Colonel Lindsay's force at the above-named place, of which it took quick possession. The enemy have suffered severely, 250 killed and wounded, and four chiefs.

"Erskine, of the 48th, was perhaps one of the finest looking men I have ever seen, with all the high-caste bearing of a thorough-bred soldier. He and Butterworth were out reconnoitering, when the Coorg fellows picked him off. They are excellent shots, and have had the hardihood to contest it, man to man, with the 48th; but the bayonet has been too much for their long knife."

Muddakerry, 13th April—"On the morning of the 11th the Rajah gave himself up. He entered Muddakerry attended by 2,000 unarmed men, and preceded by fifty palaukeens, said to contain the females of his establishment; in front of the procession were two fiddlers, who struck up the 'British Grenadiers' on passing the guard at the Fort-Gate. Had I my will, the scoundrel should be hung up on the topmost branch of the nearest tree: more lives have been lost than he and his country are worth.

"The column from Mangalore, under Col. Jackson, while on the march, was exposed to a fire which opened from both sides of the road; not the face of an enemy could be seen, and after protracted, most gallant, but fruitless exertions, he was compelled to retreat, leaving the whole of his baggage, and (I fear) wounded, behind. He had with him 150 of the 48th and part of two native infantry regiments—eighty of the former, and a large proportion of the latter, fell—two officers more killed.

"The column from Cannanore, under Colonel Foulis, lost sixteen and one officer of the 48th in forcing the Pooducherum pass. This was thought to have been the ugliest work chalked out for any of the columns, yet it succeeded with trifling comparative loss. A son of Col. Bell was a volunteer with this division; he is mentioned as having particularly distinguished himself; he is a very powerful young fellow, and it is said he actually cut a Coorg in two who attacked him with his formidable knife. All reports, both public and private, give the highest credit to the troops employed in every direction. The 55th, when they saw their colonel fall, became excited to almost madness. Their conduct is spoken of as characterized by the most determined courage and reckless bravery; three men were found lying dead under Mill's body, and six others close around him; all of whom fell in

their endeavours to carry him off. One of the men escaped with his watch, and related that his head had been cut off by the Coorg fellows, as a trophy, no doubt, for transmission to the rajah. I have seen a letter from an officer well qualified to give an opinion on the matter, saying that with 5,000 men the country could be successfully defended against 100,000, so strong are its natural defences on every side."

Extract of a letter from an officer with the eastern column, under Lieut. Col. Stuart. "We arrived at Periapattam on the 25th March. The head-quarters of our column, consisting of H.M. 39th, 300 strong, 4th and 35th N.I., sappers, and six guns, marched towards the Coorg frontier on the 1st April; on the 2d we entered the Coorg country, exchanged a few shots, and had a trifling affair on crossing the river Cavery: no casualties on our part. Encamped on the Coorg side of the Cavery. Same night our outposts were attacked by some sixty of the Coorgites, and a few shots were fired on both sides. 3d, marched at day-break, attacked and carried two stockades. 4th. Marched at day-break: a few shots were fired at our rear—no harm done; received a flag of truce at four o'clock p.m. 5th, Marched at day-break, and reached our encamping ground at seven p.m. 6th. Rifle company 5th N.I. joined the column: marched at twelve o'clock. Arrived at the Coorg capital at four o'clock p.m., and hoisted the British flag on the fort of Madekara, the troops marching in with colours flying and drums beating. 8th. The head-quarters of the Bellary column, consisting of 197 of H.M. 55th, the 31st N.I., and rifle company of the 24th, under Lieut. Col. Waugh, joined our camp. This column had been severely mauled at Buck stockade, 104 Europeans being placed *hors de combat*. Lieut.-Col. C. Mill, H.M. 55th, struck under the left breast while he was taking a view of the stockade preparatory to sending back for a reinforcement to support the advanced party which had been driven back; Lieut. Robinson, 9th regt. N.I., shot through the head; and Ensign Babington, 31st regt. N.I., shot through the body, the shot entering at the pit of the stomach."

"Camp, Muddakerry, 10th April.—Intelligence was received this morning from Col. Jackson, bearing date 6th April, Casseragode, to which place he had been obliged to retire in consequence of severe loss on the 4th, in an attack on the barrier of Bellary Pett, and a disastrous encounter he had with the enemy near Puttampilly on the following day. On the first of these occasions he had 66 killed and wounded; on the latter he states that, besides the casualties amongst the troops,

a great number of the camp followers had fallen into the hands of the enemy, by whom they were cruelly massacred. He does not consider he is sufficiently strong to attempt again to enter the country, and he concludes his letter by requesting a general court-martial on his conduct.

"The Rajah of Coorg is now secured under a strong guard in the fort of Muddakery. He arrived from Nakanand about 11 o'clock this night, attended by an immense retinue of followers, amounting to nearly 2,000; they were unarmed, and only 60 or 70 of them were allowed to enter with him into the fort. The Rajah is a short, actively-built man, as fair as a European; his countenance and features handsome, but with a marked expression of cruelty; he shook hands with us, and declared he was much pleased to see Europeans!"

Extract of another letter dated from the capital of Coorg. "We arrived here on the evening of the 11th, at half-past eleven at night, having marched all day for five days. This is the most stupendous, mountainous country I ever saw in my life; and if the enemy had defended himself every where as he did at the Buck, he might safely defy the whole of India. The fort stands high, with nothing but mountains and jungles for about 30 miles on every side."

In another letter dated the 14th, the writer speaks in the warmest terms of the climate, as a happy temperature, neither too hot nor too cold. "At daylight the thermometer stands at 57°, at noon 87° in a small tent. The scenery all about is beautiful, resembling greatly the Neiglieries at Coonoor; and the country is capable of vast improvement. It is in this spot very thinly inhabited; the few people met with appear apathetic and astounded: but this it is fancied may change to feelings of joy when they learn the Rajah's removal from the country. They are perfectly quiet, and come in fast to our forces, but are yet dubious of our intentions—whether we actually purpose depriving the Rajah of his throne and the management of his country."

Another letter from the capital:—"The Rajah has marched for Bangalore. His eventual destination is unknown, but it is supposed that it will be Benares. His minister, the cause of the war, escaped into the jungle. Col. Fraser, the commissioner, offered 1,000 rupees for his apprehension, and he was found hanging in the jungle, whether by his own hand or not I know not. Budden Ali, the ci-devant havildar of our 31st regt. who was discharged for theft, and who defeated the northern column with such disastrous loss, is still loose in the jungle with some adherents. It will cost us some trouble to take him yet. Some native regiments,

500 Europeans, 150 artillery and 500 sappers, are to remain in the country for the present. One corps is to be stationed at Bellary Pett in the N.W., one at the Buck stockade on the N.E., one at the capital, and one at Verajunderrajpet in the South. I fear the monsoon will bring much sickness, especially coming immediately after so much excitement and fatigue. Col. Lindsay, C.B., is to command as a first-class Brigadier. The troops will get some prize money; I dare say four or five lacs. By the bye, the Rajah had some Company's arms, &c. in his beautiful arsenal. How did he come by them? What a fool the fellow was to give in! His country is perhaps the strongest, both by nature and art, in the whole world. He might verily have fulfilled his threat, that 'he would surely punish us.' Had he defended his country as he had ample means of doing, the capture would have cost us months of labour, and probably the loss of some lives. But our good fortune has triumphed, and the native rebel has found that our star is still in the ascendant. As it is, however, its conquest has cost us dear. Total 89 killed and 192 wounded, exclusive of the officers. And this in two days' fighting!

"The first thing to be done now is to open the roads and passes, blow up the breastworks, and burn the stockades. The next, to hold out inducements to the people to settle in the country, for I hear it is very thinly populated, and that the jungle has encroached materially on the cultivable land. The revenue is estimated at the trifle of two lacs and 80,000 rupees. But I doubt if it be so much. The principal agent in the late scenes is no more, as I have above related, and four or five of his principal chiefs fell in arms, which appears to have disheartened the Rajah. Among those who fell was the Patan who had once been Poligar in Cudderpole, but latterly had existed as a button-maker at Bangalore. It was he who has usually been supposed to have been the cause of the pollution of the mosque two years since, and also the writer of the proclamation, calling us all the ill-names under the sun, and declaring that it was the duty of the people to oppose us, as we came to convert them as Hyder did in early years. He fell at the head of his troops cheering them on, and was shot dead through the head. He was a brave but misguided man. It is perhaps well that we do not find many of the same resolute stamp, or our career would be somewhat more varied than it has been of late years—one interrupted tide of success.

"The Coorgites cut off Lieut.-Col. Mill's head as a present to the Rajah. They also inhumanly butchered all the followers who fell into their hands with

the north-western column. The northern column, lost no followers, through the good management of its commanding officer. When poor Mills fell, the Europeans with the northern column became excited to phrenzy. They rushed to cut down the gate with hatchets, but were received with such a fire that nothing could live under it. It has seldom fallen to our lot to hear of any proceedings, at the same time more gallant yet more disastrous. The Buck stockade is a work of masonry with a ditch and stockade in front, and is the place where Hyder was discomfited in the last century with prodigious loss.

One circumstance is very remarkable, that in every village our troops passed, although there were no men, yet all their women and children were left. It would be difficult to find a more remarkable proof of their confidence in our discipline than that act displayed. It is one which should be made known, for it reflects high honour on the British character.

"The Rajah is completely humbled; I heard a surmise last night that it was possible he might be replaced on the musnud; I must confess I should hail such an act with satisfaction. It would be an act of magnanimous policy, and would, I think, reflect high honour on our government. I would open his hoards, destroy his barriers, disarm his people, and then reinstate him."

The prize-booty is said to amount to fifteen lacs of rupees. One lac and a-half was found underground, on the 28th April, near Naakenaud, and more secreted treasure is expected to be discovered.

The *Madras Herald* contains a proclamation by the Governor General, announcing the assumption of the Coorg territory, and its annexation to the Hon. Company's dominions, *by the unanimous desire of the inhabitants*. It promises the latter that they shall never again be subject to native rule. The same paper contains a general order on the conclusion of the late campaign, containing high encomiums on Colonel Lindsay; still higher on Colonel Foulis, expiating Colonel Waugh and his column from all blame for their disastrous but brave attempt, and declaring that Colonel Jackson's conduct is still the subject of inquiry.—*Bomb. Gaz. June 7.*

STEAM-NAVIGATION BETWEEN INDIA AND ENGLAND.

Letter from the Governor-general to G. Norton, Esq., dated Ootacamund, April 11, 1834:—"Dear Sir,—I beg you will express from me to the subscribers to

the Madras Steam-fund the gratification which I have received from the extract of their resolutions communicated in your obliging letter of the 31st March. Concurring entirely in the opinion of that meeting, 'that this project opens vast and incalculable benefit to our own country and mankind,' I could not do otherwise than warmly participate in the general feeling of India, and I have not, therefore, hesitated in recommending, as far as a prudent regard for the finances would allow, a liberal aid being afforded by government to the common effort.

"I confess that my anticipation of the expected benefit goes far beyond the more obvious results, great as those undoubtedly would be,—of improved government, of the welfare of the people as affected by such improvement,—of the promotion of commerce,—and, of what may be considered of minor importance, of the comfort of our own numerous countrymen, separated by such great distance of time and place from all connection with their dearest interests. The limit assigned by the resolution is expressed by the large term of *mankind*, and in my judgment appropriately and correctly; because the great want of this eastern world, India, China, &c. may be comprehended in the single word 'knowledge.' If the moral condition and happiness of the most enlightened countries suffer from this cause, it can be easily conceived that on this great space, where the human mind has been buried for ages in universal darkness, the task must be hopeless, unless the same means which have alone accomplished the object elsewhere are brought into action, and these means increased and enforced with all the encouragement that the governing authority can bestow. I look to steam-navigation as the great engine of working this moral improvement. In proportion as the communication between the two countries shall be facilitated and shortened, so will civilized Europe be approximated, as it were, to these benighted regions, and in no other way can improvement in any large stream be expected to flow in. Past experience shews what we have to expect for the future—I shall take the liberty of enlarging upon this topic.

"For much more than half a century, the British dominion has been established at the three presidencies over a great extent of territory, with a large dependent population. Examining attentively the intellectual condition of these numerous communities, it cannot be denied that little progress comparatively has been made in the acquisition of useful knowledge. There prevail throughout, as in the darkest ages of European history, the same ignorance and superstition; the same belief in witchcraft; the same confidence

in charms and incantations; the same faith in astrology and omens; the practice of human immolation of all sexes and ages, and many other barbarous customs opposed to true happiness, and repugnant to the best feelings that Providence has planted in the human breast. Again, also, in the arts and sciences, in every branch of useful attainment, the ancient usages and learning retain their unimpaired sway. In medicine and surgery, in chemistry, in hydraulics, in mechanics, in civil engineering, in painting, sculpture and music, we observe them all, with the exception of a few individuals of superior talents and ambition, remaining stationary in their primitive rudeness and ignorance. And yet, during this long interval, thousands of well-educated Europeans, deeply versed in all these branches of knowledge, have been succeeding each other, and domiciliated for years in the country. Why, it will be asked, had all this science, this learning, and this ability to impart instruction passed away without leaving any trace or impress on the mind of India, although in no other part of the world does there exist greater quickness of intellect, a more eager thirst after knowledge, or superior aptitude to acquire it? The answer to this question is plain and obvious. The cause is to be found in the past principle of our rule; of rigidly precluding the free admission of Europeans to India; the direct consequence of which, whatever in other respects may have been its advantages, has been to dam up in a great degree the main channel of improvement into India. It may be assumed that nineteenth-twentieth parts of the importation of Europeans have consisted of the Company's servants. They have had, of course, other duties to perform occupying the whole of their time, and the fault lies not with them if they have contributed little or nothing to this object. The government, indeed, may perhaps be accused of omission, and of not having done as much as they might, but I doubt even, with more exertion on their part, whether, while the same system lasted, much progress could have been made.

"All the improvements of the description to which I have been adverting are exclusively due to the skill and enterprise of individuals, aided by the capital of the houses of agency. Every indigo and coffee-plantation—the Gloucester mills—the works of every description that are moved by steam—the iron foundries, the coal mines worked after the European fashion—and the other great establishments that we see around us in Calcutta, are so many great schools of instruction, the founders of which are the real improvers of the country. It is from the same sources that we must expect other schoolmasters of new and improved indus-

try. The new charter will remove many obstacles, but steam-communication far more.

"But, with the opinion I entertain, that the extent of colonization (as it is misnamed) and the effects of it have been very much overrated, I am convinced, that the knowledge and instruction so much needed by India can never be sufficiently provided by European colonists and speculators only. The natives themselves must be encouraged to go to Europe, there to study in the best schools of all the sciences. This opinion I know to be entertained by some of the intelligent members of a committee now sitting in Calcutta, to consider the best means of educating the natives in the higher branches of medicine and surgery. The Pasha of Egypt has given a noble example in this respect to the rulers of rude and unlearned nations.

"The circumstances that have hitherto operated as a complete barrier against the intercourse of the natives with Europe, except the classes of sailors and of menial servants, have been—1st. Certain customs as to food prescribed by the Hindoo religion; and 2dly, and mainly, the length, the expense, and the apprehension also of so long a voyage. In respect to the first of these obstacles, Ram Mohun Roy, who will be of illustrious memory among his posterity, has broken the ice; and I know that some, and I have no doubt that other, rich and well-educated natives are preparing to tread in his footsteps, with the same laudable desire of seeing what India may become, by what Europe, and especially England, is; and of raising their country by the same means from the moral and political degradation in which she is plunged. With respect to the second obstacle, which makes the attempt almost impossible to the great class of students, however willing—to those who are to be the practical operatives and the introducers of the new arts and sciences, and will become the best teachers of their countrymen, steam-navigation, with the aid of government, and of those interested in India's welfare, will go far to remove it. I was happy to learn from the same members of the medical committee, that natives thoroughly acquainted with the English language would, if assisted, be ready to embark immediately in that pursuit, and necessarily in others of the same utility.

"I will, therefore, conclude this too long detail by saying, that it is 'knowledge' that is needed. Knowledge is the beginning of wisdom. Knowledge alone can raise this country to a higher standard among the nations of the world: and with the sentiments I have expressed of the best and most effectual mode of attaining these great purposes, the steam-committee are amply borne out according to my

firm conviction in their resolution, 'that this project opens vast and incalculable benefits to our own country and to mankind.'

"I have the pleasure of transmitting a copy of a minute, recommending to the favourable consideration of the Honourable Court the plan of the Steam-committee in Bengal for establishing a direct communication between Suez and the ports on the eastern side of the peninsula. You will perceive in this paper a repetition of the assurance which I had the pleasure of expressing to you at Madras; that there existed no intention of sacrificing, in any manner the interests of Bombay. The questions are, which is the most useful line to India in general—and will the benefit be commensurate to the expense?—There can exist no more difficulty in establishing a steam-communication with Calcutta than with Bombay. The *Forbes* and *Hugh Lindsay* may be unequal to the undertaking, but it will be easy to procure steamers of adequate power for the purpose; and, as for the south-west monsoon, I believe, upon very good authority, that even during the period, which is very short in duration, when it is at its height, the weather is not worse than that which is constantly overcome by steamers in the English and Irish channels.

"I remain, dear Sir,

"your faithful servant,
(Signed) "W. C. BENTINCK."

At a General Meeting of the Subscribers to the Madras Steam Fund, held on the 29th March 1834, it was unanimously resolved:

"That it appearing from the published correspondences between the committees of the three presidencies that the prospectus for establishing a steam-communication between Bombay and Suez, as adopted by a public meeting at Bombay on the 14th May last, and for the furtherance of which prospectus a subscription has been raised in the Madras presidency, pursuant to the resolution of a general meeting held on the 14th June last, has not met with the concurrence of the presidency of Bengal—but that another scheme has been projected and adopted at a general meeting at that presidency, for establishing a steam-communication with Suez from Calcutta as a point of departure, and that consequently the pecuniary means of carrying into effect the prospectus of Bombay have proved hitherto insufficient, and the project has for the present been postponed by the Bombay committee, pending a reference by them to the home authorities, and has become dependent on the result of such reference; and the Bombay Committee having, under these circumstances, intimated their readiness to relinquish the Madras fund in case it shall

appear that the subscribers should adopt different views from themselves—this meeting consider it necessary to decide by further resolutions on the disposal of the fund raised by the Madras subscription.

"That, although this meeting do not consider themselves authorized to dispose of those funds in favour of any other specific object than that expressed by the resolutions of June last, without the opinion of the subscribers, yet they are decidedly of opinion that the disposal of them towards advancing the general object of steam navigation between India and England deserves the concurrence of the subscribers at large.

"That the funds raised be invested in Government securities, in the names of the chairman and two members of the committee, and be held by the committee for the benefit and furtherance of any plan for establishing steam-communication between India and England which shall be in progress with the sanction of the Supreme Government on this day twelvemonth, with the exception of that portion of them of which a return may be demanded within one month from that date by any subscribers individually, in case such sanction shall not happen to be given in favour of the Bombay prospectus; and that in case no such plan shall be in progress, such fund be handed over for the benefit and furtherance of any the first such successful and progressing steam navigation establishment which shall have completed two voyages out and home between India and Suez in any one year."

MADRAS PHILANTHROPIC ASSOCIATION.

At a meeting of this association (formed for the benefit of the Indo-British community) on the 26th March, the following resolution was agreed to:—

"That this meeting regrets to learn the failure of the primary object for which the Association was established; and with a view of rendering the future proceedings of the society as beneficial as possible to the East-Indian community, resolves that a new committee be formed to draw up a plan, and submit the same for the consideration of the subscribers at large, for the most expedient and useful appropriation of the remaining funds of the institution."

A proposed amendment, calling for inquiry into past measures, from the commencement of the Association, was negatived.

Bombay.

MISCELLANEOUS.

POLICE AND MAGISTRACY.

The Chief Justice, in his charge to the Grand Jury (from which we gave an ex-

tract in p. 21), stated the changes which had been made in the magistracy and police of this island, as follows:—

"A regulation, passed by the governor in council of Bombay, has this day been registered, whereby part of an ordinance passed and registered in 1827 has been repealed; the number of police magistrates has been reduced to two; the jurisdiction of the court of petty sessions has been new-modelled, and the constables and police peons have been placed under a superintendant of police. In conformity with the provisions of the ordinance, a part of which has been thus repealed, three police magistrates exercised the control and direction of the constables and of the police peons formerly employed in the three divisions of this island. By performing the duties incidental to this control and direction, these magistrates were frequently prevented from attending with sufficient regularity at the police offices, to hear and determine complaints; or to liberate, or to commit for trial, prisoners charged with offences. It has been alleged, that, from these and from other causes, persons accused of offences have sometimes been detained in custody more than a reasonable period of time before the charge against them has been investigated; and if this were so, the evil, unquestionably, required a remedy. These evils, if, in fact, they have prevailed, are not likely to happen under the system which is about to be adopted. The superintendant of police, by the new ordinance, will discharge the duties formerly performed by the police magistrates; and they will henceforth be required to discharge such duties only as are usually performed by stipendiary magistrates at the police offices in London. The police magistrates will hereafter respectively do all acts that appertain to the office of a single magistrate; and when the presence of two justices may be necessary, that number may be readily united.

"By the ordinance which has been partly repealed, the court of petty sessions was not duly constituted unless two magistrates of police were present; and this necessarily prevented the police magistrates, who attended at the petty sessions, from discharging their ordinary duties at two of the police offices on one day in every week. This weekly absence of the police magistrates must also have occasioned great delay and inconvenience to the parties accused and to their accusers. The new ordinance will also apply a remedy to this evil: and as one police magistrate only will hereafter be required to attend at the court of petty sessions, the other will be enabled to discharge the ordinary duties while that court is sitting; and should any urgent necessity demand the presence of another justice, he will be

found in that court, which will be held at the office of the police. Should any complaint be preferred against any constable or peon, the sitting magistrates will hear and determine the matter as in ordinary cases; and no suspicion of partiality touching the decisions can hereafter be reasonably entertained, inasmuch as the constables and peons are not now appointed by the police magistrates. The whole of these constables and peons are now subject to the superintendant of police, who will usually exercise the authority of a high constable; and I hope that the changes that have been recently effected in the constitution and in the character of the force under his direction, will gradually tend to the prevention of crime, and especially of the gang-robberies which have so long been perpetrated on this island."

The learned judge then alluded (in the terms quoted in p. 91) to the advantages expected from the appointment of native justices of the peace, one of whom is to form part of the court of petty sessions.

NATIVE MAGISTRATES.

At the court of petty sessions, held in the Fort on Thursday, we had an opportunity of seeing the first working of the new regulation by which the constitution of the court is altered, enabling a native justice of the peace to sit with the European unpaid and stipendiary magistrates. The native justices, who were lately put in commission, will sit in monthly rotation. Juggonathjee Sunkersett sat yesterday, and seemed particularly zealous in the examination of witnesses, concerning some of whom he gave the court a very correct opinion, from his personal knowledge of the persons who were called to speak to character.—*Bomb. Gaz.* Apr. 12.

On the 19th, his Majesty's native justices of the peace waited upon the governor at Parell, where a durbar was held for their reception. On being introduced to his lordship, Jagunnath Sunkersett rose on behalf of his brother justices, to return thanks for the very liberal manner in which his lordship had carried the intentions of the British Legislature into effect, and stated that they were determined to use their best endeavours to prove themselves worthy of the flattering distinction which had been conferred on them. His lordship in reply stated, that he felt great satisfaction at being enabled, by the advanced state of the native society at this presidency, to give effect at so early a period to the wishes of the home Government, and that he felt assured that the native justices, by their exertions in an upright and independent discharge of their duties, would fully justify the course he had taken. His lordship congratulated Jagunnath Sunkersett on the able manner

in which he had got through the duties which had already devolved on him, and after expressing his best wishes for their welfare, rose, and the justices took their departure.—*Bomb. Cour.* April 24.

By a minute of council, passed on the 16th April, the secretaries to government have been directed to intimate to all public officers in their respective departments, that the following gentlemen are henceforth, upon all occasions, to be known and addressed by the title of "Esquire,"—viz.—Joggonathjee Sunkersett, Jamsejee Jejeebhoy, Dadabhoj Pestanjee, Dhakjee Dadajee, Bomanjee Hormasjee, Framjee Cowasjee, Nowrojee Jamsetjee, Cursetjee Cowasjee, Cursetjee Ariasceer Dady, Mahomed Ally Rogay, Cursetjee Rustomjee, Mahomed Ibrahim Muckba, and Hormasjee Bhicajee Chinoy.

The name of Sir Roger de Faria has been excluded from the new commission, it having been discovered that he is not a British-born subject.

THE HARBOUR.

We understand that a careful survey has lately been made of the harbour, under the directions of government, to ascertain whether it has sustained any injury from the deposit of mud or other substances. This was occasioned by a representation of Sir John Gore's, that vessels like the *Melville* could not now lie in situations where the largest ship of the line, when his excellency was here as a lieutenant, some forty years ago, rode with perfect safety.

As may be imagined, the mere suspicion of such a circumstance was calculated to create uneasiness; and as it was positively asserted that the *Melville* had grounded while at anchor in a situation where there was supposed to be an abundance of water to float her, even at the lowest tides, serious apprehensions were entertained that the harbour had in fact greatly deteriorated. The result, however, of the late investigation has been most satisfactory; for we learn that some old charis, which have been raked up during the operation, proved that no change worth noticing has taken place in any part of the harbour south of Gibbet Island. To the north of that spot, as far as the Neat's Tongue, some large mud banks have been formed; but these do not in the least affect the anchorage, upon which the depth of water corresponds in a remarkable manner with the soundings nearly half a century ago. At the mouth of the docks, and in the little basin which adjoins them, there has been of course a considerable deposit of mud; this, however, was always anticipated, and it would have been extraordinary had it been otherwise. The remedy for it, at the same time, is very simple. A good dredge in a few weeks would clear the whole away, if

it should ever become desirable to do so; but this at present is hardly the case, as the very largest ships may be taken in and out of dock during spring tides with perfect ease.

In communicating his fears regarding the harbour to government, Sir John Gore proposed some extensive works to arrest what he considered its ruin. A wet dock and the formation of the Colaba causeway were amongst these; and we must say, we should have considered a small accumulation of mud upon the whole rather fortunate, had it secured us either one of them, and especially the latter. But there appeared to be little prospect of Sir John's plans being adopted after the alarm which he had given was found to be groundless. We now learn, however, that there is every reason to believe the causeway will speedily be commenced, as orders have lately been received from the Court of Directors, in reply to an application which was made regarding it about two years ago, sanctioning its formation in case it should be deemed expedient, which it doubtless will be for many good reasons that have already been repeatedly urged in its favour.—*Bomb. Cour.*, Mar. 25.

NATIVE EDUCATION.

Nowrojee Dorabjee, one of the West's scholars at the Native Education Society's School, has a "nocturnal society," to improve native students in the English language at night; and Cursetjee Rustomjee, who received his education at the Engineer Institution at Poona, has opened a school at the same house, in which native boys above ten years of age are instructed in mathematics, arithmetic, geometry, algebra, engineering (comprising land-surveying), &c.

IMPEDIMENTS TO NATIVE ENTERPRISE.

The *Durpun* states, that two Marwarries, who proceeded to China last year, in charge of a large quantity of opium belonging to a wealthy soucar of Malva, on their return to Bombay, notwithstanding that they subsisted during the voyage on grain, rice, dholl and vegetables prepared in the ordinary manner, and had a cask of water shipped exclusively for their use, were refused re-admission to their caste by some Marwarries, and will be obliged to go through certain ceremonies, and incur the expense of a dinner to the caste.

THE GOVERNOR.

The Governor and suite left Bombay on the 6th June for Poona, at which place his lordship arrived on the 8th.

TRADE.

We have accounts from Bombay to the

12th of June. The state of trade at that date was worse than it had been known for many years. Cotton was on the advance, with very little in the market. Copper had fallen considerably in price, which was attributed to the government having prohibited the coinage of copper at the numerous native mints throughout the presidency. Freight were down at £2. 10s. to £2. per ton, with the expectation of being lower, in consequence of the great quantity of tonnage on the way out.—*Liverpool Paper.*

ESTATE OF SHOTTON AND CO.

A statement of the affairs of Messrs. Shotton and Co., during the first year they have been under the management of the trustees, appears in the *Bombay Courier* of May 31st. The amount of outstanding debts collected is 4,35,160 rupees. This will give a dividend of about 20 per cent. to the creditors.

MAJOR ROBERTSON.

Major H. D. Robertson, principal collector of Poona, has been compelled by sickness to leave his station and embark for England. His departure will be felt as a severe loss, and be much regretted by the people of the Deccan, whose respect and gratitude he won by the kindness of his demeanour; the considerate attention shown by him in his intercourse with all classes, distinguished as it was by freedom from the pride and hauteur of office; his accessibility, ready attention to complaints, and impartiality in investigating them; his anxiety to redress all real grievances, and to promote by every means in his power the welfare and happiness of the people. They have been accustomed, ever since he took charge of the collectorate, nearly seventeen years ago, to look upon him as a friend and benefactor.

Mr. Baber has been confirmed in the situation of principal collector of Poona.—*Bomb. Durpun*, April 25.

Translation of an Address sent to Major Robertson, signed by 1500 of the most respectable members of the community of the Poona district.

From the establishment of the Company's government (in the Deccan), the affairs of Poona have been conducted by you. At the first introduction of that government in this country, the people were in great alarm from a dread of the operation of the regulations of an English government, to which they were unaccustomed, and of which they knew nothing; but from the manner in which you administered the affairs of the office with which you were charged—at the same time that you secured the objects of government—you protected us as if we were your personal relatives, and rendered us all happy. It was the desire of our breast that one who had thus, without deviating from the rules of the government, extended

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to every one, both great and small, and old and young, the consideration due to them and their affairs, should remain for ever among us. On the 20th Sept. 1829, we addressed you on the occasion of your removal from Poona to Ahmednuggur, but although we then deeply lamented your departure, the proximity of Ahmednuggur to Poona left us the hope that some day we might again see you restored to us at Poona; and our desire in this respect was eventually realized by your appointment to our district.

At the same time that we are aware, and every day see, that English gentlemen do not permanently remain in this country; still our grief at your departure would have been soothed by having had an opportunity of personally bidding you farewell. It is impossible to describe to you our sorrow at the sudden necessity which now obliges you to leave us, and go to England, from severe indisposition. If your kindness towards the people of this country remain firm and rooted, we shall only be able to believe that it does so by your obtaining the permission of government to come back to them, on the speedy re-establishment of your health, just as the bird *chatuck*, and as the pearl-oysters long for the falling of the rains of *Soattie*, so shall we anxiously expect your return. We have thus addressed you, and subscribed this paper at present, that you may for ever bear us in remembrance.—Dated the 4th of Chytershod Shuckey 1745.—Jaya, the name of the Sumwutir Sun Arba Sillareen Meyatein of Ahir (12th April 1834 A.D.)

Reply of Major Robertson, delivered to the individuals deputed to present to him the address of the people of Poona.

To Bhow Maharja, Chintamon Dixit Aptey Shastree, Rugheo Acharya Shastree, Bulwant Row Madee Rastia, Ram Row Trimbur Poorundary, Luximon Row Sadashe Wankeshwar, Ramchunder Pandoorung Dunderary, Rungnath Sadashe Wanoley, Kazee Mahomed Hyder, and the other sirdars, shastrees, kazees, merchants, and ryots of the Poona district.

I have received your address, dated the 13th of April, from Gopaul Aunt Aptey, and Veeajee Narrain Mungroo.

This fresh testimonial of your good-will and kindness is highly gratifying to my feelings. The plain simplicity in which it is couched proves to me the honesty of your words, and that they have come from your hearts. Believe me that, considering it to be the true expression of your real sentiments, and not the fulsome adulation of specious compliment, I accept it with the greatest pleasure, as a highly honourable testimonial that, in the long period of nearly seventeen years during which we have been connected together, I have sometimes been able, and fortunate enough, to contribute to your general and individual comfort and happiness.

Whatever opinion you should have formed, I am conscious that I always had the desire of being strictly just and greatly kind to you, and you may rest assured that, whether I ever return to India or not, I shall never cease to take a deep interest in your welfare, singly and combined; to recall to mind yourselves and your kind feelings towards me; and in so far as I have any means to promote your future prosperity, not merely because I feel bound to do so from motives of friendship, but because I am convinced that the substantial and permanent happiness and prosperity of a government are inseparable from, and reciprocal with, those of its subjects.

It may be gratifying to you to learn, that the Right Hon. the Governor in Council has expressed to me his satisfaction at the manner in which I have fulfilled my duties among you, so that although I quit you and your country with the greatest regret, yet, through your favour as now conferred on me, and that of his lordship in council, I return to my native country with these most pleasing feelings, which can alone be understood by those who have done their best, and then been informed that they have done well. Your approbation, conjoined as it happens to be with that of the government, inspires me with a belief in the sincerity of your kindness, and that it rests on grounds which must ever be a source of gratification to me.

(Y)

Ceylon.

LAW.

District Court of Colombo, March 18. —In the matter of the Infant of Wejetangey Sophia Cornelia.—This action was instituted to revoke a power of guardianship granted to defendant by the Supreme Court; and the plaintiffs, as a reason for asking this interference, alleged that the defendant wilfully neglects his ward, and brings her up as a Buddhist, instead of educating her as a Christian. The evidence adduced, instead of going to substantiate the charge of misconduct, proceeded to shew that it was the wish of the child's father that she should be given over to plaintiffs. The acting judge (Mr. Oswin) was of opinion that no fact had been brought forward to shew that the guardianship was surreptitiously obtained, and that nothing had been proved in support of the allegation that the guardian had abused his trust. Under these circumstances, therefore, the acting judge saw no cause to interfere. He therefore dismissed the application of the plaintiff with costs.

The assessors stated their opinion, unanimously, that the evidence went to shew the wish of the father that she should be given over to the plaintiffs; that this wish has the force of a will, and that therefore the application of the plaintiff should be granted.

After the acting district judge had read to the assessors the decision he was about to make in the above case, his worship asked them if they concurred in opinion with him. The assessors replied, they did not coincide with him, and gave their reasons at length for not doing so. His worship then entered their objections upon the record, and afterwards read to them what he had written. The assessors then remarked, that his worship had omitted to state one of their reasons, namely, that they did not consider the allegation contained in the plaintiff's petition, "that the minor was brought up a Buddhist," as at all affecting what they conceived to be the real merits of the case, viz. the right of the father of the infant to appoint guardians over his child. His worship, in reply, told the assessors that he had already taken down what they had stated to him at first, and directed them, if they were not satisfied with that, to draw up "their verdict themselves, as he did not conceive that he was their secretary."—This the assessors declined, stating that they did not consider that duty to devolve upon them.

* Part of 30th clause of Charter:—"Provided nevertheless, that in case of any difference of opinion between any such judge and the majority or the whole of such assessors, upon any question of law or of fact, depending before any such district court, the opinion of such judge shall prevail,

The proctor for the petitioners then reminded the court, that in a case decided on the 15th of January last, and in which the assessors dissented from the opinion of the judge, the secretary of the court was directed to enter upon the record the reasons for their dissent, and the assessors authenticated that statement by affixing their signatures to it. His worship observed that he did not consider that form at all necessary, and forthwith annexed his own name to a statement, which the assessors publicly avowed did not embody the whole of their grounds of dissent.—*Ceylon Obs., March 21.*

SIR EDWARD BARNES.

A ball and supper were given to Sir Edward Barnes and Lady Barnes, at the Race Stand, Colombo, on the 9th March. Tables were laid out for 200 persons. The governor presided. In proposing the health of Sir Edward, Sir Robert Wilmot Horton paid an elegant compliment to the public and private character of their guests, observing: "His has been no common career. He is one of those men who have that stirring spirit within their breasts which prompts to exertion. It is not only on the field as a soldier, but in the arduous task of administrative government, that he has claims on his country. There is one subject to which I shall advert, which, as he has himself alluded to it, it would be unnatural not to touch on, though it would be both invidious and delicate to handle. I need hardly explain that I allude to his return to this colony as a "private individual." I shall dismiss this topic with one single wish and one single word, and that word and that wish is "justice." I presume not to enter into the merits of this case, of which I have formed no opinion, but if by the course of political accident my gallant friend be prevented from gaining additional plumes which might have graced his crest, may those plumes be won and worn by his boys, who, already inheriting their father's energy, have a right to hope to emulate his fame."

Sir Edward, in his reply, thanked his right hon. friend most cordially for the delicate manner in which he had adverted to the cause of his leaving the command in India. He observed that this was neither the time nor place for entering into an explanation of the circumstances which placed him in the situation in which he then stood. He pledged himself to those friends whose good opinion he valued, and whose kindness and attention

and shall be taken as the sentence, judgment, or order, of the whole court; but in every such case a record shall be made, and preserved among the records of the court, of the questions declared by the judge to have arisen for adjudication; and of the vote of such judge, and of every such assessor upon each such question."

to this and on all occasions he would always feel grateful for, that at the proper time and in the proper place he felt confident that he should be able to afford such an explanation as would satisfy his Sovereign of the rectitude and propriety of his intentions in the discharge of the duties of his late high station, while it would at the same time leave his friends nothing to regret than that he had not an earlier opportunity of offering that explanation.

Sir Edward and Lady Barnes embarked on the following day.

HORTON PLAIN.

Extract of a letter from Lieut. Watson, of the 58th regt., descriptive of an expedition which he made, with Lieut. Fisher, 74th regt., from Nuwera Ellia, through a part of the country as yet unexplored by Europeans. On clear days a distant plain had been observed from the summit of Pedro Tallagalla, lying in the direction of Balangodde, and appearing to be of much greater elevation and extent than the plain of Nuwera Ellia. Having taken the compass bearing, it was determined by these gentlemen to attempt to reach this plain. On the 28th of March, Lieut. Watson writes—"Having ten coolies, besides six stout fellows, for the purpose of cutting our way through the jungle, we left the plain of Nuwera Ellia, and in a short time gained the extremity of the adjoining plain, which runs in a southerly direction, from the former; at this point, distant about six miles from the rest-house, our work began. Bill-hooks and large chopping knives, with the best exertions of our six operators, together with our own assistance, made but small impression upon the almost impenetrable willow jungle. However, in spite of all obstacles, we continued cutting away in a S.E. direction until evening, when we reached a small open space of ground having a stream of excellent water, where we bivouacked for the night. The following morning we started very early, and kept a course varying with the direction of a narrow swampy strip of plain from S. to S.E. After a short time, our bill-hooks were again in request, and after about two hours forcing and cutting our way through the jungle, we came into a delightful though small plain; keeping a S.S.E. direction we crossed it, and after about three hours of as hard work as any one ever undertook voluntarily, we overcame the detestable willow, and opened into an extensive plain much larger than that of Nuwera Ellia, and without its swampy appearance, having a fine stream running through its centre. This plain commences at the N.N.E. end of the Hotgalla mountain, and runs in a S.W. direction ap-

parently five to six miles. From the numerous elk traces in it, and in furtherance of the right of giving European names to places as yet unvisited by any of our countrymen, we called this 'Elk Plain.' After traversing this plain and its outlets still in a S.S.E. direction, for about an hour and a half, we again bivouacked at the foot of a lofty ridge of mountain. The next morning we began to ascend the mountain, still keeping the same direction—and after a hard fag gained its summit and changed our course to south-west; when, after passing through some of the wildest country I ever saw, to our delight and astonishment we at length found we had obtained the object of our search.

"It is easily conceivable how we must have enjoyed an extensive and splendid view, ample room to move, and fresh air to breathe, on the plain of *Maha Ellia*, or, as we have thought ourselves privileged to call it, *Horton Plain*. This is, of all others in the Kandyan highlands, the most extensive, level, and picturesque plain, with soil and climate that would favour the growth of every variety of European produce. Its extent, commencing from the S.W. base of the mountain Totapella (distant about two miles) is great; its height not very much below that of the mountain itself, and altogether it offers most inviting temptations to European inhabitants: a fine stream runs through the centre of the plain.

"Here we again bivouacked for the night, and the following morning continued our course in a S.W. direction for about ten miles; still open country, but narrowing towards the approaching descent into the low country; upon which, after passing through about three miles of jungle, we began to descend, our course passing between two rather large streams issuing from the plain by different directions, the one the *Hieragatta Oya*, the other the *Bellool Oya*. Keeping between the two, we descended a very steep mountain-ridge upon the village called Galagama, distant from Balangodde about twelve miles; the following day we reached Calopahane by Mootigama, and returned to Nuwera Ellia by the Adalgashena Pass. We imagined the distance from Nuwera Ellia to Horton Plain to be about twenty-seven miles; a good road could be made to it without any difficulty. The extent of the plain from Totapella in a S.W. direction we estimated to be about ten miles, its breadth varying from one to six miles."—*Ceylon Gov. Gaz. April 12.*

Singapore.

An atrocious piracy was committed, a few nights ago, at Tanjong Panuso, just

outside the harbour, on a native boat returning from this settlement to Pulo Laut. The boat, a small defenceless one, was fired into by the pirates, and four of the crew were killed, and two or three dangerously wounded. After having despoiled the boat of what cargo she had, which consisted principally of rice, the pirates allowed her to pass. The H. C. schooner *Zephyr*, then on a trip round the island, with the resident councillor on board, fortunately fell in with her, and the wounded men were sent back to Singapore in the guard-boat.

It is suspected that the prahus which committed this piracy are attached to the large fleet of boats which accompanied the Sultan of Linga, on his late excursion to Johore, for the purpose of visiting the tombs of his ancestors.—*Sing. Chron.*, May 1.

The *Chronicle* of the 15th May retracts this, and states that the deed was done by three prahus belonging to natives of rank at Singapore, and manned by Malays and Chinese of that place!

Mauritius.

Extract of a letter from Captain Henry Hart, of the *Melville*, to James Horsburgh, Esq., East-India House, dated "Mauritius, June, 15:"—

"The enclosed account of the drift of a bottle is so recent, and so strongly marks the strength and setting of the current, that I forward you a copy. When the *Melville* came down here last May, we had a current of thirty or forty miles a day; and this year, at the same time, we have had none, though it appears, from the date, that we could have been only a day or two after the bottle."

Account referred to.

"Baretto Junior, Capt. R. Saunders, 6th May 1834.

"Long. E. 63° 10', lat. S. 21° 4' 1".

"Sailed from Madras 12th April. Committed the body of Mrs. A. Jeffries to the deep, 1st May 1834. The rest of the passengers all well. Passed the line in six days from Madras.

"Please to send this information to Messrs. Barrow and Co., of Madras, by the first opportunity.

"W. H. M.

"of the Island of Rodriguez."

"The original of the above was found, in a bottle, picked up by a fisherman off old Grand Port, a few days ago.

"(Signed) JAMES PARCROSS."

"Police,

"13th June 1834."

Persia.

Extracts from a letter dated Tabreez, August 1:—

"Mohamed Mirza, son of the late Abbas Mirza, was appointed heir-apparent by the Shah, on the day the prince reached Teheran from Khorasan. Of all the king's grown-up sons and grandsons (and his immediate descendants amount to about 600), Mohamed Mirza is really the only one of a decent character. He is said to be honest, sincere, and not bigotted in his religious feelings. He is not taken up with his harem; indeed, he has only three wives. He seems to like his army, such as it is, and appears anxious to protect the peasantry from oppression. His minister (on whose strength and wisdom the prince's interests seem entirely to depend) is a clever fellow, and, I believe, as good a man as this country can show; but then, there are no other people about the prince to be depended on. The army is about three years in arrears of pay, and I believe the treasury is empty. The prince has saddled himself with the payment to the Russians of the last crore of subsidy, and not a sixpence is here to pay; unless, indeed, he begins to screw the money out of those who have been fleecing the rayats for the last three years, and which I hope he will do. He is opposed, and will be, by almost all his uncles and cousins; and even his brothers are among the most active of his enemies. He sent off two of the latter the other day as prisoners to Ardabeel. One of them is Jehangeer Mirza, who plundered the Byzaid district; and the other is Kheoraa Mirza, who ran away from Khorasan. If Mohamed Mirza turns out to be really a good man, I shall yet have some hopes of this most miserable and distracted country becoming settled; but should he prove himself like his tribe, I hardly think an honest man would wish to support or strengthen him. In Persia, you have no moral feeling to work on. The princes are the most dissipated and depraved people in the country, while their numbers ruin it. Several of the scoundrels are known to keep men to plunder on the roads, and within almost 100 yards of the gates of Teheran no man is safe at night. In fact, I see no earthly hope of the regeneration of this country, unless it be begun by Mohamed Mirza; and when I perceive the difficulties he is to overcome and encounter, I almost despair. The much talked-of mines, at which it was said, and by many, that Seyd Khan and his people were working, really seem to have been no mines at all; for although many good specimens of ore have been and may yet be collected in narrow paths of this country, these have been found only in detached masses on the surface of the ground, or a little below it, and not a single vein of ore has yet been discovered, notwithstanding all that has been done and puffed about these famous mines for

several years past. If there be any scheme laid to induce English gulls to lend another £18,000 or £20,000, for the purpose of mining in Persia, I hope that some inquiry may be made as to the chance of the first sum being recovered from the very interesting Persian who found it so easy to persuade people at home to lend money."

A letter from Tiflis of 21st of August says:—"Esad Pasha, Seraskier of Erzeroum, has made great preparations to chastise the Kurds, one of whose tribes plundered a rich caravan on the way from Constantinople to Persia. He is said to have assembled 25,000 men, which will be joined by 15,000 men under the son of the Pasha of Kars. The governors of the nearest Persian provinces seem to be preparing to assist him, and are collecting a body of troops near Khoj. We learn from Tabriz, that the Emir Nisam has orders to approach the Turkish frontier with two battalions, 1,000 cavalry, and six cannon; one object is said to be to determine some disputed points of the boundary line between the two states."

A Calcutta paper states, on the authority of private letters from Bushire, that it is intended by the Persian court to send an embassy to London relative to the question of accession to the throne of Futtee Ali Shah.

Persian Gulf.

Two American ships of war, the *Peacock* and the *Boxer*, were a few months since at Muscat, proposing to the Imaum a treaty of peace and commerce, which has been graciously accepted and entered into. In consequence of this H. M.'s frigate *Imogene* has been despatched to Zanzibar, where the Imaum is at present residing. Several of the Company's cruizers have gone to Bahrein, a flourishing island on the Arabian side of the Persian Gulf, in order to blockade the place, in the event of redress being refused, for a gross outrage committed on the Company's agent there. It appears that he has been bastinadoed, and a considerable sum of money extorted from him.—*Cal. Englishman*.

A private letter says:—"Capt. Hart, in the *Imogene*, has recently been sent to the Persian Gulf, on a mission to the Imaum of Muscat, relative to a treaty which his highness has recently concluded with the American government, by which they would be entitled to make a settlement at Zanzibar, or on any other part of his coast. The result of the mission has granted to England the same indulgence, should it become requisite. The Imaum testified his perfect satisfaction in the sought arrangement. He presented to Capt. Hart a Persian horse of the pure

breed. His highness's squadron was at sea, consisting of one line-of-battle ship, two frigates, two corvettes, and two brigs. The *Imogene*, in command of Capt. Blackwood (he having been restored to health), has since been despatched to China."

China.

The contents of the Canton papers to April 15th, are unimportant.

It is reported that Le, the late governor-general of the two Kwang provinces, died on the road to his place of exile.

Two fires had lately occurred; one at the celebrated Hae-chang-sze or Honam joss-house, opposite the European factories, which was quenched after it had destroyed an entrance hall.

Le, the Heo-tse, or literary superintendent and examiner of Canton province, hanged himself in his sleeping apartment on the 27th February. It is said he had received letters from Peking, the contents of which, it is supposed, determined him to commit the rash and fatal act.

The substitute brought from Macao, for the purpose of undergoing the mockery of a trial, as the murderer of a Chinese at Cum-sing-moon, is still unreleased; though the governor is at a loss what to do, the whole responsibility of detaining him being now thrown on himself.

Tsang-shing, the Tetuh (commanding officer), has returned from Leen-chow, having suppressed the insurrection of the mountaineers.

Australasia.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Accounts from Sydney to the 24th April, contain the following intelligence:

The value of land at Sydney is increasing rapidly. Some allotments are estimated at an enormous rate.

Mr. Lord has succeeded in making some very excellent cloth in his manufactory at Botany.

Major Mitchell, the surveyor general, was about to set out on an exploring tour in the interior. No expense had been spared in fitting out the expedition with every necessary.

Such is the severity of discipline at Norfolk Island since the recent insurrection, that seventy of the convicts are kept continually on one chain. The settlement is reported to be perfectly restored to quiet.

Dr. Lhotsky had returned from his tour in the interior, and was about to publish an account of it. He had ascended some very high mountains, and the discoveries he has made are said to be interesting and important to science.

The *Alligator* was taking in stores and preparing for a trip along the coast of New Holland, as far as Twofold Bay, in which Governor Bourke was to accompany Capt. Lambert.

A small vessel called the *Katiopapa*, named after the King of Otaheite, had brought up to Sydney fifty-five tons of sugar, made from the sugar-cane grown in that island. It was said to be very fine, and equal in quality to the Mauritius sugar, though not so large in the grain.

Some recent floods at Sydney had been followed by other successive and heavy rains, which, although not so destructive, were attended with considerable damage.

The papers give some particulars respecting the new settlement at King George's Sound. The town of the colony, which is called Albany, is situated on the N.E. side of Princess Royal Harbour, a fine basin of about twelve miles in circumference, and three or four miles across. It is however, very shoal, excepting in a small place near the site of the town, where a few ships not drawing more than sixteen or eighteen feet of water may ride in perfect safety. The entrance into this harbour is very narrow, and secure against high and stormy winds. The allotments of land are given *gratis* in the town, as well as the beach-allotments, and the suburban allotments of six acres for country-houses. All other lands may be purchased for 5s. per acre. Some of the land is very rich, and, with little labour, would prove of the finest cultivation. Many sloping vallies of rich pasture had been discovered, enjoying a fine, mild, and agreeable climate. The good land on the hills was very thickly overgrown with trees. Sheep and cattle thrive exceedingly well on the wild herbage of the country. All vegetables, whether imported from England or elsewhere, thrive with the greatest luxuriance. The entire population of the settlement, exclusive of the military, was eighty persons. The most friendly intercourse had been established with the aborigines, who appear to be of a milder character than in the other parts of New Holland. They were much attached to the settlers, and six or eight were constantly employed in working in the governor's garden. The colony of the Society of Friends had taken 80,000 acres on the bank of the French River, at the head of Oyster Harbour.

A printing establishment, under the superintendence of an experienced compositor, is preparing for this settlement at Hobart Town.

SWAN RIVER.

The *Hobart Town Courier* of May 9th, contains the following intelligence respecting this colony.

A new channel into Cockburn Sound

has been discovered by Mr. Roe, the surveyor general, which will obviate the necessity of large vessels passing round Rottenest.

The potatoe crop had been very abundant. They were, however, selling at 2d. a pound by the bag. Major Nairne, however, had begun to export potatoes from his farm at Swan River to India.

Two seamen, named Stevens and Willis, who had escaped from the *Alligator*, at Swan River, had been apprehended for a burglary, and convicted. They and two or three others formed what the *Perth Gazette* editor calls 'a germ of bush-rangers.'

The Agricultural Society had had their annual meeting, and had adopted measures for the establishment of an annual fair in September.

Deputy Assist. Com. Gen. Lewis was issuing one pound notes from the commissariat office, Perth, payable on demand, in specie or treasury bills, at the usual premium. The scarcity of coin in the colony had induced this measure.

The church at Perth serves the triple purpose of divine worship, a court-house for the trial and sentence of offenders, and a barrack for the soldiers of the 63d regt.

The natives were still in a very disturbed state.

Good flour is 40s. a ton.

VAN DIEMAN'S LAND.

We have received Hobart Town papers to the 16th of May inclusive.

Flour has risen to the enormous price of 30s. per cwt., and, with the high price of butcher's meat, the cost of living, especially for the labouring poor, presses very heavy on families in Hobart Town.

Mr. Robinson has succeeded in capturing twenty-one aborigines, the whole of which had been forwarded to the Black establishment at Flinders' Island.

Two trials had taken place in the Supreme Court in May, the results of which had excited a considerable degree of public interest, or rather sympathy. Mr. John Pain was convicted of appropriating to his use two pieces of government timber, value 1s. 3d., and sentenced to seven years' transportation; and Mr. Thomas Lewis was convicted of the offence of carrying a challenge from Mr. Bryan to Mr. Lytleton, both being magistrates, and sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment, and a fine of £150.

Sandwich Islands.

ALLEGED PERSECUTION OF CATHOLIC MISSIONARIES.

The *Calcutta Courier* has published a letter from Mr. Richard Charlton, British consul at Woahoo (bearing his signature), dated 12th August 1833, containing

charges of persecution against the American missionaries in these islands.

He states that, "In the year 1827, the French ship *Comet* arrived here, having on board two or three French missionaries of the Romish persuasion. Permission was given by Boki, the governor of this island (in the presence of the king and myself), for them to establish themselves, and a piece of land granted for them to build their houses on. The American missionaries who were residing here, did not, in the first case, attempt to interfere with their landing, boasting that they (the Frenchmen) would never make a single convert among the natives. But after they had been here about five or six months, it was discovered that about twelve of the natives were regular in their attendance, and appeared to be very much attached to the ministers of the Romish chapel. The American missionaries immediately took alarm at this, and used every means in their power to make the Catholic missionaries appear contemptible in the eyes of the natives; the most villainous falsehoods were fabricated, not only about them individually, but about their religion; they were held up as idolaters, as persons who did not worship Jesus Christ, who did not know the true God; indeed, every thing that malice and fanaticism could devise was done and said against them; but, like true Christians, they bore it with resignation, and when they were 'reviled, reviled not again.' In the year 1829, the United States ship of war *Vincennes* arrived, bringing a letter from the secretary of the navy to the king, recommending the Calvinistic missionaries to his protection, which was the same as recommending the government to persecute the Catholics. The first Sunday after the departure of the *Vincennes*, the Catholic chapel was entered during service by an armed party of natives with a *pious chief* at their head; the minister was grossly insulted, the men were forced out at the point of the bayonet, and many of the females hauled out by the hair of the head, and threatened that, if they ever attended the chapel again, they should be kept at hard labour for life, or until they renounced the Catholic faith. From this time, nothing but persecution ensued; the congregation, which by this time amounted to upwards of fifty, were obliged to meet in secret places by night, to avoid the bloodhounds of the American missionaries, who had such influence over Kaahumanu, the queen regent, that whatever they proposed was adopted by her, and nothing was done, in regard to religious affairs, without their consent. On Christmas-eve 1831, the Catholic missionaries were taken by force from their house, and put on board a native vessel, carried to the coast of California, and landed on a desert

part of the coast (St. Pedro's), with only two bottles of water, and thirty miles from the nearest town. Their followers were sentenced to hard labour for life, or until they renounced their religion. Men, women, and even children, were kept carrying stones by day, and heavily ironed by night, with no shelter but a few mats laid over some sticks, and but little, very little, to eat, and not allowed to come to the village. I have seen a little girl, not exceeding six years old, beaten because she could not carry a stone that was too heavy for her, and this was done not more than a mile from, and almost in sight of, the houses of missionaries who call themselves Christians, without their ever attempting to relieve the suffering of these poor persecuted creatures. In the month of June 1832, Kaahumanu died, and the young king, who found he could assume some authority, immediately released them, much to the regret (no doubt) of the Calvinists; but one of the eldest and most respectable of the women soon died from the effects of ill treatment.

"The American missionaries, in their report say, that the French missionaries never had permission to settle. That statement is a falsehood, and they know that it is such. They (the French missionaries) were told by Boki, in the presence of the king, myself, and several others, that they should be protected, and allowed to remain as long as they did not interfere with the affairs of state, and I am certain that even the American missionaries (though truth is not an essential in their creed) dare not say that they did."

"Every attempt has been made by the Calvinistic missionaries to injure the character of foreigners residing here; they have published the most infamous falsehoods, in which they have been abetted by the Society in the United States. I could fill a volume with missionary impositions, but time will not allow it."

The *Philanthropist*, a missionary periodical work at Calcutta, has noticed this letter, and a correspondent in it has cited certain extracts from some documents in his possession respecting the expulsion of the Jesuit missionaries. The first quotation is from a joint letter of the American missionaries to their Society:

"You are aware also of the fact, that the government ordered the Jesuits to leave the islands within three months, or be liable to be treated as strangers in other countries, who refuse to comply with the laws, or who render themselves obnoxious to government. During the three months, Captain Hill, a member of the Church of England, from Liverpool, made a visit to this part of the world, as a philanthropist, and exerted a direct influence to second the orders of the chiefs, both in respect to the removal of the Jesuits, and the

suppression of the injurious traffic in ardent spirits, carried on chiefly by foreigners, against the wishes of Kaahumanu and nearly all the principal chiefs in the islands. He laboured with the Jesuits themselves, to persuade them, as they desired the good of the country, as they hoped to be useful to their fellow-men, to remove without delay to some other part of the world, where their labours would be more acceptable, and to leave the natives in quiet possession of the Scriptures and of the Protestant faith; assuring them that the doctrines of the Romish Church are so different from those of the Reformation, that they can never coalesce, and that the islanders were not able to digest them both at once. He laboured also with other foreigners to produce the same impression. During the same period, General Miller, an English gentleman, distinguished in the revolutionary struggles of Peru, in a voyage for his health, arrived as a passenger in a Prussian ship, the *Princess Louisa*. Kaahumanu said: 'This ship will perhaps help to accomplish our wishes by carrying away the Frenchmen.'

"The three months expired, and the chiefs waited till the fall ships arrived and sailed again, some to England, some to the United States, and some to other coasts. They then fitted out the brig *Waverley*, one of their own vessels, and on the 24th of December, sent her, with the two Jesuits on board, to the coast of California, at an expense of about a thousand dollars. The king, Kaahumanu, and Kuakini, jointly signed the commission to William Sumner for that purpose, which was as follows:

"*Oahu, Nov. 5, 1831.*—I, Kauikeaouli, king of the Sandwich Islands, and Kaahumanu, and Kabua (one of the names of Kuakini), governor of Oahu, do hereby commission William Sumner, commander of the brig *Waverley*, now lying at Oahu, to receive on board two French gentlemen and their goods, or whatever they may have to bring on board, and to proceed on to California, and land them safe on shore, with every thing belonging to them, where they may subsist; and then to return back to the Sandwich Islands."

"The second extract contains the reasons assigned by Kuakini in writing for sending them away:

"This is our reason for sending away the Frenchmen. In the first place, the chiefs never assented to their dwelling at Oahu, and when they turned some of our own people to stand opposed to us, then we said to them, 'Return to the country whence ye came.' At seven different times we gave them that order; and again, in speaking to them, we said, 'Go away, ye Frenchmen; we allow you three months to get ready.' But they did not go during the three months; they remained

eight months, saying, 'We have no vessel to return in.' Therefore we have put them on board our own vessel, to carry them to a place where the service is like their own. Because their doings are different from ours, and because we cannot agree, therefore we send them away.'

"The last quotation is a statement made by the Board in the United States, for the satisfaction of their friends:—

"The removal of these Jesuits, in the manner in which it was performed, was the violation of none of their natural or acquired rights, and therefore cannot properly be regarded as persecution. No permission was ever given them to remain on the islands; it was expressly refused, and they were repeatedly requested, and even ordered to go away. The advice and authority of the government being equally disregarded, that government exercised the right claimed by all civilized nations, of determining whether foreigners at all events shall remain within its limits; and, in a manner the most considerate and humane, sent them to another country, professing the same religion with themselves. While endeavouring to estimate the merits of this case, we should endeavour to place ourselves in the circumstances of the chiefs of the Sandwich Islands. The facts, concisely stated, appear to be these. The Jesuits were four years in Oahu, so that the intelligent chiefs had an opportunity to gain some correct notions of their religious opinions and rites. The chiefs also satisfied their minds, by conference with their Protestant teachers, by reading a translation of Mr. King's simple and excellent letter to his Maronite Roman Catholic friends in Syria, and by examining the portions of the Word of God which exist in their language—that all sorts of idol-worship were utterly at variance with the letter and spirit of Christianity, and that the opinions and ceremonies of the Romish church were in general contrary to the Scriptures; and they regarded the introduction of the Papal religion among the people as little better than a revival of the baleful superstitions from which they had been so recently disenthralled."

The writer in the *Philanthropist*, who does not profess to be acquainted with the circumstances of the case, observes, that the foregoing statements are irreconcilable with the allegations of Mr. Charlton, whose letter, he adds, appears written under highly excited feelings.

New Zealand.

H. M. S. *Alligator* arrived at the Bay of Islands, from Sydney, on the 18th of March last, for the purpose of delivering a very finely executed national flag to the New Zealanders themselves. A grand

ceremony took place on the occasion of planting the flag, which was done on the 20th of March, a very large assemblage of the chiefs and residents being present. Captain Lambert, of the *Alligator*, then saluted the flag with 21 guns, which was returned with the best demonstrations that the natives could afford.

The two horses lately imported to New Zealand by Mr. Oakes are very much admired by the natives of that country, and the chief Moyetera takes daily lessons in riding from Mr. Oakes' son. This little circumstance, though trifling in itself, will gradually, it may be conjectured, open the channel for a future profitable traffic in horses exported from this country. Moyetera (to whom the Lieut. Governor of V. D. Land sent a sword, cloak, &c.) is very highly elated with the notice thus taken of him, and has sent several curiosities to his Excellency in return.

Among the other productions of New Zealand, besides flax, timber, hemp, and potatoes, we observe that Indian corn is gradually becoming a considerable article of export to V. D. Land.—*Hob. Town. Cour. May 2.*

Abyssinia.

The *Bombay Gazette* of April 19th has published the following letter, as from its own correspondent at Juddah:

Two Europeans are at present residing in this place, Mr. * * * and Mr. * * *

* They have adopted the Abyssinian manners and costume; but they appear to have adopted likewise the laxity of morals of that people. Mr. * * * is an extremely illiterate man, and, as I am given to understand, was servant to Lord Valentia during his tour through this part of the world: his services were afterwards transferred to Mr. Salt. In love with a life of indolence and voluptuousness, he afterwards took up his abode in the country, married an Abyssinian girl, and settled himself for life. He has now been seventeen years in this country, has acquired a perfect knowledge of the language, but is still ignorant of every thing the world would wish to know concerning this singular people, with whom he has so long been a resident. His dress is that of an Abyssinian of the lower order, dirty and indecent, and his manners to us are those of an Englishman of the lower grade. His hut, his living, all in fact is native. Mr. * * * his companion, has been about sixteen months in the country; he appears to have been a shopman, or something of this nature; writes a fair hand, and has had a plain education, but is equally dirty and disagreeable with his comrade, to whom he is subordinate, having come out at his instigation. He is

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still perfectly ignorant of the language of the country, cannot give the least information, and appears to have had no particular view in forsaking the land of his birth and civilized society to take up his dwelling among these demi-savages. It is my firm belief that to indulge in a life of sensuality, is the sole motive that impels their stay. Yet do I hear that, through the representation of Lord Mount-Norris, the Hon. Company have accepted Mr. * * * as their representative, and have transmitted 4,000 stand of arms through his hands to the king of Gondar. Unfortunately, that monarch died ere he received the present, and the sovereignty has been contested ever since, which is now, I believe, about two years; consequently the 4,000 stand of arms, the preliminary of a commercial compact with this people, is lying upon the hands of Mr. * * * until the strongest party prevails. One of the chieftains, backed by the Galle tribe, the most warlike people on this coast, holds at present a precarious tenure of the sovereignty: but the issue is still uncertain, although an accommodation has been proposed, and it is to be hoped, will soon take place. Had * * * been possessed of tact or ability, he might, by judicious disposal of the arms, have decided the affair in favour of the one party or the other, and have saved the country much misery; but the opportunity has been lost, and chance must determine the result.

"A party from the *Benares* have been several days' journey into the interior, reaching the heights of the inner range of mountains; here they found the weather exceedingly cold and bracing, the thermometer being between 50° and 60°. The whole party are enthusiastic in their praises of its beauties, describing it as one of the loveliest countries they have ever met with, and many scenes have been sketched by Capt. Moresby and others. The soil is exceedingly rich and well watered, abounding with every eastern product; cotton, indigo, and silk, with many other commodities, are the spontaneous productions of the soil, growing wild every where—the inhabitants abounding with plenty, are idle to a proverb; and, sooner than attend to the growth of these articles, they purchase them of our people. The eyes of our nation ought to be directed towards this country. A commercial agent would find no difficulty in residing at Gondar, from whence the trade might be directed to any port in the Red Sea. These people would indeed willingly throw themselves upon the protection of Great Britain, from the fear they entertain of Ali Pasha, who has long threatened to take away their country, and who would find little difficulty in throwing 20,000 or 30,000 troops into the country from the opposite coast.

(Z)

REGISTER.

Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT ORDERS, &c.

ARTILLERY BATTERIES.

Fort William, March 25, 1834.—The Hon. the Vice-president in Council is pleased to direct, that the material equipment of horse and foot artillery-batteries shall in future consist as follows:

Horse Artillery Troops.—Four R. P. 6-pounder brass guns with carriages; two R. P. 24-pounder brass howitzers with carriages; eight R. P. ammunition carriages with limbers; one store-cart with limber.

Foot Artillery Batteries.—Four R. P. 9-pounder brass guns with carriages; two R. P. 24-pounder brass howitzers with carriages; six R. P. ammunition carriages with limbers; one store-cart with limber.

FEES ON KING'S COMMISSIONS TO COMPANY'S OFFICERS.

Fort William, April 24, 1834.—The Hon. the Vice-president in Council is pleased to direct that the following paragraphs (three to five) of a military letter from the Hon. the Court of Directors, dated 6th Nov. 1833, the provisions of which are applicable to the three presidencies, be published in general orders:—

3. "We direct that fees upon commissions granted by his Majesty to the Company's officers, shall be hereafter collected by, and credited to, government, in the same manner as the fees on Company's commissions are now collected and credited, and that the salary to be hereafter granted to the military secretary of the Commander-in-chief, be 2,250 rupees per month, in lieu of fees and all other emoluments.

4. "We observe a great discrepancy in the rates of fees levied from officers of the same rank at our several presidencies, and that those rates, in most instances, materially exceed the rates paid by officers of corresponding rank in his Majesty's service.

5. "We therefore direct, that the fees on commissions to be hereafter paid by the Company's officers at all the presidencies, be the same as those charged to his Majesty's officers of corresponding rank, and that one moiety of those fees be charged for the Company's, and the other moiety for the King's commissions."

COURT-MARTIAL.

ENS. C. MONTGOMERY.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, April 7, 1834.
—At a General Court-martial re-assembled at Secrole, Benares, on the 13th Feb.

1834, Ensign Conyngham Montgomery, of H.M. 3d regt. (or Buffs), was arraigned on the following charge:—

Charge.—"Ensign Conyngham Montgomery, of H.M. 3d regt. (or Buffs), placed in arrest, and charged with conduct disgraceful to an officer, in having been drunk on duty under arms, on the evening of the 2d of Dec. 1833, at Berhampore, on occasion of the parade of the regiment for the inspection of the major-general commanding the division."

Upon which charge the court came to the following decision:

Finding.—"The court, upon the evidence before it, finds the prisoner, Ens. Conyngham Montgomery, of H.M. 3d regt. (or Buffs), guilty of the charge preferred against him."

Sentence.—"The court sentences the prisoner, Ens. Conyngham Montgomery, of H.M. 3d regt. (or Buffs), to be cashiered."

Approved,
(Signed) W. C. BENTINCK,
Commander-in-chief.

Ens. Conyngham Montgomery is to be struck off the strength of H.M. 3d (Buffs) regt. on the day on which the sentence of the general court-martial shall be made known to him.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

General Department.

March 31. Mr. G. H. Smith to officiate in charge of customs in northern Dooab and Delhi territory.

April 28. Mr. C. C. Jackson to officiate as collector of government customs at Moorshedabad until further orders.

Judicial and Revenue Department.

April 7. Mr. A. F. Donnelly to resume charge of office of magistrate of 24-pargunnahs and superintendent of Allipore gaol; date 5th April.

21. Mr. W. Cowell to officiate as an additional judge of zillah Bareilly.

Mr. A. Smelt to officiate as civil and session judge of Moorshedabad.

Mr. C. C. Jackson to officiate as magistrate and collector of Moorshedabad.

Furloughs, &c.—*April 14.* Mr. R. Walpole, to Cape of Good Hope, for eighteen months, for health.—*28.* Messrs. N. J. Halhed, J. A. Pringle, and H. Walters, to ditto, for ditto ditto.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort William, April 10, 1834.—Assist. Surg. Donald Butter, M.D., to be surgeon, from 1st Feb. 1834, v. C. Robinson retired.

Lieut. Fagan, of engineers, to take charge of office of executive engineer of 13th or Rajepootanah division of public works, as a temporary arrangement.

April 17.—*Infantry.* Lieut. Col. Thomas Newton to be col., v. Col. Goddard Richards dec.—Maj. G. P. Wymer to be lieut. col., v. Newton prom.

61st N.I. Capt. Wm. Gregory to be major, Lieut. John Macdonald to be capt. of a comp., and Ens.

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J. C. Innes to be lieut., in suc. to G. P. Wymer prom.

Veterinary Surg. H. C. Hulse, attached to 10th L.C., to officiate as veterinary surgeon to Haupper Stud, during absence of Vet. Surg. Lindsay.

April 24.—*67th N.I.* Ens. G. I. Hudson to be lieut., from 10th April 1834, v. Lieut. A. Kennedy dec.

Head-Quarters, March 25, 1834.—The following division and other orders confirmed:—Assist. Surg. J. Barber, 19th N.I., to officiate as assist. garrison surgeon at Chunar; date 11th March.—Capt. S. J. Thornton, 13th N.I., to act as major of brigade to troops serving in Rohilcund, during absence on leave of Brig. Maj. Hay; date 15th March.—Assist. Surg. J. Murray, M.D., doing duty with H.M. 13th L. inf., to take medical charge of 98th N.I., consequent on departure of Surg. J. Henderson on leave; date 15th March.

March 25.—Col. H. Thomson, 6th L.C., to command troops in Oude, during absence on leave of Brigadier Paton, C.B., or until further orders.

April 4.—Capt. W. Glasgow, invalid estab., permitted to reside at Serampore, and draw his allowances from presidency pay-office.

April 8.—Maj. J. Grant, of invalid estab., to command European invalids at Chunar, during absence on leave of Lieut. Col. W. B. Walker.—Maj. Stirling, on being relieved, to rejoin his own regt., the 74th N.I., at Mirzapore.

10th L.C. Lieut. T. F. B. Beaton to be adj., v. Melish resigned.

Arracan Local Bat. Lieut. J. H. Tilson, 66th N.I. (at present serving with Arracan local bat.), to be adj., v. Duff dec.

Ens. G. H. Davidson, of 16th, at his own request, removed to 73d N.I., as junior of his rank.

Assist. Surg. W. Rait, proceeding to Cawnpore in medical charge of a detachment of H.M. troops, on his arrival there, to place himself under orders of superintending surgeon of Cawnpore division.

April 9 to 12.—The following regimental and other orders confirmed:—Lieut. W. Gibb, 34th N.I., to act as adj. to four companies of regt. proceeding on escort duty with treasure; date 3d April.—Lieut. J. F. Bradford, 1st L.C., to continue to act as interp. and qu. mast. of 9th L.C.; date 27th March.—1st Lieut. W. O. Young to act as adj. and qu. mast. to 3d bat. artillery, as a temporary arrangement; date 28th March.

April 15.—Assist. Surg. C. M. Curdy to take medical charge of a detachment of H.M. 38th Foot proceeding from Fort William to Berhampore by water; and after performing this duty, to proceed to Agra, and place himself under orders of superintending surgeon of that circle.

April 16.—Assist. Surg. M. M'N. Rind to take medical charge of 66th N.I. at Mhow, during absence on leave of Assist. Surg. M. Richardson, M.D., or until further orders.

April 17.—Assist. Surg. D. Mac Nab, M.D., removed from 32d and posted to 3d N.I. at Nusseerabad.

Assist. Surg. James Bruce posted to 28th N.I., and directed to join that corps at Agra.

Assist. Surg. J. Murray, M.D., on being relieved from medical charge of 98th regt., to re-join 1st brigade horse artillery at Meerut.

April 18.—Lieut. S. B. Good, 1st L.C., to return to his duty (his sentence of suspension from rank and pay for twelve months having expired).

The following removals and postings made:—Col. (Brig. Gen.) J. N. Smith from 40th to 59th N.I.; Col. T. Newton (new prom.) to 40th N.I.; Lieut. Col. J. H. Cave (on furl.) from 51st to 40th N.I.; Lieut. Col. G. P. Wymer (new prom.) to 51st N.I.

April 22.—Ens. C. L. Edwards, at his own request, removed from 24th, and posted to 70th N.I., at Benares, as junior of his rank.

April 23 and 24.—The following division orders confirmed:—Assist. Surg. H. Maclean, of Mhairwarra local bat., to continue in medical charge of Nusseerabad, during indisposition of Surg. J. G. Gussard; date 24th April.—Col. W. C. Faithfull, C.B., 46th N.I., to proceed to Kurnaul, and assume command of that station and of Sirhind division, from 18th April.

Fort William, May 1.—Assist. Surg. James Duncan to be surgeon, v. Surg. Walter Glass, M.D., retired, with rank from 25th Feb. 1834, v. Surg. J. M'Dowell retired.

The undermentioned officers of artillery and infantry are promoted to rank of captain by brevet, from dates expressed:—*Regt. of Artillery.* 1st Lieuts. W. J. Macvie, from 6th April 1834; W. R. Mairman, 7th do.; Henry Rutherford, 9th do.; Archdale Wilson, 10th do.; Philip Jackson, 11th do.; David Ewart, 13th do.; Augustus Abbott, 16th do.; P. A. Torckler, 17th do.; G. S. Lawrenson, 18th do.; P. T. Caudley, 19th do.; Charles M'Morine, 20th do.; Charles Grant, 22d do.; Hubert Garbett, 23d do.; Charles Dallas, 27th do.; Richard Horsford, 29th do.—*Infantry.* Lieuts. Charles Farmer, 21st N.I., from 17th April 1834; W. H. Halford, 41st N.I., 11th do.; P. C. Smith, 48th N.I., 17th do.

Lieut. J. N. Sharp, corps of engineers, to be an assistant to executive engineer of 6th or Allahabad division of public works.

Head-Quarters, April 28 and 29.—The following orders confirmed:—Lieut. J. T. Gordon to act as interp. and qu. mast. to 15th N.I., during absence on sick leave of Lieut. Interp. and Qu. Mast. W. Hunter; date 14th April.—Assist. Surg. W. L. M'Gregor, M.D., 4th tr. 2 brig. horse artillery, to afford medical aid to 49th N.I., during absence on duty of Surg. A. Murray, M.D.; date 21st Feb.

25th N.I. Lieut. G. Miller to be adj., v. Wilson proceeded to Europe on furlough.

Assist. Surg. H. Maclean, of Mhairwarra local bat., now doing duty with Nusseerabad bat., to afford medical aid to civil and military officers and their families residing at Simla, during present season.

Assist. Surg. A. Gilmore, M.D., at expiration of his present leave, to proceed to Meerut, and place himself under orders of superintending surgeon at that station.

Effective Strength.—The undermentioned officers are brought on the effective strength of infantry on this establishment, from the dates expressed:—*Infantry.* Ensigns A. M. Becher, from 15th March 1834, in suc. to Maj. J. Grant transf. to invalid estab.; F. D. Atkinson, from 13th March 1834, in suc. to Lieut. R. W. Pells resigned; W. S. Sherwill, from 13th March 1834, in suc. to Lieut. and Brev. Capt. the Hon. P. C. Sinclair dec.; C. S. Salmon, from 18th March 1834, v. Ens. E. H. Showers dec.

Examinations.—The undermentioned officers having been pronounced qualified in Persian and Hindoostanee by district committees, are exempted from further examination, except that by the examiners of the College of Fort William, which they are expected to undergo whenever they may visit the presidency:—Lieut. J. J. Hamilton, 36th regt. N.I.; Ens. F. E. Voyle, 39th do.; Lieut. H. Hollings, 66th do.; Lieut. J. Chilcott, 74th do.; Ens. D. T. Pollock, 74th do.

Comm. Martial to assemble.—At Meerut, for the trial of Lieut. Col. John Hunter, 56th N.I., late commanding 71st N.I.

Returned to duty, from Europe.—April 17. Capt. John Jones, 46th N.I.—Lieut. J. L. Tottenham, 3d L.C.

FURLONGHS.

To Europe.—April 17. Lieut. Col. G. Hunter, C.B., 74th N.I., for health.—Lieut. Charles Ekles, 7th L.C., for health.—Assist. Surg. John Colvin, M.D., on private affairs.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals in the River.

APRIL 13. *Neat.* Thibault, from Bordeaux and Madras; *Admiral Hugon*, Le François, from Bourbon; and *Ceclius*, Roy, from Singapore.—*15.* *Mountstuart Elphinstone*, Richardson, from London, Cape, and Madras.—*16.* *Hatice*, Taylor, from Madras and Coringa.—*17.* *Argyle*, M'Donald, from Point Pedro.—*29.* *Ann*, Tindale, from London.—*Ref Rover*, Clifton, from China, Singapore, and Madras; and *Edward*, Land, from Philadelphia, Batavia, &c.—*28.* *Ceres*, Plumford, from

London and Mauritius.—*St. Virginia*, Mullock, from Vizagapatam and *Skinnum*, Raulle, from China and Singapore.—*St. John*, from Bombay, Cochiti, and Madras.—*St. India*, Hyatt, from Glasgow and Land's End.—*May 2*, *Walter*, Scott, from Mauritius and *St. James*, from Mauritius.—*St. General*, Gascoyne, Fisher, from Isle of France, Madras, and Coringa; *Forbes*, (schooner) from Madras; and *Caroline*, Proudfoot, from Coringa.—*St. Minerva*, Pateve, from Canada.—*St. Captain Cook*, Thomson, from Point de Galle and Madras; *John Anne*, Roche, from Point Pedro; and *Spartan*, Webb, from ditto.—*St. Water Witch*, Henderson, from China and Singapore.—*St. Borealis*, Le Porte, from Bordeaux and Mauritius; and *Adelaide*, Guthrie, from Mauritius.—*St. Bengal*, Mitchell, from Glasgow and Madras; *Crown*, Cowman, from Liverpool; *John McLeellon*, McDonald, from Greenock; and *Adingham*, Sedgwick, from Mauritius and Coringa.—*St. Hercules*, King, from Liverpool.

Departures from Calcutta.

April 13. *Ladiga Oak*, Worthington, for Mauritius; *Emerald*, Johnson, for Liverpool; and *Ladella*, Robertson, Hudson, for China.—*St. Emily Jane*, Boothby, for China.—*St. Earl of Eldon*, Theaker, for Bombay.—*St. William Wilson*, Miller, for Mauritius; and *Indiana*, Webster, for Van Diemen's Land.—*St. George and Mary*, Roberts, and *Ann*, Adler, both for Mauritius.—*St. Burrell*, Metcalf, for Rangoon.—*St. General Hewitt*, Banker, for London.—*St. Sirius*, Gillet, for Bourbon.—*May 13*, *Elizabeth*, Blenkinsop, for Bombay; *Edipac*, Perry, for Salem; *General Palmer*, Thomas, for London; and *Argyle*, McDonald, for Madras.—*St. Athorpe*, Bridges, for New York.—*St. Richard Bell*, Wardle, for China.—*St. Parsee*, McKellar, for Greenock.—*St. Ann*, Tindale, for London.

Sailed from Suva.

MAY 6. *Agnes*, Holmes, for Singapore and China.—*St. Hardinge*, Thornton, for Mauritius.—*St. Red Rover*, Clifton, for China.—*St. Ruby*, Warden, for Singapore and China; and *Alfred*, Taylor, for Madras and London.—*St. Enchantress*, Canney, for London; *Alexander*, Sanderson, for Mauritius; *Edith*, Crawford, for China; and *Spica*, Wallace, for ditto.—*St. Bolton*, Fremlin, for London; *Sophia*, Bluet, for Akyab; *Harriet*, Solomon, for Penang; and *Vesper*, Attwood, for Mauritius.—*St. Pearl*, Saunders, for Mauritius.—*St. Caravan*, Bray, for Boston; and *Cecilia*, Roy, for Straits of Malacca.—*St. Ceres*, Plumpled, for Mauritius.

Freight to London (May 22).—Dead weight, £2. 10s. to £4. 10s. per ton; bullock 1 per cent.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

March 31. At Neemuch, the lady of Lieut. Col. Duffin, commanding 2d regt., of a son.
April 5. At Meerut, the lady of Lieut. Sibley, H.M. 55th regt., of a daughter.
— At Dinapore, the lady of John De Fountain, Esq., 55th regt. N.I., of a son.
6. At Hawil Bagh, the lady of Lieut. Chas. Campbell, Kumaon local battalion, of a son.
10. At Calcutta, the lady of Capt. R. A. J. Roe, of a daughter.
— Mrs. W. G. McCarthy, of a daughter.
12. At Kurnaul, the lady of Lieut. C. H. Naylor, 8th regt. N.I., of a son.
13. At Mouzafferpore, Tirhoot, the lady of T. J. Dashwood, Esq., civil service, of a daughter.
— At Calcutta, Mrs. R. Locken, of a son.
— At Allahabad, Mrs. Wm. Johnson, of a son.
14. Mrs. B. Macmahon, of a daughter.
— At Allahabad, Mrs. M. Davis, of a son.
— At Calcutta, Mrs. R. Deetholts, of a son.
— Mrs. J. Wells, of a daughter.
15. At Cherra Poonjee, the lady of Lieut. W. C. J. Lewin, artillery, of a daughter.
— At Calcutta, the lady of J. B. Ogilvy, Esq., civil service, of a son.
— At Calcutta, Mrs. Mark D'Cruze, of a son.
17. At Muttra, the lady of Capt. W. Martin, 13th regt. N.I., of a son.

17. At Meerut, the lady of Capt. Tuckett, 11th Dragoons, of a daughter.
18. At Aunghabad, the lady of Capt. George Twenlow, artillery, of a daughter.
— At Calcutta, the lady of Johannes Ardal, Esq., of a daughter.
20. At Calcutta, Mrs. Wm. Reed, of a son.
21. At Bhowanighat, Mrs. Chas. Rose, of a son.
22. Mrs. John Christy, of a daughter.
23. At Barrackpore, the lady of Major Pagon, 47th regt. N.I., of a son.
24. At Itally, Mrs. W. Dickson, of a son.
— At Itally, Mrs. G. A. Popham, of a son.
25. At Calcutta, the lady of F. O. Wells, Esq., of a daughter.
27. At Delhi, the lady of Capt. Ramsay, brigade major, of a son.
28. At Bancoorah, the lady of Lieut. Col. Shuleham, commanding 31st N.I., of a daughter.
— At Calcutta, the lady of G. M. Batten, Esq., civil service, of a daughter.
Locally. At Calcutta, Mrs. G. F. Bowdler, of a son (since dead).

MARRIAGES.

March 17. At Jaunpore, William Mathews, Esq., to Miss Eliza Allen, sister of the late J. J. Forbes, Esq., M.D., Hon. Company's service.
31. At Cawnpore, Mr. John Law Turnbull to Amelia, third daughter of the late Mr. Samuel Greenway.
April 10. At Agra, Capt. Robert Wylie, brigade major, Cawnpore, to Miss Lucy Martha Denny.
15. At Calcutta, Mr. Wm. Vant Hart to Miss Lavenia Henrietta Rodriguez.
19. Mr. Wm. Watson to Miss Mary O'Connor.
— Mr. Edw. Robert to Miss Eliza Julian.
21. At Calcutta, Patrick Chene, Esq., 34th regt. N.I., to Eliza, daughter of the late Lieut. Cunningham, of the Bengal army.
— At Calcutta, Capt. Nislan Lewis, 33d N.I., to Eliza Mary Anna, eldest daughter of Capt. Reynolds, of the same regiment.
22. At Calcutta, Lieut. George Templer Graham, of the artillery, to Miss Frances Margaret Goughly.
— At Calcutta, Mr. C. Owen to Miss Letitia Mildred Maclean.
23. At Calcutta, Mr. C. Bremner, of Edinburgh, to Miss E. Price, only daughter of Col. W. C. Price, of the 33d regt. N.I.
25. At Calcutta, J. J. Morgan, Esq., 55th regt. N.I., to Miss A. Black.
— At Calcutta, Mr. George Bowers to Mrs. Elizabeth Hobson.
— Mr. M. Gonsalves to Miss Anna Gomes.
29. Mr. W. F. Gomes to Miss P. Fenwick.
30. At Calcutta, Mr. John Augustus Whiffen to Miss Margaret McDowell.

DEATHS.

April 3. At Akyab, of jungle fever, Lieut. Henry Mackintosh, 43d regt. N.I., junior assistant to the commissioner of Arracan.
4. At Calcutta, Mrs. Emma Budge, widow of Mr. Nicholas Budge, aged 83.
10. At Cawnpore, Lieut. Archibald Kennedy, of the 67th regt. N.I.
12. At Calcutta, Mr. Jones Hammond, first officer of the American ship *Maryland*, aged 25.
19. At Chinsurah, Mrs. M. DeCruze, aged 30.
20. At Calcutta, Mr. Charles Goodwin.
— At Calcutta, Mrs. Mary Miller.
25. At Calcutta, Mr. John Robert Fitzpatrick.
26. At Berhampore, of consumption, Major Geo. Macartney Greville, of H.M. 34th regt.
30. At Deca, after a few hours illness, of cholera morbus, Lieut. Col. Watson, late commanding 43d regt. N.I.
May 1. At Calcutta, Mrs. R. K. McNees, aged 19.
— Mr. Arratoon John Agay, aged 26.
3. At Calcutta, Mrs. J. D. J. Shippey, aged 25.
— At Dacca, John Hollow, Esq., aged 30.
— At Calcutta, Mr. William Montgomery.
4. At Calcutta, of cholera, Mr. John Bryce Mcville, nephew of the Rev. Dr. Bryce, aged 23.
— At Calcutta, Mr. Alexander Moreira, private of the East-Indian press, aged 43.
8. At Calcutta, suddenly, of cholera, Capt. W. Rowe, 31st regt. N.I., fort adjutant, brother of Sir Joshua Rowe, chief justice at Jamaica.
Locally. At Calcutta, Mrs. Louie, sen., aged 6

Madras.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

APRIL 12. *Heroine*, McCarthy, from Calcutta.—*St. Edna*, Tollin, and *Marian*, Richards, both from Calcutta.—*St. Red Rover*, Clifton, from China.—*St. Addingham*, Sedgwick, from Mauritius.

Departures.

APRIL 14. *Red Rover*, Clifton, for Calcutta; and *General Gascoyne*, Fisher, for Point Pedro.—*St. Edward*, Land, for Calcutta; *Sumatra*, Langlin, for Pondicherry; and *Petite Nancy*, De Trelo, for Bordeaux.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

March 15. At Madras, the lady of the Rev. Charles Blackman, of a son.
24. At Outacumund, the lady of Capt. Wm. Reece, 10th regt. N.I., of a daughter.
30. At Nagpore, the lady of Capt. Hyslop, of the artillery, of a son.
April 4. At Trichinopoly, the lady of Capt. W. W. Baker, 3d N.I., of a son.
18. At Madras, the lady of Lieut. E. Willis, 30th regt. N.I., of a daughter.
22. At Vepery, Mrs. J. O'Hara, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

April 4. At Madras, Mr. Thomas Alex. Macpherson to Caroline Adelaide, daughter of Mr. W. Cox, of Penang.
9. At Madras, Mr. Charles Stewart to Jane, only daughter of the late Mr. Griffin Orton.
15. At Madras, Lieut. Wm. Cantis, 15th regt. N.I., to Mary Jane, eldest daughter of Capt. O'Connell, commissary of ordnance.
— At Trichinopoly, the Rev. Edward Jarrett Jones, missionary S. P. G. F., to Charlotte Eliza, daughter of the Rev. D. Schreyvogel.
16. At Madras, Mr. Clarke Cater to Miss Margaret Eliza Brady.
18. At Madras, Lieut. R. S. Dobbs, 9th regt. N.I., to Jane Margaret, youngest daughter of the late Robert Catchart, Esq., of Duram, North Britain.
— At Madras, Mr. J. H. Taylor, of the *Herald* Office, to Miss Catherine Kelly.

DEATHS.

April 4. At St. Thomas's Mount, Capt. James Booker, of the 2d bat. artillery.
8. In camp, at Kumbly, Lieut. J. P. Power, of the engineers.
— At Shikarpore, Esq. D. M. Bridges, of the 3d regt. N.I.

Bombay.

GOVERNMENT ORDERS, &c.

ALLOWANCE TO MILITARY PAYMASTERS ON ACCOUNT OF OFFICE-RENT.

Bombay Castle, April 11, 1834.—In conformity with orders from the Hon. the Court of Directors, the Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to fix the allowance to be drawn by military paymasters, on account of office-rent, when not provided with a public building for an office; at Rs. 50 per mensem, and to direct that the allowance drawn on that account by the paymasters of the northern and southern divisions of the army respectively, on that account, be reduced accordingly.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE FORT AND GARRISON OF BOMBAY.

Bombay Castle, April 23, 1834.—The Right Hon. John Earl of Clare having, under a despatch from the Hon. the Court of Directors of the East-India Company, dated the 27th of Dec. 1833, been appointed Commander-in-chief of the Fort and Garrison of Bombay, it is hereby notified to the army, that his Lordship has this day assumed charge of that office.

FIXED ESTABLISHMENT OF SURGEONS.

Bombay Castle, May 29, 1834.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that the following extract from a letter from the Hon. the Court of Directors, dated 4th Dec. 1833, be published in General Orders:—

[No. 10, dated 28th Feb. 1833.—Request further instructions as to the number of surgeons upon your establishment be fixed at forty-five, from the date of your receiving this despatch.]

"In concurrence with the opinion expressed by the Medical Board, we desire that the complement of full surgeons upon your establishment be fixed at forty-five, from the date of your receiving this despatch."

RANK OF CADETS.

Bombay Castle, May 29, 1834.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the following copy of a letter from the Hon. the Court of Directors, dated 17th Dec. 1833, be published in General Orders:—

"Having determined upon sending some cadets of infantry direct to your presidency, we take the earliest opportunity of apprising you, that we have deemed it expedient that some general principle as to their rank should be established, to protect the interests of those who are pursuing their studies at the Company's Military Seminary; we have accordingly resolved,

"That those cadets who may pass their public examination at the seminary on the 13th of Dec. instant, do take rank of all the direct cadets of the present season (1833), although the latter may have actually sailed for their respective destinations prior to the 13th December, provided the said seminary-cadets embark and sail for their destinations within three months of passing their examination, as above-mentioned. And in order to preserve to the seminary-cadets a due advantage of rank over the cadets appointed direct for India at any future period, we have further resolved,

"That all direct cadets appointed or sworn in before the committee for passing military appointments between the 10th of March and the 10th of June, or between the 10th of Sept. and 10th of Dec. (or the days fixed on for the public examinations) do rank after the seminary-cadets who may

pass their said examinations, provided the latter sail for their destination within three months from the date of their passing such examinations."

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Judicial Department.

April 23. Mr. John Williams confirmed in situation of joint judge and session judge of Poona, from date of Maj. H. D. Robertson's embarkation for Europe.

30. Mr. Glass, acting judge and session judge of Ahmednuggur, received charge of adawlut of that aliah on 23d April.

May 30. Mr. Edw. E. Elliot to act as senior magistrate of police until return of Mr. J. Warden.

June 4. Mr. Henry Willis to be junior magistrate of police.

Territorial Department.

April 18. Mr. T. H. Baber, sen., confirmed in appointment of principal collector of Poona, from date of Maj. H. D. Robertson's departure for England.

Mr. G. L. Elliot confirmed in appointment of collector of Rutnagerree, from same date.

June 3. Mr. R. Spooner to be acting second assistant to collector of Tanna.

Political Department.

April 29. The Resident at Bushire, to visit southern parts of Persian Gulf, about month of June, and thence to repair to Bombay on leave of absence, delivering over charge to his assistant, Lieut. Hennell.

General Department.

June 2. Mr. W. H. Wathen to be secretary to government in judicial, general, and marine departments, and Mr. A. N. Shaw to be Persian secretary to government, until further orders.

3. Mr. P. Scott, to be acting deputy civil auditor and deputy mint-master, in consequence of illness of Mr. Tracy.

4. Mr. John Graham to be superintendent of government press.

L. R. Reid Esq., secretary to government in territorial and commercial departments, to be secretary in attendance on Right Hon. the Governor.

Charles Norris, Esq., to conduct Mr. Reid's duties in revenue department, and W. H. Wathen, Esq., ditto in commercial and financial department.

Furloughs, &c.—April 23. Mr. Seton, deputy civil auditor, to Cape of Good Hope, for eighteen months, for health.—Mr. T. C. Loughnan, to Europe, for health.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Furlough.—April 19. The Rev. S. Payne, chaplain, for health, with permission to retire from service at any time after 29th April 1834.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Bombay Castle. April 1, 1834.—26th N.I. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) A. F. Bartlett to be capt., and Ena. R. H. Goodenough to be lieut., in suc. to Taylor placed on pension list; date 21st March 1834.

Senior unposted Ena. W. C. M. Brown to take rank from 21st March 1834, and posted to 26th N.I., v. Goodenough prom.

April 4.—Assist. Surg. S. Fraser having been appointed assay-master by Hon. the Court of Directors, Surg. A. Henderson directed to resume his appointment as surgeon of European General Hospital, and Surg. R. Pinhey his appointment as garrison surgeon of Bombay.

April 5.—Cadet of Infantry Henry Vincent admitted on estab., and prom. to ensign.

Mr. T. K. Stroud admitted on estab. as a veterinary surgeon.

Major Payne to take command of garrison at Asseerghur on departure of Lieut. Col. Gordon permitted to proceed to Bombay.

April 7.—Assist. Surg. A. H. Leith relieved from duty in Indian Navy, and Assist. Surg. W. R. Williams placed at disposal of Superintendent of Indian Navy, for duty in that branch of service.

April 8.—3d N.I. Lieut. O. Candy to be capt., and Ena. T. Edmunds to be lieut., in suc. to Cocke dec.; date 7th July 1833.

Senior unposted Ensign Andrew Crawford to take rank from 21st March 1834, and posted to 3d N.I., v. Edmunds prom.

Ena. W. Rose, 23d N.I., and Ena. R. Travers, 16th ditto, at their own request, permitted to exchange corps, each joining as junior of his rank.

Brigadier Gen. B. Kennett (having returned from furlough to Cape of Good Hope) to resume command of northern division of army, and Col. Salter and Lieut. Col. Litchfield to return to their respective commands.

April 10.—Ena. H. Ash, 20th N.I., to act as interm. to left wing of 7th N.I., from 19th March, as a temporary arrangement.

Ena. J. M. Browne, of European regt., who was app. to act as Mahatta interm. to that regt. in O.O. of 3d March, permanently confirmed in that situation.

April 11.—Lieut. G. Pope, 24th N.I., to act as barrack-master; and Lieut. J. D. Smythe, 4th N.I., to act as second assist. auditor general from date of Lieut. Mant's departure for Europe.

April 14.—Assist. Surg. J. J. Cunningham to be deputy medical storekeeper at Ahmedabad, v. Scott resigned.

April 15.—Surg. James Walker, M.D., (having returned from leave to sea), to resume his duties as medical storekeeper at Bombay.

April 16.—Capt. J. Jopp, of engineers, to act as paymaster of Poona division of army, during absence, from 21st to end of April, of Capt. T. D. Morris.

April 17.—2d Lieut. Praen to perform duties of adj. at Ahmednuggur, until further orders; date 3d Jan. 1833.

Capt. F. C. Rybot, second assist. com. gen. in Cutch, and Lieut. R. Bulkeley, third assist. com. gen. at Belgium, permitted to exchange stations.

Lieut. B. H. Crockett, 1st Gr. N.I., to act as interm. to engineer corps at Serocor, and to have charge of bazaar at station, until a qualified officer of engineers is available.

Capt. V. F. Kennett, 21st N.I., to be aid-de-camp to Brig. Gen. Kennett.

April 18.—Assist. Surg. John Gibson to be acting vaccinator in Concan during absence of Assist. Surg. Robson on sick certificate.

April 19.—Lieut. H. Coventry, 20th N.I., to perform duties of adj. to that regt., during absence of Lieut. Lang on leave to presidency; as a temporary arrangement.

April 22.—Capt. J. Jopp, of engineers, late deputy surveyor-general, placed at disposal of commander of forces for regimental duty at Serocor, from date on which he may be relieved from charge of pay-office at Poona.

April 24.—The following temporary arrangements confirmed:—Ensigns H. Boyé and J. D. Leckle, 22d N.I., to act as adjutants to that regt., former from 25th to 31st March, and latter from 1st April, during absence of Lieut. Long on leave.—Lieut. C. A. Stewart, 16th N.I., to act as fort adj. at Surat, during absence of Lieut. Hughes on leave.

May 17.—Lieut. W. S. Adam, 19th N.I., to act as deputy assist. qu. mast. general.

Ena. H. Ash, 20th, to act as interm. to left wing of 18th N.I., from 1st May.

May 20.—Ena. Postans, line adj. at Bhoof, to take charge of commissariat and home departments at that station, from date of Capt. Rybot's departure, until arrival of Lieut. Bulkeley.

May 22.—Capt. H. Roberts, 13th N.I., commanding irregular horse in Cutch, to be assistant to resident in Cutch; and Capt. W. Ward, 15th N.I., to command irregular horse; as a temporary measure.

May 23.—Assist. Surg. J. F. Heddle, having been relieved from duties as assay-master, to resume his appointment as assist. garrison surgeon and deputy medical storekeeper; and Assist. Surg. J. Ryan placed at disposal of commander of forces.

May 24.—Ena. H. W. Evans, 9th N.I., to act as adj. to a detachment of that regt. at Broach, from 9th May.

May 28.—Horse Brigade. Lieut. H. Foster to be adj. to 3d troop, v. Lechnere resigned; date 21st May 1834.

Lieut. J. H. Hall, 26th N.I., to be capt. by brevet, from 1st May 1834.

Assist. Surg. W. Leggett confirmed in appointment of acting civil surgeon at Poona, from departure of Assist. Surg. J. Doig on 18th March, until return of Assist. Surg. C. Ducat.

June 2.—Capt. C. Richards, 8th N.I., to command out-post at Balmeor.

Lieut. H. J. Parkinson, 22d N.I., to command Guserat provincial battalion, as a temporary measure.

Returned to duty, from Europe.—April 1. Ena. Thos. Edmunds, 3d N.I.—3. Lieut. J. N. Rooke, regt. of artillery.

FURLOUGHs.

To Europe.—April 1. Maj. J. D. Crosier, 22d N.I., for health.—3. Capt. J. E. G. Morris, 24th N.I., on private affairs.—9. Lieut. C. Mant, 6th N.I., for health.—14. Ena. J. Sinclair, 23d N.I., for health.—15. Maj. H. D. Robertson, 9th N.I., for health.—May 24. Lieut. Col. W. Gordon, 28th N.I., for health.

To Sea.—April 2. Maj. J. Keith, deputy adj. gen. of army, for health (eventually to Europe).—14. Assist. Surg. T. Robson, for two years, for health.

To Neighbouries.—April 2. Lieut. G. H. Leavis, 17th N.I., for twelve months, for health.—10. Ena. P. E. Warburton, 13th N.I., for six months, on private affairs.

Extension of Leave.—April 1. Capt. J. Worthey, 18th N.I., at Cape, for a period of six months, to enable him to rejoin his station.—Capt. W. Henderson, at Cape, for twelve months, for benefit of his health.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

April 5.—Lieut. A. S. Williams to act as assistant to superintendent of Indian Navy during absence of Lieut. Whitecock on leave to Malabar coast.

April 26.—Capt. Ross, of Indian Navy, having accepted of office of master-attendant on condition of retiring from Indian Navy, and having arrived at Bombay, directed to assume charge of said office.

The following promotions made in Indian Navy, from date of Capt. Ross's retirement, viz.—Commander R. Cogan to be capt., v. Ross resigned; Lieut. J. B. Harrison to be commander, v. Cogan prom.; and Mr. Midshipman C. Montron to be lieut., v. Harrison prom.

May 15.—Lieut. Wells to act as senior Indian Navy officer at Surat, during absence of Capt. Brucks on leave to Deccan.

May 23.—Lieut. Careless, Indian Navy, to be assistant surveyor to H.C. ship *Benares*, in suc. to Lieut. Pinching dec.

June 3.—Mr. Midshipman J. G. Johnstone to be lieut., v. Pinching dec.; date of com. 2d May 1834.

Mr. G. Sutherland confirmed as captain's clerk, v. Hutchinson dec.; date 29th April 1834.

FURLOUGH.

To Europe.—April 23. Lieut. T. D. W. Wenn, Indian Navy, for health (proceeded from Red Sea on 24th Feb. 1833).

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

April 11. *Earl of Clare*, Daly, from China.—16. H.C. steamer *Hugh Lindsay*, Wilson, from Socra, &c.—20. *Active*, Millet, from Mocha.—21. H.C. brig *Henry Marston*, Ross, from Socotra.—22. *Edmundstone*, M'Dougall, from Calcutta.—23. H.C. schooner *Cornwall*, Rhaun, from Bushire.—24. H.M.S. *Magicienne*, Plumridge, from Mangalore.

—MAY 2. *Hannah*, Jackson, from China.—*Prince George*, Shaw, from London.—JUNE 3. *Barrickshire*, Thomas, from London; and *Sullivan*, M'Farlane, from Canton.—4. *Majestic*, Lawson, from Liverpool.—7. H.C. brig *Euphrates*, Denton, from Persian Gulf.—*King William*, Stewart, from Liverpool.—*William Turner*, Leitch, from Greenock.—12. *Sarah*, Coy, from Mauritius.—14. *Cleveland*, from London (off Bombay).

Departures.

April 10. *Cornwallis*, Key, for China.—15. *Eliza Stewart*, Miller, for China.—19. *Lawley Family*, Johnston, for China.—24. *Fort William*, Neish, for China; and *Swallow*, Adams, for Madras and Calcutta.—27. H.C. sloop *Elphinstone*, Sawyer, for Malabar Coast.—30. *Charles Forbes*, Willis, and *Charlotte*, Melville, both for China.—May 1. *William Rodgers*, Crawford, for China.—4. *Euphrates*, Buckham, for London.—JUNE 1. *Pascoa*, Morgan, for China.—2. *Sir Charles*, Jung 1. *Crawford*, for China.—4. *Hellaz*, Scallan, for China.—6. *William the Fourth*, Eales, for Calcutta.—7. *Palambam*, Willis, for London; and *Caledonia*, Lancaster, for China.—8. *Bombay Castle*, Wemyss, for China.—9. *Mountstuart Elphinstone*, Small, for Greenock.—12. *Diana*, Hawkins, for London; and *Mona*, Gill, for Liverpool.

PASSENGERS.

Per Hugh Lindsay steamer, from Socra, Judda, Mocha, and Maculla:—Lieut. Lake, Madras engineers (charged with despatches from the Court of Directors; left England 4th Feb.); Commander W. Lowe; Lieut. Warry; Lieut. G. Robinson; Lieut. F. Webb; Lieut. J. Bird; Mr. A. H. Gardner, midshipman; Mr. S. Careless.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

March 26. In the Fort of Bombay, the lady of Commander Houghton, Indian Navy, of a son. 27. At Bombay, the lady of W. C. Bruce, Esq., civil service, of a son (since dead).

April 3. At the Mahabuleswar Hills, the lady of Major Havelock, H.M. 4th Light Dragoons, of a daughter.

9. At Byculis, Mrs. A. W. Elliott, of a son. 12. At Bhoof, the lady of Lieut. Col. Hughes, c.s., commanding in Cutch, of a daughter.

13. At Surat, the lady of Capt. Brucks, Indian Navy, senior naval officer on the station, of a son.—At Sholapoor, the lady of W. C. Andrews, Esq., C.S., of a daughter.

18. At Surat, the lady of J. Vibart, Esq., C.S., of a daughter.

21. At Bombay, the lady of J. P. Larkins, Esq., of a son.

25. At Randal Lodge, the lady of Maj. J. H. Dunsterville, 12th N.I., of a daughter, still-born.

28. At Malcom Peth, the lady of Ena. J. Morphe Brown, Bombay European regt., of a son.

May 1. At Bombay, the lady of H. B. Turner, Esq., of a son.

31. At Bombay, the lady of Lieut. Holland, acting assist. qu. mast. gen. of the army, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

April 12. At Poona, Mr. R. X. Murphy, Mahatta interpreter and translator to the Supreme Court, to Charlotte, only daughter of Mr. John Bellow, deputy assistant commissary of ordnance on this establishment.

17. At Bombay, Mr. Robert Walter to Miss Mary Anne Blowers.

23. At Bombay, Richard Spooner, Esq., C.S., to Mary Anne, eldest daughter of L. Hathway, Esq., surgeon of the Bombay artillery.

May 19. At Bombay, John Skinner, Esq., to Mary Gavin Elizabeth, second daughter of the late Hope Stewart, Esq., of Ballechin, Perthshire.

DEATHS.

April 25. At Kavel, Anne, wife of Mr. Charles Marshall, aged 27.

26. At Bombay, of a rapid decline, James Seton Esq., of the civil service, fourth son of the late Sir Alexander Seton, Bart., of Abercorn, N.B.

30. On board the H.C. surveying ship *Benares*, in the Red Sea, off Cape Adam, Mr. S. W. Hutchinson, captain's clerk in the Indian Navy.

May 20. In the Post, at Bombay, Francis L. Esq., senior, aged 67.
30. At Bombay, Henry Grey, Esq., junior magistrate of police.

Singapore, &c.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals at Singapore.—April 26. *Shepherdess*, from Rhio.—29. *Diamond*, from Malacca.—May 11. *Mangles*, from Mauritius.—15. *Miss Stewart*, from Bombay; and *Stwick*, from Sydney.—17. *Fas*, from London.—26. *Dawson*, from London, and *Spartan*, from Liverpool.—June 3. *Parmello*, from Batavia.

Freight to London (May 29).—Dead weight, £1. 10s. to £6. per ton; measurement goods, £4. 4s. to £7. ditto; treasure, 1 per cent.

BIRTH.

May 25. At Singapore, the lady of Capt. W. S. Wilson, of the *Florida*, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

May 6. At Malacca, the Rev. Charles Gutziell to Miss Mary Manstall.

China.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals at Canton.—April 12. *Albion*, from Liverpool.—20. *Merrmaid*, from Bengal.

Departures.—April 20. *Philip the First*, for America.—23. *Princess*, for Manila.—25. *Camden*, for the Clyde; and *Georgiana*, for Liverpool.—26. *Alexander* and *Washington*, both for New York.—27. *Mary* and *Panther*, both for New York; and *Frances Charlotte*, for England.—28. *Pyramus*, for ditto.

BIRTH.

Feb. 1. At Macao, the lady of Thomas R. Collier, Esq., of a son.
11. At Canton, the lady of James N. Duffell, Esq., of a son.

New South Wales.

BIRTH.

March 18. At Dobroyd, Mrs. Ramsay, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

April 14. At Sydney, Elias, wife of Major Breton, of the 4th regt.; and daughter of Mr. John Blackland.

30. At Sydney, the Rev. George Erskine, superintendent of the Wesleyan mission in the Australian colonies.

Postscript to Asiatic Intelligence.

Up to the moment of publication, we are without intelligence from India of a late date.

Private accounts from the Punjab state that Runjeet Sing is very far from being recovered; he is in a very precarious state, the affection of his liver continuing, and his strength being completely prostrated. His army is said to be growing discontented, and report has it that four or five hundred of the disciplined troops have deserted and joined Shah Sooja. This personage is making great

efforts to recover his dominions, which will create important changes in Cabulistan.

Van Diemen's Land.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals at Hobart Town.—May 2. *Pyramus*, from Mauritius.—4. *Tybee*, from Salem.—8. *Myfat*, from London.—13. *Calendon*, from Batavia.—14. *Bardaster*, from Liverpool.

BIRTHS.

April 19. At Rendlesham, the lady of C. J. Bayley, Esq., of a daughter.
22. At L. unceston, Mrs. Arch. Smith, of a son (since dead).
May 4. At Hamilton, the lady of Wm. Dermer, M.D., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

May 3. At Hobart Town, Joseph Dixon, Esq., accountant of the Derwent Bank, to Alice, eldest daughter of Mr. Russell, brass-founder, Hobart Town.
6. At Hobart Town, John Gregory, Esq., colonial treasurer, to Harriet Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Philip Jean, Esq., paymaster of H.M. 21st Fusiliers.

DEATH.

Latest. At Hobart Town, of apoplexy, Mr. Wm. Eldridge, late druggist, of Elizabeth Street.

Mauritius.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.—May 24. *Ceylon* and *Parmel*, both from London.—June 5. *Fanny*, from London.—8. H.C.S. *Melville*, from Ceylon.—11. *Commerce*, from Bordeaux.—12. *Hereford*, from Bahia; and *Ernaud*, from London.—18. *Omille*, from Bordeaux and Cape.—17. *Petite Nancy*, from Madras (for repairs).—19. *Oglethorpe*, from Batavia (leaky).

Departures.—May 22. *Daphne*, for Madras and Calcutta; and *Yare*, for Ceylon and ditto.—June 1. *Frankland*, for Calcutta.—4. *Atlas*, for Ceylon and Calcutta.—5. *Lady Normandy*, for Calcutta.—17. *Kate*, for Calcutta.—19. *Stirling*, for Ceylon and Calcutta.

Cape of Good Hope.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.—July 14. *Minerva*, from Rio de Janeiro.—15. *Rosendale*, from London.—19. *Galatea*, from Rio de Janeiro; *Pero*, from London; *Helen Mar*, from ditto; and *Margaret*, from Liverpool.—24. *Margaret Graham*, from Greenwich.

Departures.—July 22. *Rosendale*, for Van Diemen's Land.

HOME INTELLIGENCE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE TEA TRADE.

The hypothesis so confidently promulgated by certain wisacres,—that a free-trade in tea must ensure the importation of good teas, since it would be the interest of the importers to bring good rather than bad, and that the qualities may be readily distinguished (blindfolded, according to some),—have been brought to the decisive test of experiment.

On the 7th of October, the first importation of teas, for home use, since the opening of the trade, was brought to public sale, in Change Alley; a numerous assemblage of buyers appeared.

There were declared for sale 400 one-eighth chests of bohea, 381 chests and fifteen quarter chests of young hyson, seventy-nine chests of hyson, 114 of congou, forty-eight of orange pekoe, and six of gunpowder.

When the first sale (by Messrs. Vaughan and Ewart) began, great competition was evinced to purchase the first chest of tea put up under the new plan. The congous first offered realized 2s. 6½d. per lb., and the other portion of the teas went off at 2s. to 2s. 5d. per lb. in bond; pouchong, in small parcels, realized from 3s. 3d. to 3s. 6½d. per lb.

The next sale consisted of some teas brought by the *Columbia*, from Singapore, (see p. 93). When Mr. Thompson opened the sale,

Mr. J. Travers inquired, first, whether the tea called bohea in this parcel of teas, was in the opinion of the selling-broker, bohea or any other description of tea? Secondly, whether it had passed the government officers as bohea tea? He honestly stated his opinion that there was not a single particle of tea in the goods to which he alluded. (Loud cries of "hear!") He was confident, if such rubbish was permitted to be sold as tea and allowed to pass the custom-house, would, if continued, be injurious to the trade and the public health. He submitted that the stuff misnamed tea should be withdrawn from the sale.

Mr. Thompson said that, as selling-broker, he did not consider himself called upon to give an opinion upon the tea, but he would state that it had been passed as bohea by Mr. Wybrow, the inspector appointed by government; and he believed, with the approbation of the Commissioners of his Majesty's Customs. (Cries of "shame.") As a broker he had an opinion as to the teas, but as a seller he had only his duty to do in offering them. He must, however, state that he had reported to his principal that, by the sale of such goods as those al-

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luded to, the trade was most likely to be seriously injured. He would frankly state that, though the article was called tea, he had not been able to discover a particle of tea in the composition.

Mr. R. Gibbs, tea-broker, said, he had devoted the whole of his life to acquiring a practical knowledge of tea, and he would say that it was not tea, and that it was unfit for sale, except as poison. ("Hear!")

Other brokers recommended that the stuff should be withdrawn; and

Mr. Thompson stated that, seeing the unanimous feeling of the trade, he would not trouble them by putting up this stuff, misnamed tea.

The sale was then continued, the objectionable article being withdrawn. The teas put up sold from 1s. 10d. to 2s. 1d. per lb. for congous, and pouchong from 2s. 3d. to 2s. 5d. per lb. Other sales followed by Messrs. Styan and Co. and Messrs. Hubbert and Layton. The result of the sale is that, allowing for the qualities of the teas sold, prices were realized on the average from 6d. to 9d. per lb. in advance of those obtained at the quarterly sale of the East-India Company.

The second series of sales of free-trade teas took place on the 24th, at the same place. The first parcel was offered by Messrs. Moffat and Son. When the selling-broker took his station,

Mr. Sanderson, with reference to a lot of thirty chests of black tea, in Mr. Styan's catalogue, for sale that day, which was designated as "very ordinary tea," declared his perfect conviction that this was not tea at all! (loud cries of "hear"), and that if such stuff were allowed to be foisted upon the public as tea, it would prove highly prejudicial to the revenue, the public health, and the tea trade—"hear hear!" The East-India Company would not have allowed such to be declared for sale, and had they received such an article from China, they would not have allowed it to be sold, but would have thrown it into the Thames. He trusted the trade would not make any bidding for the trash.

Mr. Travers had no hesitation in saying that the stuff in the catalogue, to which allusion had been made, was not tea; that there was not a leaf of tea in the thirty chests, nor had the article the appearance of tea; there was not a practical man in the trade who would not pronounce it to be a spurious article. He would also inform any person who might be disposed to purchase it, that it would be liable to seizure, and the purchasers to be fined by the Excise, although the Customs had allowed it to pass.—(hear!) He would ap-

(2 A)

peal to Mr. Styan whether, as a tea-broker, he would call the article in question tea at all? It would be for him to state whether he would sacrifice his reputation by being a party to the sale of an article as tea, that would sicken and disgust, if, indeed, it would not poison, the public. He called upon the trade not to give a bidding for the stuff, and if any one did make an offer, the trade would notice who would sell such an article.—(Hear!)

Mr. Styan said, he had been instructed as a broker to sell the teas, and he had given it a character as "very ordinary teas." His firm did not by this mean to state that it was or was not tea. The tea had not passed the Customs, as it had not yet been reported upon; but it had been allowed to be put up as bolhea. The tea had been examined against the tea offered and withdrawn by Mr. Thompson and the Hamburg tea, and it is much better. He was bound, however, to express his opinion, that the stuff now declared for sale is not tea; and under all the circumstances, he would not press the sale of the lots in question.

Mr. Nicholson wished to know what had become of some of the tea sold at the last sale, which he considered was even worse than that now to be offered, and which had been sold at higher prices?

Mr. Watkins said, he had drunk some of it, and it was very good.

Mr. Nicholson said there was some of the tea by the Troughton which was mouldy, musty, and stinking. No man would give it to his own family to drink, and if the character of the tea-trade of the City was to be maintained, such trash ought not to be allowed admittance.

Mr. Antrobus thought it would have been better if the opinion of the trade had been taken on the lots by the Troughton, which were unsound when they were put up, and no doubt they would be refused at the taxed price.

Mr. Twining regretted exceedingly that the tea-trade were placed in that humiliating situation, that they were compelled to take measures to reject such an article as had been offered. If such teas were allowed to be introduced, the outports would be placed in a very unfavourable situation. He felt surprised the Custom-house officers should have allowed such tea to pass, especially as they took out three ounces from each, and inspected it. It was impossible not to contrast the practice followed at the two first sales under the new system in putting up such teas, with the conduct of the East-India Company at their sales. Had such teas been sent to them, it would either have been sent back to China at the expense of those who sent it; or it would have been destroyed at the Nore.

Mr. Styan begged to remark that, as brokers, they had no right to give a character to the tea which would render them unable to offer it.

Mr. Maffitt, who conducted the first sale, stated that some seizures had taken place, because teas were mixed in one chest, under the 3d and 4th Will. IV. c. 101, sec. 5. Under the present scale of duties, the trade would be liable to such seizures.

The sales then proceeded. The teas being of very inferior kind, produced very low prices; the greater part were bought in. Since the conclusion of the sales the Customs have seized thirteen boxes of the teas offered during the day, as containing spurious leaves.

The total importations of teas since the trade has been open are as follow:—By the Columbia, 400 boxes; by the Troughton, 574 boxes; by the Lloyd's, 522 boxes; by the Neva, 80 boxes; by the Neptune, 190 chests; all from Singapore.

A letter from Canton, dated April 24, received in Liverpool, says:—"The Camden, Frances Charlotte, and Georgiana, are despatched to-day loaded with teas for England, by Messrs. Jardine, Matheson, and Co., of this place. To what ports they go I cannot say; but have little doubt one at least will find her way to Liverpool. The Pyramus is also loading, and will shortly follow. The tea these vessels take is exactly the same the Company would have shipped next October, had their charter been renewed—in fact, it is what they contracted for. The people at home have little occasion to be afraid that the free-traders will be unable to send them as good tea as the Company have been in the habit of doing, which some people in London appear to be very anxious to make them believe. Tea can be had of any quality. A good deal of black tea has been purchased by merchants here, principally, I suspect, on speculation; and the prices are somewhat higher than they were a month ago."

POSTAGE ON PACKETS FROM THE EAST.

During the month, a small parcel from China, addressed to our publishers, containing eight numbers of the Chinese Repository (the whole not much larger than a single number of this Journal), was charged, at the Post-office, £4. 13s. 4d. This postage is at the rate of 11s. 8d. each number, which sells at 2s. in England! An application to the Post-office procured immediate attention, and a remission of £3. 13s. 4d., leaving still a tax of 2s. 6d. a number (more than the selling price), Sir F. Freeling expressing his regret that his discretionary power could be carried no further.

This heavy tax the publishers would submit to in their own cases,—the Asiatic Journal being the most heavily-taxed work probably in the world;—but the numbers in question belong to the Chinese missionaries, and are sent home for distribution, and to complete sets.

HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES IN THE EAST.

PROMOTIONS AND CHANGES.

16th L. Drago. (in Bengal). Capt. T. W. Browne, from h. p. unattached, to be capt., v. Robert Douglas, who exch., rec. diff. between full-pay of cavalry and full-pay of infantry (24 Oct. 34.)

4th Foot (in N. S. Wales). Brev. Maj. J. H. Phelps, from 51st Foot, to be Major, v. Hovenden dec. (26 Sept. 34).—Cadet G. W. Henderson to be ens. by purch., v. Dudlow whose app. has not taken place (17 Oct.).

6th Foot (at Bombay). Capt. Wm. Kortright, from h. p. of Coldstream F. Gu. to be capt., v. T. S. O'Halloran, who exch. (24 Oct. 34).

20th Foot (at Mauritius). Lieut. A. T. Hemphill to be adj., v. Morgan who resigns adjutancy only (1 May 34).

31st Foot (in Bengal). Lieut. Gen. Sir Edward Barnes, K.C.B., from 78th F., to be colonel, v. Gen. Sir Henry Warde, dec. (10 Oct. 34).

40th Foot (at Bombay). W. A. Fyers to be ens. by purch., v. Stevenson app. to 7th Dr. Gu. (17 Oct. 34).

41st Foot (at Madras). Ens. James Campbell, from 45th F., to be Lieut., v. Chambers cashiered by sentence of a general court martial (24 Oct. 34).

44th Foot (in Bengal). Lieut. J. E. Codd to be adj., v. Gray, who resigns adjutancy only.

45th Foot (at Madras). J. W. Graves to be ens. v. Campbell prom. in 41st F. (24 Oct. 34).

57th Foot (at Madras). Lieut. W. A. Armstrong, from h. p. 11th F., to be Lieut., v. John Russell, whose app. has not taken place (17 Oct. 34); J. J. R. W. Morgan to be ens. by purch., v. Faunt app. to 87th regt. (17 do.).

61st Foot (in Ceylon). Lieut. Wm. Ward to be adj., v. Barlow prom. (26 Sept. 34).

62d Foot (at Madras). C. H. Gason to be ens. by purch., v. Richard Gason, whose app. has not taken place (10 Oct. 34).

75th Foot (at the Cape). Lieut. F. A. Goulden, from 93d regt., to be Lieut., v. Halliday, who exch. (3 Oct. 34).—Ens. Wm. Brunell to be Lieut. by purch., v. Jackson, who retires; and J. H. Cox to be ens. by purch., v. Brunell (both 10 Oct.).

78th Foot (in Ceylon). Cornet J. A. Cruikshanks, from 6th Dr. Gu., to be ens. by purch., v. Gillespie who retires (10 Oct. 34).—Maj. Gen. Sir Lionel Smith, K.C.B., from 98th F., to be colonel, v. Lieut. Gen. Sir Edward Barnes, app. to command of 31st regt. (10 do.).

87th Foot (at Mauritius). 2d Lieut. Wm. Boyd to be 1st Lieut. by purch., v. Thompson who retires; and Ens. H. P. Faunt, from 27th F., to be 2d Lieut. by purch., v. Boyd (both 17 Oct. 34).

97th Foot (in Ceylon). Ens. M. E. L. Burrows to be Lieut., v. Austin prom. in 51st F.; and Ens. T. Earls, from h. p. 8th West-India regt., to be ens., v. Burrows (both 26 Sept. 34).—R. H. S. Jackson to be ens. by purch., v. Earls who retires (10 Oct. 34).

INDIA SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

SEPT. 29. *Mima*, Gill, from Bombay 12th June; at Liverpool.—*Remous*, Gordon, from Mauritius 24th June; off Portsmouth.—*Lavinia*, Cain, from V. D. Land 16th May; off Portland.—*Ulysses*, Crawford, from Mauritius 1st June; in the Clyde.—Oct. 2. *Batavia*, Blair, from Batavia, sailed Somabaya 21st April, and Java Head 10th May; off Falmouth.—*Achilles*, Hunter, from South Sea, sailed New Zealand 9th April; at Deal.—*Mount-attant* *Epiphron*, Small, from Bombay 9th June; in the Clyde.—4. *Brilliant*, Hopton, from V. D. Land 17th May, and Pernambuco 20th Aug.; off Penzance.—7. *John*, Lowe, from Batavia 24th May; off the Start.—*Hop*, Reynolds, from South Seas; off Falmouth.—8. *Esperance*, Buckham, from Bombay 4th May, and Cape 23d July; off Portsmouth.—*Dorchester*, Carrick, from Bengal 3d Feb., and Cape 28th July; off Scilly.—*Tinor*, Coleman, from South Seas; at Deal.—8. *Emerald*, Johnstone, from Bengal 20th April; at Liverpool.—11. *Troughton*, Thomann, from Singapore 9th May; off Dover.—*Sir Charles Forbes* Leslie, from Manila 25th April, and Anjer 14th June; and

Maria, Burton, from Algoa Bay 21st July; both off Falmouth.—13. *Theodora*, Simpson, from Manila 24th April, and Anjer 12th June; off Cork.—14. *Enchantress*, Canney, from Bengal 11th May; at Deal.—*Camden*, Clayton, from China 25th April (with tea); in the Clyde.—15. *Antoinette*, Knudson, from Manila 27th April; off the Wight.—*Cidrus*, Snowden, from New Zealand 9th April; off Dover.—16. *Nepetus*, Thompson, from Singapore 17th May; at Deal.—*Loyds*, (arrest, from Singapore 6th June, and Java Head 21st do.; and *Neva*, Peck, from Singapore 27th April; both off Eastbourne.—17. *Mulgrave*, Coulson, from Bengal 20th April, Mauritius 19th June, and Cape 28th July; at Deal.—18. *Diana*, Hawkins, from Bombay 12th June; at Falmouth.—20. *Royal William*, Smith, from Bengal 10th April; off Dover.—*Frances Charlotte*, Smith, from China 27th April; at Deal.—*Jeanette*, Pierce, from China 5th May, and Anjer 20th June; at Cowes (for Hamburg).—*Southworth*, Maltby, from Batavia 28th May; off Dover (for Rotterdam).—22. *Meta*, Gaskill, from Mauritius 23d May, and Cape 28th July; in the River.

Departures.

SEPT. 27. *Sir John Ross* Reid, Haig, for V.D. Land and N. S. Wales; from Deal.—*Sovereign*, Campbell, for Batavia, Manila, and Singapore; from Greenock.—29. *Courier*, Palmer, for Cape, &c.; from Deal.—*Arabian*, Boulton, for Mauritius (ballast); from Bristol.—*Augusta Jane*, Edmondson, for V. D. Land (convicts); from Portsmouth.—30. *Bencoolen*, Embleton, for Mauritius; from Deal.—*Universe*, Brocke, for Batavia and China; from Liverpool.—Oct. 1. *Abbottson*, Shuttlesworth, for Madras and Bengal; from Portsmouth.—*Bengal Merchant*, Campbell, for N. S. Wales (convicts); from Deal.—H.M.S. *Wolf* (18 guns), Stanley, for Cape; from Plymouth.—*Fama*, Purves, for Padang and Sumatra; and *Sterne*, Clarke, for Cape; both from Liverpool.—3. *Baretto Junior*, Saunders, for Madras and Bengal; from Portsmouth.—7. *Sarah*, Syms, for Bombay; from Liverpool.—9. *Jane*, Brown, for N. S. Wales; from Deal.—10. *Thomas Harrison*, Harrison, for V. D. Land and N. S. Wales; from Plymouth.—*Asia*, Tonge, for Rio and Bombay; from Liverpool.—11. *Hindostan*, Redman, for Madras and Bengal; from Portsmouth.—12. *Thomas Mellor*, Hutchinson, for Bengal; and *Thomas Peile*, Elliott, for Cape; both from Liverpool.—H.M.S. *Raleigh* (16 guns), Quin, for Cape and Mauritius; from Plymouth.—14. *Ganges*, Black, for Bengal; from Greenock.—15. *Renown*, M'Leod, for Cape; from Deal.—18. *Duke of Northumberland*, Jobling, for N. S. Wales (female emigrants); from Cove of Cork.—21. *Sarah*, Whiteside, for V. D. Land (female emigrants); from Deal.—22. *King Fisher*, Field, for Muscat and China; from Deal.—*Forth*, Hutton, for N. S. Wales (convicts); from Cove of Cork.—23. H.M.S. *Winchester*, (52 guns), Sparshott, for Cape and East Indies (with Admiral Sir R. Capel); *Achilles*, Duncan, for St. Helena; and *Warrior*, Stone, for N. S. Wales; all from Portsmouth.—*William Ritchie*, Bonn, for Bombay; and *Clifton*, Busby, for Mauritius; both from Liverpool.—26. *Prince Regent*, Bouchier, for Bombay; from Portsmouth.—*Resolute*, Smith, for Algoa Bay; and *Arctura*, Wakefield, for China; both from Deal.—26. *Collingwood*, Hooper, for Bengal; and *Brigdet*, Tobia, for Bombay; both from Liverpool.—27. *Eliza Jane*, Findlay, for Cape; from Deal.

PASSENGERS FROM INDIA.

Per Lavinia, from Van Diemen's Land: Wm. Walkinshaw, Esq.
Per Euthrales, from Bombay: Maj. H. D. Robertson, Bombay army; Mrs. Robertson and three children; Mr. Hornby, C. S.; Mr. Loughnan, do.; Capt. Morris, 24th N.I.; Rev. S. Payne, chaplain; Mr. Robertson; two children; one servant.
Per Dorchester, from Bengal: Capt. Barker, H.M. 13th regt.; Mr. and Mrs. Harvey; Mr. Nicholson; Mr. Jan;—From the Cape: Dr. M'Cartney; Mr. Norton; Mr. Herder.
Per Troughton, from Singapore: Rev. C. H. Thomas; Mrs. Thomas.
Per Mulgrave, from Bengal: Capt. Smith; Mr. Fullarton.
Per Jeanette, from China: John Gover, Esq.; S. P. Sturges, Esq.

Per Enchantress, from Bengal: Mrs. Boyd.
Per Meta, from Cape: Hon. W. Talbert; Baron von Humboldt and lady; three children; two servants.

Expected.

Per Palambam, from Bombay: Mrs. Tracey; Lieut. Col. Wm. Gordon, 25th N.I.; Mr. Tracey; Mr. Wright.

Per General Hawitt, from Bengal: Mrs. Hunter; Mrs. Pringle and two children; Col. Hunter; Lieut. Webster.

Per Bolton, from Bengal: Lieut. Ekina, Bengal Cavalry; Lieut. Southall, H. M. 38th regt.; Mrs. Ekina.—For Cape: Mrs. Halhed; Mrs. Thompson; Mrs. M. George; Miss Reddish; N. Hudson, Esq., C. S.; R. Walpole, Esq., ditto.

Per Pyramus, from China: Mrs. Wellet and family; one servant.

PASSENGERS TO INDIA.

Per Aberton, for Madras and Bengal: Miss Stone; Miss Smith; Lieut. Henderson; Lieut. Simpson; Mr. Hays; Mr. Voss; Mr. Silvester; Mr. Wrottesley; six passengers for Madeira.

Per Hindostan, for Madras and Bengal: Mr. and Mrs. Gordon; Miss Gordon; Dr. and Mrs. Meikle; Miss Meikle; Lieut. Coles, Madras army; Mr. Knight, Bengal medical estab.; Mr. Marnell; Mr. Nott.

Per Prince Regent, for Bombay: W. F. M. Cockerell, Esq., surgeon; Mrs. Cockerell; Mrs. Kirkland; two Misses Dickenson; Miss Balfour; Miss Mathews; Mr. Orlebar.

Per Baretto Junior, for Madras and Bengal: Dr. and Mrs. Tytler; Mrs. Tytler; Miss Roberts; Miss La Motte; Dr. Anderson; Lieut. Verner; Lieut. Nivett.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTICES.

The *Gem*, Douglas, of Leith, from Sourabaya to New South Wales, has been captured in the Straits of Bally by 16 prow boats, and all hands murdered.

The *Fishwife*, from Calcutta to Canton, is totally lost off the coast of Cochin China. Only three lascars saved.

The *Hall*, Hughes, from Calcutta to Liverpool, was condemned at Ascension previous to 31st August. Part of the cargo arrived in England by the *Meta* from the Cape of Good Hope.

The *Moina*, Johnstone, from China to London, put into the Cape of Good Hope 28th June, with loss of rudder, &c., and after throwing overboard 200 chests of tea in lat. 35.8, long. 27. E.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Sept. 14. At Chertsey, the lady of Capt. Edward Dyer, 46th Madras N. I., of a son.

Oct. 1. At Gloucester, the lady of J. A. Forbes, Esq., Bombay civil service, of a son.

— At Kirkaldy, Mrs. William Bogie, of a son.

8. At Cardrona, the lady of James Ker, Esq., Hon. E. I. Company's service, of a daughter.

10. At Melfort House, Argyllshire, the lady of J. T. Baldwin, Esq., Madras artillery, of a son.

13. At Maryville, New Ross, the lady of Lieut. Col. Garraway, Hon. E. I. Company's service, of a daughter.

17. In Bruton Street, the lady of James Weir Hogg, Esq., of a daughter.

21. At Slettenberg, Tunbridge Wells, the lady of Colonel Christopher Hodgson, of a daughter.

22. At Elliot-place, Blackheath, the lady of Capt. Younghusband, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Sept. 17. At Exeter, the Rev. J. W. Gordon, missionary to the East-Indies, to Mary Ann, second daughter of Dr. Payne, at the Western Academy.

25. At Edinburgh, Thomas Playfair Williams, Esq., of Water Eaton, in the county of Wilts, to Eliza Ann, eldest daughter of the late Col. Robert M'Dowall, Hon. E. I. Company's service.

30. At Stepney, Mr. Robert Suttaby, of Stationers'-Court, London, to Eliza, youngest daughter of Mr. Pattison, in the Hon. East-India Company's service.

Oct. 4. At Edinburgh, John N. O'Halloran, Esq., Bengal army, son of Brigadier General O'Halloran, C. B., to Elisabeth, youngest daughter of the late General James Pringle, Hon. East-India Company's service.

7. At Farnham St. Martin, George F. Le Neve, Esq., surgeon, of Barrow, near Bury St. Edmunds, to Miss Louisa Thacker.

15. At St. George's the Martyr, Queen-Square, Colonel Ferlie, of the Madras army, to Charlotte, eldest daughter of the late Wm. Duff, Esq., of Red Lion-Square, Bloomsbury.

16. At Edinburgh, John Smyth Owen, Esq., of the Hon. E. I. Company's Madras medical establishment, to Amelia, daughter of the late James Shaw, Esq.

DEATHS.

Sept. 16. At Edinburgh, Mr. James Noble, teacher of Oriental Languages.

25. At his apartments in Piccadilly, Lieut. Alex. P. Graham, of the 32d regiment Bengal N. I.

— In John-Street, Portland-Place, T. Benson, Esq., of the 13th Light Dragoons.

29. Lady Marjoribanks, relict of Sir John Marjoribanks, Bart., of Lees, county of Berwick, and mother of Sir Wm. Marjoribanks, Bart., who died at Cheltenham only a week before.

— Mr. Andrew White, chief cashier of the South Sea Company, aged 48.

Oct. 1. At Dean House, Hants, General Sir Henry Wards, G.C.B., colonel of the 31st regt. of Foot. In 1810 he served as second in command under Lieut. Gen. Abercromby at the Mauritius, where he remained in command of the troops after the capture, and was subsequently acting governor for three months.

6. At his house near Aylesbury, aged 51, Henry P. J. Layard, Esq., late of the Ceylon civil service, and many years resident in Florence.

10. At Edinburgh, Eliza, widow of the late General Francis Dundas, many years governor of the Cape of Good Hope, and colonel of the 71st regt.

11. At Chisselborne, near Dorchester, Thomas Gear, Esq., senior lieutenant of the 20th regt., Bengal N. I.

13. At the Grove, Hackney, in the 90th year of her age, Frances, relict of Major Salt, formerly of the Hon. E. I. Company's service.

16. At Cheltenham, George Macquay, Esq., formerly a captain in the 4th regt. of Madras cavalry.

18. At their residence, Regent-place-West, Regent Square, Charlotte Elizabeth, wife of James Silk Buckingham, Esq., and daughter of William John Albert, Esq., late of His Majesty's Customs.

20. At Wotton Hill, Heavitree, Capt. James Tillyer Blunt, late of the Hon. E. I. Company's Bengal Engineers, aged 68.

22. Mr. Henry Wadd, of Westmoreland-place, and late of the East-India House, aged 52.

— At Edrington House, Berwickshire, after a long and severe illness, Mrs. Major Broadbent, niece of A. Dickson, Esq., late of the Medical Board, Bengal establishment.

Lately. At the Pigeon House Fort, Dublin, Mary, relict of the late Lieut.-Gen. Reynolds, Hon. E. I. Company's service.

— At Blois, Lieut.-Col. Poole Hickman Vesey, of the Hon. E. I. Company's service, aged 74.

— Capt. Pringle Stoddard, R. N. This officer commenced his career in the Hon. East-India Company's service.

— At Canterbury, Richard L. Barton, Esq., aged 73, late of Greenwich, and many years surveyor of the Hon. E. I. Company's shipping.

[1834.] PRICES OF EUROPEAN GOODS IN THE EAST.

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 745 lb. The Pecul is equal to 133 lb. The Corgie is 20 pieces.

CALCUTTA, May 15, 1834.

	Rs. A.	Rs. A.		Rs. A.	Rs. A.
Anchors	Sa. Rs. cwt. 14 0 @ 20 0		Iron, Swedish, sq.	Sa. Rs. F. md. 3 15 @ 4 9	
Bottles	100 10 0 — 10 8		— flat	do. 4 0 — 4 1	
Coals	— B. md. 0 43 — 0 51		— English, sq.	do. 2 7 — 2 8	
Copper Sheathing, 16-32	F. md. 37 0 — 37 4		— flat	do. 2 7 1/2 — 2 8	
— Brasiers	do. 34 0 — 34 0		Bolt	do. 3 0 — 3 1	
— Thick sheets	do. — — — —		Sheet	do. 4 4 — 4 12	
— Old Gross	do. 32 4 — 32 8		Nails	do. 10 0 — 14 0	
Bolt	do. 32 4 — 32 8		Hoops	F. md. 3 4 — 3 6	
Tile	do. 30 8 — 31 2		Kentledge	do. 0 12 — 0 13	
Nails, assort.	do. 32 0 — 39 0		Lead, Plg	F. md. 5 0 — 5 1	
Peru Slab	Ct. Rs. do. 36 0 — 36 4		Sheet	do. 5 7 — 5 9	
Russia	Sa. Rs. do. — — — —		Millinery	do. 30 to 40 D. & P.C.	
Coppers	do. 1 11 — 1 13		Shot, patent	do. bag	
Cottons, chintz	do. pce. — — — —		Spelter	Ct. Rs. F. md. 4 12 — 4 14	
— Muslins, assort.	do. 1 12 — 14 0		Stationery	do. 25 A. — 35 A.	
— Yarn 16 to 170	mor 0 41 — 0 71		Steel, English	Ct. Rs. F. md. 5 14 — 6 0	
Cutlery, fine	do. 30 A. — 40 A.		— Swedish	do. 6 7 — 6 9	
Glass	do. 30 A. — 45 A.		Tin Plates	Sa. Rs. box 18 0 — 18 8	
Hardware	do. 25 A. — 35 A.		Woollens, Broad cloth, fine	yd. 3 0 — 3 4	
Hosiery, cotton	do. — — — —		— coarse and middling	do. 1 4 — 2 8	
Ditto, silk	do. P.C. — — — —		Flannel, fine	do. 1 8 — 1 10	

MADRAS, April 2, 1835.

	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Bottles	100 7 @ 8		Iron Hoops	candy 24 @ 28	
Copper, Sheathing	candy 245 — 250		Nails	do. 35 — 42	
Cakes	do. 220 — 230		Lead, Plg	do. 35 — 40	
Old	do. 225 — 230		Sheet	do. 35 — 40	
Nails, assort.	do. 280 — 300		Millinery	do. 25 A. — 30 A.	
Cottons, Chintz	do. 10 A. — 15 A.		Shot, patent	do. 25 A. — 30 A.	
— Muslins and Ginghams	do. 20 A. — 25 A.		Spelter	candy 28 — 30	
Longcloth, fine	do. 30 A. — 35 A.		Stationery	do. 25 A. — 30 A.	
Cutlery, fine	P.C. 10 A. — 15 A.		Steel, English	candy 80 — 85	
Glass and Earthenware	P.C. 10 A. — 15 A.		— Swedish	do. 140 — 150	
Hardware	do. 10 A. — 15 A.		Tin Plates	box 20 — 21	
Hosiery	P.C. 10 A. — 15 A.		Woollens, Broad cloth, fine	15 D. — 20 D.	
Iron, Swedish	candy 42 — 50		— coarse	15 D. — 20 D.	
— English sq.	do. 21 — 23		Flannel, fine	P.C. — 10 A.	
Flat and bolt	do. 21 — 23				

BOMBAY, June 7, 1834.

	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Anchors	cwt. 12 @ 16		Iron, Swedish, bar	St. candy 48 @ —	
Bottles	do. 0.19 — 0.21		— English, do.	do. 21 — —	
Coals	ton. no demand		Hoops	cwt. 5 — —	
Copper, Sheathing, 16-32	cwt. 45 — 46		Nails	do. 12 — 15	
— Thick sheets	do. 47 — 48		Sheet	do. 8 — —	
Plate	do. 45 — —		Rod for bolts	St. candy 29 — 30	
Tile	do. 45 — —		do. for nails	do. 28 — 30	
Cottons, Chintz, &c., &c.	do. — — — —		Lead, Plg	cwt. 7.12 — —	
Longcloths	do. — — — —		Sheet	do. 8 — —	
Muslins	do. — — — —		Millinery	do. no demand	
Other goods	do. — — — —		Shot, patent	cwt. 9 — —	
Yarn, Nos. 20 to 30 & 40 lb.	P. C. 0.13 — 0.15		Spelter	do. 6.9 — 7	
Cutlery, table	P. C. — — — —		Stationery	do. 10 D. — P.C.	
Glass and Earthenware	do. 38 D. — 40 D.		Steel, Swedish	do. 9.8 — 10	
Hardware	P. C. — — — —		Tin Plates	box 16.8 — 18	
Hosiery, half hose	P. C. — — — —		Woollens, Broad cloth, fine	yd. 3 — 6	
			— coarse	0.12 — 1.12	
			Flannel, fine	0.8 — 1.4	

CANTON, April 29, 1834.

	Drs.	Drs.		Drs.	Drs.
Cottons, Chintz, 28 yds.	piece 2 1/2 @ 4 1/2		Smalts	pecul 30 @ 70	
Longcloths	do. 3 — 5		Steel, Swedish, in kts.	cwt. 4 — —	
Muslins, 20 yds.	do. 2 — 2 1/2		Woollens, Broad cloth	yd. 1.25 — —	
Cambrics, 40 yds.	do. 4 — 5		do. ex super	yd. 2.75 — —	
Bandannoes	do. 1 1/2 — 2		Camlets	pce. 15 — 21	
Yarn, Nos. 16 to 50.	pecul 40 — 53		Do. Dutch	do. 28 — 30	
Iron, Bar	do. 1.30 — 1.40		Long Ells.	do. 8 — 8 1/2	
Rod	do. 2 — —		Tin, Straits	pecul 15 1/2 — 16 1/2	
Lead, Plg	do. 3 1/2 — 4		Tin Plates	box 10 — 11	

SINGAPORE, May 29, 1834.

	Dra.	Dra.		Dra.	Dra.
Anchors	pecul	8 @ 9	Cotton Hkfs. limit. Battick. dble.	doz	3 @ 5
Bottles	100	31 - 31	do. do. Pullicat	doz	12 - 24
Copper Nails and Sheathing	pecul	37 - 39	Twist, 18 to 38	pecul	48 - 50
Cottons, Madapolams, 24yd. by 36in. pcs.	12	3 - 3	Hardware, assort.	itm. dem.	
do. Int. Irish	do.	13 - 3	Iron, Swedish	pecul	48 - 5
Longcloths 38 to 40	do.	31 - 61	English	do.	24 - 21
do. do.	do.	40-44 do. 41	Nails	do.	7 - 9
do. do.	do.	40-54 do. 51	Lead, Pig	do.	8 - 12
Prints, 7-8, single colours	54	do. -	Sheet	bag	unsaleable
8-8	do.	21 - 7	Shot, patent	pecul	4 - 41
Cambric, 12yds. by 42 to 45 in.	do.	3 - 31	Spelter	do.	51 - 1
Jaconet, 20	do.	44 - 48	Steel, Swedish	do.	51 - 1
Lappets, 10	do.	44 - 44	English	do.	10 - 11
Chints, fancy colours	do.	4 - 51	Woollens, Long Ells	pr.	10 - 11
			Camblets	do.	20 - 24
			Ladies' cloth (Scarlet)	yd.	11 - 21

REMARKS.

Calcutta, May 15, 1834.—We have no alteration whatever to notice in the state of the Piece-Goods market. The market for Mule Twist has been dull during the week, and the general impression is, that prices have given way a trifle. Woollens: In these goods nothing doing. In Metals, there have been no sales of moment: our quotations of Coppers have been reduced.—The following list of prices of sales of Piece Goods has been supplied us from authentic sources, viz. Jaconet Muslins, 8-1 to 10-8 per piece; Book Muslins, 2-10 per do.; Nets, 1-0 per do.; Muls, 4-0 per do.; Madapolams, 3-13 per do.; Longcloth, 4-7 and 0-4-2 per yard; Linen Drill, 0-13-6 per do.; Imitation French Cambric, 2-8 per piece; Chints Garments, 0-14-3 per yd., &c. &c.

Bombay, June 7, 1834.—Copper has fallen considerably in price.

Singapore, May 29, 1834.—Business in general is

very dull, and very little doing in Europe Piece Goods. Woollens continue in partial demand. Iron and Steel in little demand. Wines and Spirits, the stocks heavy.

Canton, April 29, 1834.—The supplies of White Cotton Piece Goods have lately been so abundant as to effect both the prices and the market. Cotton Yarn keeps steady at our quotations. For Woollens, our quotations are nominal, for so greatly is the market overstocked, there are few purchasers on any terms.

Cape of Good Hope, June 25, 1834.—The import trade has been abundant for a considerable period.—Many articles of British Woollen and Cotton fabric, notwithstanding the heavy rise which has taken place in England on all staple articles, may be purchased cheaper here than at the manufactory.

INDIA SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Calcutta, May 7, 1834.

Government Securities.

Buy.	Rs. As.	Rs. As. (Sell)
Prem. 23 0	Remittable	22 0 Prem.
1 0	1st, or Old 5, 1 Class	0 8
0 8	p. Cent. Loan	0 4
0 1	Ditto	0 4
0 1	New 5 per cent. from	
	No. 1151 to 1000	
Ditto 1601 to 15200 from 1 to 21 per cent. prem.,		
	according to the number.	
2 4	3d, or New ditto	2 0
Disc. 0 12	4 per cent. Loan dis. ..	1 0 Disc.
	3,000 Bank of Bengal Shares—3,200.	

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	4	0 do.

Rate of Exchange.

Bills on Court of Directors, 12 months' date, to buy,	1s. 11d. to sell, 2s. per Sa. Rupee.
private Bills on London, 6 months' sight, to buy,	2s. 3d. to sell, 2s. 4d. per Sa. Rupee.

Madras, April 8, 1834.

Government Securities.

Six per cent. Bengal Remittable Loan.	
At the Rate of Subscription, viz. 350	
Madras Rs. per 350 Sa. Rs.	27 Prem.
At the Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers, viz. 100 Madras Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.	25 Prem.
Five per cent. Bengal Unremittable Loan.	
At the Rate of Subscription, viz. 350	
Madras Rs. per 350 Sa. Rs.	Par.
At the Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public Securities, viz. 100 Madras Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.	2 Disc.

Bengal Five per cent. Loan of 18th Aug. 1825.

At the Rate of Subscription, viz. 100	
Madras Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.	Par.
Bonds, No. 1 to 1,000	
Ditto, above No. 1,000	from 1 to 11 Prem.
Bengal Five per cent. Loan of 15th Jan. 1830.	
At the Rate of Subscription, viz. 100	
Madras Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.	9 Prem.

Bombay, June 7, 1834.

Exchanges.

On London, at 6 mo. sight, 1s. 11d. to 2s. per Rupee.	
On Calcutta, at 30 days' sight, 106.8 to 107 Bom. Rs. per 100 Sicca Rupees.	
On Madras, at 30 days' sight, 101 to 101.8 Bom. Rs. per 100 Madras Rs.	

Government Securities.

Remittable Loan, 128 to 129 Bom. Rs. per 100 Sa. Rupees.	
5 per cent. Loan of 1829-30, according to the period of discharge, 106.12 to 106 per ditto.	
Ditto of 1825-26, 106.8 to 109 per ditto.	
Ditto of 1829-30, 106.8 to 106.12 per ditto.	

Singapore, May 29, 1834.

Exchanges.

On London, 3 to 4 mo. sight, 4s. 6d. to 4s. 8d. per dollar.	
On Bengal, 2104 Sa. Rs. per 100 dollars.	

Canton, April 29, 1834.

Exchanges, &c.

On London, 6 mo. sight, 4s. 10d. to 5s. per Sp. Dol.	
On Bengal. — Private Bills, 204 Sa. Rs. per 100 Sp. Dols. (no demand).	
On Bombay, ditto Bom. Rs. 216 to 218 per ditto.	
Silver at Lintin, 21 to 3 per cent. prem.	

LIST OF SHIPS TRADING TO INDIA AND EASTWARD OF THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Destination.	Appointed to sail.	Ship's Name.	Tonnage.	Owners or Consignees.	Captain.	Where loading.	Reference for Freight or Passage.
Madras	Dec. 30, 1834	Claudine	500	Joseph L. Heathorn	W. H. Walker	W. I. Docks	Joseph L. Heathorn, Birchin-lane.
Madras & Bengal	Nov. 30	David Clark	500	Geddes and Co.	Robert Hayne	E. I. Docks	Edmund Read, White Lion-st., Cornhill.
Madras & Bengal	Nov. 30	Strath Eden	500	Chalmers and Guthrie	Alfred Cheape	W. I. Docks	Chalmers & Guthrie, 10, Abchurch-lane.
Madras & Bengal	Jan. 1, 1835	General Kyd	1318	John Pirie and Co.	Richard Appleton	E. I. Docks	Small, Colquhoun & Co., Old Jewry and John Pirie & Co.
Madras, Bengal & China	Feb. 1	Sophia	257	William Mac Nair	William Mac Nair	E. I. Docks	Palmer, Mackillop & Co., Portugal st.; & John Pirie & Co.
Madras, Bengal & China	Feb. 30	Robert Carrle	600	Green, Wigram & Green	C. W. Francken	E. I. Docks	Palmer, Mackillop & Co., Portugal st.; & John Pirie & Co.
Madras and Bengal	Mar. 15	Eliza	600	Palmer, Mackillop & Co.	Robert Scott	E. I. Docks	James Barber; Dallas & Coles; & J. U. Ellis, Jersey-off, no
Madras, Bengal, & China	Apr. 15	George the Fourth	1831	Nicholson and Co.	David Sutton	E. I. Docks	Palmer, Mackillop & Co., Barber, Neale & Co. & J. Barber
Madras and Bengal	Apr. 30	Robert Small	600	Thomas & W. Smith	George Waugh	E. I. Docks	John Nicholson & Co., Fenchurch-st., & John Pirie & Co.
Madras and Bengal	May 10	Proctor	600	Thomas & W. Smith	Robert Thornhill	W. I. Docks	John Pirie & Co., & Thos. Havillade & Co.
Madras and Bengal	May 20	(New Ship)	600	Money & Henry Wigram	Edward Ford	E. I. Docks	John Pirie & Co., & Thos. Havillade & Co.
Madras and Bengal	Nov. 8	Sherburne	712	Leggins, Forbes, & Co.	Christopher Biden	E. I. Docks	John Pirie & Co., & Thos. Havillade & Co.
Madras and Bengal	Dec. 5	Palumbum	600	Christopher Biden	George Willis	W. I. Docks	John Pirie & Co., & Thos. Havillade & Co.
Madras and Bengal	Dec. 10	Henry Empler	600	Henry Empler	Thomas Johnson	Expected	John Pirie & Co., Holborn-bridge; & John Pirie & Co.
Madras and Bengal	Jan. 5, 1835	William Money	854	John Mac Vicar	William Marshall	E. I. Docks	Palmer, Mackillop & Co., Holborn-bridge; & John Pirie & Co.
Madras and Bengal	Jan. 15	Thomas Coutts	1400	Stewart Marjoribanks	John O'Brien	Expected	Palmer, Mackillop & Co., Holborn-bridge; & John Pirie & Co.
Madras and Bengal	Feb. 10	Launceston	328	Alexander Grant	Alexander Grant	E. I. Docks	Palmer, Mackillop & Co., Holborn-bridge; & John Pirie & Co.
Madras and Bengal	Feb. 20	Sarah	250	Caplain & Co.	William Sadler	E. I. Docks	Palmer, Mackillop & Co., Holborn-bridge; & John Pirie & Co.
Madras and Bengal	Dec. 31	Batavia	240	Thomson and West	Peter Blair	E. I. Docks	Palmer, Mackillop & Co., Holborn-bridge; & John Pirie & Co.
Madras and Bengal	Nov. 25	Columbia	300	Robert Catto and Sons	James Booth	E. I. Docks	Palmer, Mackillop & Co., Holborn-bridge; & John Pirie & Co.
Madras and Bengal	Dec. 10	Traughton	300	John Pirie and Co.	James Thomson	St. Kt. Docks	Palmer, Mackillop & Co., Holborn-bridge; & John Pirie & Co.
Madras and Bengal	Jan. 1, 1834	Morning Star	345	William Tindall	William Linton	St. Kt. Docks	Palmer, Mackillop & Co., Holborn-bridge; & John Pirie & Co.
Madras and Bengal	Jan. 5, 1835	Colombo	420	Thomas and W. Smith	D. Mackellar	E. I. Docks	Palmer, Mackillop & Co., Holborn-bridge; & John Pirie & Co.
Madras and Bengal	Nov. 5, 1834	Cacique	371	William Fulham	Thos. Gaskell	E. I. Docks	Palmer, Mackillop & Co., Holborn-bridge; & John Pirie & Co.
Madras and Bengal	Nov. 25	Merse	230	John Downes	Henry Richard	E. I. Docks	Palmer, Mackillop & Co., Holborn-bridge; & John Pirie & Co.
Madras and Bengal	Dec. 10	Spence	328	Stamank & Son	Alexander Hardie	St. Kt. Docks	Palmer, Mackillop & Co., Holborn-bridge; & John Pirie & Co.
Madras and Bengal	Nov. 25	Normal	300	Henry Reed	Robert Coltham	St. Kt. Docks	Palmer, Mackillop & Co., Holborn-bridge; & John Pirie & Co.
Madras and Bengal	Nov. 30	Victoria	300	Robert Stephenson	Robert Coltham	St. Kt. Docks	Palmer, Mackillop & Co., Holborn-bridge; & John Pirie & Co.
Madras and Bengal	Nov. 30	Laurina	300	Robert Brooks	John Cain	St. Kt. Docks	Palmer, Mackillop & Co., Holborn-bridge; & John Pirie & Co.
Madras and Bengal	Nov. 30	Surry	312	Robert Brooks	William Wade	St. Kt. Docks	Palmer, Mackillop & Co., Holborn-bridge; & John Pirie & Co.
Madras and Bengal	Nov. 30	Ann	328	William Macnough	William Macnough	St. Kt. Docks	Palmer, Mackillop & Co., Holborn-bridge; & John Pirie & Co.
Madras and Bengal	Nov. 30	Arctura	328	Wm. Macnough	William Macnough	St. Kt. Docks	Palmer, Mackillop & Co., Holborn-bridge; & John Pirie & Co.
Madras and Bengal	Nov. 30	Perseus	328	Wm. Macnough	William Macnough	St. Kt. Docks	Palmer, Mackillop & Co., Holborn-bridge; & John Pirie & Co.
Madras and Bengal	Nov. 30	Thomas Munro	370	George Carruth	George Carruth	St. Kt. Docks	Palmer, Mackillop & Co., Holborn-bridge; & John Pirie & Co.
Madras and Bengal	Nov. 30	Robert Carruth	370	John Pirie and Co.	David Carruth	St. Kt. Docks	Palmer, Mackillop & Co., Holborn-bridge; & John Pirie & Co.
Madras and Bengal	Nov. 30	Sir David Ogilby	150	William Mac Neice	John Burt	St. Kt. Docks	Palmer, Mackillop & Co., Holborn-bridge; & John Pirie & Co.

Sugar.—The market is heavy in West-India, and where sales are effected, it is at a reduction of price of from 1s. 6d. to 2s. per cwt. In Mauritius and East-India Sugars there are few transactions.

Coffee shows symptoms of decline.

Cotton.—The market is brisk, and prices are on the rise.

Silk.—The sale concluded on the 23d; the advance is from 10 to 15 per cent. on the prices of the preceding sale.

Indigo.—The following is Messrs. Patry and Pasteur's report of the result of the East-India Company and East India Merchants' sales, which commenced on the 7th, and closed on the 10th. The quantity declared for sale was 3,399 chests, of which 151 were under the direction of the Company, and 3,248 under that of the Committee of Merchants.

Previous to the opening and during the sale, the proprietors withdrew 383 chests, leaving for sale 3,016, which presented the following assortment:—38 chests very fine shippers; 1,031 good to fine do.; 1,084 good consuming to middling shippers; 769 ordinary to good consumers; 41 very low to ordinary do.; 44 Madras; 50 do. Kurpah kind; 3 Java; 16 dust.

The system of periodical sales, and the plan adopted by the East-India Merchants in July, having given general satisfaction, it was again followed at this time, and notwithstanding the opposition of some parties, will, we have no doubt, continue to be supported by three-fourths of the trade, whether importers, buyers, or brokers.

Although the quantity brought forward was very small, not exceeding one half of what is generally put up in October, the sale has gone off heavily; buyers have shown a great reluctance to come forward, and prices may be considered in average 3d. under the currency of last sale, except for the ordinary qualities, which generally sold at the July prices. Had it not been for the strong support given by most of the proprietors the decline would have

been greater. The proportion of Madras in the sale was very small, and brought fully last sale's valuations. The quantity bought in by the proprietors is estimated at 800 chests. The want of spirit throughout the sale, and its result, are partly to be attributed to the unfavourable impression produced in the market by the declaration of five public sales, amounting to 1,048 chests, to follow that of the Merchants. The bulk of these goods was bought in by the proprietors in the July sale, and this new mode of disposing of such indigoes destroys the confidence with which buyers have acted up to this time, this innovation having naturally led them to expect that these goods would be sold without reserve.

The following are the prices:—*Bengal*, fine red violet, 3s. 3d. a 5s. 9d.; fine violet, 5s. a 5s. 3d.; good and middling do., 4s. 6d. a 5s.; good red violet, 5s. a 5s. 3d.; middling do., 4s. 9d. a 5s.; good violet and copper, 4s. 6d. a 4s. 9d.; middling and ordinary do., 4s. 2d. a 4s. 6d.; low consuming do., 3s. 10d. a 4s. 2d.; very low do., 3s. 9d. a 3s. 9d. *Madras*, on Bengal principle good to middling, 3s. 4d. a 4s. 4d.; regular Madras, ordinary and middling, 3s. 3d. a 3s. 9d. *Java*, ordinary, 3s. 2d. a 3s. 3d.

Several parcels at cheap rates have been re-sold at an advance of about 2d. per lb., but there is no improvement in the general state of the market.

Tea.—At the free-trade tea sales on the 24th, the qualities were generally low, quite unlike the Teas imported by the Company; the prices from 6d. to 1s. per lb. under the former sales, viz. from 10d. to 17d. for low Congou, orange Pekoe, 2s. 6d. a 2s. 11d.; they have now found their fair value, as compared with the Company's Teas. The five sales consisted of 1,205 chests and boxes Congou, Campol, and Flowery Pekoe, Orange Pekoe, and Caper, per *Euphrates*; 429 chests and boxes of Congou and Bohea, per *Trowington*; and 888 chests and boxes of Congou, Caper, Flowery Pekoe, and Orange Pekoe, which had passed the East-India House sale, a greater part of which was not sold.

DAILY PRICES OF STOCKS, from September 26 to October 25, 1834.

Sept.	Bank Stock.	3 Pr. Ct. Red.	3 Pr. Ct. Consols.	3 Pr. Ct. Red.	New 3 Pr. Ct.	Long Annuities.	India Stock.	4 Pr. Ct. 1836.	India Bonds.	Exch. Bills.
26	Shut	Shut	90 3/4	Shut	98 1/2	Shut	—	Shut	14p	40 42p
27	—	—	90 3/4	—	98 1/2	—	263	—	14 16p	40 42p
29	—	—	90 3/4	—	98 1/2	—	—	—	14 15p	40 42p
30	—	—	90 3/4	—	98 1/2	—	263 1/2	—	14 16p	40 42p
Oct.										
1	—	—	90 3/4	—	98 1/2	—	—	—	14 16p	40 42p
2	—	—	90 3/4	—	98 1/2	—	—	—	14 16p	40 42p
3	—	—	90 3/4	—	98 1/2	—	262 1/2	—	14 16p	37 40p
4	—	—	90 3/4	—	98 1/2	—	—	—	15 17p	39 41p
6	—	—	90 3/4	—	98 1/2	—	—	—	15 17p	39 41p
7	—	—	90 3/4	—	99 1/2	—	263	—	14 16p	38 40p
8	—	—	90 3/4	—	99 1/2	—	263 1/2	—	13 15p	37 39p
9	—	—	90 3/4	—	99 1/2	—	326	—	14 16p	39 44p
10	—	—	90 3/4	—	99 1/2	—	263	—	16 18p	43 45p
11	220 1/2	220	89 1/2	90 1/2	98 1/2	99 1/2	100 16 17	98 98 1/2	17 18p	42 44p
13	—	—	89 1/2	90 1/2	98 1/2	99 1/2	100	—	16 17p	42 44p
14	221 1/2	222	89 1/2	90 1/2	98 1/2	99 1/2	100 17	263 1/2	15 18p	41 44p
15	221 1/2	222	89 1/2	90 1/2	98 1/2	99 1/2	100 17 1/2	—	14 17p	40 42p
16	220 1/2	221	89 1/2	90 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	100 16 17	—	15 17p	38 41p
17	220 1/2	221	89 1/2	90 1/2	98 1/2	99 1/2	100 17	263 1/2	15 17p	38 39p
18	220 1/2	221	90 1/2	90 1/2	98 1/2	99 1/2	100 17 16	263 1/2	17 18p	38 40p
20	222 1/2	—	90 1/2	91 1/2	98 1/2	99 1/2	100 17 16	263 1/2	17 20p	38 40p
21	222 1/2	223	90 1/2	91 1/2	98 1/2	99 1/2	100 17 16	264 1/2	19 20p	39 40p
22	224 1/2	224	90 1/2	91 1/2	98 1/2	99 1/2	100 17 16	264 1/2	21 21p	39 41p
23	224 1/2	—	90 1/2	91 1/2	98 1/2	99 1/2	100 17 16	264 1/2	22 24p	40 42p
24	223 1/2	224	90 1/2	91 1/2	98 1/2	99 1/2	100 17 16	264 1/2	23 25p	41 42p

FREDERICK BARRY, Stock and Share Broker, 7, Birchin Lane, Cornhill.

THE ASIATIC JOURNAL,

FOR

DECEMBER, 1834.

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THE LIFE AND CORRESPONDENCE OF MR. SALT.*

THE reputation acquired by the late Mr. Salt, from his travels in the East, from the respectability which his scientific zeal, and liberal hospitality imparted to the character of British Consul-general in Egypt, and above all, from the curious fruits of the researches he made and encouraged in that country, gives him a fair claim to be ranked amongst those individuals, in whose peculiar history their country feels an interest, and whose memory it desires to cherish.

Mr. Salt was the son of a respectable medical practitioner at Lichfield, who had a numerous family. Henry, the eighth and last, was born in that city on the 14th June 1780. He was, when a boy, of an amiable disposition, volatile, and of quick feelings, though easily checked, and particularly pleasing both in person and manner. His sister, the Countess de Visnies, says that, "like most boys, he never learned anything but what he was obliged to do;" Mr. Halls, his biographer, however, though he has no doubt "that this was the case as far as school-studies were concerned," states that, "from his earliest years, he was excessively fond of reading, and of acquiring desultory knowledge," which is confirmed by the report of another sister. Being the youngest child and a favourite, he was rather spoiled in his juvenile days. His opportunities of instruction at school seem to have been limited under a master whose ignorance he was able to expose to derision. He was then "a very idle boy, full of spirits and fun, and the ringleader in every frolic." This turn and his good disposition rendered him popular amongst his school-companions, one of whom he saved, at some risk, from drowning. Whilst at school, he suffered a severe attack of the ague, after his recovery from which, his spleen was found to be diseased, which was the cause of many painful attacks of illness during his life, and of his death thirty-six years after. His education was completed under Mr. (now Dr.) Harwood, at Lichfield, and, having been led to select portrait-painting as a profession, he received lessons in drawing from Mr. Glover, the water-colour painter, and was sent to London, in 1797, at the age of seventeen, to finish his education as an artist under Mr. Farington, a landscape-painter: a choice strangely injudicious.

At this period, Mr. Halls, his biographer and relative by marriage, became first acquainted with Salt, whom he describes as, at that time, "a tall, thin, and somewhat ungain-looking young man, of insinuating address and frank and pleasing manners." From Mr. Halls, he received considerable aid in acquiring the rudiments of the art he studied, the difficulties of which, arising from error in the choice of instructors, sometimes drove him almost to despair. He was admitted as a student into the Royal Academy; but he gained no honorary distinction there; the place was ill-regulated then, and his dislike to it was so great, that, years after, in passing Somerset House, he acknowledged an involuntary shudder at the unpleasant feelings he had experienced within its walls.

* The Life and Correspondence of Henry Salt, Esq., F.R.S., &c. By J. J. HALLS, Esq. Two vols. London, 1834. Bentley.

Mr. Halls considers that Salt's professional progress, under Mr. Farington, was, upon the whole, satisfactory, though, when he quitted him, he was deficient in the management of oil-colours. Thus, although his father had expected that, at this period, his son would be in a condition to provide for his own subsistence, the young artist, without the practical knowledge of portrait-painting, without adequate resources, and perhaps in debt, was in a situation which became every hour more desperate. His father, at length, consented that he should be placed under Mr. Hoppner, whose pupil he became in 1800, and remained so for about a year and a-half, being treated by him more as a friend than a pupil.

Mrs. Salt, his mother, died in 1801; soon after which he was attacked by a malignant fever, which nearly proved fatal to him.

When he quitted Mr. Hoppner, he commenced painting portraits; but the impediments he had encountered, added to the precarious nature of the profession, led him to form the resolution of abandoning his profession as soon as an opportunity offered. Besides the causes just assigned for his ill-success, Mr. Halls adds another. He had been sent to the metropolis at an early age, without guide or guardian, and being controlled by strong passions and an ardent imagination, joined with an affectionate disposition and great liberality, he was continually falling into indiscretions. The irregularity and wildness of his conduct appeared in his "devotion to the gentler sex," from whence, Mr. Halls says, "arose some of the defects and many of the most laudable and prominent virtues of his character." With this temperament, it is not wonderful that, at the age of twenty, he became deeply enamoured with a young lady of beauty, whose death in 1800 plunged himself into deep affliction: although time and youth enabled him to surmount it, he never ceased to speak of the object of his early affection with grief and regret, and her image seems to have haunted him for years after.

From his habits of procrastination and (not criminal) dissipation, he at length resolved to extricate himself. "It is time," he says, in a letter to Mr. Halls, "to rouse myself from this infantile slumber, so disgraceful to my age, and exert the energy of my mind, the strength of which has not yet been tried."

In 1801 or 1802, Lord Valentia, who was intimately acquainted with the family of the Butts, Mrs. Salt's relations, communicated to young Salt, who had been introduced to him by the Rev. T. S. Butt, his uncle, his intention of visiting India; whereupon Salt solicited his lordship to take him as his secretary and draughtsman. The proposal was agreed to; and this may be regarded as his entrance into that course of pursuit which led to public notice and employment. Lord Valentia seems to have been from this moment a warm and steady friend of Mr. Salt throughout life.

He was now about twenty-two, with all his bodily and mental faculties in full vigour. He had greatly improved himself in some essential branches of education in which he had been deficient, and the prospect of seeing the world, and of quitting a profession which promised so little, banished

depression from his mind, and filled it with energy, hope, and ardour. They embarked in June 1802, and reached Calcutta in January 1803.

By the patronage of Lord Wellesley, Mr. Salt had opportunities of exercising his professional talents at Calcutta; and after visiting the Upper Provinces, he accompanied Lord Valentia to Ceylon, from whence they proceeded to Madras, and at Mangalore embarked on board a Company's cruiser waiting to convey them, by the Governor-general's command, to the Red Sea, with the view of exploring its western coast, and of endeavouring to ascertain whether a commercial intercourse could not be opened with Abyssinia. They were obliged, however, to return to Bombay, whence they proceeded in another cruiser to the Red Sea, in December 1804.

The details of this expedition are already before the public; it is, therefore, sufficient to glance at its most prominent incidents as respects the history of Mr. Salt.

At Mocha, Lord Valentia took into his service Nathaniel Pearce, who was afterwards left in Abyssinia. In June 1805, Mr. Salt was despatched by Lord Valentia on a mission to the Ras, or chief, of Tigré, which, in spite of his youth and inexperience, and the risk and difficulties he incurred, he executed with vigour, judgment, and intrepidity. His published Journal of this expedition contains some interesting particulars.

His lordship and suite then proceeded to Suez, and thence travelled to Cairo and Alexandria, where Salt visited the objects of art, made sketches, &c., and in October 1806, they returned to England.

At this period, Salt, though still young, frolicsome, and eccentric, had acquired some sedateness and solidity of character, as well as a knowledge of the world and of society, which, joined to his great colloquial powers, rendered his conversation highly entertaining. The writer of this notice, who occasionally came in contact with him at this period, and who well remembers the subjects of their conversation and the charm of it, can bear testimony to the truth of Mr. Hall's statement. With the characteristic ardour of his temper, and his love of distinction, he was eager to grasp every means of forwarding his views of honourable ambition. His biographer says that, "in his serious moments, he frequently observed to me, it should go hard with him if, before the close of his life, he did not obtain some respectable niche in the temple of fame."

He was, in 1809, gratified by being employed as the bearer of a letter and presents from his Majesty to the court of Abyssinia, being directed at the same time to make inquiries respecting the trade of the country by sea and by caravans with the interior of Africa, and to obtain all the facilities he could for European commerce with the Red Sea.

Before his departure upon this rather perilous expedition, Salt, who entertained a notion, not uncommon, though never verified, of the practicability of the spirits of departed persons "revisiting the glimpses of the moon," signed, in conjunction with Mr. Halls, whose opinion did not coincide with his friend's, the following curious contract: "It is hereby

mutually promised by the undersigned, that, in case of the death of either of the parties, the spirit of the deceased shall, if permitted, visit the survivors, and relate what he may be able to impart of his situation." On the return of Mr. Salt, they both agreed that this was an indiscreet act, though it was merely a silly one, and the paper was burnt. The incident would not have been worth mentioning, but for a strange circumstance thus related by Mr. Halls:—

The subject was never again alluded to, nor do I recollect that I ever thought of it again till a long time after he had gone out as Consul-general in Egypt; but at this period, though I had received no intelligence that could tend to call him to my remembrance, nor to induce me to recollect our former compact, I experienced an apparent vision, of so vivid a nature, that, though convinced of its fallaciousness, I can scarcely, even now, persuade myself that it was an illusion.

I fancied then that I was lying awake in my bed-room reflecting upon events with which Salt was in no respect connected. It was broad day-light, and I saw everything in the apartment most distinctly, when a figure glided by the foot of the bed, undrew the curtains, on the side next the window, and Salt stood before me. He took my hand in his, which felt cold and lifeless, and looked earnestly in my face. His countenance was calm, but appeared deadly pale; and there was a bloated and unearthly look about it, that at once convinced me he was no more. I felt awed, but not alarmed, and exclaimed, "Salt, you are not among the living." He shook his head mournfully, which was his habit on any melancholy occasion, and replied, "I have come to you according to our promise." I then asked, "How is it with you?" He answered, "Better than might have been expected." He again pressed my hand, fixed his eyes steadfastly upon me, and his image faded from my view.

I instantly sprang from my bed, and ran to my watch. It was exactly five minutes past five, and the morning was the 5th of May. I took up a pencil, and wrote, on a piece of paper that lay on the table, the hour and the date. I then examined the room and the door, which I found fast locked, according to my usual habit, on the inside; and, having satisfied myself no one could have entered, I returned to my bed, and, in spite of the perturbed state of my spirits, fell into an undisturbed sleep.

When I awoke, I began to consider the whole business as a mere dream; but, on going to the table, I found the paper where I had left it. I afterwards mentioned the circumstance to the Earl of Mountnorris, who also took down the date; but I did not think much more of the matter till about six weeks subsequently, when news was brought from Egypt, that, after a severe illness, Salt had died at about the time the event occurred to me.

The report of his death, however, proved groundless, though it was perfectly true that at that period he had been so dangerously ill as to be given over. It is almost needless to add, that he did not die till about eight years afterwards: but I confess, had his death happened at the time of the event, it would have gone far towards establishing the belief, in a mind certainly not superstitious, of the existence of a supernatural agency; yet, under all the circumstances of the case, how very possible was it, that the apparent vision might have exactly tallied with the reality, and yet nothing miraculous have occurred!

Although he left England in March 1809, it was October before he

reached Aden. At this place he made excursions, and met with some antiquities. His hazardous ascent, by himself, of a steep craggy rock, at this place, crowned with some ancient Turkish towers, is noticed by Mr. Halls as a proof of Mr. Salt's innate hardihood of character. "Nothing," he remarks, "can be more characteristic of the natural structure of Salt's mind than the whole of this incident: wherever he had any great object to accomplish, he seldom stopped to consider the difficulties or the dangers by which his progress might be impeded."

The political state of Abyssinia rendered the mission of Mr. Salt an office of great peril and difficulty. He at length entered the country by way of Massowah, where he was joined by Pearce, and, after suffering extortions and incurring risk of life from the lawless chiefs in the interior, he arrived, without any untoward accident, at Chelicut, the residence of the Ras of Tigré, a wise, prudent, valiant and amiable character, who would not hear of Mr. Salt's proceeding to Gondar, since the distracted state of the provinces and the enmity of a rival-chief, would have ensured his ruin. The envoy was, consequently, obliged to deliver the presents to the Ras, and, after an excursion into the interior, to return to the coast, which he did by the way of Axum, in order to re-examine its antiquities. He was treated during his residence at Chelicut with great kindness by the Ras, who, amongst his presents to him, included two MSS., one an account of the true doctrines of the Abyssinian faith, since translated.

On his return-voyage, Mr. Salt touched at Bombay, and received great attention from his old friend Governor Duncan and Sir James Mackintosh, and reached England in January 1811. Notwithstanding the obstacles the mission encountered, the result, in a mercantile point of view, is stated to have been "productive of considerable advantage." The subsequent disorganization of the kingdom, however, rendered all future attempts to establish commercial relations with it nearly hopeless.* Mr. Salt received £1,000 for his services, and the satisfaction they gave the government had no inconsiderable influence in subsequently procuring him his post in Egypt.

On his arrival in England, he entered into communication with the late Dr. Alex. Murray, the editor of Bruce's Travels, a gentleman of considerable acquirements as an Oriental linguist,† whose letters, in the work before us, contain some curious remarks upon Abyssinian literature and history, and demonstrate the little faith to be reposed in the work of Bruce;—in short, setting the question as to his veracity, which has been recently defended by Major Head, at rest for ever.

The reputation of Mr. Salt, his extensive connexions with literary and political characters, and the exertions of warm friends of rank, procured him, without difficulty, in 1815, the appointment of British Consul-general in Egypt, with a yearly salary of £1,700, on the resignation of Major Misset. Previous to his departure to the scene of his duties, he formed an acquaintance, with a view to a matrimonial engagement, with a young lady of high respectability and great personal attractions and accomplishments, at

* See its present condition described in our last number, *As. Intell.* p. 169.

† Author of a work on the Philosophical History of European languages, published posthumously.

Lichfield. But the description of the country he was going to, drawn with honourable fidelity by Salt himself, induced the lady to break off the proposed connexion.

He reached Alexandria in March 1816, travelling by way of Paris and Geneva across the Simplon into Italy, visiting Venice, Bologna, Florence, Rome, and embarking at Naples for Malta. His letters describe, in vivid colours, the high enjoyment which the scenery in this tour had afforded to one so qualified to relish its beauties. The productions of the Italian masters, too, were not without their interest to an artist.

Mr. Salt appears, the moment he set foot in Egypt, to have commenced, with characteristic ardour, the object recommended to him by Sir Joseph Banks, a collection of the antiquities of that interesting country, which were fast disappearing under the *improvements* of the Pasha, whose clumsy machines for levelling the ground, as well as the ignorance of those who used them, pulverised the hardest substances. Being soon upon good terms with the Pasha, he had few impediments to contend with, arising from the prejudices of the government authorities. "The Pasha," he says, "is a sensible, and, for a Turk, an extraordinary man, and were he not hampered by the prejudices of those around him, we should soon see a different state of things in Egypt. He has taken all the produce of the country into his own hands, and is himself the greatest manufacturer and merchant in the state. His revenue is enormously increased, and yet, though the merchants cry out, they are all making money, and fresh European adventurers are daily flocking in to the country. The French influence is at a low ebb, and the English proudly predominant; so that I have continual applications from those foreigners who have no consul of their own, to be permitted to rank themselves under our banners. In fact, the Pasha will scarcely attend to any other remonstrances but those which I present: a truth so generally admitted, that the merchants, in all emergencies, apply for my good offices in their favour."

In 1817, Mr. Salt's father died, which event put him in possession of about £5,000, an acceptable addition to his resources, which were much cramped by the insufficiency of his salary to meet his expenditure. The extraordinary exertions and outlay of money incurred by him in the prosecution of his researches and collections, did not, in his opinion and that of his biographer, meet with the reward the sacrifices and services deserved. This is a subject which forms a rather important feature in the biography of Mr. Salt, to which we shall hereafter advert, premising that, as we pretend to no particular acquaintance with the facts, we shall take them entirely from the work before us.

About two years after his arrival in Egypt, he and Mr. Burchardt jointly undertook the removal of the gigantic head of the younger Memnon from Thebes. They employed in this work Belzoni, who had been introduced by Burchardt to Mr. Salt, who was struck with his manly appearance and his insinuating address, and engaged him to accomplish the opening of the temple at Ipsambul. Belzoni was then out of employ, and, with his wife,

in difficulties. Mr. Salt, it is stated, felt compassion for his misfortunes, and acted towards him with liberality, which is consistent with his general character. The engagement between the parties seems to imply, what Mr. Salt asserted, that Belzoni acted merely in the capacity of a paid agent.* Mr. Salt, however, in the documents he sent to England, from whence the two articles written in the *Quarterly Review* of 1818 were compiled, and in his private letters, did ample justice to the merits of Belzoni, speaking of his achievements in terms of warm enthusiasm. Belzoni, however, claimed the entire credit of the discoveries he made whilst thus employed by Mr. Salt; who, when he heard of this claim, remarked, in a letter to Lord Mountnorris (August 1818), "as to his monopolizing the credit of these discoveries, I have no objection to it, for I have only the merit of having risked the speculation and paid the expenses;" and in another letter, he says, respecting Belzoni's work, "why should I object to his copying and publishing? It was he that made the discovery, though with my money, and surely he deserves to be remunerated." The letters from whence these extracts are taken were written after the "unworthy treatment," as Mr. Halls leniently terms it, with which Belzoni repaid the kindness of Mr. Salt, and, as he justly adds, they "certainly display anything rather than an hostile disposition towards that individual." It was not till October 1821, after Belzoni's work had been some time published, that, provoked by the insidious attacks in that work and through other channels, Mr. Salt was induced to draw up an account of the real circumstances of the case, entitled "A Plain Statement of Facts," not for publication, lest it might injure Belzoni, but for the information of his friends. He therein states that Belzoni was employed by him and Mr. Burchardt, to bring down the head; that he (Salt) furnished him with some thousand piastres to excavate and buy antiquities on his (Salt's) account; that the instructions were signed by himself and Mr. Burchardt; that the firman of the Pasha describes Belzoni as "a person employed by Mr. Salt;" that he (Belzoni) could not have procured permission to work on his own account; and a copy of a letter is subjoined, from Belzoni, which admits his being a mere agent. Mr. Salt adds that, at their settlement, Belzoni was satisfied, and more than satisfied, at what he received (4,000 piastres), and consented to undertake another expedition, at Mr. Salt's exclusive expense. He was then provided with another firman, describing him as in Mr. Salt's employ, and was actively employed in his service from February to October 1817, every possible expense, as well for personal accommodation as for researches, being defrayed by Mr. Salt. The valuable discoveries made during this period are well known. Upon the visit of Mr. Salt to Thebes, in November 1817, Mr. Salt says, Belzoni began to address him in rather an ambiguous style on the subject of remuneration, when he was told by Mr. Salt that he should have £25 a-month clear of all expenses, from the time of his quitting Alexandria till his completion of the work he had begun, with any articles he (Mr. Salt) could spare. With this he appeared satisfied;

* Messrs. Salt and Burchardt paid all the expenses of bringing down and embarking the head, and gave Belzoni 2,000 piastres (£50); the whole expense was about £350.

but a few days after, in the presence of several English travellers, upon some remark from Mr. Salt, Belzoni broke out into violent terms, declared he had never been employed by him; that he had been working for the British nation, &c. From this time, altercations became frequent; Belzoni brought forward pretensions to which Mr. Salt could never accede, and exhibited an unfounded jealousy of the latter's assuming all the merit of the discoveries, estimating the value of the articles discovered at £20,000. At length, Mr. Salt brought the matter, as he supposed, to an amicable and final arrangement, by allowing Belzoni £500, several articles of value, and a share in whatever sum the British Museum should give for the celebrated sarcophagus, above £2,000. Belzoni was afterwards permitted by Mr. Salt to dig on his own account, and subsequently, in 1818, took employment again under Mr. Salt, for which he received 1,500 piastres, without producing a single article. At their last settlement, in May 1819, he was paid more than the sum due to him, and was permitted to take some articles of value from Mr. Salt's collection.

After this statement, which is consistent with itself and with circumstances, we can only regret that Belzoni should have acted so little in accordance with what was due from him to his benefactor. But Mr. Beechey observes that "he was, on some points, more than half mad, and this was decidedly one of them."

The splendid character of the discoveries made by Belzoni, "under the auspices and at the expense" of Mr. Salt (to use the phrase inserted in the last agreement, at the instance of Belzoni), was, indeed, calculated to dazzle the discoverer. The first great exploit was the removal of the Memnon's head from Thebes to Alexandria, and thence to its present site in the British Museum: a specimen of Egyptian art which, Mr. Halls observes, "for grandeur of style, may be fairly placed on a par with most of the best productions of Grecian sculpture." The details of the process of removal are familiar to the reader. The next undertaking was opening the magnificent temple at Ipsambul, buried under a bed of loose sand, fifty feet deep, a work of such difficulty that probably nothing but the personal strength and persevering spirit of Mr. Belzoni, as Mr. Halls remarks, could have overcome it. The native labourers refused to work, and Belzoni himself, with the aid of Mr. Beechey and Captains Irby and Mangles, effected the operation by dint of hard labour. When the building was opened, their efforts were rewarded by a specimen of Egyptian skill, which proves that the arts "descended from Ethiopia, the style of the sculpture being, in several respects, superior to anything that has yet been found in Egypt." The next great discovery was that of the alabaster sarcophagus, in excavating the tombs of the kings. In a letter from Mr. Salt to Lord Mountnorris, he notices the errors committed in the great French work on Egypt, as respects the tombs of the kings.

Every thing they have done from the King's Tombs (he says), which is all that I have yet closely compared, is exceedingly bad, especially in what belongs to the colours, which are most perversely contrary to those in the originals.

In design they have made errors almost as palpable, especially a ludicrous one in the celebrated Judgment scene, where some figures are walking up steps, and another standing in front of Osiris with a pair of scales, while above is represented a boat with a pig in it, apparently driven away by a monkey. Now in the corner of this plate, to the left as you look at it, the French have represented four flying birds with human heads (like Cherubs), which they conjecture, most *happily*, to be the souls of the blessed after passing through the ordeal of judgment; and from it have built up in the body of the work (*vide Dissertation on the Kings' Tombs*) a beautiful theory. But unfortunately it happens, on examining these said Cherubs with a light, that they prove to be gazelles' or goats' heads reversed (rather a common representation in the tombs), the horns being mistaken for birds' legs, the ears for their tails, and the neck, where it is cut off, for their wings; which puts a most conclusive bar to their reasoning, and will remain for ever as an unlucky instance of their vaunted accuracy!

The colour of the figures in the new tomb seems to have operated magically upon Mr. Salt, who considers that "it throws a new light on Egyptian colouring, and is, without comparison, the finest monument of ancient art, as respects painting, that exists. The scale of colour on which they painted is that of using pure vermilion, ochre, and indigo; and yet they are not gaudy, owing to the judicious balance of the colours, and the artful management of the blacks. It is plain that they worked on a regular system, which had for its basis, as Mr. West would say, the colours of the rainbow, as there is not an ornament, throughout the dresses of the figures, where the red, yellow, and blue, are not alternately mingled, which produces an harmony that is really in some of the designs delicious." Mr. Beechey, it appears, speaks of these paintings in a strain of similar enthusiasm; and as both these gentlemen were educated as artists, and had an excellent eye for colour, it seems unlikely, as Mr. Halls remarks, that they should have been deceived, though he confesses his inability to understand how "delicious and harmonious effects could be produced by any artful arrangement of strong and unbroken colours, without the aid of reflexes, or the intervention of varied tints." He admits, however, that the ancient Egyptians, in very early ages, had made considerable progress not only in the first principles of colour, but also in design, composition, and drawing; though they seem to have been entirely ignorant of chiaroscuro and the art of breaking their colours.

Another person, whose enterprize was encouraged by the pecuniary aid of Mr. Salt, was Captain Caviglia, an Italian, navigating a merchant vessel under the British flag. He is described by Mr. Salt as "a gentleman with whose amiable character is blended an ardent enthusiasm for antiquarian research." He had long desired to explore the antiquities of Egypt, and especially the pyramids, and, in conjunction with two other persons, he examined the "well," as it is termed, in the chamber of the Great Pyramid, which he traced with extraordinary perseverance and cleared throughout the whole of the passages to the great apartment in the centre of the pyramid. No important result flowed from this discovery, the expense of

which was partly borne by Mr. Salt. Captain Caviglia then directed his attention to examining the ruined mausoleums in the vicinity of the pyramids, which Mr. Salt was of opinion stood on a burying-place for the ancient kings of Egypt, anterior as well as subsequent to the construction of the pyramids, connected with the city of Or or Heliopolis, before the seat of empire had been transferred to Memphis. These edifices contained specimens of painting, sculpture, and painted bas-reliefs, which are highly curious, considering their antiquity in connexion with their freshness, high-finish, and occasional elegance of form and boldness of outline. The last and most arduous of Captain Caviglia's undertakings was that of denuding the lower part of the sphinx to its base, which was covered by the sand, whereby he revealed a temple, and granite tablet and altar, on a regular platform in front of the figure, whose paws stretched fifty feet in advance. This singular discovery has been pretty fully detailed in several publications: a finished memoir on the subject, with illustrations, was drawn up by Mr. Salt, and as the sands have resumed their dominion over relics which it cost so much toil and expense to reveal, the memoir must be curious, and it is to be hoped that it will be published.

After Mr. Salt's return from Upper Egypt, towards the end of 1819, he married the daughter of Mr. Pensa, a respectable merchant of Leghorn. The lady was about sixteen, and a strong recommendation she possessed in Mr. Salt's eyes was her resemblance to the object of his first love. The match appears to have been sudden and hasty, but it proved a happy one.

Mr. Salt's health, at this period, was declining, though he was but thirty-eight; yet he survived his wife several years: she died in childbirth in 1824. On the day of his wedding, he was suddenly attacked by the internal malady he had contracted, which kept him for several weeks on the verge of the grave. In 1820, he obtained leave of absence to revisit England, but was unable to avail himself of it, on account of the apprehended rupture with Russia, and the unsettled state of Turkey, which rendered his presence in Egypt indispensable. He expresses in his letters a warm sympathy for the cause of the Greeks, and accuses the European nations, and particularly Russia, with exciting the Greek population to arms, and then treacherously abandoning them to the Turks.

The events in Mr. Salt's history, during the year 1824, severely tried mind and body. Besides the loss of his wife and child, the death of his friend Mr. Lec, the consul at Alexandria, was a sad shock to him, and increased his official toils. Rallying all his fortitude and philosophy, however, busying himself in archaeological researches, writing in confirmation of the Champollion theory of phonetic hieroglyphics (as far as respects the interpretation of proper names), and looking forward to the enjoyment of a moderate pension at home, he was enabled to endure his severe losses, and the mortification which his negotiation with the Museum occasioned him, with firmness.

In August 1827, he suffered another and a severe attack of his old malady. He partially recovered, but in October, internal hemorrhoids

reduced him to a very low state, and on the 30th he expired, at Dessuke, a village on the Nile, to which he had removed. Upon a *post-mortem* examination, his spleen was found to be in a very advanced state of gangrene: the rest of the body was perfectly healthy.

Mr. Salt left one child, a daughter. We subjoin the following conclusion of Mr. Halls' summary of his friend's character:—

By his zeal in embracing every opportunity his situation afforded of discovering and of studying the buried antiquities of Egypt, as well as by his liberal encouragement of every undertaking that promised to throw light on the remote history of that interesting country, he has not only enlarged the boundaries of human knowledge, but has acquired for himself no despicable portion of reputation and renown.

His strenuous and persevering exertions in the cause of literature and research, have reflected credit on his country, and have greatly tended to remove the impression entertained by foreigners, that our official agents abroad are apt to make their public station entirely "subservient to their private interest." The firmness and prudence of his character, his amiable disposition and general suavity of behaviour, gave him an unusual ascendancy over the vigorous mind of the able ruler of Egypt, who rarely refused granting any favour required at his intercession. When taking his rides in Cairo and the vicinity, the Pasha would often stop his horse at the consul's door, and pay him the distinguished compliment of entering with him into long and familiar conversation. In fine, by his judicious conduct, liberality, and hospitality, Mr. Salt obtained the affection and esteem of every one around him, and has left a reputation among the European residents and the natives of the country which will not speedily be forgotten.

Mr. Salt was in stature about six feet high, well-proportioned, and with somewhat of dignity in his manners and general deportment. His countenance was manly and open, and its habitual expression remarkably pleasing and intelligent, though at times it could assume an aspect of great sternness and determination. It formed, indeed, the complete index to a mind which overflowed with good-will and charity to his fellow-creatures, and was equally distinguished by firmness and placability.

A long account of the transactions with the trustees of the British Museum, respecting the purchase of the Egyptian antiquities, is appended to the work.

It appears that, stimulated by the recommendation of Sir Joseph Banks, before adverted to, Mr. Salt freely expended his own private funds in the collection of antiquities. The Memnon's head was gratuitously presented, by him and his partner in the undertaking, to the Museum. Although the trustees, influenced, it is stated, by Sir Joseph Banks, who had changed his opinions on the subject, were averse to receiving any more Egyptian relics, yet, having incurred already much expense, and obtained some valuable specimens, Mr. Salt was anxious that the Museum should take them, and offered the entire collection "at a fair valuation," to be settled by any person the Government might appoint. In a list Mr. Salt forwarded in a private letter to his friend Mr. Hamilton, he placed a rough calculation of their *supposed* values opposite the chief articles, which appear to have been rather extravagant. The priced list was submitted, incautiously,

to Sir Joseph Banks and others, who, considering it as an official document, and the prices intended as a standard, raised an outcry against Mr. Salt as "a Jew,"—"worse than Lord Elgin," &c. To obviate misapprehension, he wrote to Sir Joseph, offering at once, without any condition, the whole collection to the Museum, stating that, should the trustees reimburse him, wholly or in part, his expenses (amounting, with interest, to about £3,000), he should receive it as an obligation. In a letter to a friend (Mr. Bingham Richards), Mr. Salt says: "it may be right to tell you in confidence, that I hope to get £4,000 from Government, or otherwise I shall feel myself aggrieved: should it be £5,000, I shall be highly satisfied."

Three years having elapsed without any reply from the Museum, Mr. Salt repeated, in May 1822, the "unconditional" offer of his collection (excepting the sarcophagus, which was subject to the contingent claim of Mr. Belzoni), leaving the remuneration entirely to the liberality of the trustees: the collection had now, after some difficulties raised by Belzoni about the sarcophagus, been deposited in the Museum. In September 1822, a resolution of the trustees was forwarded to Mr. Salt's agent in England, expressing their desire "that Mr. Salt should appoint some person on his own part to make a valuation of the Egyptian collection," and declining the alabaster sarcophagus, "on account of the very high value put upon it by Mr. Belzoni:" this person having stated that purchasers were ready to give £3,000 (he had estimated its value originally at £20,000), and the trustees valuing it, according to Mr. Bankes's statement, at "considerably under £1,000."

After much delay and annoyance from Belzoni, Mr. Richards, the agent of Mr. Salt, in February 1823, received an offer from the trustees of £2,000 for the collection, excluding the sarcophagus, which he thought himself authorized to accept.

Mr. Halls remarks that "the smallness of the sum which had been offered and accepted for a collection so admirable in its kind, and which had been assembled with so much risk and expense, certainly excited no small degree of surprise and dissatisfaction in the personal friends of Mr. Salt, and in all those who felt anxious for the credit of our great national institution." It must, however, be recollected that (as was pointed out to Mr. Richards by Mr. Yorke, a friend of Mr. Salt), "the value to be put on these articles, on behalf of Mr. Salt, was a mixed consideration, inasmuch as he probably could never have acquired them, or been in the way to do so, had it not been for the public character with which he had been invested by the British Government."

The sarcophagus being placed at Mr. Richards' disposal, that gentleman communicated with Mr. Brown, of Trinity College, Cambridge, who held Belzoni's power of attorney, stating his readiness to treat with his purchaser. The communication was strangely delayed in its passage to Cambridge, and did not reach Mr. Brown till Belzoni had gone upon his African expedition, from which he never returned. No purchaser appeared, and Mr. Brown knew of none. Mr. Salt wrote to authorize the offer of the sarcophagus to

Belzoni or to any one for £2,000 or even £1,500. Efforts were made to induce the trustees (some of whom were favourable) to spare the nation the disgrace of losing this curious relic of antiquity. The trustees *seemed* to offer £2,000; but Mr. Richards declined to take less than £3,000 without Mr. Salt's authority (the letter sanctioning the sale of it for £1,500 had, by some mischance, not yet reached him); and the negotiation ended, to the mortification of Mr. Salt, who wrote an angry letter to his friend, desiring him to throw the sarcophagus into the collection for nothing. Mr. Soane had, however, offered £2,000, and became, as is well known, the proprietor of this superb article.

Mr. Halls considers the whole transaction a discreditable one to the Museum, which got the collection for half the sum expended in making it, without considering the toil, judgment, and risk. He makes no allowance, however, for the consideration already hinted at, namely, the facilities derived by the collector from his official functions.

This notice has extended to some length. We have, therefore, but little space to devote to a criticism of the work. Mr. Halls has performed his task with a strong natural bias in favour of his friend, but with an evident impression that he has been impartial. It is much to be regretted that he should not have deemed a selection of the letters sufficient; he seems to have printed all he could get, consequently many which possess no interest or utility whatsoever as biographical materials. These redundant epistles, with a want of succinctness in the style of the narrative, which is rather flat, have most unnecessarily spun out the work. With these drawbacks, it is nevertheless no unacceptable accession to our stock of biography.

I LOVE thee not for those bright charms,
Which now in thee appear;
For beauty's spell the bosom warms
But for a period, dear!
But O! I love thee for thy truth,
Thy purity of mind,
Thy gentleness of manners sooth,
Which best becomes thy kind.
O! these are charms which ever last,
Though youth and beauty's spells are past.
But more the circumstance, thou art
A helpless, orphan girl,
For e'er hath linked my pitying heart
To thee, my dearest pearl.
O! when I think of thee, whose joy
Is scaled with me for ever,
How can I dare my truth alloy
With thoughts from thee to sever!
No, no; I cannot ever prove
Aught else but, dear! thy only love.

KASIPRASAD GHOSH.

SLAVERY IN INDIA.

MR. BABER'S ANSWERS TO QUERIES.*

Qu. 8. Domestic slaves in general are entirely independent of, and owe no sort of obedience to, any person but their master or his family; not so with the agrestic slaves on the Malabar coast, who, as far as relates to caste distinctions, may be considered as under bondage to all Hindoo freeborn persons: these are, however, confined to leaving the road, and other external marks of inferiority; and in this point of view, more of a religious than a civil obligation, and could, I apprehend, be exacted only as long as the slavery or caste continued. These absurd distinctions, however, are rapidly wearing away, especially in Canara; and in North Malabar they are much less attended to than in the Southern division. At Calicut, indeed, though the seat of a zillah court, and head station of the principal collector, they are perhaps even more prevalent than during the period of the native government.

I recollect, not many years ago, a Tiyer (whose house was situated in a narrow part of the high road at Calicut) used to daily place himself in such a situation in front of it, that there was no possibility of any one of the slave caste passing without polluting him, which he dare not do. The Tiyer in his turn made a profit of this his situation, and actually exacted money, or a portion of whatever the poor slaves happened to have at the time, before he would stir from the spot.† Another instance of this caste tyranny occurred also at Calicut, in a person of the Tiyer caste: a servant of a gentleman (Sir James Home) having been taken suddenly ill, his master humanely, and probably through ignorance, or more probably disregard of these absurd caste-distinctions, sent him to his home in his palanquin. As it was contrary to custom for Tiyers to be so carried, a party of Nairs waylaid the Tiyer servant, and severely beat him, besides doing great damage to the palanquin. It is true, such instances of tyranny are not very common, even at Calicut, and they are merely mentioned to elucidate the nature of the deference or submission exacted by other persons than masters over slaves.

The following extract from one of my circuit reports is still more characteristic of this peculiar feature in Malabar observances:—"The prisoner, a Nair, named Chatanchata Wallia Ramen, was charged with the wilful murder of Cheria Ramen, the brother of the prosecutrix. The law-officer declared the charge proved by the testimony of eye-witnesses, and that the prisoner was liable to death, which *futwa* was confirmed by the law-officers of the Foujdarry Adawlut, by which court the prisoner was adjudged to suffer death. This was one of the most wanton and unprovoked murders that has ever come before me. The deceased was the prisoner's own nephew, and was returning from his daily occupation, with his labourers, one of whom was a slave, when they met the prisoner in a narrow lane returning from bathing, who called out to the low-caste people to give him the road; but not doing so with the expedition prisoner expected, he flew into a most violent rage with his nephew, and without any the slightest provocation, went up to him with his drawn knife and stabbed him to the heart."‡

Qu. 9. I have already given my opinion, that all the agrestic slaves on the Malabar coast were originally attached to the soil; there are many, I am aware, most respectable authorities, who think otherwise, but who admit that if the soil be overstocked, the surplus slaves are sold, at the same time acknow-

* Concluded from p. 212.

† Col. Welsh's Reminiscences, vol. ii. p. 116.

‡ Circuit Report, 2d Session, 1821, para. 61.

ledging, that their numbers have been decreasing,* while all other classes of the people have been increasing.

Qu. 10. Hindoos worship, like their free countrymen, a variety of gods and goddesses, which are represented by rude stones; logs of wood, or pottery; these are placed on a pedestal or stool, called *Peetum*, on hearths or pavements, called *Taras*, in the open air, or under cover, in buildings called *Kotum-kawa*, *Mannabawum* and *Airiyumkooliyum*, under the shade of the *ali-poola* trees; some are inclosed within walls. In those of the higher castes, an image of granite stone (*Sheela bimmen*) is placed, upon which oil is poured; it is also decked out with flowers. On many of these peetums, or altars, there is nothing but a *tri-shoola*, trident, of iron, or *walla*, a sword,§ and generally a curved one, called *Kadaitla* (similar to the *Akinokee* of the ancient Scythians). Every mountain, hill, forest, field, river, &c. has its appropriate deity; those generally worshipped are Mariama, Mariappen, Badrakalli-chamooni-kariatten, Kooty Chatten, Kariwilly, Poolakooty, and Bhagawady, for which latter, as nature personified, or mother of all things, all natives of Malabar have a particular veneration. Their *Poojacheyoonawara*, or officiating priests, are persons of their own castes respectively. At particular ceremonies, they have lights, and beat drums called *Kotum* and *Waddium*, and sacrifice fowls, and make *Oota*, offerings of meat, rice, coco-nuts, honey, and spirituous liquors, to propitiate *Boothangul* (evil spirits), *Meediamer* (mediators), or to *Prathan-gul* (souls or spirits of departed relatives), also to *Goorikanuar* and *Moorkarmar*, the protecting deities of their country. Their ideas of a future state of rewards and punishments is, that bad men become *Pishasha* (evil spirits), while good men continue to hover about their earthly or mortal dwellings; some believe in transmigration: they have also some confused notions of a place of torment, called *Naragum*, and of beatitude, called *Swargum* or *Mocksham*.

The higher castes burn, others bury their dead; then they drink toddy, but fast that day. They observe a ceremony called *Putu Natee* and *Kakooka*; the higher castes observe the former, which is as follows: as soon as life is departed, they set up a green leaf of the *karimpanna*, upon which it is supposed the *waioo*, breath, or soul, lights; upon this they pour *maddium* (liquor): after the 7th, 9th, 11th, or 13th day, this leaf is deposited in the *poodikallum* (earthen-pot) containing the ashes of the deceased, which is then buried under a tree at or near the place of their birth. The *kakooka* literally is an offering to crows; it is a sort of cake, made of *kawaga* grass, leaves of the *cheroloo* plant, and seed of *ella*, mixed up with *channanum* (cow-dung) and ghee; if the crows eat it, it is a good omen; if not, a bad one.

In Canara they worship also numerous deities, represented by stones, wood, and pottery, on petums or pedestals in open places, under trees and inside buildings; they have also swords and shoola (tridents) on these altars; bells suspended under trees are not uncommon. In the houses of some of the castes, a swinging-shelf is suspended, on which an earthen jar of water is placed, dedicated to their household gods. The general names of their gods are Kilu Dawum, Gooli, Masti-haigooli, Sami, Kadiya, Moodali, Maroo or Mari, Poonjootooli, &c.; but the most common worship is to *Boot*, the Devil, represented by a stone on a peetum, in an open square inclosed by a wall, to which fowls, fruit, grain, and liquor are offered, to propitiate him or appease his wrath.

Both in Canara and Malabar, some of the slave-castes are supposed to have

* Mr. Warden's Evidence before Committee of Lords, Qu. 1903.

§ Col. Welsh, vol. ii. p. 28.

commerce with evil spirits, and to possess *Mantram* (the magic art, and literally the *Manteis* of the Greeks). The belief is, that sickness to man or beast is occasioned by *prayogum* (spells) or *odi* (incantations); they also foretell events. Mr. Warden has stated,* and correctly too, "that the superstition of the country is so great, that neighbours very often resort to these slaves, for the purpose of letting loose destruction among the cattle and families of those whom they have any hatred against." The delusion is carried so far, that the slaves themselves believe they possess this supernatural gift.

I will quote one instance of this kind that came before me while presiding at a court of sessions of gaol delivery in Malabar: "There were two prisoners, both Cheramar slaves, named Cooty Velloota and Chengaly Wallia Velloota, charged with the murder of the prosecutor's elder brother, by beating him, forcing him to swallow mud and noxious medicines, and visiting him with evil spirits, in consequence of which he died the third day afterwards; they were both acquitted, and ought not to have been committed for trial, the only evidence against them to the fact of murder being their own alleged confessions before the talookdar, wherein they accused themselves of having caused the death of the deceased, by means which, consistently with the law of nature, they could not possess; nothing, in fact, could exceed the absurdity and incredibility of their relation, or show, in a stronger point of view, the extent to which the natives carry their superstitious belief in the agency and power of evil spirits."

Throughout Malabar, especially amongst the Koorchers and other mountaineers, they have *Wellachapad* (delivery of oracles) on stated ceremonies, on which occasions the officiating person works himself up to the highest pitch of frenzy, and when inspired, or *the Daive comes upon them*, as they say, they begin to shiver, then to swell, foam at the mouth, gnash their teeth, tear their hair, cut their flesh; during all which time they are thundering out all sorts of anathemas, attributing all their calamities to the neglect of their Moorikarmar. In times of public commotion, these Wellachapad were universally resorted to by the *Pyché Raja*† and other rebel leaders, and most powerful instruments they were in their hands, not only to overawe the people in general, but to work upon the imaginations of the natives in our own service; and their influence has been so great as actually to unnerve the most loyal and gallant of our soldiers, and to expose our officers to the most imminent perils. On one memorable occasion, in Wynád, our sepoys actually threw down their muskets, believing them to be enchanted, and that they would not go off, saying it was unavailing to contend against the enemy while the gods were on their side; and, but for the speed of their horses and the night coming on, nothing could have saved our officers‡ from certain destruction.

With respect to the morals of the slaves, I should say there is much less profligacy and depravity among them than their more civilized countrymen. Drunkenness is their besetting sin, when they can get liquor; but except pilferings in plantations and grain fields, the higher crimes of gang or highway robbery are by no means common; when they have gone on plundering excursions, it has generally been as coolies, to bring away the booty: circumvention, chicanery, fraud, and perjury, so common to all other natives, are hardly known to them; but acts of ferocity and cruelty are too common, as will be

* Evidence before Committee of Lords, Qu. 1912.

† See copy of the *Neayogum*, or mandate of the Moorikarmar, proclaimed by the *Pyché Raja*, and the universal panic afforded thereby, communicated by Mr. Warden, the principal collector, to Mr. Baber, in November 1805.

‡ In the Rebellion of 1803. Captain Watson was in command of this party.

seen by the following wretched picture given of them by one of the Provincial Court judges: "In three cases of wilful murder, the perpetrators were of that wretched and degraded class of human beings, who have been so frequently described under the names of Pooliar, Cheramar, Pariar, and Adiar; they are born in a state of slavery, and treated as such by their masters, who transfer them from one to another by sale, mortgage, or hire. They are, as might be expected from the state of degradation to which they are reduced and held, absolutely brutal in their conduct, and destitute of the knowledge of right and wrong. They are extremely malicious and vindictive, carrying the latter spirit to the most shocking extremities on occasions of the slightest provocation, apparently regardless of, or perhaps incapable of reflection on, the consequences."

The Koorchers, or mountaineer bow-and-arrow men, are, I know, considered treacherous, and in general have been the first to take up arms against us; this is partly owing to their extreme simplicity, and the facility of being worked upon by their more wily and designing countrymen, the Lowlanders. I have, however, invariably found them faithful, after they have once submitted to me; and on the numerous occasions* I have put their fidelity to the test, never have they betrayed me, though no man has made more frequent and awful examples of them than, unhappily, my public duties have rendered unavoidable. They are sensible of, and acknowledge by every means in their power, the unvarying protection (where I could afford it) they have received from me, in spite of every opposition; and this has engendered a sentiment of respect and gratitude bordering on veneration, and which will only cease with their lives; so notorious is this feeling, that nothing is more common than to use my name as a sort of oath or talisman† (*Baber sahibainda anna ittu*, are the words used) on every oppression they are subject to. Many European travellers have also found my name efficacious in procuring their wants in those parts, where a purwanna order from a person in authority has failed to do so.

Although the ceremony of marriage is observed, the contract is not indissoluble; the man may separate from his wife, and also, provided he has her consent, part with her to another, on his paying back to his master his marriage expenses; which seems but just, since he originally defrayed them, and must again if his slave takes another wife. These separations are not by any means common, and when they do happen, are less owing to themselves than their masters; for no people are more attached to each other, or to their families, than they are; none carry their resentments farther where the wife is unfaithful.‡ I recollect trying a slave for the murder of another, merely for receiving his wife into his hut during a short period he was obliged to fly his home, in consequence of his master's severe treatment of him; and many such instances are to be found in the records of the criminal courts.

In the volume on "East-India Slavery" laid before Parliament, will be found a striking instance of this tyranny of masters in prohibiting a female slave living with her husband. Mr. Warden, the presiding judge's notice of it is as follows:§ "The two cases tried in Canara, wherein the accused were

* See my notice of the two Koorchers, who lost their lives while using their best efforts to persuade their brethren, then in open rebellion, to deliver themselves up to me, para. 11 of my *Letter to Government*, May 19, 1812.

† Col. Welch, Captain Bevan, and other officers now in England, have repeatedly witnessed this extraordinary attachment.

‡ Mr. Vaughan writes that he has observed, "whilst the contract lasts, a wonderful degree of jealousy and tenaciousness of family honour, when contrasted with the general appearance, habits, and apparently brutish stupidity of these castes." § First Session, 1835, fol. 936.

charged with causing the death of their slaves by severe chastisement, induced me to make inquiry at Mangalore regarding the prevailing custom in instances wherein the slave of one master marries the slave of another, and particularly whether their respective owners can prevent them from living together. The frequent absence from his master's work, which occasioned the deceased's chastisement, in one of the above cases, was owing to visits to his wife, who resided at a distance on her master's estate, who would not allow her to live with her husband." Mr. Warden, upon satisfying himself that "it was usual for the female slave to reside with her husband, suggested that, under the authority of Government, the obligation be enforced upon owners to allow their married slaves to live together." The Government saw no necessity for the enactment of a new Regulation.*

That the courts and magistrates were bound, by the general provisions of the Regulations, to enforce the observance of the reciprocal obligations of masters and slaves, as a general principle, I admit; and that it was intended by the Legislature, that, in all cases, strict justice be impartially administered: but how stands the fact between the slave and his master? Can it be denied that their excluded condition, their ignorance, their poverty, their impurity, compared with the ability, the affluence, the influence, and high bearing of those they have to contend with, do present insuperable obstacles in the way of their getting redress, unless their masters step forward to see justice done to them; and can there be a stronger fact of the want of adequate protection from our courts and magistrates, than the case of this poor slave, who had no other means of visiting his wife than by stealth as it were, and this at the risk of his life?

There is no legal objection, that I am aware of, to slaves possessing property of their own, independent of their masters. Out of all the examinations sent up by the late collector, Mr. Vaughan,† there are but three wherein it is contended that "whatever slaves may acquire, the master has a right to;" and those are from the principal inhabitants of the less-civilized country of Wynād, where they have, I know, many peculiar customs. It is to be observed that in neither of the other depositions is the right unequivocally admitted; they merely allow the possibility of the thing, coupled or rather qualified with the condition of doing their master's work.‡ Mr. Warden mentions as a fact within his knowledge, "One of the Zamorin's slaves holding property of his own, though it is the only one he can call to recollection;" Pandara Kanaken, an inhabitant of South Malabar, is, I imagine, the instance in question. In North Malabar there is one also, named Karimbai Poolla, who has considerable property of his own, and is, I understand, quite independent of any master. Some of the slaves sow dry grains and cultivate yams, and I have seen also a few plaintain trees, and now and then a solitary jack tree, in the ground adjoining their chala huts, the fruits of which they enjoy; but the right in the soil and in the tree, is in the master: not so in Canara; there they are allowed to possess a small slip of ground of their own, and occasionally I have met with a Dher slave, who had a few articles of value about his person.

* Their words are, "If the usage of the country imposes on the owners the obligation to allow their married slaves to live together, the Governor in Council sees no reason against adopting the circuit judge's suggestion, that the magistrate should be required to enforce that obligation; and again, as the rights of the master over the slave rest on the same foundation with the limits assigned to them, it seems unreasonable to suppose that the court and magistrates are bound to respect the one, and yet without power to enforce the other."

† East-India Slavery, fol. 350.

‡ Evidence before Committee of Lords, Qu. 1893.

Qu. 11. It has been shown that slaves have been sold at the pleasure, or, more commonly, according to the necessities, of their masters, off their estates and separate from their families; and this by authority, namely, in execution of judgments and in satisfaction of revenue arrears.* Entertaining doubts how far I ought to sanction with my authority such a practice, I have invariably resisted all such acts, and have the satisfaction of reflecting that, owing to my repeated remonstrances, orders were issued (I find it so stated in a document in the volume on East-India Slavery, for though living in Malabar to the end of 1828, I never heard of it before,† under date the 13th May 1819), prohibiting the sale of slaves in future on account of arrears of revenue in Malabar, where alone, the Board observe, "the practice has obtained;" it has not however been prohibited in execution of decrees, and it would appear, from the examinations taken of all the principal inhabitants in every talook of Malabar, forwarded by Mr. Vaughan himself to the Board of Revenue, under date the 20th July 1819, that proprietors had not discontinued at that period selling their slaves indiscriminately one to another, and even in discharge of revenue arrears, or as deposition No. 18 says,‡ "when proprietors are in want of cash to pay the revenues;" all which sales are, if out of the place of their birth, in my opinion, at variance with ancient usages, and are, moreover, in direct contravention of a positive law, since, at least, April 1826, (when the Act 51 Geo. III., c. 23, was enacted into a Regulation (II. of 1826) by the government of Fort St. George) which, according to the meaning and definition given of that law, in the Regulation in question,§ is declared to be "the offence of carrying away or removing from any country or place whatsoever, any person or persons, as a slave or slaves, or for the purpose of being sold or dealt with as a slave or slaves;" and "which applies," according to the opinion of the Advocate-general at Madras, "in all its consequences and penalties to all persons residing within the King's or Company's territories, including therefore the native subjects of this Government."¶ The Advocate-general of Bombay took the same view of this statute, observing,|| although "these words certainly do not abolish slavery, for West-India slavery is recognized in the same Act, but they appear to me peremptorily to interdict all interference on our part as to the restoration of slaves to their masters; for I cannot see how such interference could be construed otherwise than as aiding and assisting in the carrying away the person so restored, to be used or dealt with as a slave. On the same principle, I think, they impose a duty on the magistrate of liberating slaves who complain of being forcibly kept in their master's service. The slave who liberates himself cannot be restored to his master without danger of felony; and, I think, he might prosecute any man on the statute who assisted his master to retake him for the purpose of being used as a slave."¶¶

In the southern Mahratta country, the sale of slaves was expressly prohibited by the Governor-general in Council,** under date the 18th December 1819, and this in opposition to the opinions of two of the most able and humane men India has ever produced (the Hon. M. Elphinstone and Mr. Chaplin),†† namely, "that any restrictive measures would be an innovation

* East-India Slavery, fol. 815.

† Ib. fol. 900.

‡ East-India Slavery, fol. 805.

§ Vide Preamble to Regulation II. of 1826.

¶ East-India Slavery Papers, fol. 711.

¶¶ Ib. fol. 338, 329, 331.

A fortiori, all sales of slaves in execution for revenue arrears have been in contravention of this statute.

** East-India Slavery Papers, fol. 340.

†† Mr. Elphinstone's Letter to Capt. Briggs, fol. 339; Mr. Chaplin's ditto to Capt. Pottinger, fol. 341; also his General Report of 1822.

upon established customs and an infringement of private rights," that is, "what had hitherto been deemed a marketable commodity."

Qu. 12. There is no local Act to that effect; and all that the inhabitants themselves, according to the depositions furnished by Mr. Vaughan, say is, that "it is not usual" and "is not practised;" and though the Hindoo law will not allow to the ruling power the right of granting manumission, there is no interdict against masters doing it.

I have already mentioned two instances of slaves possessing property and being independent of masters; and Mr. Vaughan himself* incidentally includes slaves as amongst those who pay taxes, which implies the right to hold property, which is akin to liberty, or they could not enjoy it. Mr. Græme has mentioned† having purchased a family of slaves for the sake of emancipating them; and I myself made the same experiment in 1803, of two slaves, a boy and girl, one of whom rose to be a gentleman's butler, the other a lady's aya.

Qu. 13. With respect to agrestic or indigenous slaves, like those of Malabar, the only ancient books that make any mention of slaves are, *Keerula-olpati-wirāhara Malla* and *Vityana Shooriam Granddham*, and all that is narrated therein of them, to the best of my recollection (for I have them not to refer to) is, "that they were the first and sole cultivators in Kerula Rajium, having been created exclusively for the use of the Brahmins;"‡ since which period, all castes have become proprietors of land and slaves, and also cultivators, excepting Brahmins, and the only reason that prevents them from being actually operatives is, that they either possess slaves or can afford to employ *pannikers* (hired labourers); but very many of them are their own *krishikars*, and are to be seen, during seasons of agricultural labour, out in the fields, superintending and even aiding their workmen; the slaves alone remain unaltered and stationary.

I am aware it has been contended by a person who has been upheld as a sort of oracle in questions of native customs, that "the slaves§ of Malabar are condemned, without alternative, to cultivate the earth for the benefit of others," and that "it is not in the power of man to alter their relative station in society;" but, knowing at the same time, that he was himself a slave-owner, I considered these opinions as those of an interested party, and I should not have condescended to notice them, had I not lately seen, in the volume of documents on "East-India Slavery," that the same opinions had been adopted by a high public functionary,|| so far as maintaining, "that by the laws and customs of the country, it is as impossible to reduce a freeborn subject to a state of bondage, as it is contrary to them to emancipate a slave," and "that 'once a slave always a slave,' may be considered a motto to be prefixed to the subject of slavery in Malabar;" which is nothing more or less than to argue that it is the awful pleasure of the Almighty that the slaves of Malabar are, and should continue, a reprobated people,—a conclusion much too appalling, I am confident, to meet with supporters even amongst the most pertinacious advocates for the preservation, to the people of India, of their religious caste, usages, and institutions. Happily, however, we see those barriers of superstition and ignorance being daily thrown down by the natives themselves; and already has Mr. Vaughan himself been forced to admit, and this only three

* East-India Slavery, fol. 910.

† *Ib.* fol. 923.

‡ See my Evidence before Committee of Lords. Mr. Commissioner Græme's Report, para. 32; East-India Slavery, fol. 915; also Major Walker's Report, para. 3, fol. 666.

§ Mr. Brown's Letter, dated 24th May 1798; East-India Slavery Documents, fol. 597.

|| Mr. James Vaughan, late Principal Collector and Magistrate of Malabar, Letter to the Board of Revenue, dated 20th July 1819, para. 8; East-India Slavery Documents, fol. 845.

years after expressing himself as above, "that no line or distinction can be drawn between the inhabitants of Malabar and other parts of India, as relates to their agricultural pursuits, nor are their customs or religion any bar to their engaging in those occupations."*

And here do I rest my main argument in favour of emancipating the unfortunate slaves, since now that all castes and classes of people can and do till the earth, there can be no longer any excuse for confining the industry of slaves to any particular occupation, or continuing them in their present degrading thralldom; nor any reason for refusing to them a participation in all the privileges their countrymen enjoy, so far, that is, as engaging in any honest occupation that inclination prompts or capacity fits them for.

Qu. 14. Not on the Malabar coast, though I have observed amongst the slaves in the vicinity of large towns a growing spirit of industry and independence, which, but for the countenance their masters have received from us in these their unnatural acquisitions, would have ripened into an assertion of their liberty long ago; and, unhappily, the subject has an appearance of such magnitude as to deter or produce an indisposition, at least, in the ruling authorities, from adopting any specific measures to improve their condition, or even to extend to them the full protection which it was the intention of the Legislature that all classes of people should receive from the laws; nor can this be matter of surprise, when we see such opposite and conflicting assertions and opinions as are to be found in the official records.

Extract of a Letter, in the Revenue Department, from the Governor in Council of Fort St. George to the Court of Directors, dated 30th December 1825:—"In Malabar, a numerous class of labourers employed in agriculture have not the free disposal of their own industry, but are in a peculiar state of servitude. Their condition may, therefore, with more propriety be regarded as dependent on the treatment which they receive from their masters, than as capable of being improved by Government. But the consideration of the measures proper to be taken with respect to the kinds of slavery found to exist in India, relates to a subject of great delicacy and considerable difficulty; and we are of opinion that it is a matter in which more good is to be expected from the gradual operation of justice and policy, administered in a spirit favourable to personal liberty, than from direct interference on the part of Government."†

Qu. 15. Under the latitude here given, I have entered as fully as the subjects touched upon in the preceding questions seemed to call for, and illustrated them, as I proceeded, with all the facts within my knowledge; there may be, and no doubt are, other points that will occur to the Board upon perusing these painful details, upon intimating which I shall of course reply to them to the best of my ability; at present, all that occurs to me to notice, are the cases of the four slaves which were so irregularly and oppressively sold to Mr. Sheppard (a discharged serjeant in the 12th regiment, who some years ago succeeded to the hemp-manufactory at Beypoor) for the sum of Rs. 32. 3. equal to £3. 5s.‡ as also of the two slaves who were brought up from South to North Malabar,§ and would have been carried on, it is impossible to say how much farther, until a purchaser was found for them, but for my timely interference. The Board of Revenue have noticed the first of these cases in their proceedings, under date the 13th May 1819, but in a way that

§ Mr. Vaughan's Letter to the Board of Revenue, dated 24th August 1822, para. 3; East-India Documents, fol. 910.

* East-India Slavery Papers, fol. 911.

† *Ib.* fol. 898.

‡ "With regard to the practice of selling the slaves of Revenue defaulters for the recovery of arrears due, on which the Board have been directed to report, it appears, that in the case which has been brought

shows the strong disposition that exists, in that controlling authority, to palliate such glaring instances of neglect of duty and of oppressive abuse of power as the whole proceedings of the collector exhibit.

The principal features of this horrid case will be found in my Report to the Foujdarry Adawlut;* I shall, therefore, confine myself to observing in this place, that it was not one petition only, as would be inferred from the Board's notice of the subject, but ten, that were presented to the collector and magistrate, and no redress whatever was afforded petitioner, though he regularly attended the collector's cutcherry a period of eight months. The order issued by the collector for the restoration of the petitioner's slaves and seed grain, is not among the documents, but it will be apparent, from a perusal of his second petition,† that the collector had ample time to see that his order was obeyed; instead of which, he allowed the petitioner, an old man of 82, to be thrown into gaol, on, as it was proved on the trial, a false charge,‡ got up against him by the revenue servants, who seized his slaves and seed grain in retaliation for having complained against them to the collector. Only one out of my three precepts to the magistrate is given in the printed volume of papers, but that one, and the return to it, will sufficiently show how unavailing must all efforts be to protect the people, when executive officers are suffered to disregard not only their complaints, but even to refuse obedience to the orders of those who are put in authority over them, with impunity.§ Neither is the letter which, it is pretended, had, "through some mistake in Mr. Vaughan's office, not been received by the Board of Revenue until eleven months after it was written," forthcoming, though sufficient of it is given in the Board of Revenue's proceedings, to show that Mr. Vaughan admits "the sale of slaves for arrears of revenue is as common as the sale of land;" which is shown by Sir Thomas Munro,|| in this year (1818), amounted to 1,330 estates in one talook alone. This disgraceful practice, in the instance in question, is suffered by the Board to be defended by a fallacy, namely, "If the soil is sold, what can be the use of retaining the slaves on it?" the Board of Revenue knowing at the time that the burthen of the petitioners' complaints, in all the ten petitions, is, that "if the collector does not prevent the sale of his seed grain, and his slaves, his land must go uncultivated, and himself and family must inevitably be ruined;" and yet they do not attempt even to expose it; no wonder, then, the Government and the authorities of this country are deluded

brought to the notice of Government (by the third judge on circuit in Malabar, through the Sudder Adawlut), the seizure of the slaves in question, with a view to their being disposed of by public sale, took place without the knowledge of the collector; and that, on a petition, complaining of the grievance, being presented, an order was issued by that officer to restore the paddy seed and chermars (slaves). The Board observe with great regret that this order was not obeyed, but that the four slaves were sold for 32. 3. rupees!"

* Dated 31st December 1810, fols. 824, 825.

† Folio, 832, para. 2.

‡ Extract from Calendar, 2d Sessions, 1818, fol. 828.

§ Board of Revenue's Report, fols. 898, 899. The third judge on circuit states, that the collector declined furnishing certain information which he had called for respecting the liability of chermars, or slaves, to be sold in satisfaction of arrears of revenue; the collector's reasons for so doing are submitted in a letter addressed to the Board, under date the 24th November 1818, but, by some mistake in his office, not received by the Board until the 26th October 1819, from which the following is an extract:—"How the third judge could take up this as being cognisable before his tribunal, I am not aware, nor upon what plea he could call upon me, as magistrate, to give him information on revenue points, viz.: whether chermars (slaves of the soil) were sold for arrears of revenue, is equally inexplicable to me; and, even did he wish for this information, he has been long enough in the revenue and judicial line to know that the sale of chermars, both in execution of decrees for arrears of revenue, and by mutual and private contracts, is as common as the sale of land, for if the soil is sold, what can be the use of retaining the slaves on it?"

|| Sir Thomas Munro's Report, dated 16th July 1822, states that in one single talook (out of 63 in Malabar), 1,330 plantations and rice-fields were sold, in order to satisfy public balances. See Madras Revenue Selections, vol. iii. p. 547.

into the belief that there is no necessity for their direct interference in ameliorating the condition of their slave subjects.*

The case of the two slaves was first brought to Mr. Vaughan's notice through the Provincial Court of Appeal and Circuit, of which I was the third judge at the time, in order, as the precept expressly stated, "that no time might be lost in arresting the sale and eventual removal of the two slaves further from their native country."† As I have already stated, it was at my instance the court so acted: I was walking along the high-road, and met the two slaves being hawked about for sale by two revenue-officers. One of them addressed me, complaining that he had two orphan children who must inevitably perish, now he was taken from them; the other, a fine young man, said that he had a father, mother, and sisters, who depended upon him for protection; and both entreated of me not to suffer their being banished the country for no cause; even to Mr. Vaughan‡ himself, to whom they were sent, these poor creatures expressed "the grievance it would be to be sold away at such a distance from their family." Instead, however, of Mr. Vaughan expressing his acknowledgments for bringing such flagrant abuses to his knowledge, as every man of common humanity, or who had the slightest regard for the character of his employers, or the national honour, would have done, he addresses a letter to the Board of Revenue,§ wherein he "protests against having such extraneous and forced obstacles thrown in his way to contend against in the collection of the revenues, as has been experienced by him on this occasion," and actually avows his determination to support and protect natives "in the legal discharge of their ordinary and domestic duties and practices, however inconsistent with his own nicer feelings of humanity;" or, in other words, to uphold this indiscriminate sale of slaves away from their families and country of their birth.

There is one more subject, upon which some information might be expected from me, and that is, the custom of slaves seeking protection in foreign states.

In the volume of East-India Slavery Documents will be found an application from Mr. Collector Vaughan to the Board of Revenue,|| relative to thirty slaves, natives of Wynnâd, who had deserted their owner and taken refuge in the Coorg and Mysore countries, wherein that officer suggests that those rajahs respectively be required to make "pecuniary compensation to their owners, as an equivalent for the loss of them." The Board, in forwarding the collector's letter to Government,¶ say, that the inhabitants of Wynnâd complain that their slaves are enticed from them by the subjects of the state of Coorg and Mysore; though nothing is said by the petitioners, either to warrant the belief that these migrations are encouraged by, or even are with the cognizance of, those princes, or that their subjects entice them, as the Board say, unless giving them employment and paying them for their labour, can be so called; and it would be hard, indeed, to deny these poor creatures this last resource, after being driven out of their own country by a series of ill-usage which had at length become insupportable to them.

In the instance in question, the slaves belong to the Tiranelly Devasson,** or Pagoda, which is at the foot of the range of the Brimnehagiri mountains, that divide Wynnâd from Coorg. I know well the overseers of that pagoda, namely, the Waddaka Mootanan and Tekka Mootanan; repeatedly have they applied to me for letters to the Coorg rajah to have their slaves taken up and

* East-India Slavery, fol. 911.

† Provincial Court's Proceedings, dated 12th November 1819, fol. 897. ‡ Folio 883.

§ Dated 25th December 1819, fol. 877.

|| Dated 21st December 1831, fol. 911.

¶ Letter, dated 2d January 1827, fol. 914.

** Folio 911.

sent back to them, but I have always resisted their applications, telling them that they have the means in their own hands of recovering them, if they choose to use them; for that there can be no doubt their slaves will readily return to their families upon receiving an assurance of being well treated in future.

It is only in those parts of Malabar which border upon Coorg and Mysore, that slaves take refuge in those countries; many others farther removed have and do, I am aware, make the attempt, but they have been almost always overtaken; and as it is the only way they have of shewing their sense of ill-treatment, and enjoying security of life and limb, it would be cruel in us, and only an aggravation of their hard lot, so long as our tribunals are so hermetically closed against them (as I have already shown), were we to throw any obstacles in the slaves' way, or to look to the rulers of those countries for any indemnification to their tyrannical masters.

One good effect has attended our non-interference hitherto, and that is, that the slaves in that part of both the upper and low countries which border upon the states of Mysore and Coorg, namely Tiranelly and Trichalaly, Bawala, Pulpelli, Kangnara, Coorchiät, Eechakoon, Eddaterra, and Moopeyanad in Wynäd; and at Aralet and Kittoor in Cotiote, Varatoor, Paratoo, Paiawoor, Chorilly, Ichilkoon and Poortoor in Kollatnad, are better fed, better clothed, and better housed than in any part of Malabar.

Qu. 16 and 17. This part of my subject, I must confess, I approach not without considerable diffidence; not that I have any the smallest hesitation in declaring my sentiments, as the whole tenor and tendency of my exertions must prove, in favour of an unqualified abolition; but that I feel my own inadequacy to the task of individually suggesting such measures as shall effectually secure the great object in view, with the least possible temporary inconvenience to the slaves themselves, to their proprietors, or to the general interests of the country.

Another difficulty, and a very great one it is, arises out of my utter hopelessness of being able to impart that confidence in the expediency and practicability of the views I myself might entertain, and this not from any idea of the rising generation (in whom the duty of carrying into effect the resolutions which the Government in this country will and must come to, when they know the real condition of the slaves on the Malabar coast) imbibing any of those prejudices against which I have had to contend; but from the obvious disadvantage they must labour under, for years to come at least, of not possessing that intimate knowledge of the language, the habits and customs of the people, and above all, that acquaintance with individual families, and a thousand localities, so essential to the success of a measure of this magnitude.

Twenty years ago, there was indeed an opening prospect of preparing the way for its introduction: it was at the close of that incipient rebellion, in 1812, consequent on the additional burthens that had been imposed upon the people by those indirect taxes, the tobacco and salt-monopolies, stamp-duties, &c., and the oppressive mode of administering the Revenue department in general; and accordingly, among other necessary measures for securing the public tranquillity from future interruption, I took the earliest opportunity, after I had re-established* the authority of Government, of introducing, in

* Lest this might expose me to the imputation of a vain boaster, I here extract the orders of the Hon. Court of Directors regarding my termination of this rebellion:—"The prompt and effectual interference of Mr. T. H. Baber, magistrate of North Malabar, on occasion of these fresh symptoms of contumacious resistance to our authority in Wynäd, so lately restored to tranquillity by his zealous exertions,

the body of a general police-regulation, a few rules which appeared to me urgently called for, to put a stop to the horrible traffic in human flesh at that time so prevalent, as well as for the amelioration of the condition of the slaves in general, so far as restraining their owners from selling them out of the country of their birth, and from separating families; and also by rendering it compulsory on them to make the slaves a suitable provision in food, clothes, and habitation, in sickness or health, young and old, at all times and in all seasons.* Unfortunately, the measure was not supported by those in whom the Legislature had reposed the controlling authority over the acts of the executive administration, but, on the contrary, I had to contend even against their systematic opposition, in those individual acts of violence and cruelty, which it was my province to bring to public justice; the conspiracy that was formed against my life,† through the machinations of the principal slave-owner, was one of the natural consequences of that illegal combination; but all this had no effect in deterring me from persevering in that righteous cause I had engaged in, and it was not until I found myself deserted by the Government itself, by an avowal‡ of their apprehension of repeating the expression of their approbation of my conduct, lest it should aggravate this distempered feeling,§ as the struggle between the ardent zeal of an individual and the selfish views of a party, was called.

Since that time, I have confined myself to occasional notices of the condition of the Malabar slaves, as often as my public attention has been drawn to the subject, but with little or no benefit to the unfortunate slaves, who continue the same reprobated people as ever, as their half-famished persons, their sieves of huts, and the diminution of their numbers, while every other class of the people is increasing, abundantly testify.

I have explained, as well as I could, what appeared to me to be the common law, the Hindoo law, the Mahomedan law, and even the English law, on the question of slavery, and shall now close these observations by suggesting to the wisdom of the Commissioners for the Affairs of India, and eventually both Houses of Parliament, the expediency of the appointment of a Committee, both in this country and in India, the latter to be composed partly of natives, those who are most intelligent, most enlightened, and most influential from property in land and slaves, to inquire and report upon the measures best calculated to extend the blessings of freedom to this most wretched, most helpless, and most degraded portion of our Indian subjects.

THOMAS HERVEY BABER,

Late First Judge, Western Division, Madras Territories.

exertions, deserves our strong acknowledgments. The death of Kalloo, the leader of the rebels, as well as that of some of the other principal chiefs alluded to by you, encourage us to hope that the peace of the country is not likely to be again disturbed. Under these circumstances, we instruct you to express to Mr. Baber the high sense we entertain of his meritorious services during the whole period of his employment as a judge and magistrate of that district, and he may be assured that we shall, with pleasure, see the opportunity occur for his receiving, at your hands, a solid testimony of your approbation in any advancement consistent with his rank in our service, and in the line of his official destination." * East-India Slavery Documents, fol. 739, 740.

† See my Letters to the Madras Government, dated 12th October 1812, fols. 766, 767, and dated 10th January 1813, fols. 784, 785; also the report of the trial of the conspirators as published in all the India newspapers. The following sentences were passed by Sir Thomas Strange and Sir John Newbolt: Mr. Brown, Jun., to be imprisoned two months and two weeks, and pay a fine of 100 pagodas; Mr. Douglas, to be imprisoned five months and two weeks, and pay a fine of 1,000 pagodas; Mr. Gahagan, to be imprisoned three months and two weeks, and pay a fine of 100 pagodas, and all of them bound over to keep the peace for three years.

‡ Government Minute, dated 23d January 1823, fols. 789, 790.

§ And again: "the simple intimation that Government approves of the conduct of Mr. Baber, might even increase these evils."

THE BAR IN INDIA.

No. II.

SIR S—T—, the most irritable of God's creatures, under some malicious influence of his horoscope, was appointed Advocate-general at Madras, from a snug obscure practice in the Court of Chancery. With too large a share of his own good opinion, he had been long laying up for himself a vast store of mortifications, that were for ever annoying him in after-life. The ship,—that epitome of all the persecutions by which vanity can be tormented,—the school where pride receives its most salutary lessons,—that nest in which broods of annoyances are engendered from hour to hour,—that Pandora's box without hope at its bottom,—nearly fretted him to dissolution. During the whole of the voyage, he was haunted by the furies of Orestes. The torments of Sisyphus, Ixion, and Tantalus seemed combined to plague him. He occupied a portion of the round-house—that enviable part of the vessel under the poop, where the quacking of ducks and the cackling of fowls murdered his sleep so barbarously, that it was as much as poor Lady T— could do to prevent his running on deck naked. And then came the accursed saturnalia of passing the line. The fretful man might have been exempted from his share in the farce at the trifling expense of a little rum or tobacco. But he stood upon the *summum jus*. It seemed as if he had a constitutional point to defend—and he defended it most stoutly, till Neptune, seizing him in the midst of the argument, delivered him over without bail or mainprize to his myrmidons, who gave him a specimen of their *strigil* he did not soon forget.

It was most amusing to hear his squabbles with the captain on points of law—the skipper being one of that not uncommon marine race, who imagine that, to command a Company's ship, implies the possession of a cyclopædia of all human knowledge. The lawyer was no match for him even on points of law; and, to make the comedy complete, the passengers always concurred with the captain. In short, T—, with his irritable nerves perpetually tortured by the ordinary noises of a ship, and frequently by the *extraordinary* ones invented for the purpose of plaguing him, led a terrible life of it. At Madras, something was for ever happening to disturb the knight's serenity. Precedence was a thorn in his side. Was a member of council's lady, untitled, to walk to the dining-room before his own, with a title? The question was sometimes warmly debated. "Pshaw!" said the civilian's lady, "what is a knighthood? My fishmonger received the distinction only a few days before I left England!" Such were the exasperations that fidgetted the poor Advocate-general from morn to dewy eve. In court it was still worse. He could not get his witnesses to come to the point, or the interpreter never gave correctly what they swore. If he fell into a passion, his clients fared the worse for it. The counsel opposed to him took advantage of his infirmity by some intentional offence to his vanity, ever on the watch for affronts;—and thus, with a cultivated mind, a thorough knowledge of his profession, and parts considerably above the average, he became almost useless to himself and to others; and in that hot climate, where

petty vexations are real torments, the "o'er-informed tenement of clay" proved too feeble for the wear and tear of the temper that inhabited it.

There is this important distinction between the English and the Anglo-Indian bars,—that, in the one, the presence of a numerous professional body, where, to use Gray's more than classical description of Westminster Hall,

logatum
Æstuat agmen,

is a perpetual check upon the intemperance of the judges; whereas, at the colonial bars, a restricted number of practitioners, and a most scanty attendance of auditors, suffer them to play their pranks with impunity. Nothing destroys the equilibrium of weak minds so much as judicial authority. In that office, insolence is sure to keep due pace with ignorance;—nor is there a moral axiom more certain, than that the two qualities are always found to be in equal quantities. What stupid squabbles with the local governments, about jurisdiction and its boundaries, have been bubbling and boiling in the supreme courts, from time to time, since their first institution! The case of Moro Ragonath, in the Bombay court, was a fac-simile of a quarrel in the Calcutta court in 1776. Sir Edward West bequeathed his share in the dissension to Sir John Grant, whose notions of the omnipotence of his court were to the full as inflated as those of his predecessor. Grant was removed from his office after long discussions in the Privy Council.

But Sir Edward West was a thorn in the side of the Company's civil servants, with about a score of whom he had contrived to quarrel,—four grand juries in succession, consisting of European residents as respectable as himself,—the editors of all the newspapers,—and all the barristers of his own court. This person became recorder in 1823. In his first charge he flung out the most virulent censures upon his predecessors—arbitrarily dismissed from a high office in his court, an individual of the most unsullied integrity and splendid talents, the son-in-law of Sir James Mackintosh—and silenced the whole bar, the Company's advocate-general included, for six months, because they presented a respectful memorial to him upon a case in which their own rights and the established practice of the court had been violated. He was a most indefatigable and accomplished scold, and richly deserved the *cucking-stool* awarded by the good old common-law of England to women of ungovernable tongues. The spiritless demeanour of the barristers on the occasion just mentioned was not very creditable to the profession, whose independence was wounded by that shameful abuse of authority.

In England, a hot-headed judge of this kind would be soon brought down to a cooler temperature. Not only is there the salutary restraint of a numerous bar, tinctured with the same learning, and tremblingly alive to their common professional honour, but there is a public out of doors, sitting as a court of review upon the conduct and opinions of the judges. In India there is no public. Some half-dozen voices, faintly querulous like the chirping of grasshoppers in the fern, may be heard if any thing flagitious is done

or attempted. But what is this to the roar of censure from the press, echoed from paper to paper, as thunder from hill to hill? It is this hourly cognizance of all that passes in our courts that keeps the judges to their good behaviour,—and the wigs of five hundred barristers would bristle with indignation at such antics as were played by Sir Edward West upon his little bar at Bombay. In India, a barrister must lead an indifferent life of it, if the bench make what is called a dead set at him. It is true that instances of this kind have happened in Westminster Hall, though very rarely. Lord Kenyon had conceived a strong antipathy to Law (afterwards Lord Ellenborough), and Law made a most happy application of a passage in Virgil to this circumstance. Replying to a smart speech of Erskine, he perceived that Kenyon and the rest of the court manifested strong symptoms of being adverse to his client. “I fear not,” he said, “the artful sophistries of my friend Mr. Erskine.” Then, turning first to the counsel, and next to the judges, he exclaimed, with great emphasis,

Non me tua fervida terrent

Dicta, ferox; Di me terrent, et (looking at Kenyon) *JUPITER hostis.*

And it is incalculable what mischief an insolent judge may do to an advocate in India. It matters little, in Westminster Hall, whether a man in full business be a favourite with the court or not. For many years the whole court of King’s Bench set their faces against Marryatt, and treated him almost with personal contumely; yet he accumulated a vast fortune, and is supposed to have died the richest lawyer that England has known. Now, a hundredth part of the same systematic illiberality towards a member of the bar in India, would be death to him. The natives have a remarkably keen scent in these matters, and would not confide in him. They would act in conformity to a brief syllogism:—“Judge not give master sugar-words. Judge give sugar-words to court-lawyer on other side. Therefore master will lose cause.” And a more helpless being than an unemployed counsel in India cannot be imagined. Let this be duly weighed by the English barrister before he pays his passage-money or bespeaks his outfit; for, if he sits with his hands before him, at Calcutta or Madras, with nothing to do but to gaze with listless vacancy on the figures of the lion and unicorn in the king’s arms that hang over the bench, there is no other department into which he can thrust himself. In the mean time, he *must* live,—though many would readily answer him, as Cardinal Richelieu answered the poet that satirized him, *j’e ne vois pas la nécessité*;—and in that country, a mere subsistence absorbs what would be deemed a tolerable income at home. What then is to be done?

Interea pereunt res et vadimonia fiunt.

He must run over head and ears in debt; and, in that climate, the anxieties of being in debt will bring him to the grave sooner than if the whole tribe of European maladies had beset him. Death has not prompter ministers in India than grief and despondency. It is no uncommon thing, and physiologists may explain it, for an individual there to sink under a twenty-four hours’ fit of vexation.

Ponder this well, you that, stung with disappointment or sick with protracted hope, give from the back bench of the court to the daily-recurring question of the chief justice, “any thing to move, sir?” the daily-recurring reply, “nothing my lord,” and then return with a chilled heart and briefless pocket to your homeless chambers. Dream not of flying from the malice of fortune to the bar of India. No—bug your tattered gown to its last rag;—cobble and piece your shoes worn to the very *slither** by your weary pilgrimages to a thankless shrine. There is no man, that has not some snug corner in his mind to which hope retires and dreams of the future. A sudden gleam may break through the murky cloud that blackens your horizon—a lucky *kite*† may fall unexpectedly into your lap; or probably you have under your lee some kind friend to minister delicately and promptly to your need;—or a widow, with a comfortable jointure, may not be deaf to your vows. How absurd, then, to throw away all these smiling probabilities! To these may be added (taking it for granted you are a Whig, and have bawled loud for the Reform Bill), that there is a constant succession of commissions, graciously provided by a Whig government, as places of refuge for destitute barristers,—and may not one of these fall to your lot, and last you your life-time, if you and your colleagues, after the fashion of commissioners, will but proceed slowly and leisurely in your duties? How much better all this, than to be baked in a hot land-wind with much fewer chances,—and instead of your fair and fat widow, with her appurtenances in the three per cents., to marry a lean, lisping, insipid creature, fitted out for the market with a ragged assortment of boarding-school accomplishments, and of linen from a ready-made shop, or turning up her thin nose at your pretensions, because you are not in the list of the *eligibles*.

Madras has, upon the whole, been better off for judges than Bombay; but once, at least, the Bombay bench was splendidly adorned. Sir James Mackintosh, a name dear to letters and philosophy, was no lawyer, in the narrow-minded sense of the word; he was more,—and, for a colonial judge, much better—for he was guided by the clear spirit of the law, which reflects a much brighter light than the twinkling taper of its letter. Mild and lenient almost to a defect in the administration of the criminal law (for there was but one instance of a capital punishment during his whole recordership), at *Nisi Prius* he was governed by those general principles of equity, which always lead to a right conclusion. The *books* might be against him; but the book of nature, and the code antecedent to and superseding all special-pleading subtleties, were for him. He was lamentably thrown away on such a society as that of Bombay. Accustomed to lead in the conversations of the conversation-men of the metropolis,—such as Sharpe, Rogers, Dumont,—he found himself transplanted amongst those who afforded a sad and bitter contrast. It was like Goëthe’s oak-plant,‡ with its giant-fibres, compressed within the dimensions of a flower-pot. On the third day after his arrival, most forcibly was he reminded of the contrast, when one of the

* Supplementary fragments of old leather inserted between the two soles of the shoe.

† A stray brief, when the counsel is absent for whom it was intended.

‡ See his illustration of Shakespeare’s Hamlet.

members of the council, the conversation turning upon quadrupeds, turned to him and inquired, what was a quadruped? It was the same sagacious Solomon (the writer has often heard Mackintosh relate the anecdote), who asked him for the loan of some book, in which he could find a good account of Julius Cæsar. Mackintosh jocosely took down a volume of Lord Clarendon's History of the Rebellion, in which mention is made of a Sir Julius Cæsar, Master of the Rolls in the time of Charles the First. The wiseacre actually took the book home with him, and after some days brought it back to Sir James, remarking that he was disappointed on finding that the book referred to Julius Cæsar only as a lawyer, without the slightest mention of his military exploits!

No exile ever deplored his lot more feelingly than Sir James Mackintosh. In a letter I received from him, after breathing some complaints of his banishment, he says:—"Turn to Cicero's Epistles. See how elaborately, and with what common-place topics, he consoles his friends, Trebatius, Sestius, Torranus, in their exiles. To another he says, *pro amore nostro, rogo atque oro, te colligas, virumque præbeas*. Yet, when it came to his own turn, see how effeminately he laments the loss of Rome, and the intercourses in which he lived there with the wise and accomplished ornaments of the state! My friends dole out the same consolations to me. Were they here, they would feel the insufficiency of all such topics to administer genuine consolation."

He was rendered for some time uncomfortable through his having given offence to the mercantile part of the Bombay community, by what they thought too rigid an interpretation of the orders in council then in force, having condemned a ship and cargo with costs; and their opinion of that adjudication was expressed without much delicacy or reserve. He was subject also to certain Parson Adams-like habits of forgetfulness of common things and lesser proprieties;—and this brought down upon him no slight share of taunt and ridicule. It happened, on his arrival at Bombay, that there was no house ready for his reception, and it would be a fortnight before a residence in the Fort could be prepared for him. Mr. Jonathan Duncan, the governor of the presidency, therefore, with great kindness, offered his garden-house, called *Sans Pareil*, for the temporary accommodation of Sir James and his family. But months and months elapsed, till a twelvemonth had actually revolved; Mackintosh and his wife, during all this time, found themselves so comfortable in their quarters, that they forgot completely the limited tenure on which they held them, appearing by a singular illusion not to have the slightest suspicion of Mr. Duncan's proprietorship, notwithstanding some pretty intelligible hints on the subject from that gentleman, but communicated with his usual delicacy and politeness. At last, politeness and delicacy were out of the question, and the poor governor was driven to the necessity of taking forcible possession of his own property. This was partly indolence, partly absence of mind, on the part of Sir James. He was constitutionally averse to every sort of exertion, and especially that of quitting any place where he found himself com-

fortable. Before he went out to India, he made a trip into Scotland with his lady; and having taken up his abode for the night at an inn in Perthshire, not far from the beautiful park of the late Lord Melville, then Mr. Dundas, sent a request to Lady Jane Dundas (Mr. Dundas being absent) for permission to see the house and grounds, which was most civilly granted. Mr. Dundas being expected in the evening, her ladyship politely pressed them to stay to dinner, and to pass the night, their accommodations at the inn not being of the first description. Mr. Dundas returned the same day, and though their politics were as adverse as possible, was so charmed with the variety of Mackintosh's conversation, that he requested his guests to prolong their visit for two or three days. So liberal, however, was the interpretation they put upon the invitation, that the two or three days were protracted into as many months, during which every species of hint was most ineffectually given, till their hosts told them, with many polite apologies, that they expected visitors and a numerous retinue, and could therefore no longer accommodate Mr. and Mrs. Mackintosh.

These eccentricities were specks upon a most brilliant and estimable character, and they are such as have frequently been seen in the man of genius and letters. Nature is too thrifty in her gifts to heap all kinds of excellencies in one shining mass, but like a skilful artist sobers her colours with shades and tints that soften without blackening the effect. Of these eccentricities, volumes might be collected;—but they are painful matters of remembrance to those who loved the kindness of his heart, and revered the depth of his knowledge. It is not, perhaps, generally known, that his *forte* was metaphysics. In societies, where he could be understood, he diffused himself over those perplexed subjects of inquiry, with an earnestness of expression and a warmth of eloquence, that shewed the delight he took in them. Such was his perspicuity and powers of illustration, that they no longer seemed perplexed, but flowed from his lips as luminous and beautiful truths. In the very teeth of Locke and Condillac, he deduced the great maxims of moral philosophy from the moral sense inseparably connected with the structure of mind, and our natural perceptions of good and ill. Never were metaphysical hypotheses more clearly illustrated by the laws of our moral nature, than in the treatise which he published in the supplementary volume of the *Encyclopædia Britannica*. It will remain an enduring monument of perspicuity of argument and elegant discourse. Upon these subjects he was not only more consistent in his deductions, but more compressed and energetic in reasoning, than Dugald Stewart.

Well does the writer remember his lectures on the Law of Nature and Nations, delivered in Lincoln's-Inn Hall, in 1803. The preliminary discourse (now out of print, but well worth republishing) is a complete survey, as a great extent of country is viewed from a commanding eminence, of a vast and various subject. The sketch of Grotius is a perfect model of that kind of writing. Every body admires it as a specimen of eloquence, but as a discriminating and ingenious apology for the pedantry which it has been the fashion to object to that great jurist, its merits have

been overlooked. The perpetual appeals of Grotius to the poets, philosophers, and dramatic writings of the ancients, are wont to appear to superficial thinkers superfluous as illustrations, and useless as authorities. Yet this multifarious citation from dramatists and poets was in strict subservience to his design, which was that of shewing the *universal sense of mankind* as to the great principles of moral obligation. He appealed to the poets, because *Æschylus*, *Sophocles*, and *Euripides*, whose province was general nature, could not stray into the paradoxes in which philosophers bewilder themselves, but were tied down to the observance of those laws which govern the sympathies of mankind in all ages and countries. I cannot resist the temptation of transcribing the following passage :—

So great is the uncertainty of posthumous reputation, and so fickle is the fame, even of the greatest men, to be obscured by those new fashions of thinking and writing, which succeed each other so rapidly among polished nations, that Grotius, who filled so large a space in the eyes of his contemporaries, is now, perhaps, known to some of my readers only by name. Yet, if we fairly estimate both his endowments and his virtues, we may justly consider him as one of the most memorable men who have done honour to modern times. He combined the discharge of the most important duties of active and public life, with the attainment of that exact and various learning, which is generally the portion only of the recluse student. He was distinguished as an advocate and a magistrate, and he composed the most valuable works on the law of his own country; he was almost equally celebrated as an historian, a scholar, a poet, and a divine, a disinterested statesman, a philosophical lawyer, a patriot who united moderation with firmness, and a theologian who was taught candour by his learning. With singular merit and singular felicity, he preserved a life so blameless, that in times of the most furious civil and religious faction, the sagacity of fierce and acute adversaries was vainly exerted to discover a stain in his character. It was his fate to be exposed to the severest tests of human virtue; but such was the happy temperature of his mind, that he was too firm to be subdued by adversity, and too mild and honest to be provoked to violence by injustice. Amidst all the hard trials and galling vexations of a turbulent political life, he never once deserted his friends when they were unfortunate, nor insulted his enemies when they were weak. Unmerited exile did not damp his patriotism; the bitterness of controversy did not extinguish his charity. He was just even to his persecutors, and faithful to his ungrateful country.

Mackintosh's lectures at Lincoln's Hall were well attended. Canning never missed one of them. Romilly, Scarlett, Fonblanque, Richard Sharpe, Butler, were attentive listeners. Old Hargrave admired them, though fast asleep during the greater part of them. It is remarkable, that he made profuse acknowledgments to a voluminous work, then little read, and reposing undisturbed on the shelves of the booksellers, the *Light of Nature*,* by Search, a fictitious name assumed by Tucker. Of this book, the leading characteristic is its perpetual play of illustration from all subjects, high or low; the drawing-room and the kitchen, the parlour and the stable. The book rose instantly in price, and in a short time disappeared. But two or

* Published in 1776 in six volumes. It was re-published in 1808 by the late Sir Harry Mildmay, the author's brother-in-law.

three of the most eloquent and impressive discourses were aimed at the refutation of Godwin's *Political Justice*,—a work abounding in moral paradoxes of the most revolting kind. I shall never forget the effect produced on his auditors, in spite of the most inharmonious of all accents and the most ungraceful of all manners, when he animadverted on that part of Godwin's book, which decried the moral beauty and obligation of gratitude. In fact, Godwin had the merit or the demerit of founding the modern school of Utilitarianism;—and Mackintosh's reasonings might be applied as an unanswerable confutation of the Jeremy Benthamism of the present day. At this lecture, Godwin himself was present, and stood the fire with most unflinching fortitude.

During Sir James Mackintosh's Recordership, a singular incident occurred. Two Dutchmen having sued for debt two British officers, Lieutenants Macguire and Cauty, these officers resolved to waylay and assault them. This was rather a resolve made in a drunken excitement, than a deliberate purpose. Fortunately, the Dutchmen pursued a different route from that which they had intended, and prosecuted the two officers for the offence of laying in wait with intent to murder. They were found guilty, and brought up for judgment. Previous to his pronouncing judgment, however, Sir James received an intimation that the prisoners had conceived the project of shooting him as he sat on the bench, and that one of them had for that purpose a loaded pistol in his writing-desk. It is remarkable that the intimation did not induce him to take some precautions to prevent its execution,—at any rate, not to expose himself needlessly to assassination. On the contrary, the circumstance only suggested the following remarks: “I have been credibly informed, that you entertained the desperate project of destroying your own lives at that bar, after having previously destroyed the judge who now addresses you. If that murderous project had been executed, I should have been the first British judge who ever stained with his blood the seat of justice. But I can never die better than in the discharge of my duty.” All this eloquence might have been spared. Macguire submitted to the judge's inspection his writing-desk, and shewed him that, though it contained two pistols, neither of them was charged. It is supposed to have been a hoax,—a highly mischievous one, indeed;—but the statement was *prima facie* so improbable, that it was absurd to give it the slightest credence.

It is well known, that Sir James Mackintosh had contemplated a history of England, beginning with the Revolution of 1688, down to the first events of the revolution in France. Such a work, conceived by a philosophical mind, and executed after much patient research by so complete a master of rhetoric, would have been an invaluable accession to that department of our literature. It is also well known that he had made considerable preparations for the task, having consulted many rare books, and the correspondence in particular of the English and French courts, deposited in the King's library at Paris. From these manuscripts, though Fox had beaten the ground before him, he would undoubtedly have extracted more

ample illustration of the intrigues (nick-named policy) that preceded and followed that memorable event, than Dalrymple and Macpherson appear to have done with equal opportunities. But he listened to the syren-song of indolence; that master-vice of great minds overpowered his resolves, and though a vast affluence of materials surrounded him, and the most splendid remuneration was proposed to him by the Longmans, the diligent prosecution of it was deferred,*—and he accepted the Recordship of Bombay. In the later period of his life, indeed, he supplied Dr. Lardner's *Cyclopædia* with three volumes of a History of England, of which the first only seems to have received the deliberate touches of his hand. But that volume alone is by far the best commentary extant on the early constitution of England. As the work advances, it betrays instances of haste and inadvertence, which would probably have been avoided, had he written for fame rather than the exigency of the moment. If to what Sir James Mackintosh *did*, could be added what he *might have done*, he would deserve to be placed amongst the greatest men, who have done honour to polite letters. He was too fine and ethereal a substance to work up into a lawyer,—certainly a working lawyer. It was quite amusing to see him conducting a *nisi-prius* cause, and addressing a common jury, on the Norfolk circuit. There was so innate a habit of generalization in his mode of considering every question propounded to him, that he sometimes overlooked the details themselves from which that generalization was deduced. He fired, therefore, over the heads of a jury, consisting chiefly of farmers, who, taking no cognizance of elevated and polished diction, were often at a loss to comprehend what he was talking about.

It is lamentable, that no biographical commemoration of Mackintosh has yet appeared, at least that deserves to be called so. But as I am admonished by the limits of this article, that the sketches I have already given, may be deemed in some sort episodic, I return to Madras, and, Asmodeus-like, exhibit to the reader a character most dissimilar to that which has been just sketched. Sir F— M— succeeded to the vacancy on the bench of the Supreme Court, occasioned by the resignation of that amiable creature, Sir Benjamin Sullivan,—the most kind-hearted and hospitable of mankind. This Sir F— M— had acted as the Company's Advocate at Calcutta, but had little or no employment except in his official capacity. He was generously bestowed upon Madras during the Castlereagh administration, his brother having been an obsequious follower of that nobleman during his critical secretaryship in Ireland. Through this channel,—no other reason for the appointment has ever been suggested,—he found himself on the seat of justice. Most unhappily, he arrived just after the discontent of the coast army had been extinguished, and when the minds of the misguided but

* He executed, it is true, some portion of it, but not for the public eye. It began with James the Second, but broke off at the transfer of the Crown to the Prince of Orange. This has been published, with a continuation, resembling Sir James Mackintosh in manner and spirit, as much as Freinsheimius did Livy or Tacitus, whose last books he attempted to supply. The continuator professes himself to be one of those who undervalue the great transactions of the Revolution. Peace be to such politicians! But it would have been as well, had he abstained from an attempt to continue a work, conceived by one who was avowedly and emphatically a Whig of the Revolution.

honourable men, whom the pertinacious, self-willed policy of Barlow had goaded into it, had begun to be composed, and the amnesty of Lord Minto had restored something like the former state of tranquillity. Still there was the tossing and swell of the waves, as after a storm. It was at this juncture that he delivered his first charge to the grand jury—and though Lord Minto's amnesty had expressly deprecated all retrospective animadversion, M— had the good taste and delicacy to call the gallant and high-minded officers, many of whom have since attained the highest honours of the service, *traitors and rebels*, not without a half-suppressed regret that they had not been convicted and punished for treason. What a specimen of judicial prudence! The charge did infinite mischief in the settlement. It unchained the animosities of party, and set families and individuals together by the ears,—undoing in effect all that had been done by a course of conciliatory and healing measures, wisely though too tardily adopted. Again friendships cooled,—divisions and factions intersected the whole surface of society, and the judge succeeded to the utmost extent of his wishes in making private life bitter.

Yet Sir F— M— was afterwards removed to the Calcutta bench, having kept the settlement in hot water for several months, by getting up addresses to Barlow after his recall, and proposing invidious toasts at public dinners, wantonly awakening the memory of past grievances, that were as yet imperfectly healed.

About this time, Sir Edmund Stanley arrived, as a puisne judge. Oh, for the pen of Fielding to trace the native humour, the genuine simplicity, the quaintness and oddity, of this excellent and amiable being! But as the mention of this well-read lawyer, but at the same time a man the most credulous and ludicrously unversed in the affairs of common life, unfolds a series of anecdotes, and as much still remains to be said of the Anglo-Indian bar, which will be found, I trust, neither unamusing nor devoid of instruction, I reserve it as fitting matter for another chapter.

TO THE EDITOR.

THE question of the quantum of benefit conferred on the people of India, by the establishment of king's courts of law, at each of the three capitals, Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, has been much canvassed, and will probably continue to be so; but whenever discussed, no facts should be advanced in support of opinions but such as are grounded in truth. An amusing paper appeared in your last Journal, which is likely to convey wrong impressions into the minds of persons who presume the facts it states to be correct.

In a note, at the foot of page 168, are the following words: "Partition by law is not known in Hindoo jurisprudence. It is a creature of the Supreme Court, and has produced a frightful disruption in family estates." Now, every one who has ever taken up any of the treatises on Hindoo law, which have been translated into English, is aware that the partition of family property is one of the most prominent and important topics of Hindoo jurisprudence. Menu says (ch. ix. 104): "after the death of the father and the mother, the brothers being assembled may divide among themselves the paternal and

maternal estate, but they have no power over it while the parents live, unless the father choose to distribute it."

The Hindoo Law Digests divide the subjects of judicial discussion into eighteen topics, of which "PARTITION" is one.

The most valuable book on Hindoo law, that is to be found in an English dress, is a volume containing two celebrated treatises on inheritance, translated by that profound orientalist and accomplished Hindoo lawyer, Mr. Colebrooke. The first of these treatises, called the *Daya-Bhaga*, thus begins:

"1st. PARTITION of heritage, on the subject of which various controversies have arisen among intelligent persons (not fully comprehending the precepts of Menu and the rest), should be explained for their information. Hear it, O ye wise!

"2d. First, the term 'PARTITION of heritage' (*daya-bhaga*) is expounded, and on that subject Nareda says: 'where a division of the paternal estate is instituted by sons, that becomes a topic of litigation, called by the wise 'PARTITION OF HERITAGE.'"

The writer of the article in the last *Asiatic Journal* seems to have taken up the notion that the king's judges only administer English law, and to be unaware of the important fact, that the king's charters establishing those courts enjoin that, on all questions of inheritance and contract, the Hindoo law shall be administered to Hindoos, and the Mahomedan law to Mahomedans. It is because partition is provided by the Hindoo law that partitions have been decreed by the Supreme Court.

Surely, a writer, whose information is so limited on Hindoo jurisprudence as the writer of the article entitled "the Bar in India" has shown his to be, should not so freely dogmatize, nor so hastily charge upright and learned men with "introducing frightful disruption" of Hindoo property.

It is not my intention to follow the writer through all the fallacies he falls into, in treating the question alluded to in the beginning of these remarks. I am only anxious that grave errors, in regard to important facts, on which the writer must have been himself misled, should not pass unnoticed.

I will only add, that the laughable tale of the three judges' wigs, in page 175-176, is a "creature" of fancy. I can safely aver that no such unseemly scene was ever exhibited. But it is too absurd not to refute itself.

I am, &c., yours,

A MADRASSEY.

* * We have deemed it proper to communicate with the writer of the article referred to (who, we can testify, is not a person of such limited information, even upon Hindoo jurisprudence, as our correspondent appears to think), and he authorizes us to admit that his remark that "partition by law is not known in Hindu jurisprudence," is not strictly correct,* and that he should have said that its compulsory introduction, after the fashion of our courts of equity, was the "creature" of the Supreme Court: partition by the Hindu law being (he considers) only voluntary.

With regard to the anecdote of the wigs, the writer avers, upon the strength of highly respectable living testimony, that the occurrence did actually take place. If there is any error, he says, it is in the name of the judge, who may have been Sir Benjamin Sullivan, the other judges being Sir Thomas Strange and Sir Henry Gwillim.—EDITOR.

* The remark escaped our attention, or we should have stated so.

MOHAMMEDANISM OF THE TURKS.

THERE are various treatises extant in the East on the Musulman religion. From one of them, composed by Mohammed ben Peer Alea el Berkavce, which has been translated from the Turkish language by Professor Garcin de Tassy, under the title of *Exposition de la Foi Musulmane*,* we extract an epitome of the Musulman creed, as professed by the Turks, which is greatly misunderstood by many persons.

On the subject of the Deity, the Musulmans, or followers of Islam,† believe that the Most High God alone ought to be adored; that He has neither associate nor equal; that He is subject to none of the wants or imperfections of humanity; that He was not born; that He does not beget; that He has and can have neither wife, son, nor daughter; that He is neither in heaven nor on the earth; that He has no specific dwelling; that He is neither on the right-hand, nor on the left, before nor behind, above nor below; that He is invisible; that He has neither figure, form, colour, nor parts; that His existence has neither beginning nor end; that it depends on Himself and on no other being; that His noble essence is immutable; that He is not subject to disease, sorrow, fear, or change, and that He is wholly exempt from imperfection. They believe that He existed before the world was; that He has need of none other being; that He can do any thing, and could, if He pleased, annihilate the whole world in an instant, and instantly re-create it; that no person has authority over Him, whilst He rules all beings; that He is under no compulsion whatever; that He can receive neither advantage nor detriment; that if every infidel became a believer, and every irreligious person became pious, He would derive no advantage thence, nor, on the other hand, if all mankind became infidels, would any prejudice accrue to Him thereby. They believe, moreover, that the Deity knows all things in heaven and earth,—the number of leaves on the trees, of seeds of plants, and of grains of sand;—the past and the future;—whatever enters the heart of man or is manifested by speech;—sensible things and invisible things; that He is exempt from forgetfulness, negligence and error; that His knowledge is eternal and not posterior to His essence. They believe that God hears every thing and sees every thing, but that He hears not with ears, nor sees with eyes, having neither the one nor the other; that He has perfect freedom of will; that what He wills He does, and what He wills not comes not to pass; that every thing, good or bad, which exists in the world, exists by His will; that the smallest fly cannot move its wings without the permission of the Most High. If it be asked, wherefore He has not willed that all mankind should be believers, it is answered, that God's will is not to be questioned; He is free to do whatsoever pleases Him; so that, in creating unbelievers, and willing that they should continue such, as well as in forming serpents, scorpions, and swine, God has views of wisdom and utility, which it is not necessary we should know, but of which it is necessary we should be persuaded. Musulmans acknowledge the omnipotence of God; that He can do whatever could be possibly imagined,—restore the dead to life, make a stone speak or a tree to walk, and water flow contrary to the current, or even change into silver. They hold that God can speak, but He speaks not with a tongue, as we do; He has spoken face to face to Moses and to Mahomet; to others He speaks by the intervention of the angel Gabriel; that the

* Paris, 1822.

† The word *Islam* signifies properly 'resignation to God;' and *Musulman*, or rather *Moelem*, 'resigned to God.'

Coran is the word of God, and that it is uncreated and eternal.* They believe that these seven attributes of the Most High God,—existence, knowledge, hearing, sight, will, power, and speech,—are eternal, inherent in the Divine Essence, and not susceptible of cessation or of change. They acknowledge that God is endowed with the virtue of creation; that it is He who has created all things; that there is no Creator besides Him; that He produces the corporeal actions of all animals, and the mental operations of man; that He supplies all beings with nourishment, and is the Author of health and of diseases; that it is He alone who makes fire hot and snow cold, and that, if He pleased, fire would not burn, and snow would consume as fire: in a word, that every thing is from God.

The Almighty, they say, has angels, who act in obedience to His commands. These beings neither eat nor drink, nor are they of any sex. They are of two classes, those who have access to the throne of God (namely, the four arch-angels, Gabriel, Michael, Asrael, and Asrafael), and those who are His messengers. Each has peculiar functions; some are on the earth, others in heaven; some are always on their knees, others standing singing the praises of God.

The books of God are declared to be those which have been sent from heaven, by the medium of the angel Gabriel, to prophets on the earth; viz., 1st. the *Coran*, sent to Mahomet, fragment by fragment,† in the course of twenty-three years. 2d. The *Pentateuch*,‡ sent to the prophet Moses. 3d. The *Gospel*, sent to the prophet Jesus. 4th. The *Psalter*, sent to David. 5th. Other books, which have been sent to other prophets. The books of God, it is believed, amount to one hundred and four,§ all of which are true; the sublime *Coran*, however, which descended from heaven last of all, ought to be followed till the Day of Judgment: it cannot be abrogated or changed.

Prophets and Saints are believed to have been sent by God upon the earth. Adam, the first man, whom God created of clay, was the first prophet, and the father of mankind. The Almighty having desired his angels to prostrate themselves before Adam, they all complied, except Eblis (Satan), who, not obeying the command of the Deity, was cursed by him and driven out of Paradise: but God granted him the boon of living till the day of the Resurrection. Eblis had many children, and they introduce themselves unto the sons of Adam, and endeavour to seduce them; but they have not power to render any one an infidel or disobedient to God by violence. Mahomet was the last of the prophets; between him and Adam, a great number appeared on the earth. Other prophets were sent to particular nations or people, but the mission of Mahomet was to all mankind, and even to the genii. His miracles were numerous; with his blessed finger he caused water to flow, and divided the moon into two parts; animals, trees, and stones addressed him, saying: "thou art a true prophet." The Musulmans are required to believe that Mahomet was one night transported from Mecca to Jerusalem, whence he ascended to heaven; that he beheld paradise and hell; that he conversed with the Most High; that he then

* This doctrine is the source of bitter contention amongst the sects.

† It is pretty well known that the *Coran* is not now in the state in which it was announced by Mahomet; its edition took place in the thirteenth year of the Hegira, two years after the prophet's death. Abubekr caused the fragments of the *Coran* to be collected and digested by Zayd, Mahomet's secretary.

‡ The Musulmans cite several passages from the Mosaic books, which they allege foretold the advent of their prophet. For example, Gen. xvii. 20, wherein God says to Abraham: "And as for Ishmael, I have heard thee: behold, I have blessed him and will make him fruitful, and will multiply him exceedingly: twelve princes shall he beget, and I will make him a great nation."

§ Of the hundred books besides the four above mentioned, tradition states that 10 were given to Adam, 30 to Seth, 30 to Enoch, and 10 to Abraham.

descended from heaven and reached Mecca before daylight; that the greatest of his miracles is the *Coran*; that no creature in the world could write a chapter equal to the shortest in that divine work: being the word of God, it is reasonable, they say, that a created being should be incapable of doing the like.

With respect to a future state, the treatise under consideration lays down, that the torments of after-life are real and certain; that, when men die and are laid in the grave, two angels, named Monker and Nakir, come and interrogate them respecting their God, their prophet, their religion, and their *kibla* (place to which they turn in prayer); these angels cause believers to taste various kinds of pleasure in the tomb; but infidels and irreligious persons are condemned to suffer divers species of torments. The coming of the last day will be denoted by various prodigies, such as the appearance of Dejjal (Antichrist), the descent from heaven of the prophet Jesus, who will destroy Antichrist, and conform to the law of Mahomet; the appearance of the Mehdi (the twelfth and last of the imams of the race of Ali) from the family of the prophet, and his union with Jesus; the appearance of Gog and Magog (certain northern nations of Japetian race), and the Beast of the Earth, having the rod of Moses and the seal of Solomon, with the former of which he will place a discriminating mark on believers and unbelievers; the rising of the sun in the west, &c. At that awful day, all living things will die; mountains will fly in the air like birds; the heavens will melt and fall. The Most High God will then, after a time, re-establish order in the earth, and revive the dead, who will rise in a state of perfect nudity; the prophets, saints, doctors, and good men will find dresses ready to their hand, and horses on which they may mount and seat themselves under the throne of the Omnipotent. The rest of mankind, on foot, hungry, thirsty, naked, crowding together in a mass, with the sun but a short way above their heads, will endure, according to their degrees of culpability, a frightful sweat, in which condition they will remain for the space of 50,000 years. Mankind will then receive books in which the angels shall have written their actions in this world: the faithful will have them put into their right hands, and infidels into their left or behind their backs. God will interrogate all men face to face; He will avenge the wrongs of the oppressed on the oppressor; if the latter has done any good works, God will transfer them to the injured person; and if he has done no good works, God will charge him with the faults of the oppressed. A balance will be suspended, in which the good and bad actions of men will be weighed; those, whose good actions shall outweigh their bad, will go into paradise; whereas, those whose bad actions preponderate over their good, will go to hell, unless God shall shew them mercy, or prophets, saints, or doctors intercede for them, which cannot take effect but with regard to those who die in the faith: others can have the benefit of no intercession, nor can they escape hell. If any one, whose bad deeds outweigh his good ones, but who has died in the faith, goes to hell, no person interceding for him, and God not pardoning him, he will burn there in proportion to his crimes; but he will afterwards come out of hell and enter paradise: he who dies with but an atom of faith, will of necessity ultimately come out of hell.* All men must pass over the bridge Sirath, which stretches across hell, and is narrower than the edge of a word. Some pass it like lightning; others drag themselves heavily along it,

* This does not imply that the torments of hell will not be eternal; it will be hereafter seen that they are. This hell, not eternal for believers, would be rather a species of purgatory; but the Musulmans limit a real purgatory, which they call *arar*, where the faithful dwell who have not merit enough to go into paradise, nor sufficient demerits to be condemned to hell-fire.

their backs loaded with their sins, and some fall off and plunge infallibly into hell. Paradise and hell* are real and certain; they actually exist. The elect, having entered paradise, will remain there for ever; they will neither die, nor grow old, nor undergo any kind of change there; neither will they experience the wants of this life. The houris and females† will be exempt from the infirmities of their sex; they will have no children. The elect will enjoy the meats and drinks they are fond of, without incurring the smallest trouble to procure them. The soil of paradise is of musk, and the bricks of its edifices are, some gold, others silver. Infidels and demons, entering hell, will remain there for ever. They will be tormented by serpents as thick as the neck of a camel, by scorpions as large as riding-mules, by fire and by boiling water; their bodies will burn, and when they are reduced to charcoal, the Most High God will restore them again, and cause a new skin to grow upon them, that they may undergo fresh torments: their tortures will never end: they will never die.

Whatsoever happens in this world, be it good or evil, the Musulmans believe takes place through the effect of the predestination and predetermination of God; whatsoever has been or will be was decreed from eternity, and is written in the table or book of the divine decrees respecting the destiny of mankind. The faith of the believer, the piety of the religious man, as well as all good works, are foreseen, willed, predestinated, and decreed in writing, and with God's approbation; but, although the incredulity of unbelievers, the irreligion of the profane and bad actions, happen likewise with the foreknowledge and will of God, and by the effect of his predestination, and even with his operation, they do not take place with his satisfaction and approval. In producing and permitting evil, in forming the devil and allowing him to live till the Resurrection, and granting to him the power of tempting mankind, in creating infidels and irreligious men, and operating their infidelity and irreligion, the Most High God, in willing all these things, has views of wisdom which it is not given to us to penetrate: no one ought to endeavour to fathom God's will; to Him alone belongs the right of knowing why these things should be.

He who omits what is of divine obligation, will go to hell; he who does not believe in the obligatory articles, is an infidel. The precepts of divine obligation are the following: the belief in God; the duty of ablution and purification; the prayer of the five canonical hours; the fast of Ramazan; the obligation on the rich to give to the poor a tithe of their revenue, and the pilgrimage to Mecca.

These six articles may be said to comprise a summary of the Musulman faith; a religion which extends over half of Asia, more than half of Africa, and a part of Europe.

* "Musulmans believe that there are eight paradises and seven hells, that is, eight degrees of beatitude for the elect, and seven degrees of punishment for the damned. They would give us to understand by this inequality, that God's mercy surpasses his justice."—D'Herbelot, *Bibl. Or.*, art. *Gennah*.

† No error is more common than the notion that females are excluded by Mahomet from heaven. The contrary is stated in the *Coran*.

STORM AND RAIN.

BY BABOO KASIPRASAD GHOSH, OF CALCUTTA.

THE mighty demons of the storm have met
In battle fierce. Relentless anger fires
Their bosoms, proud of desolating power.
Their swords in rapid wavings flash, and oft,
In lightning gleams, illumine the darkened earth.
Hark! how they vaunt in thunder deep and loud,
And, madly howling, rave athwart the arch
Of heaven; convolving Ganga's waters deep,
Which, wildly running to and fro, dismayed,
Or upwards bounding high, appear as if
They wish to break loose from their beds to fly
The tempest's rage! Beneath its headlong speed,
Left of her beauteous green, fair Nature quakes
Affrighted; and upon the plain are strewed
Leaves, arms, and trunks of many a giant tree,
Felled by its wrath.

But soon unto the clouds,
Which darkly frown upon the earth, as though
In hate and envy, fly the tempest fiends,
And there, bound by some unknown powerful charm,
They roar as if once more they would descend
To sweep the world before their furious course,
Blasting the fairest scenes of Nature fair
With demon strength and hate. * * * * *

The ruthless storm
Is past. Cloud upon cloud is piled along
The darksome brow of yonder skies, unshrouding
The face of the bright sun, who o'er the earth,
High on his throne of ether erst did reign
In splendour, cloudless—dazzling—and serene.
The gathering darkness deepens round, as if
The spell of awe hath bound the face of heaven—
The spell which but the poet's gifted eye
Can trace, and but his flexile heart can feel,
Attracted.

Now the floods of heaven, unsealed,
At once burst forth in torrents, deluging
The shrinking earth; and, as the clouds become
Dispersed and thinner by the wandering breeze,
The glories of the broad, meridian sun
Descend and sparkle. But the firmament
Still pours its genial springs of crystal rain,
Which, brightened by the solar beams, appear
Like showers of liquid radiance falling down,
A blessed gift to man from favouring heaven.
The little shrubs, which ere-long drooped beneath
The summer sun's refulgence noontide, now,
Reviving, raise their heads, and put forth all
Their verdurous majesty. Each leaf is decked
With drops of rain, like liquid diamonds bright,
Quivering by the gentle breeze, which breathes
Delightful fragrance.

ACCOUNT OF TIBET.

BY FRA FRANCESCO ORAZIO DELLA PENNA DE BILLI, 1730.

WITH NOTES BY M. KLAPROTH.

THE term *Thibet* is a corrupted word in the Tartar tongue; correctly it should be *Thobot*^(a) or *Tangut katzar*. *Tangut* signifies 'inhabitant of a house,' and *katzar* means 'country' or 'kingdom;' that is, 'kingdom of dwellers in houses,'^(b) because the Tartars live in tents made of felt, or of some coarse stuff woven from the hairs of the Yak,^(c) a hairy kind of ox; and the Thibetans live in houses. Thibet, in the Thibetan tongue, is called *Poót*, and the Thibetans *Poót bà*. In the language of Nekpal, Thibet is called *Seén* (or *Hiè*) and a native of the country *Seénà*. In the Hindustanee tongue Thibet is called *Butant*, and a Thibetan *Butia*.^(d)

The chief city of Thibet is called in the Tartar tongue *Baron-thàlà*; *Baron* signifies 'the right;' *thà*, 'towards;' *là*, 'the south;' that is, 'towards the south, on the right hand.'^(e) In the Thibetan language it is called *Lhasa*. *Lhà* signifies, as we should say, 'gods;' *sà*, 'land;' that is, 'land of gods.'^(f)

The whole of Thibet, according to the statement of the king's ministers, specially appointed to take an account of the number of inhabitants in the whole kingdom, contains thirty-three millions of souls;^(g) from which number they raise 690,000 soldiers, in the following manner.

The provinces which are bound to furnish youths to be made priests are exempt from furnishing soldiers.

The provinces of U (Oo) and Tzang (Zzang) give 130,000 soldiers, taking one for every three families. K'ham gives 360,000, one for every three families. Ngari gives 100,000, one for each family. Chang gives likewise 100,000, one for each family. From the provinces of Hor and Amdoa no soldiers are taken, by reason of their distrust of the former, which greatly favours the Tartars, the Tartar language being commonly spoken there; and because the latter adjoins China, without the Great Wall, where they speak more Thibetan than Tartar and Chinese. The provinces of Kombo and Takpò furnish soldiers in the same manner as the others; but as an accurate return of the numbers is not made, an estimate must be formed from conjecture; but I should think that both might give 140,000 soldiers, one for every three families.

The kingdoms and provinces of Thibet are the following.

The kingdom of Latà or Ladak,^(h) which, on the west, is bounded by Kashmere, on the south by Mongolia, on the east by Ngari, on the north by Tartary, and, I believe, the country of the Usbek Tartars.

Ngari⁽ⁱ⁾ is divided into three provinces, Ngari Sankar, Ngari Purang, and Ngari Tamo. The first is bounded on the west by Latà, on the north by Tartary, and, I believe, by Gaskar (Kaskar), on the east by Ngari Purang, and on the south by Mongolia. Ngari Purang, on the west two points north, is bounded by Ngari Sankar, on the north by Tartary, on the east by Ngari Tamò and on the south by Mongolia. Ngari Tamò is bounded on the west by Ngari Purang, on the north by Tartary, on the east by the province of Tzang, and on the south by Mongolia.

The province of Tzang^(k), on the west, is bounded by Nekpal, on the north by Ngari Tamò, on the south by Lhò ten kè^(l) and Bregion,^(m) and on the east by the province of U. Towards the west, the farthest place in the province of Tzang is called in the Hindustanee language *Kuti*, which signifies 'a bitch;' in the Thibetan language it is called *Gnialam*, and also *Tzongtu*, which

signifies 'a place where merchants meet to make bargains.'⁽ⁿ⁾ The farthest place towards the east is called Kambala,^(o) which is the name of a great mountain, on the side of which are many places, and on the table-land is a large lake, called Yandro,^(p) towards the south, which is in circuit (according to the statement of those who have encompassed it) eighteen days' journey: within it are some hilly isles. This lake has no outlet, at least no visible one; all along the way I skirted it, for a day's journey and a-half, I saw no outlet whatever, and I was assured that it is the same in other parts, by those who have actually coasted along its margin. To pass mount Kambalà, it is necessary to ascend a full half-mile, and then to descend for five good miles; then you come to a very large river, which is called C'iasum, in other places Tzam pò or Tzang chu,^(q) which has its source in Ngari. Three days' journey from Lhasa, pursuing your course under the fortress called Sgikakungar,^(r) before you arrive at Takpò Chini, in a day's journey, you get into Lhogà.^(s) And they say that you pass beneath a mountain, because you meet with the mountain again; and from Takpò you go to Kombo, and they say that the Ganges is met with towards Ragmati or Shiatigang. The capital of this province is Sgigatzè.^(t)

The kingdom of Bregion, or Bramascion,^(u) is bounded on the north by the province of Tzang, to the south by Moh-Altibari^(v) and Brukpà, or Laltonivala, between the east and the south by Lhoba,^(w) by Kako and Kombo to the east, and by Maronga^(x) and Nepal to the west.

The province of U on the west is bounded by Tsang, on the east by Sharbigonti, on the south by Yalha^(y) and Takpò,^(z) on the north by Chang (and on the north, the province of U ends at Ratren and Talung);^(aa) to the east it joins Sharbigonti, and to the west, Kambalà. The capital of the province of U is Lhasà, near which city passes the river Tsangiu,^(bb) which takes its rise above Sharbigonti, and enters the river Chasum, near the fortress of Chuhur,^(cc) three days' distant from Lhasà. U signifies 'middle,'^(dd) because this province stands in the midst of Thibet, and Lhasà stands in the middle of this province, and therefore they call it 'the navel of the rich kingdom of Thibet.'

The province of Chang on the west is bounded by Ngari,^(ee) on the north by Kokonor, on the east by Kham, on the south by the province of U. In this province of Chang is the duchy of Dam,^(ff) which is eight days distant from Lhasà. In Dam there is only a palace for the king and his court, the rest of the inhabitants residing in tents of felt and cloth made of hair; the greater part are Tartars and the others Thibetans. Two days from Dam is Nak zu ka, where is the last fortress of Thibet, without any other house, but only tent-dwellings, as before. In this place they cross a large river called 'ak seu: *Nak* signifies 'black,' and *seu*, 'water.'^(gg) The place takes its name from the river, and is called, therefore, *Nak seu kà*, that is, 'people of the black water.' From hence, for about forty days' journey, no more houses are met with, but only occasionally tent-dwellings, with many herds of yaks, or airy cattle, sheep, and horses; and travellers will find nothing to eat but flesh and butter; every other article they must carry with them. Traversing this great country they will meet with a very large river called Biseu,^(hh) the magnitude of which may be inferred from what is stated by Signor Samuel Vander,⁽ⁱⁱ⁾ Hollander, native of Flushing, in the province of Zealand, that, in crossing it in boats of skin, they embark in the morning, and take up their lodging in the evening on a little isle in the river, and do not finish crossing until the middle of the following day. In the vicinity of this river, there is a vast population living in tents. From this place, in about a month's journey, is Zoloma,^(kk)

the people of which dwell likewise in tents; and after five days' journey you arrive at Kokonor, which is the extreme limit of Thibet on the north side.

The province of Takpò is pretty large, and is divided into seven, that is, Takpò Chini, where the Capuchin missionaries have a place of residence. Takpò Chiara,⁽¹¹⁾ on the north, is bounded by the province of U, on the south by Kombò, on the east by K'ham, and on the west by Tsang.

The province of Kombò to the north is bounded by Takpò,^(mm) to the east by K'ham; to the west by Bregion and Lhobei, to the south by Lhò k'haptrà: *Lhò* means 'south'; *Khà*, 'mouth'; *ptrà*, 'a cut,' because the little girls are cut in the lip, which is coloured red, yellow, blue, and other colours, which are inserted in the cut in their lips.

K'ham⁽ⁿⁿ⁾ towards the west, adjoins Bikum, Takpò and Kombò; to the north it is bounded by Kokonor and Chang; to the east, by Tarchenton, China, and Amdoa; and to the south by Bengal, Siam, Pegu, and Tonquin.

The state of K'ham is divided into twelve provinces, as follow:

1. Tsava K'ham, to the west, adjoins Bikum and Takpò; to the east, Pembor K'ham, to the south Lho K'haptrà.
2. Pombor K'ham, to the west, adjoins Tsava K'ham, to the east Mingara K'ham, to the south Bengal, and to the north Biseu.
3. Mingara K'ham is bounded on the west by Pombor K'ham, on the east by China, and they say by the province of Chen to fu^(oo) and Amdoa; on the south, it is said, by Pegu, and on the north by Kokonor.
4. Ketong K'ham, on the west, is bounded by Kombò; on the east by Tsava K'ham; on the south, it is said, by Pegu or Siam, on the north by Kokonor.
5. Chungbù K'ham, on the west, is bounded by Talung; on the east by Chamtò; on the south by Shopado; on the north by Chang.
6. Kongiudurù K'ham, on the east, adjoins Kemorang; on the west, Chang; towards Dam, on the north, Kokonor; on the south, Bha.^(pp)
7. and 8. Chamtò K'ham and Kemorong K'ham are provinces the boundaries of which are not known any more than those of the four remaining provinces. Not only are they ignorant of their limits, but even their names, from not being able to procure certain information from persons acquainted with them; through the jealousy of the Thibetans, it is not possible to take a copy of the only map they have, which is kept in different apartments of the palace of Varanga or Lhaprang.

The king of Thibet also rules the state of Amdoa,^(qq) as I have before observed, which is bounded on the east by China, on the north by Kokonor and Chang, on the west by K'ham, and on the south it is supposed by Tonquin, Pegu, or Siam; but this is not certain, because the Thibetans have very little knowledge of Pegu, Tonquin, Siam, and the other adjoining countries. The state of Amdoa is divided into the following provinces: Chenisgiungbà, Yarbà, Arà, Margnèu, Tzator, Taring, Tebò, Ngabà, Sunggeù, Korlung, Chusang, Samblò, Tongor, Kungbung, and I dare say there may be some other; but not having had time, owing to the want of religionists, or opportunity to investigate these matters, I was obliged to adapt myself to the occasion, and to use caution, in order not to excite jealousy.

In all these provinces there are towns, cultivated fields, and castles built of stone and other substantial and durable materials. The native tongue is Thibetan, but the people also speak Tartar and Chinese; they are of an elevated intellect, and in my time all the readers and lamas of the University, teachers of the supreme lama, and the grand lamas who are born again, were

almost all from Amdoa, from which state or kingdom no soldiers were taken, as I have before said.

Between Tartary and the provinces of Chang and Ngari, are the people of Hor,^(r) who are of a stupid character, wear long hair like the Tartars, and dress like them; they dwell in tents, and speak Tartar and Thibetan, but mostly Tartar.

In the province of Tzang are two other rather large rivers, and further on several small ones: one, which takes its rise in the Langur^(s) mountain, and flows as far as Sechia, and then, turning to the south, it passes the state of Bregion or Bramascion, then, going into the kingdom of Bengal, it enters the Ganges; and it is called Ponchu.^(t) The other river, named Sanchu, comes from the north, it is supposed from Chang larzi,^(uu) passes to the south of Sgika tzè, whence, passing Giantzè and Pary, and leaving Bregion to the west, it falls into the Ganges, in the kingdom of Bengal.

The ordinary limits of Thibet on the east are China and Tarchenton.^(v) This state or province was bounded by China without the wall at the time when the grand lama was absolute lord, even temporally, of Thibet, the Emperor of China allowing the government of it to the grand lama; but since the Emperor obtained possession of Thibet, in 1720, he has reserved the government of this state to himself. This country abounds in different kinds of tea, which supplies all Thibet. It is bounded on the south by the following kingdoms: Bengal, Lhò ten kè, Altibary, Mon, Brukpà, Lhobà, Lhòkhaptrà, Shapado, Bhà, which is not known to whom it belongs; and they think the limits extend to Peru, Siam, and Tonquin.^(w) On the west it joins Kashmere, a part of Mongolia, Nepal, and Moronga. On the north it is bounded by Usbek Tartary, Gaskar,^(xx) Giongar,^(yy) and it is believed Yarkand and Kokonor. *Giongar* signifies 'left'; *kar*, 'hand':—the 'left-hand.' *Kokonor*—*koko* is 'blue,' *nor* 'lake,' in the Tartar language. In the Thibetan tongue, *Kokonor* is *Tzoka*—*tzo* signifies 'lake,' *kà* 'inhabitant'; that is, 'inhabitants of the lake.' *Kokonor* is also called *Tzo ngombò*—*tzo*, 'lake,' *ngombò*, 'blue,' because the water appears of a blue colour.^(zz) The Thibetans allege that this lake belongs to them, and that the frontiers of Thibet reach to the limits of the city of Shelin or Shelingh.^(aaa) No river issues from this lake. The five rivers which the old map makes to issue from a lake,—either the Yandrò before-mentioned, or that of Yantzò, which is three days' journey from Lhasa, on the west, or the lake of Kokonor just mentioned, which is about a day's journey from Shelin or Shelingh, on the frontiers of Thibet,—do not exist, and are absolutely imaginary, for no river issues from these lakes; but there are other large rivers, as I have before said, namely, near Lhasa, the Tzangseu, in the province of Tzang; another, called Nakseu, and also the Biseu, which are in the state of Chang, and two others, the names of which I have forgotten. These particulars were procured by me from well-informed persons, who positively affirmed that the source of the Ganges was in that part of Ngari towards Tartary.

It may not be superfluous in this account to insert the following particulars of what was communicated to me by experienced persons who had travelled all over Thibet and beyond it.

The river Erchis divides Muscovy from the whole of Tartary. Towards the frontiers of Tartary, where it is bounded by the river Erchis, between the west and south, are the Tartars called Turkuts,^(bbb) who have voluntarily submitted to Muscovy, on condition that they are provided with food, because their country is barren, and deficient therein. They profess the same religion as the Thibetans; and for this reason, in 1730, their king dying, the queen and his

son sent some grandees, with 200 men, and much money and other things, to Lhasà, to make prayers and offerings to the grand lamas and convents, for the good of the king's soul. To get there, they embarked on the sea in their own territory, and disembarked in China,^(cc) from whence they reached Lhasà, where they arrived in the month of October 1731. I had frequent conversations, by means of Thibetan interpreters, with the principal persons, their language being Tartar, with some little mixture of the Russian, and I found they had a slight knowledge of the light of Christianity.

In the map there is Kabul, but which is called *Kamul*. Turfan is a month distant from *Kamul*. Kascar is a kingdom; there is also the city called Kascar, distant from the kingdom of Yarkend three days' journey on horseback, to the south of it. Andigen is a city and kingdom distant from Kascar, to the south, a month's journey. Yarkend is the name of a kingdom, and the capital city is called Yarkend. The people of Yarkend, Kascar, and Usbek are for the most part of the Mahomedan religion, and speak the Turkish language. Samarkand, Bokhara, and Balak (Balk) are almost all Mahomedans, and speak the Persian language; in like manner, the people of Turfan, that are between Yarkend and *Kamul*, are for the most part Mahomedans, and speak Turkish. Turfan belongs to Giongari, and *Kamul* to China. The people of Andigen, Turfan, and *Kamul*, commonly profess Mahomedanism; some of those of Andigen speak Tartar, others Turkish as well as Tartar. From Shelin or Shelingh, the merchants with their caravans occupy forty days in their journey to *Kamul*, and from *Kamul* to Turfan, twelve days: their course is mostly between the west and north. Tarsy, a territory in the kingdom of Amdoa, is a good days' journey from Shelin or Shelingh.

N O T E S.

(a) The name of *Thibet* (Tubet) is foreign in the country itself. It is employed only by the Mongols and Mahomedan tribes of Asia; it appears to be of Turkish origin.

Its true orthography, in Arabic characters, is تبت. The Mongols, who have borrowed this denomination from their neighbours, also write it *Tubet* or *Tübet*. This is why I have adopted in my works *Tubet* as a mode of spelling which appeared to me preferable to *Tibet* or *Thibet*.

(b) I am of opinion (see *Journ. As.*, Dec. 1824, p. 336), that the name of *Tanggoot* comes from that of the Tubetan tribe of Tang-heang, of which that part inhabiting the country to the west of the upper Hwang-ho, called by the Chinese Ho-se, bears the name of *Tang-goo*, and with the final of the Mongol plural, *Tang-goot*. I know no Mongol term like *Tang-goot* having the meaning of 'inhabitant of a house.' *Gadzar* is, indeed, the word which, in Mongol, denotes 'land, country.'

(c) *Yogh* is the Tubetan name of the *bos grunniens*. The male is called in this tongue *pho-yagh*, and the cow *khri-mo*. In Mongol this animal is termed *sarlook*. The wild *yagh* has in Tubetan the name of *bhrong*; in Mongol, *booka kürüksoo*; and the female that of *bhrong-bri*.

(d) *Bhótánga* is an ancient Sanscrit denomination of Tibet; probably from that of *Bhot* or *Bhodh*, the country name, which our author writes *Podt*. In Hindustanee Tibet is really called *Bhótánt*, and a Tubetan *Bhotea*. The Bengalee has better preserved the true orthography of this name; it is in that written *Bhót* or *Bhotant*. Some English writers have translated the term *bhótant* by 'country of mountains;' but it has no affinity with the Sanscrit *bhūdharma* or *bhūdra*, which signifies 'mountain.' It is evident, that it is totally wrong to apply (as is done in India and Europe) the Hindu denomination of *Boutan* to the country of the Deb rája (Déva Dharma rája), who

resides at Jashyee tsios dziong, a city which is called by the English *Tasisudón*. This country is but a part of the vast territory of Tibet called *Bhótánt* in Hindustanee. In Tubetan, the *Boutan* of the English is called *L'hopà* or *L'hopato*, and in Hindustanee *Lallopivala*. Its inhabitants, belonging to a Buddhist sect named *Brough-pa*, or 'of thunder,' have this name amongst the Tibetans. They adopted this creed in the seventeenth century of our era, when *Nagh váng Nam ghial*, a highly venerated lama, quitted Zzang and came to settle in their country. They speak a corrupt Tubetan dialect; they have adopted the costume and the manners of the Hindus, and are more cleanly in their habiliments and houses than the other Tibetans; they are also more warlike than the latter. They consist of about 40,000 families. It is equally absurd to follow the mode adopted by the English in India of calling the Tibetans by their Hindustanee name *Bhoothens* or *Boutas*.

(e) The etymology here given by Father Horace of the name of *Baron thalà*, appears to me by no means happy. *Baron* indeed signifies in Mongol 'the right;' but, in the first place, how came the Mongols to join to this term two others which are Tubetan? Moreover, *baron* denotes here the south-west or south, and it is not *là*, but *l'ho*, which signifies 'south' in Tubetan. The Mongol denomination *barohn talà* denotes 'the right side,' that is, the south-west. Mongols, on the contrary, is called *Dzikhñ tsia*, or the 'left side.' I borrow this from the manuscript account of the Carmuc lama Jorji, who visited Tibet in 1740. He adds, that the denomination of *Boutan*, used by the Europeans (of India) is not at all known to the inhabitants of the country.

(f) Formerly, the city of L'hasa, or H'lasa, was also called *L'hadan*, or 'the divine;' in Mongol *Boorkhantao*.

(g) This number appears to me excessively exaggerated; for we know that in Tibet the population is but scanty, and that most of the mountains in this country are uninhabitable, as they produce scarcely any plant, and still fewer trees. M. Csoma de Kőrös, who has made a long residence in Tibet, reckons but 130,000 families in the two provinces of *Op* and *Zzang*, or Upper and Middle Tibet, and 50,000 in the province of *K'ham*, which is the largest and most populous in the country. If we reckon five individuals to a family, the western half of Tibet, namely, *Ngari*, *Zzang*, and *Op*, would have, according to M. Kőrös, but 900,000 souls, an estimate which differs enormously from the 33,000,000 of the king's ministers in the time of Father Horace Della Penna. But the exaggeration is evident from what is said immediately after respecting the mode of levying men for the army.

(h) The name of this country is written *La daghs* (La dvaghs). It is also called *Mar yool*, or 'the low country.'

(i) The orthography of this name is *mNgah ris*. In the Tubetan-Mongol dictionary entitled *Mingghi ghia ntso*, it is written *mNgah res*; but the Mongol has *mNgah ris*. This country, situated to the N. and N.W. of *Zzang*, separates it from *Ladagh*.

(k) In Tubetan *Zzang*. This word signifies 'pure, clear, holy.' It denotes also a river in general, for these are the expressions: *Zzang tsien*, 'great river; *Zzang tsiung*, 'little river;' and *Zzang tsui*, 'river-water.'

(l) *Lhò ten kè* (or, as Father Horace wrote it Italian, *Lhò ten chè*, of which the German geographers have improperly made *Lhò ten schè*) appears to be the Tubetan name of the northern part of Nepal. In this language the whole country is called *Bhal po*.

(m) *Bregion* or *Bramascion* (to be pronounced *Brejung* and *Bramashong*) is the country of Sikkim situated to the east of the Nepalese province of *Morung* (in Sanscrit *Mayuranka*, 'having peacocks'), between the rivers *Kánkayí*, or *Konki*, and *Tsah-song*, and places in it the city of *Comotay*, as well as the mountain and fortified pass of *Nagarcut* (*Nagarcode*), now called *Sándang*.

(n) *Kutti*, كتي, in Hindustanee, does signify 'a bitch.' The Tubetan name

* We omit the calculations which follow, in which, as it appears to us, M. Klaproth has inadvertently fallen into an arithmetical error.—Ed.

Gnialam signifies 'defile of the way;' and *Tsong dhu*, 'a fair, a market.' It is a considerable city, in which are found all the necessities of life in abundance. The major part of the inhabitants are Tibetans, but there are also Kashmerians, Newarees, and some Chinese. All wear woollen dresses, and speak Tibetan. The Chinese government of H'lassa has a garrison of 500 men there, with four pieces of cannon. Travellers from Nepal are required to show their passports at Gnialam, which are there exchanged for new ones.

(o) The mountain Kámpha là, or Gamba là, is situated to the north of Lake Yandro, or Yar brok yoo mthso. On the south side, the ascent is a coss and a-half. On the summit, is a spring of excellent water, and to the north is seen a new chain of very high mountains, covered with perpetual snow. Hindu and Tibetan travellers there perform their worship. The northern descent is three coss, and at the foot of the mountain is the village of Kambha, consisting of about a hundred Tibetan houses.

(p) I know not the orthography of the name of this lake. It is probably *Yang dho*, that is, 'extended and warm.' It is likewise called *Yang mthso*, or 'extended lake.' There is in general great uncertainty respecting the name of this lake. The *Se yu thung wán che*, which is a geographical dictionary of the countries situated to the west of China, calls it *Yar brogh yu tseou*, in Tibetan, and *Yar borok yu tsoo*, in Manchoo. It translates *yar borok* by 'wide and extended;' *yu* by 'turquoise' (in Chinese *sung shih*), and *tseou* by 'water.' I presume there is an error here, and that we should read *Yang brogh*, and in Manchoo *Yang borok*, which would really signify 'wide and extended.' This appears the more probable, since the ancient maps of Tibet, published in the reign of Khang-he, all transcribe the name of this lake in Chinese by *Ya mül lo kth*, and in Manchoo by *Yam rook*. Those made in the reign of Khéen lung have in Chinese *Yang mül lo kth yu mül tsh*, and in Manchoo *Yang morook yoomdso*. In the *Se yu thung wán che*, the first syllable, *yang*, has therefore an *r* for *ng*. The same lake is called in Tibetan *Phal dhe yoo mthso*, or 'the Lake of Turquoises of Phaldhe,' that is, the town of Paldhé or Paidhé, situated to the north of the lake. This is more properly a village, being an insignificant place. In the middle of the lake are three hilly islands, named Minaba, Sang ri, and Yabato, inhabited by herds-men, who pasture there numerous herds of yaks. There are also many fishermen; their boats are of leather. The lake is full of fish, but its water is salt and bitter.

(q) This is the *Yæru zhang bo tseu*, the largest river of western Tibet, which receives the waters of almost all the rivers of this country. Not knowing the orthography of the name of C'iasum (Tsiasum), I cannot give its signification; but the last syllable, *süm*, means 'three.' In the description of the route from Kathmandu, in Nepal, to Tázéldó, in Tibet, inserted in the seventeenth volume of the *Asiatic Researches*, the name of *Yæru zhang bo tseu* is written by mistake *Yéko changó*, instead of *Yéro changó*. (*Yéro changó*, the *b* not being pronounced). This river is usually called *Zhang po tseu*, that is, 'pure water.'

(r) *Je ka ghong kar*, or 'the white fort of the crest,' is a fortress on the right of the *Zhang tseu* and to the north-east of Lake Yang mthso. In Tibet, they commonly drown robbers in the river; but if it is wished to show them a sort of favour, they are sent to *Je ka ghong kar*, where most of them die during the first year of their residence in this unhealthy place.

(s) *L'ho ká*, or *L'ho k'há ptrá*, are mountaineers, eaters of human flesh, who dwell in the north and north-east of Assam. See p. 296.

(t) *Je ka rzé*, that is, 'the fortress of the crest;' it is one of the largest towns in Tibet. It is calculated to contain 23,000 families. Its garrison consists of 3,000 Tibetan soldiers and 2,000 Chinese Mahomedans. The Hindus pronounce the name of this place *Digarchi*. It is situated a coss north-east from Jashi l'hunbho. At 200 or 300 paces from the town flows a river, which has there the name of *Churr erku*. It is very deep; its breadth is 300 paces. It is crossed on an iron bridge of eight arches, called *Samba chur* (*Zamba char*), or 'the eastern bridge.'

(u) See note (m).

(v) *Mon*, in Tibetan, is the general name of the mountaineers, who dwell between

the plains of Hindustan and Tibet. *Mon-Altibari* should be the northern part of the district of Rangpoor, in Bengal, and particularly of the zillah of which Samashguta is the chief place.

(w) *L'hoba* is the western part of the country of the Déva Dharma raja, or the Boutan of the English.

(x) See note (m).

(y) I do not know the sites of *Sharbigonti* and *Yalha*.

(z) The name of this country, situated on the right of the *Zhang po tseou*, is *Dhagh pò*, which means 'pure.' It contains the towns of *La sol dziong*, *Kun lé Namghial dziong*, *Dhom jon dziong*, and *Nae dziong*. It is one of the most southern provinces of Tibet.

(aa) We ought probably to read *To lung*, 'upper river.'

(bb) This river, the *Zhang tseou*, in Mongol *Zanggo murén* and *Galdjao murén*, must not be confounded with the *Zhang bo tseou*, with which it unites below the town of *Tseou chul*. It tends, under the name of *Mudhik zhang po tseou*, for the lake *Mudhik yu mto*: it is, therefore, near this lake that we must look for *Sharbigonti*.

(cc) Hindu accounts term this place *Chuchar*; yet its name is written *Tseou chul* in the *Se-thung-wán-che*, which explains it by 'conduit of water, canal.'

(dd) *Oo*, or rather *Woo* or *We*, signifies, indeed, 'the centre, the middle.' The two provinces of *Oo* and *Zsang* are commonly comprehended together under the joint name of *Oo zsang*.

(ee) That is, *Ngah ri Tamò*.

(ff) In the little map of Tibet, which forms part of the *Wai thsang too shih*, which I published in the *Nouv. Journ. Asiatique* (t. vi. p. 350), the country of *Dham*, or 'the marshes,' is placed to the north-west of the great lake *Tengri noor*. But this is certainly not the duchy in question here, since the latter must be situated to the N.E. of H'lassa, and two days' journey from the place where the Black River is passed, which is the subject of the ensuing note. This country of *Dham* occurs on the route which leads from H'lassa to China, through the country of Lake *Khoekho noor*. From H'lassa to *Dham* they reckon eight stations, and 495 Chinese *le*, and from thence to the ford of the Black River, four stations and 310 *le*. This calculation does not agree with that of Father Horace.

(gg) *Nagh tseou* signifies 'black water,' in Tibetan. This is the same river which bears among the Mongols the name of *K'ara oosoo*, which has the same meaning. It flows out of the *Buka noor*, or Lake of the Ox, first to the east, receives the *Sogh tseou*, and turns to the S.E. to enter the province of *K'ham*, where it acquires the name of *We tseou*; then it enters the Chinese province of *Yan nan*, where it is called *Loo keang*, or *Noo keang*, and according to Chinese authors, falls into the South Sea.

(hh) The *Be-tseou*, or rather *Bhre tseou*, 'river of the Yagh cow,' is the same which is called in Mongol, *Moorooy oosoo* and *Mooroos oosoo*, that is, 'the winding water.' In traversing eastern Tibet, it receives the name of *Pho h'lay tseou*, or 'river of the male god' (of the Lord). This is the upper part of the Great Keang of China.

(ii) This Hollander was *Samuel van der Put*. He reached Tibet from India, where he contracted a friendship with some lamas, whose language he had acquired, and they took him with them to Peking. He is the only European who, to my knowledge, ever made this interesting journey from the capital of Tibet to that of China. Unfortunately, the record of his journey is lost to us. See *Nouv. Journ. As.*, vol. x. p. 321.

(kk) *Zoloma*, or *Goorban Soliman gool*, that is, 'the three rivers united,' is the place where the road from H'lassa to *Se ning* in China, crosses the Upper *Hwang ho*. It is likewise called *Goorban Solim gool*.

(ll) *Dhagh pò*. See note (z). The positions of *Dhagh po Chini* and *Dhagh po Chiara* are unknown.

(mm) The province of *Kombò* cannot be the same as that called (in Tibetan) *Kong po*, or 'the bottom.' The latter, situated to the N.E. of the *Dhagh pò*, is separated from it by the river *Zhang po tseou*, and watered by the *Kagh bho zhang po tseou*.

(nn) Father Horace always writes this *Kahagn*; but the name of this large province *Asiat. Journ. N.S. Vol. 15. No. 60.*

of Tubet is K'ham or K'ham yul, 'the country of K'ham.' This country is likewise called Bhodh tsien or Great Tubet. The word *k'ham* signifies properly 'kingdom.' The eight out of twelve subdivisions, which the author specifies, are not marked upon our maps. Much confusion seems to prevail in his statement of the limits of these subdivisions. Ketong K'ham is the most western; then comes Tzava K'ham, and thence from W. to E. we have Pombor K'ham, Mingara K'ham, and Tsiando K'ham. To the north is Tsiung bu K'ham, thence to the N.E. are Koudjiu dooroo K'ham and Kemoróng K'ham. Tsiando is the country of Tsiab mdho, 'the union of the streams,' a celebrated temple, situated at the junction of the rivers Om tseou and Tsa tseou, which form the Latseou or L'ho tseou, called by the Chinese Lan tsang keang.

(oo) Chen to fu is the city of Ching too foo, the capital of the Chinese province of Sze Chuen.

(pp) Bhà is the country of Bha or Bha tang, 'plain of cows,' situate in 29° N. lat. on the left of the Pho P'lay tseou or Kin sha keang.

(qq) Amdoà is the S.E. part of Tubet, situated between the river We tseou or Noo keang and the Chinese provinces of Sze chuen and Yun nan. In the Mongol books this country is designated under the denomination of the three lower Amdoo K'hamangs.

(rr) *Hor*, according to M. Csoma de Kőrös, is the name by which the Tibetans designate "the nations of Turkish race" in the interior of Asia. He translates *Hor todh* ('Upper Hor') by 'Western Turkestan; *Hor madh* ('Lower Hor') by 'Eastern Turkestan; *Hor la*, a Turkish month, computed in the Turkish manner; and finally, *Hor kèdh*, by 'Turkish language.' The same author says, that *Sogh pò*, or *Sogh*, is the Tibetan name of the Mongols. In fact, they are Mongol tribes, who wander with their flocks in the vast plains of the provinces Ngah ri Tamò and Tseang, to whom the Tibetans give the name of Hor. Thus, the geographical dictionary *Se yu thung wán che* invariably translates the word *Hor* by *Mung koo*, or Mongol; *Hor zaa*, by 'of Mongol origin,' and *Hor dzioogh k'ha*, by 'road' or 'entry of the Mongols.' The Tibetan-Mongol dictionary *Mingghi ghia mso* explains the term *Hor* by *Saraygol*, which appears to be the name of the Mongol tribes dispersed in the plains of northern Tubet. Another Tibetan-Mongol dictionary, entitled *Dogh lhar la va*, composed by the celebrated Jangghia Khootooktoo, translates *Hor* by 'Mongol' and 'Saraygol'; and *Hor pa*, by 'Mongol.' In the *Mirror of the Chinese, Manchoo, Mongol, and Tibetan Tongues*, the word *Hor* is likewise explained by 'Mongol.' The Tibetan-Chinese vocabulary, published under the dynasty of the Mings by the Court of Interpreters at Peking, translates *Hor pa* by *Ta ta*, 'Tartar or Mongol.' "In Mongol books," says M. J. J. Schmidt (*Gesch. des Ost. Mong.*, p. 373), the Mongols are often called *Pe te Hor*. The word *Pe te* is the Chinese *Pih-te*, 'barbarians of the north,' adopted by the Tibetans. "Another name of the Mongols," adds the same writer, "is *Sok pò*." The Tibetan and Chinese Vocabulary, which I have just quoted, explains the word *Sogh pò* by *Hwuy hwuy*, that is, 'eastern Turks.' *Sogh pò* is derived from *Sogh*, a word which has many meanings; the first is that of 'shoulder-blade' (in Mongol, *taloo*); the second is 'saw' (in Mongol, *ghirooghè*); the third is 'pasture-meadow' (in Mongol, *kudakè*, and in Chinese, *tsauu te*): it is from the last that the word *Sogh pò* is derived, which, consequently, signifies properly 'inhabitants of meadows.' It is commonly applied to the nomade Mongol; but we perceive that it may also designate the Turkish nomades, since this denomination was likewise given to the *Hwuy hwuy*, some nomade tribes of whom formerly inhabited the vast plains situated to the north-east of Tubet, and were called, for this reason, *Broggh pà*, 'inhabitants of the desert,' in Mongol, *Kharà Tanggut*, or 'Black Tanguts.'

In conclusion, it appears that the names of *Hor* and *Sogh pò* are applied by the Tibetans as well to the Mongol nomades as to those of Turk race. This is demonstrated by the term *Hor la*, 'Turkish month,' or month according to the Turkish calculation. This cannot refer to the months of the Mongols, who have the same calendar as the Tibetans, whilst that of the Turks and Mahomedans in general differs from their calendar.

(ss) In going from Kuti, or Gnialam, to H'lassa, in the second day's journey, before reaching the town of Tingri, the Langoor mountain is passed. The name of *Langoor* is given to this mountain from that of a small village situated at its northern base; its proper name is Ya loom Kung la. The snow upon it never melts, and the wind is so violent there, that the Tibetans have a saying: "he who has never wept for his father, will certainly cry here." Yaks, mules, and sheep can alone pass this mountain; it is, moreover, necessary to strew ashes on the path to prevent slipping. An entire day is occupied in the passage of Langoor; its foot on the other side is not reached till night. A great number of medicinal plants grow upon it, which are an article of trade, and for which there is a considerable demand in Hindostan.

(tt) This is the *Phoon tsogh zang po tseou*, or 'perfect river.' It does not rise in Mount Langoor; it has its sources in some mountains situated more to the north, and enters India, where it receives the name of *Tistah*.

(uu) There is certainly some confusion here. The rivers which take their rise to the south of the city of Dseang larzè do not pass to the south of Je ka rzzè, situated to the south of the Yaroo zang po tseou. On the contrary, they fall into the Phoon tsogh zang po tseou. The river which passes before Jhiansa and Je ka rzzè is called Paynam tseou. It is formed by the *Dziang lo tseou*, which comes from the south, and the Niang tseou, which flows from the N.E. These two rivers unite at Jhiansa. The Paynam tseou proceeds from thence to the N.W. and falls, E. of Je-ka rzzè, into the right of the Yaroo zang po tseou. It appears that the Paynam tseou is the same river mentioned in note (t), under the name of *Churr erku*.

(vv) Tarcenton appears to be the town called by Hindu travellers Tázédó, which they place on the frontier, between Bhodh, or Tubet, and China. It is large and fortified. The inhabitants are Tibetans, Chinese, and Khatays, or Mahomedans of China. This place seems to be omitted on our maps. The following is the route from Sho pa mdho to Tázédó, according to Hindu travellers: from Sho pa mdho to Nooma ri, 7 coss; to Mangam, 8; to Táyá (Jaya?), 7; to Po chloo zan, 8; to Amdó, 9; to Tázédó, 12; total 51.

(ww) From this reiterated mention of Pegu, Siam, and Tonquin, it is evident that Father Horace knew little of the geography of eastern Tubet.

(xx) Read Kaskar (or Kashgar).

(yy) The Giongars of Father Horace are the Oelet (Dzongars), whose name, in fact, implies 'on the left hand.'

(zz) In Tibetan, *Mso ngon pò*.

(aaa) In Tibetan, *Zc ling*. This is the Chinese city of Se ning, situated on the western frontier of the province of Shan se. The Mongols call it Dobò Seling khotò.

(bbb) These are the Torgod Kalmuks, who have quitted the Russian territory to submit themselves to the Emperor of China.

(ccc) This is clearly a mistake. The embassy traversed Mongolia; it did not go by sea, to get to China, and thence to Tubet. The Kalmuk prince here referred to is the celebrated Ayooka han, who did not die till 1731. His wife Dharmabala, and his son Chering dondob, sent this embassy to Tubet. The object of the latter was to obtain from the Dalai lama his confirmation in the rank of khan of the Kalmuks. This confirmation arrived in 1735, and was brought him by the Shokur lama. Chering dondob received on this occasion the title of Shasobenze Daiching Khan.

INDIAN SPORTS.

HAPPY are those young men, who take out with them to India the tastes and habits of a scholar or of a sportsman, though perhaps neither can be carried to excess, without danger, in a climate almost equally hostile to mental and to bodily exertion. Moderation, either in study or in field-sports, requires more self-command than is usually practised by the young and enthusiastic; and the latter pursuit, especially, is so fascinating, as to beguile veterans into rash enterprises, which could only be excusable in the days of boyhood. Formerly, almost all the European residents of India were mighty hunters; but, in the present day, though there are quite enough to keep up their ancient reputation, the slaughter of wild animals is not so general, or so absorbing a passion as it used to be, when the Company's territories were surrounded by the courts of native princes, who were accustomed to take the field against the furred and feathered rangers of the forest, with all the pomp and circumstance of war. Parties of gentlemen from Calcutta are in the habit of spending a part of the cold season amid the wildest jungles of Bengal; but their *cortège*, though exceedingly numerous, and the havoc they make, though sufficiently great to satisfy any reasonable person, are nothing compared to the displays of former times. The amusements of Cossim Ally Khan, the nuwab of Bengal, in 1761, afford a strong contrast to the habits and pursuits of his degenerate representative. The fame of his exploits still survives in the memory of the people, and their scenes are pointed out with no small degree of exultation.

In one of his grand hunting-parties, his retinue, including a body-guard of cavalry, consisted of not fewer than twenty-thousand persons. The officers of his army and household, and his European guests, were conveyed to the theatre of action on elephants, camels, and horses, or in palanquins. The hunters were armed with spears, bows, arrows, and matchlocks, and they were accompanied by greyhounds, hawks, and cheetahs. The scene of the chase was one of the most beautiful which the splendid landscapes of Bengal can present. Between the Ganges and one of the ranges of hills, which spread themselves along the frontiers of the provinces, there is a wide tract of country, diversified with rocks, woods, lakes, heaths, and rivulets, and abounding with every sort of game; hither the nawab and his party repaired, and, forming an extensive line, roused up the denizens of the field as they advanced, and letting the hawks fly as the wild-fowl sprang up, and loosening the greyhounds and cheetahs upon the deer, the spear and matchlock-men attacked the wild-hogs, while others, mounted upon elephants, marked out the still more ferocious animals, and brought them down with a two-ounce ball. The nawab was one of the most active of the party; sometimes he rode in an open palanquin, carried on the shoulders of eight bearers, with his shield, sword, gun, bow and quiver, lying beside him; sometimes he mounted on horseback, and at others, where the grass and bushes were high, he got upon an elephant. After the diversion had been carried on for three or four hours, and to the distance of twelve miles, the nawab and his guests repaired to their encampment, where a sumptuous repast was served up for their entertainment.

Hunting-parties, upon so grand a scale, are now rare in India, even amongst native princes, and though the imagination can scarcely fail to be dazzled by an assemblage of twenty thousand men, with their picturesque accompaniments of stud and equipage, scouring through the woods, and across the plains, in search of the noblest species of game, such scenes of barbaric splendour would

soon become exceedingly tiresome. The truest enjoyment of field-sports is offered to small parties of Europeans, who blend intellectual tastes with the love of the chase; who, while sojourning in the forest, delight to make themselves acquainted with the manners and habits of its wild tribes, and who, not entirely bent upon butchery, vary their occupations by devoting themselves to botanical or geological pursuits.

The period usually chosen for these excursions is from the beginning of November until the end of February, a season in which the climate of Hindostan is delightfully temperate, the air perfectly serene, and the sky often without a cloud. Some verdant spot, shaded by adjacent groves, and watered by a small lake or rivulet, is selected for the encampment. An Indian jungle offers so great a variety of beauties, that there is no difficulty in the selection of an appropriate scene. A natural lawn, sloping down to a broad expanse of water, shaded by palm-trees, whose graceful, tufted foliage, forms so striking a feature in Oriental scenery, or beneath the canopy of the cathedral-like banian, stretching its long aisles in verdant pomp along the plain, or in the neighbourhood of a mosque, pagoda, or stately tomb, whose numerous recesses and apartments offer excellent accommodation for such followers of the party as are not provided with other shelter. There is no danger of being in want of any of the comforts and conveniences of life, during a sojourn in wildernesses, perchance as yet untrodden by the foot of man, or so long deserted as to leave no traces of human occupation. Wherever a party of this kind establishes itself, it will be followed by native shop-keepers, who make themselves very comfortable in a bivouac beneath the trees, and supply the encampment with every necessary, which the servants and cattle may require. European stores are, of course, laid in by the *khansamahs* of the different gentlemen, and unless the sportsmen and their fair companions,—for ladies delight in such expeditions,—determine upon living entirely upon game, sheep and poultry are brought to stock a farm-yard, rendered impervious to the attacks of savage beasts. Every part of the surrounding country swarms with animal life; in the upper provinces, insects are not very troublesome during the cold weather, nor are reptiles so much upon the alert; in Bengal, however, the cold is never sufficiently severe to paralyze the mosquitoes, which are said then to sting more sharply, and to cherish a more insatiate appetite, than during the sultry part of the year. The inconveniences arising from too intimate a connection with lizards, spiders, and even less welcome guests, are more than counterbalanced by the gratification which inquisitive minds derive from the various novelties which present themselves upon every side. The majestic appearance of the trees, many of them covered with large lustrous flowers, or garlanded with creepers, which attain to an enormous size, must delight all who possess a taste for sylvan scenery. In some of the jungles of India, the giant parasites of the soil appear, as they stretch themselves from tree to tree, like immense boa-constrictors, and the blossoms they put forth, at intervals, are so large, and cluster so thickly together, as to suggest the idea of baskets of flowers hanging from a festoon: the underwood is frequently formed of richly-flowering plants; the *corianda*, which is fragrant even to satiety, and scarcely bearable in any confined place, loading the air with perfume, while the *dhag*, with its fine, wide, dark-green leaves, and splendid crimson vase-like flowers, contrasts beautifully with other forest-trees, bearing white blossoms, smaller but resembling those of the *camellia japonica*.

So magnificent a solitude would in itself afford a very great degree of pleasure and interest to contemplative minds; but both are heightened by the

living objects which give animation to the scene. Though wild hogs are most abundant in plantations of sugar-canes, which is their favourite food, and which imparts to their flesh the delicious flavour so highly esteemed by epicures, they are also to be found in the wildest and most uncultivated tracts. The roebuck, musk and hog-deer, conceal themselves amidst the thickest heath and herbage, and the antelopes and large deer rove over the plains. All these animals, however, seek the thickets occasionally, and they are fond of resorting to the tall coarse grass, which attains to the rankest luxuriance in the levels of the jungle, and is the favourite lair of the tiger and the hyæna. Panthers, leopards, bears, and the beautiful tiger-cat, are likewise inhabitants of these hiding-places; and in the neighbourhood of Rajmhal, the Deyra Dhoon, the Terraie, &c., rhinoceroses and wild buffaloes are added to the list. Amid the smaller and more harmless creatures which haunt the jungle, one of the prettiest and most interesting is the fox; its size scarcely exceeds that of an English hare; the limbs are slender, and it is delicately furred with soft hair, generally of a bluish grey. It has not the offensive smell of the reynard of Europe, its food being principally grain, vegetables, and fruit. The passion of the fox for grapes was by no means a flight of fancy on the part of our old friend Æsop, who shewed himself well acquainted with the habits of the Asiatic species. They burrow in holes, and prefer the side of a hillock, where the grass is short and smooth, to the wood, and there they may be seen, in the morning and after sunset, frisking about and playing with their young. They afford excellent sport, when hunted; for, though not strong or persevering, they are fleet and flexible, and make many efforts (by winding in successive evolutions) to escape their pursuers. Jackalls are almost as common as crows, in every part of India; but notwithstanding their numbers, and the great desire which they evince to make themselves heard, there is some difficulty in getting a sight of them, except when the moon is up, and then they seek concealment in the shadows, gliding along under covert, with a stealthy movement, like some dark phantom, or when the prospect of a banquet upon some newly-slain victim lures them from their retreat in open day.

However bare and solitary the place may be, the instant any animal falls to the ground, exhausted by wounds or disease, it is immediately surrounded by troops of two-legged and four-footed cormorants, who do not await its last gasp to commence their attack: four or five hundred vultures will be assembled, in an incredibly short period of time, in places where they are not usually to be found, whenever a bullock or a deer has fallen a sacrifice to a tiger. Upon these occasions, if the rightful master of the feast should be in the neighbourhood, and choosing, as often is the case, to delay his meal until sunset, the jackalls and the vultures, cowering close to the spot, await with great patience the moment in which they may commence their operations, without giving offence, taking care to remove to a respectful distance, when the tiger, who is said to approach the dead carcase in the same cautious and crouching manner as when endeavouring to steal upon living prey, makes his appearance upon the scene.

It is affirmed that, whenever tigers roam or couch, multitudes of birds collect and hover about them, screaming and crying, as if to create an alarm, and it is also said that peacocks are particularly allured by the tawny monarch of the wood, and that, when he is perceived by a flock, they will advance towards him immediately, and begin, with their usual ostentatious pomp, to strut around him, their wings fluttering, their feathers quivering, and their tails bristly and expanded. Native sportsmen, who always prefer stratagem to

open war, take advantage of this predilection, and painting a brown cloth screen, about six feet square, with black spots or streaks, advance under its cover, which is placed fronting the sun. The pea-fowl either approaches the lure, or suffers the fowlers, who are concealed behind it, to draw near enough to their mark to be quite certain of not missing it. A hole in the canvas enables them to take an accurate aim, and the *ruse* is always successful.

Strange instances of the fascination of animals are recorded, by which it would appear, that, under its influence, the most active and timid rush into the danger, which we should suppose they would be most anxious to avoid. The power, which serpents possess over birds, squirrels, &c., is well known, and those who have visited unfrequented places, have had opportunities of witnessing the effect of novel sights upon the shyest denizens of the waste. When the line of march of large bodies of troops has led across sequestered plains, they have attracted the attention of herds of deer grazing in the neighbourhood. When startled by the humming murmuring noise made by the soldiers in passing, they have stood for some time staring, and apparently ghastr with astonishment, with their eyes fixed upon the progressive piles, whose glaring red uniforms and glittering muskets might well inspire them with fear. At length, in his bewilderment, the leading stag, striking the ground, tossing his antlers, and snorting loudly, has rushed forward across the ranks, followed by the whole herd, to the utter dismay and confusion of the soldiers, the frightened deer bounding over the heads of those files who were taken too much by surprise to halt, and make way for them. Incidents of a similar nature have occurred more than once, and they serve to give interest and variety to a march across some of those apparently boundless plains, which stretch to the horizon on every side, and are not of unfrequent occurrence, in the thinly-peopled districts of Hindostan.

The birds, in many places, are to be seen literally in myriads; water-fowl especially congregate in the greatest abundance and variety, their numbers almost covering the lakes and wheels, when resting upon the water; and forming thick clouds, when, upon any alarm, they rise simultaneously upon the wing. The margin of the stream is surrounded by storks and cranes. The species of both are numerous, and the gracefulness of the shape of many can only be exceeded by the beauty of their plumage. The crested heron, whose snow-white tuft is an emblem of sovereignty in India, and the only feather which the religious prejudices of the Rajpoot princes permit them to wear, is one of the loveliest creatures imaginable; its eyes are of bright scarlet, and, amidst many competitors in beauty, it shines conspicuous. There are no peacocks in the woods of Bengal or Behar; but they are found upon the cones of Assam, Chittagong, and the ranges of the Himalaya. In Nepaul, and particularly about the Morung, they are large and beautiful, more especially the golden, the burnished, the spotted, and the azure, together with the own argus-eyed pheasant. There are several varieties of pea-fowls, black, white, and grey, in addition to the common sort; and though there are some stricts in India, styled for distinction, *More-bunje*, 'the place of peacocks,' they are so common all over the country, that it would be almost difficult to find a woodland haunt where they do not abound. They are certainly not prized in India according to their merits, either as an ornamental appendage, or as an addition to the board. Some Europeans have only been reconciled to their admission at table, by an account which has reached them of their appearance at the Lord Mayor's state-dinners in London: Anglo-Indians, generally speaking, being exceedingly unwilling to judge for themselves where their

gastronomic taste can be called in question. Nevertheless, those who, where native productions are worthy of praise, entertain no absurd prejudices in favour of exotics, are glad to have an opportunity of repeating the justly-merited claims to distinction of the pea-chick, as an article of provender.

High as are the merits of this fowl, however, in its happy combination of the game-flavour of the pheasant, with the juiciness of the turkey, it must hide its diminished head before the glories of the florikin; the flanderkin of feudal banquets, and the peacock's early rival at the baronial feasts of the Montacutes and the Courtenayes. The florikin is nearly, if not quite, as large as a turkey, and the plumage on the back is not unlike that which distinguishes the monarch of our poultry-yard; but the cock is furnished with a much more splendid crest. A tuft of fine black velvet feathers, which usually lies smooth upon the back of the head, can be erected at pleasure, and, when spread out, adds greatly to the noble appearance of the bird. Its favourite harbour is in the natural pastures which edge the extremities of swamps, and the borders of lakes, always in the neighbourhood of marshy ground, but not far distant from the uplands. In consequence of this choice of situation, and the variety of food which it presents, its flesh acquires a peculiarity unknown to other birds; the legs, which are white, resemble in flavour those of a pheasant, while the breast and the wings bear a similarity to the wild-duck: epicures pronounce the whole to be delicate, savoury, and juicy beyond all comparison. This fine bird is not sufficiently common in India to pall upon the appetite; it is found in Bengal and in the neighbourhood of the hill-districts; but, in many parts of the upper provinces, it will be searched for in vain.

The woodcock is not an inhabitant of southern Asia, but snipes are exceedingly abundant; and there is one variety, the painted snipe, which attains a very large size, and which compensates for the absence of the former-mentioned bird. The jungle-fowl performs the same duty for the pheasants, where that is not to be found, and in some places the speckled poultry of Guinea, which have wandered into the woods, and bred there, are discovered in a wild state. It is one of the most agreeable, amid the numerous enjoyments of forest scenery, to see the hens and chickens sculking and scudding between the bushes, and to hear the crowing of the jungle-cock. The black and the rock partridge form very acceptable adjuncts to the table, whilst every variety of pigeons may be had for the trouble of killing them.

A camp-dinner for a hunting-party is not only an exhilarating, but a very interesting meal. The most elaborate *pic-nic* provided for a *fête champêtre*, in England, where people are put to all sorts of inconveniences, and must content themselves with a cold collation, is nothing to the luxurious displays of cookery performed in the open air in India. Under the shelter of some brush-wood, the spits turn merrily and rapidly over charcoal fires; an oven is constructed for the baking-department, and all the beneficial effect of hot hearths, for stews and other savoury compounds, are produced with the greatest ease and facility. All that can be attainable within the range of fifty or sixty miles, is brought into the camp upon the heads of coolies, glad to earn a few pice for their daily bread, and indifferent to the obstructions which may beset their path. The multitude of followers, attendant even upon a small encampment, precludes the possibility of any dreary or desolate feeling; the habits of the people are in unison with the scene; they are quite as happy under the umbrageous and odoriferous canopy of a tope, as they would be in the marble chambers of a palace. A gipsy-life appears to afford them the truest enjoyment, and the scattered groups, which they afford in the glades and openings

of the forest, their blazing fires, cheerful songs, and the majestic and picturesque forms of the elephants and camels glancing between the trees, make up a panorama, which the eye of taste can scarcely tire of contemplating, and which, once seen, can never be forgotten.

Living in a jungle-encampment presents the best opportunity of becoming acquainted with the habits and manners of the elephant, which its domestication can permit. The mahouts live in the most intimate association with the huge animals entrusted to their care; they have each an assistant cooly, part of whose business it is to prepare and bake the cakes for the evening meal. A fourth of the number he appropriates to himself, after going through the ceremony of asking the elephant's leave, a piece of etiquette performed in dumb-show, and which the sagacious animal seems perfectly to comprehend. The cooly feeds his companion, standing under the trunk, and putting each morsel into his mouth; an act of supererogation, but one in which native courtesy, or as it may be called officious zeal, delights. The khidmutghars who wait at table, will stir the tea for their masters, and would cut the meat upon their plates, if permitted, to shew their diligence by such minute attentions. Though the gift of speech is denied to the elephant, he not only appears to understand all that is said to him by those with whom he is intimately acquainted, but also to possess the power of making his own sentiments and opinions known. He can be incited to extraordinary attempts by praises and by promises, and when sweetmeats, of which he is inordinately fond, are held out to him, as the reward of successful exertion, he cannot be disappointed of the expected treat without danger. The mahouts converse with their charges as if they were rational beings; perhaps the difference in intellectual acquirements is not very great between them, and where a strong friendship has been contracted, the elephant will refuse to admit of a successor in the office. Upon the dismissal of his keeper, an elephant, who had always been exceedingly gentle and tractable, suddenly changed its character and became unmanageable. Vain were all the efforts made to soothe and reconcile it to its new associates. After the struggle of several weeks, the attempt was given up, and the discharged servant being again re-established in his office, the elephant re-assumed its former demeanour, and returned quietly to its duty.

Elephants, though sometimes tempted to fly the abodes of man, and roam in freedom through the wilderness, never forget those persons to whom they have been attached during their state of servitude. One, which had rejoined a wild herd, when encountered by a hunting-party, which was accompanied by the mahout who had formerly had the charge of him, suffered the man to mount upon his neck, and, notwithstanding the experience he had gained of the sweets of liberty, returned at once to all his old habits. They are subject, however, at least a few, whose tempers are not particularly good, to fits of caprice and ferocity. It is astonishing with what care and dexterity they can hook in, with that unwieldy-looking limb, the hind-leg, any object with which it comes in contact. Upon some slight provocation, an elephant has been known to ensnare the unfortunate cooly in attendance in this manner, and it is an expedient which is resorted to with infinite effect upon the attack of a tiger in the rear: the beast is speedily kicked to death, when once he is drawn within the range of those enormous feet.

The courage of the elephant is also liable to ebbs and flows: sometimes, at the sight of danger, especially on the sudden appearance of a tiger, he will take to flight, rushing wildly through the woods, and endangering the safety of the hunters on his back, by the violent collision of the howdah against the

branches of the trees; at other times, he will run into the contrary extreme, and charge upon the tawny brute, by falling on his knees, and endeavouring to pin the tiger down with his tusks. This operation, which renders the howdah a very untenable position, is often followed by another of a still more hazardous nature; the elephant is apt to roll over upon its side, in order to crush the foe by its weight, and in this event the sportsman has a good chance of being thrown into the clutches of the tiger, while all the guns go overboard as a matter of course. The courage of an elephant should be of a passive nature, and those, whose good qualities have been improved by training, stand firm as a rock, sustaining the first burst of a tiger, uproused from his repose, with imperturbable coolness.

When an elephant has exhibited repeated proofs of cowardice, its dastardly conduct is punished by the degradation of being reduced from the honours of conveying the castle on its back, to the burthen of the baggage. It is not insensible to this disgrace, nor will a caparisoned elephant deign to associate with its brethren of the pad. No animal is better acquainted with its claims to distinction, or prouder of the splendour of its array, and the difference of the bearing between those decked in flowing jhools, richly bordered with gold, and bearing the silver howdah, or canopied ambarry on their backs, and the humble beast of burthen, whose housings are of the meanest description, and whose load confers neither honour nor dignity, is very striking.

The care, which elephants take of their trunks, in an encounter with wild beasts, shews how conscious they are of the value of that important instrument; sometimes they will erect it over their heads like a horn, and at others pack it into the smallest possible compass.

The elephant's partiality for sweetmeats has been already noticed; it is acquired in plantations of sugar cane, and is universal. A curious instance of this attachment to confectionary, and the method pursued to gratify it by an elephant in its savage state, is upon record. It chanced that a cooly, laden with jaggery, a coarse preparation of sugar, was surprised in a narrow pass, in the kingdom of Candy, by a wild elephant. The poor fellow, intent upon saving his life, threw down the burthen, which the elephant devoured, and being well pleased with the repast, determined not to allow any person egress or regress who did not provide him with a similar banquet. The pass occurred upon one of the principal thoroughfares to the capital, and the elephant, taking up a formidable position at the entrance, obliged every passenger to pay tribute. It soon became generally known that a donation of jaggery would ensure safe conduct through the guarded portal, and no one presumed to attempt the passage without the expected offering.

The elephant is fond of petting and protecting some inferior animal; it often takes a fancy to a little dog, and the latter, speedily becoming acquainted with the value of such a friend and ally, indulges himself in all sorts of impertinences. His post, a very secure one, under the shelter of the elephant's body, enables him to attack and annoy anything that happens to come in his way; he rushes out to the assault, and when likely to get the worst in the encounter, flies back to his place of refuge, and barks defiance at his adversaries. Sometimes the sarus, a tall bird of the crane species, which is often domesticated in an Indian compound, is taken into favour; but instances of similar friendship, between animals of very different habits and species, are not at all uncommon. A terrier-dog, a Persian cat, and an antelope, brought up together in the family of an officer, who was accustomed to divide his carcases amongst them, lived with each other in the greatest harmony and affection. During his

résidente in Calcutta, he was in the habit of spending the whole morning abroad, and of returning about sun-set to dress. His four-footed favourites were acquainted with the hour in which they might expect to see him, and the trio always came in a body to meet and give him welcome: the cat cared nothing about change of place, being perfectly satisfied to accompany her master in all his travels, and feeling quite at home wherever he and the dog were to be found.

A party of Europeans, encamping in a jungle, will speedily discover their powers of attraction by the number of carrion-birds drawn to the spot by the scent of the slaughter in their farm-yard. The acuteness of the smell of these creatures has already been remarked; at the most extraordinary distance, they seem to be perfectly acquainted with every matter which can interest them, and solitary bungalows, where, on ordinary occasions, the kites and crows are allowed to collect the offal unmolested, will be certain of a visit from vultures, whenever anything worthy of attention is to be had. The argeelah, or butcher-bird, though sometimes inhabiting solitary places, prefers a large cantonment to the jungle; they are always to be seen where European soldiers are quartered, but scarcely think it worth their while to visit small stations garrisoned by native troops, the few English officers in command not killing enough provision to satisfy their inordinate appetites. Their nests are, however, almost invariably found in remote and thinly-peopled tracts; the country retirement, at the breeding-season, for the fashionable visitants of the metropolis of Bengal, being the neighbourhood of Commercolly. It is not generally known, that the marabout feathers, by some supposed to be the tribute of the paddy-goose, are in fact furnished by this disgusting-looking animal, whose coarse ragged attire gives no promise of the delicate beauty of the plumes so much in esteem in France and England. They grow in a tuft under the tail, and are not visible except upon close inspection. The men, who get their bread by the sale of these feathers, conceal the fact as much as possible, under the idea that it would deteriorate their value. As the argeelah is protected by law in Calcutta, the people, who collect the plumes, visit the place of their retirement for the purpose, and give its name to their merchandize, which is sold under the appellation of Commercolly feathers. The tuft is easily extracted, and it sometimes happens that, when an adjutant, as the bird is commonly called, is caught upon some high terrace or roof-top, where the depredation cannot come under the surveillance of the authorities, he is robbed of the valuable appendage: it is only necessary to catch him by the feathers under the tail; the first struggle to be free leaves them in the hand of the marauder. Excepting the heron's, there are no other Indian plumes so highly prized, and as an article of commerce the marabouts are the most important.

In enumerating the amusements afforded by a jungle, that supplied by the monkeys must not be omitted. In topes, where particular tribes have taken up their quarters, they are innumerable, and upon the least alarm keep up an incessant discord and chatter amidst the branches. The frolics and gambols of these animals, when viewed at a distance, are highly diverting; but it is by no means desirable to come into close contact with a troop; their fierceness being quite equal to their cunning, they have been known to attack a single huntsman, and so far to get the better of him as to deprive him of his gun. Young men can scarcely withstand the temptation of having a pop at them, either to scare them from some act of depredation, or out of mere wantonness, and they are not slow to perceive the cause of their alarm: after the

first consternation, occasioned by the report of a fowling-piece, has subsided, they are apt to resent it upon the person of the offenders. They will shake the boughs over his head, grin, and chatter through them, and a few of the most daring will beset the path, and with some hundreds to back them, in the event of an assault, the battle is best avoided, since its issue would be rather doubtful. The extraordinary veneration with which the monkeys are regarded by the Hindoo natives of India, prevents the extirpation, which their exploits amongst the corn and other plantations, seems to render necessary, as a measure of precaution. Monkeys, it is said, are not bad eating, and there appears to be a sufficient number to supply the bazaars of a district during a scarcity of grain, while the woods and plains swarm with more legitimate objects of the chase, and there are no game or forest laws to prevent the capture.

There is no part of the world, perhaps, which produces game in greater plenty or diversity than Bengal. Besides fifteen species of deer, including the antelope, the roe-buck, the red-deer, the small moose-deer, the hog or bristled-deer, and the musk-deer, there are wild-hogs, hares, several kinds of common partridge, quails, which at a particular season have been compared to flying pats of butter, peacocks, ortolans, and black-partridge, wild-geese, wild-ducks, teal, widgeon, water-hens, cranes, storks, and snipes of sundry shapes, colours, and sizes; the florikin, before-mentioned, though not in such abundance as the others, and the jungle-fowl. A great variety of fish is also supplied from the lakes, jheels, tanks, and nullahs: the latter are caught in large quantities, either with nets, or by a still more simple contrivance, that of placing large bundles of rushy bushes in the water over-night. Water-fowl are caught in Hindoostan by people, who either wade or swim into the lakes with an earthen pot over their heads, or the artificial representation of a duck, made to fit on like a cap. Thus disguised, they are enabled to get so close to the objects of their pursuit as to pull them by their feet under water, and to deposit them in their game-bag: the manœuvre is effected by expert persons with very little disturbance to other flocks upon the lake, and so easily as to allow them to sell the produce of their day's sport at a very low price.

BIBLICAL ILLUSTRATION.

"And thou shalt grope at noon-day, כֹּחֶם הַיּוֹם בְּאֶפְלָה, as the blind gropes in the dark." (Deut. xxviii. 29.) The word בְּאֶפְלָה, in the darkness, appears redundant. This Rabbi Jose remarked, and said (to use his own words)—"All my days did I feel pain at not being able to explain this verse. For what difference can it be to the blind man, whether he walketh in the light, or in the dark?" And yet the sacred penman would not have put down a word unnecessarily. What then does it mean? This the Rabbi did not know—and it gave him pain—"Till one night," continues the sage, "as I was walking in the road, I met a blind man with a lighted torch in his hand. Son, said I, why dost thou carry that torch? Thou canst not see its light!" "Friend," replied the unfortunate man, "true it is, I cannot see it, but others can:—as long as I carry this lighted torch in my hand, the sons of men see me, take compassion of me, apprise me of danger, and save me from pit-falls, from thorns and briars." The Rabbi was then satisfied that the apparently superfluous word was meant to depict the greatness of the calamities that were to befall the Jewish nation. Its unfortunate members were not only to grope about like the blind—but like the blind in the darkness!—Without a ray of light to exhibit their distress, and without a pitying eye to take compassion on them!^{*}

^{*} Hyman Hurwitz's *Hebrew Tales*, p. 69.

THE LATE M. REMUSAT.

AN Account of the Life and Works of the late M. Abel-Rémusat has been read before the Academy of Inscriptions, by the Baron de Sacy. It is an able and eloquent tribute to the merits of that great ornament of the Academy and of Oriental learning in France, and it contains some facts which will complete our memoir of M. Rémusat.*

Jean Pierre Abel-Rémusat was born at Paris on the 5th September 1768. He was the son of M. Jean Henri Rémusat, one of the six privileged surgeons of the king, and of Jeanne Françoise Aydrée: on the paternal side, he was from Grasse, in Provence; on the maternal side, from Besançon. A serious accident, which happened to him in his youth, and from the effects of which he recovered only through the skill of his father and the tender assiduity of his mother, rendered it expedient to educate him at home: an incident from which he derived an advantage, inasmuch as he devoted more time to study and application, than, under ordinary circumstances, youth is prone to do. The learned languages, mythology, history, ancient and modern, and the knowledge of plants, were the subjects of his youthful studies, in which he was not content with repositing what he acquired in his memory, but reduced his acquisitions to system by writing.

M. Rémusat lost his father at the age of 17. This event incited, not discouraged, his industry. Sensible that, in order to administer to the support of his mother, he ought to turn his views towards some pursuit which, without diverting him from science and letters, would open an avenue to fortune, he chose the profession of medicine. "He now, for the first time," observes M. de Sacy, "found himself in contact with the youth of his age. This was at the time when France, without doubting that she was on the road to despotism, surrendered herself without scruple to the salutary effects of a re-action, which, after the disorders of a frightful anarchy, and the weakness of an ignorant and impotent aristocracy, restored gradually to esteem the conservative doctrines of social order and public morals. Under the influence of this general tendency of men's minds, and at a period of life when those, for whom heaven prepares high destinies, measure the space they mean to traverse in the career of human knowledge and of moral perfection only by the ardour which propels them to study, and the love with which virtue inspires them, young Rémusat appears to have yielded to one of those illusions, which can only gain access to generous minds not yet disenchanted by the full light of experience. Associated with some young men, whom the same ambition and the same ignorance of the real world hurried towards an object beyond the reach of man, he founded a philanthropical society, which aimed at nothing less than the indefinite perfection of hearts and minds, and the organization of which seemed to belong to some epoch of ancient Greece. This visionary scheme could not be of long duration; probably, it left in the mind of him whom it had momentarily seduced, that yearning after great objects and arduous enterprizes which characterized him: a chimerical pursuit gave place to efforts less rash, which were calculated to produce more substantial results."

Accident seems to have directed his mind, as it does in many cases, to the peculiar path of learning in which he was calculated to excel. The Abbé de Tersan gave M. Rémusat access to his curious and valuable cabinet, in which was a magnificent Chinese herbal. His passion for natural history was gratified by the figures and colours of the plants, and his curiosity was excited to read the characters. Was it impossible to get at their secret! The difficulty of

^{*} See our IXth vol. p. 133.

the undertaking seems to have attracted him, and the moment he formed the resolution of making the experiment, he gave himself up to it with a sort of enthusiasm, and with a full conviction that he should succeed. We have stated, in our memoir, the difficulties he had to contend with in the acquisition of the Chinese language at that period; yet, in 1811, at the age of 22, he produced his *Essai sur la Langue et la Littérature Chinoises*. He may be said almost to have discovered the meaning of the Chinese terms from the language itself, with the help of the Mandchou, for he was unprovided with a dictionary, and was denied access to the MS. dictionaries in the King's Library. He has pronounced, in this essay, an eulogium upon the Chinese written language, which ought to recommend its study. "No other tongue," he says, "appears to me comparable to that of China, or rather to its written language, which is, as it were, the interpreter of the oral. It seems impossible to render into another tongue the energy of these picturesque characters, which present to the eye, instead of barren and conventional signs of pronunciation, the objects themselves, expressed and represented by all their essential parts, so that it would require several phrases to convey the full meaning of a single term."

The Baron de Sacy notices the following works, published in 1811, and the three following years: his *Mémoire sur l'Etude des Langues Etrangères chez les Chinois*; his *Uranographie Mongole*; his *Dissertation sur la Nature Monosyllabique de la Langue Chinoise*, and his *Plan d'un Dictionnaire Chinois*. Of the first, he observes: "It was not without surprise, that learned Europe heard that, for some centuries past, there had existed in China an institution for the study of foreign languages which concerned politics and religion, amongst which was included, under the name of 'the language of Fan,' the sacred dialect of India, so intimately connected with the doctrines of the Buddhists." Of the plan for a dictionary, it is well observed, that "if a dictionary upon the plan proposed by M. Rémusat existed for the Chinese language, it would certainly be a phenomenon unique in its kind."

In 1814, M. Rémusat was selected to fill the professor's chair of Chinese, founded by Louis XVIII. In 1816, he was chosen member of the Academy of Belles-Lettres, and in 1822, he became keeper of the King's Library. His numerous pieces, published chiefly in a variety of periodical works, it would be tedious to particularize.

The light which M. Rémusat has diffused over that curious system of philosophical speculation, called Buddhism, is one of the great benefits his familiarity with the Chinese and Tartar dialects has enabled him to confer upon European science. "With respect to the doctrines of Buddhism," M. de Sacy remarks, "which beholds nothing but abstractions, and multiplies them, *ad infinitum*, by a fantastic analysis, by divisions which present no precise idea to the understanding, and by numbers for which no language has names, we may perhaps venture to surmise that, the more the vast ocean of this literature, to which a sacred origin is assigned, is explored, the more we shall be convinced that it can be compared to nothing better than to those vague meteors, which recede from the spectator as he thinks he approaches them."

Nothing, in the opinion of his biographer, does more honour to the heart of M. Rémusat, or better evinces the sincerity of his affections, than the more than brotherly friendship which he cherished towards M. Saint-Martin, whom all his natural dispositions, habits and tastes, except that of study, seemed necessarily to place at a distance from him. This friendship, which commenced in the schools, and was maintained by daily intercourse, subsisted till death.

The tender regard felt by M. Rémusat towards his mother, who, from the

period of her widowhood, lived only in her son, withheld him long from forming a matrimonial connection, lest new ties should weaken the old. In 1830, however, he yielded to the representations of his mother, who felt no such apprehension, and in February of that year he united himself to Madlle. le Camus, daughter of General le Camus. She fully justified the expectations of Mad. Rémusat, who acquired a daughter-in-law worthy of her esteem and friendship. The following year, however, M. Rémusat lost his mother, which, M. de Sacy thinks may have had that injurious effect upon the disorder, which had already begun to undermine his health, which is suggested in our memoir. He soon perceived the inevitable result of his malady, and calmly employed his latter days in arranging his affairs, and in directing the use that was to be made of his manuscripts. He died, on the 2d June 1832, in the arms of Mad. Rémusat and M. Saint-Martin, the latter of whom so speedily followed him to the grave.

Oriental scholars will rejoice to hear from the Baron de Sacy, that the important work upon which M. Rémusat was intently engaged at the period of his death, namely, the translation of the *Füh kwö ke*, or travels of the Chinese Buddhists into India, with a commentary, will not be lost to the public, as we apprehended, for want of a competent editor. The French government, the Baron states, is resolved that science shall not be deprived of a work, the announcement of which excited so lively an interest, and is not willing that Europe should be indebted for it to foreign munificence (it having been originally intended for our Oriental Translation Committee); and the Royal Press has been charged with its publication. M. Klaproth has undertaken to edit the work and to supply what was deficient in the commentary.

LANGUAGE OF FLOWERS.

THE Orientals have a wonderful passion for plants, flowers, verdure, whatever can recreate the sight and excite the torpid senses. Situated, generally speaking, beneath a burning sky and in a dry and parching climate, all their ideas of pleasure are connected with the coolness of umbrageous trees, the murmur of clear fountains, the flow of limpid streams. They derive the greatest portion of their images from these sources, and, in this respect, the eastern poets have no reason to envy ours: they even take occasion from thence to make reflections upon the vexations of life and the enjoyments mingled with them. Thus the philosophical Sadi says: "I once saw some roses in the cool grass, and I exclaimed, 'what! has that vile herb dared to place itself beside the fragrant rose?' 'Be silent,' it answered; 'the generous soul never forgets its former friends: although I cannot vie with the rose in lustre or perfume, both of us sprung from the same soil.'"

It would be interesting to ascertain the flowers and plants which are preferred by Musulmans. One reason which would render this study agreeable is, that they sometimes impart to flowers, plants, fruits, and other similar objects, a peculiar language. Thus, according to their notions, a grape-stone signifies 'my dear soul'; a plum, 'I pine with sorrow'; the narcissus, 'I am your slave'; an apple, 'do not think of me'; a pistachio-nut, 'I am angry with you.' These expedients are especially employed by women and by persons who cannot read or write: they make up bouquets and collections of flowers, and correspond in this manner. These nosegays are termed *salams*, from an Arabic word implying a salutation. This practice is met with not only at Constantinople and in harems, but in Persia, India, and even amongst the nomades of Kurdistan.†

* Gullistan, c. ii. No. 48.

† Reinaud, *Description des Monuments Musulmans*, i. 90.

THE POETICAL REMAINS OF A LATE STUDENT AT
BISHOP'S COLLEGE.—No. II.

I.

THE CHILD'S DREAM.

Sweet babe, whose image here express'd
Does thy peaceful slumbers show,
Guilt or fear, to break thy rest,
Never did thy spirit know :—
Soothing slumbers, soft repose,
Such as mock the painter's skill :—
Such as innocence bestows,
Harmless infant—lull thee still.

Cooper's Translation of V. Bourne.

IN the gloom of the chamber,
Its mother's couch by,
The innocent child
In slumber doth lie :—
O balmy repose,
While its eyelids of rose
On mortality close,
To gaze on the sky.

Sweet are its visions—
It roams through the land
Of Elysium, where diamonds
Are strewed o'er the sand.
O wonder unheard !
Each golden-plumed bird,
By the stranger unstirr'd,
Comes to sing on its hand.
A dream of enchantment !
It sitteth by streams,
From whose bosom soft melody
Breathes on its dreams.
Its father is there,
And its sisters—how fair !
From their wings on the air
Shedding beautiful gleams.*

A thousand bright things
Doth the wanderer behold :
Beds of rich roses
Through the purple fields roll'd.
And, fair to the sight,
Flow rills of delight,
Unshadow'd by night,
Over blossoms of gold.

Roam on, young pilgrim,
Joyously roam :
Why should we call thee
Back to thy home ?
Still gather flowers
From those Amaranth bowers,
Where the sky has no showers,
The sea has no foam.

* Some of these verses are imitated from Victor Hugo.

Dream on, dear infant—
Never, oh never,
May time thy pure thoughts
From paradise sever.
Clouds dim the sky,
Cherish'd friends die,
Unseen by thine eye—
Thou sleepest ever.

II.

THE SLEEPING BEAUTY.

Not a whisper, not a fall
Of footsteps in the twilight hall ;
Lute and lyre and cittern lull
The slumber of the Beautiful !

Look ! the purple pillow glows
With her odorous breath of rose ;
Like the silvery May doth break
The lovelight from her cheek.

Shepherd of enchanted dreams,
Come hither from thy haunted streams ;
Breathe the airs of faery skies,
Rain down flowers upon her eyes.

Hasten from thy radiant bowers,
With quiver full of arrowy flowers,*
Eros of the East, and throw
A garland round thy bow.

Not a whisper, not a fall
Of footsteps in the twilight hall ;
Innocence the watch doth keep
O'er the Beautiful in sleep.

III.

WRITTEN IN A COPY OF THOMSON'S SEASONS.

Now blessings on thy magic lute,
And blessings on thy charmed hand,
That waken—melody long mute—
The memory of my native land.

Along the silent seas of Time,
Enchanter ! I have sailed with thee,
Lulled by the music of thy rhyme,
Into the Land of Faëry.†

Thou to my longing heart hast given
To wander in the groves of light,
And poured thine own Arabian heaven
Upon the darkness of the night.

And I among Elysian trees
Have heard thy air-born harmony,‡
And slumbered on the quiet bed
Of heavy ebony.

* The arrows of Camadéva are said to be tipped with a separate flower.—See the note to Professor Wilson's Translation of the *Megha Duta*. † Alluding to the *Castle of Indolence*. ‡ The *Æolian lyre*.
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But dearer far than faery tower,
 The scenes thy sweet pipe brings to me:—
 The robin singing in the bower
 Of blossoms on the apple tree;—
 The rook so smoothly sailing by;
 The swallow flitting round and round;
 And the sunshine through the dark oak-boughs,
 Chequering the ground.
 What though the dreary waste of sea
 Those scenes of gladness doth divide—
 I gaze upon them still, with thee,
 Beloved poet, at my side.

ON A YOUNG HINDU WIDOW.

BY KASIPRASAD GHOSH.

AH! fair one, lone as desert-flower,
 Whose bloom and beauty are in vain;
 How dark was that too fatal hour,
 Which brought thee lasting grief and pain!
 What is the world to thee forlorn?
 Thine every path is desolate;
 From all enjoyments wildly torn,
 How drear and comfortless thy fate!
 What pity, friendless, helpless, poor,
 That such should be thine early lot,—
 Doomed to remain for evermore
 As if thou in the world wert not!
 And is there none—O! can it be?—
 None warm or friendly in thy cause?
 Has pitiless humanity
 Forgotten its sacred ties and laws?
 The rigours of a life austere,
 Followed by fear, and scorn, and shame,
 Await thee as thy portion here:
 What is thy being but a name?
 Thou may'st not, durst not, must not hope
 A joy upon the world beneath;
 But thou must e'er with sorrows cope,
 Sorrows which only end in death.
 And thou art doomed to be at strife
 For ever with thyself, to quell
 The very elements of life,
 And every brighter thought repel.
 Is this the all, or should it be
 The all that here to thee is left?
 And must the world remain to thee
 A scene of every charm bereft?

To render the preceding lines more intelligible, I should observe, that a Hindu widow, of whatever age, is enjoined to practise the most severe austerities; such as abstaining from every species of luxury; fasting on certain religious days; withdrawing from the company of women whose husbands are living, on religious ceremonies or happy occasions, &c.: the least deviation from which brings infamy.

K. G.

AMERICAN INTERCOURSE WITH CHINA.

IN one of the volumes of the Diplomatic Correspondence of the United States, lately published by order of Congress,* is a letter from Mr. Samuel Shaw to Mr. Jay, giving an account of the first visit of an American trader to Canton, which sailed from New York on the 22d February 1784, and arrived at Canton in October.

"The day of our arrival at Canton," says the writer, "and the two following days, we were visited by the Chinese merchants, and the chiefs and gentlemen of the several European establishments, and treated by them in all respects as a free and independent nation. As such, during our stay, we were universally considered. The Chinese themselves were very indulgent towards us, though ours being the first American ship that had ever visited China, it was some time before they could fully comprehend the distinction between Englishmen and us. They styled us *the new people*, and when by the map we conveyed to them an idea of the extent of our country, with its present and increasing population, they were highly pleased at the prospect of so considerable a market for the productions of theirs."

The writer then adverts to the affair of the English gunner, who was given up to the Chinese authorities. His account is as follows:—

"On the 25th November (1784), an English ship, in saluting some company who had dined on board, killed a Chinese and wounded two others, in the mandarin's boat alongside. It is a maxim of the Chinese law, that blood must answer for blood; in pursuance of which they demanded the unfortunate gunner. To give up this poor man was to consign him to certain death. Humanity pleaded powerfully against the measure. After repeated conferences between the English and the Chinese, the latter declared themselves satisfied, and the affair was supposed to be entirely settled. Notwithstanding this, on the morning after the last conference (the 27th), the supercargo of the ship was seized while attending his business, thrown into a sedan chair, hurried into the city, and committed to prison. Such an outrage on personal liberty spread a general alarm, and the Europeans unanimously agreed to send for their boats, with armed men, from the shipping, for security of themselves and their property, until the matter could be brought to a conclusion. The boats accordingly came, and ours among the number; one of which was fired on and a man wounded. All trade was stopped, and the Chinese men-of-war drawn up opposite the factories. The Europeans demanded the restoration of Mr. Smith, which the Chinese refused till the gunner should be given up. In the meanwhile, the troops of the province were collecting in the neighbourhood of Canton; the Chinese servants were ordered by the magistrates to leave the factories; the gates of the suburbs were shut; all intercourse was at an end; the naval force was increased; many troops were embarked in boats ready for landing, and every thing wore the appearance of war. To what extremities matters might have been carried, had not a negotiation taken place, no one can say. The Chinese asked a conference with all the nations except the English. A deputation, in which I was included for America, met the *fuen* (foo-yuen), who is head-magistrate at Canton, with the principal officers of the province. After setting forth, by an interpreter, the power of the emperor, and his own determination to support the laws, he demanded that the gunner should be given up within three days; declaring that he should have an impartial examination before their tribunal, and if it appeared that the affair was accidental, he should be released unhurt. In the meantime, he gave permis-

* New York, 1833.

sion for the trade, excepting that of the English, to go on as usual; and dismissed us with a present of two pieces of silk to each, as a mark of his friendly disposition. The other nations, one after another, sent away their boats, under protection of a Chinese flag, and pursued their business as before. The English were obliged to submit; the gunner was given up; Mr. Smith was released, and the English, *after being forced to ask pardon of the magistracy of Canton, in the presence of the other nations*, had their commerce restored. On this occasion, I am happy that we were the last who sent off our boat, which was not disgraced by a Chinese flag; nor did she go until the English themselves thanked us for our concurrence with them, and advised to the sending her away. After peace was restored, the chief and four English gentlemen visited the several nations, among whom we were included, and thanked them for their assistance during the troubles. The gunner remained with the Chinese,—his fate undetermined."

It is well known that the unfortunate individual was put to death. The statement of this affair by Mr. Shaw seems correct, except so far as relates to the English asking pardon of the magistrates of Canton, which appears to be an embellishment.

Whilst upon this subject, we may take notice of some remarks in the *North American Review* for October 1834, on a statement made in the *Quarterly Review*,* highly derogatory to the American traders, in the affair of Terranova, the sailor who was given up by them to the Chinese.

"From the moment that our violation of the Chinese law is of such a nature," says the writer in the *Quarterly Review*, "as to drive the Chinese government to the extreme measure of *seizing* the persons of the offending parties, the die is cast, and we fear that hostilities will become inevitable. The last instance of the kind that occurred was in 1784, when one of the supercargoes of a private ship was *seized*, to answer for homicide, and subsequently, after a good deal of blustering, and preparations for commencing hostilities, was redeemed by the surrender of another individual, equally innocent though of a humbler station. Much as we regret the probability of a rupture with the Chinese, we fervently hope that we may never see it averted by such another disgraceful compromise, which has only for its parallel one made by the Americans, a very few years ago, when an innocent Italian was given up to be strangled, *to save the life (it has never been denied) of a guilty American.*"

The American reviewer remarks upon this as follows:—

"How the learned writer knows that this statement has 'never been denied,' we are unable to say. We suppose he means, that it has never been denied in his hearing. We will not undertake now positively to deny it; but we are informed, on what we deem the best authority, that the statement in the *Quarterly Review* is wholly incorrect, and that the Italian *taken out of an American ship*, fourteen or fifteen years ago, by the Chinese authorities, was unquestionably the author of the homicide for which (under the Chinese law) he suffered. Whether, as was stated on his behalf, the homicide was purely accidental, we do not know; and supposing it to have been so, heaven forbid we should justify his execution under the Chinese law. But as a question in the law of nations and casuistry, it would bear an argument, whether the United States could *rightfully* go to war against the Chinese, for administering their own laws on persons voluntarily coming within their jurisdiction. The *Quarterly Reviewer* seems to lean to the affirmative of that question."

The American writer appears to us to have the best of the argument in this case. So far from the innocence of the Italian and the guilt of another per-

* Vol. L.

son being admitted facts, we have only seen them once suggested. Captain Coffin, in his evidence before the Commons' Committee,* states that he arrived at Canton from five to eight months after the transaction, and had the particulars of it from the supercargo of the ship, which was the *Emily* of Baltimore, and heard them frequently stated by others on the spot. "I understood," he says, "that the woman that was killed or drowned was in a boat under the ship's bows, and something passing between the sailor and the woman, he took an earthen jar and threw it at her, and struck the woman on the side of the head; consequently, she fell overboard, and when she was taken up, she was dead. At the time, it might have been settled for a trifling amount of 100 or 200 dollars; but after getting to the ears of the mandarins, they demanded life for life. It was thought by the Americans there, that the sailor did not intend to kill the woman; whether it was done in sport or anger they could not tell, but they agreed that the man should not be given up: consequently, for some time, the American trade was stopped, and the mandarins persisted in demanding the man. I believe that it is not doubted that the man struck the woman; but the matter was never properly investigated."

Several printed statements of the transaction tally with the above. A different version of it, however, was given before the same committee by the late Mr. C. Marjoribanks.†

"Upon an important occasion," he observes, in reply to a question as to the control of the American consul at Canton, "which was in 1821, when a seaman belonging to one of their ships was accused of homicide, and where, *from every inquiry that was made, the man, I believe, was entirely innocent of the crime imputed to him*, the Chinese, as usual, demanded that he should be given up. The consul, who was a man of much good feeling, resisted that demand; but his countrymen, and the persons connected with the trade, and the captains of the ships, formed themselves into a combination, as it were, against the consul, and resisted his wishes. The seaman, who was a Sicilian by birth, was surrendered into the hands of the Chinese. I believe, this association of the Americans so far sheltered themselves under the plea that he was not a citizen of the United States, and that they were not compelled to protect him. He was surrendered to the Chinese government, strongly against the private individual remonstrances of members of the British factory: the select committee, as a public body, was not called upon to interfere in it. The unfortunate man, when delivered up to the Chinese, underwent a mere sham trial. He scarcely spoke English; nobody but Chinese interpreters were present; his hand was covered with ink, and he ignorantly placed the impression of it upon paper, which was a confession of his guilt. It was expected, as in other cases of homicide, the sentence would be referred to the emperor for his sanction: instead of that, the seaman, without any intimation, was carried to the place of public execution, three days afterwards, and strangled. I believe the American character, in the estimation even of the Chinese, was very considerably lowered by that act. The American consul, who had thus proved the inefficiency of his power, was so disgusted with the proceedings of his countrymen, that he immediately resigned his situation."

Captain Coffin, being asked whether the consul (Mr. Wilcox) resigned his appointment in consequence of this affair, replied that he never heard that that was the case; that Mr. Wilcox was consul when he arrived at Canton (about half a year after); that his consulship was a great plague to him, in his other business, which was large, as he took no fees; but that it was a full year after the occurrence that he resigned.

* 2d March 1830. Qu. 1725, &c. Minutes, p. 128.

† 18th Feb. 1830. Qu. 202. Minutes, p. 21.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN THEATRE.

It is astonishing, amidst the astonishing portents of the times, how indifferent we become to changes, from which we should have started with horror had they been presented to us as matters of remote speculation only. We have supped full of them, however, as fully as Macbeth of the appalling horrors that beset him—they have long ceased to startle us. Every cry is deemed just and rational, that calls for innovation. To act upon old principles, or, in the phrase of Lord Bacon, *stare super antiquas vias*, is considered downright idiocy. Men confine themselves no longer to their own appropriate departments. Experimental knowledge is not only at a deplorable discount, but absolutely scouted. Every one is the master of any business, save his own. Who, in these days of intellectual improvement, would consult a farmer upon an agricultural question? Lecturers and economists, who never saw a green field, carry about them a box of theorems and axioms upon agriculture, that enable the haberdasher, whilst he is measuring a yard of tape, to prove that the farmer knows nothing about corn. Political economy, like the bull in a china-shop, has smashed all the established maxims and recognized laws of trade about our ears. Free trade, is what Demosthenes attributed to action in oratory, the one thing needful. It is everything at this moment in Great Britain. It strides over a prostrate and impoverished world, and stalks in triumph amid the wide and wasted desert it has created.

In India, the bubble has not yet burst—but burst it will, in bankruptcy, despair, and wretchedness. For the present, indeed, some petty inconveniences must be suffered. At home, the old ladies must gossip over a nauseous herb, as poisonous as hellebore, instead of the beverage “that cheers but not inebriates;” and that most delightful of our household comforts, the tea-urn, send forth its steamy columns for the preparation of the most loathsome infusion, that the apothecary ever concocted in the shape of an emetic. All this is the penalty paid for the establishment of a principle,—for the triumph of a dogma. In the mean time, the key of India is in the hands of every one who can pay for his passage. All arts, all trades, all crafts, are to have their hand-cuffs knocked off, and to be let loose over its wide area. Such is the *liberality* of the day.

It must not be denied, indeed, that this same liberality has done, and is still doing, some shabby things, in the shape of sundry spoliations or larcenies, that, in former days, would have excited no slight burst of virtuous horror, even amongst those whom modern philosophy has taught to regard with indifference, a few slight violations of moral principle in the pursuit of a political one. The noblest commercial establishment the world ever saw,—heretofore an unfailing reservoir of profit, and hope, and retribution, and relief to thousands, whose daily bread it distributed, and whose daily industry it quickened and rewarded,—has been pulled down by a strength that, Sampson-like, will ere long be buried in the ruins it made, in order to open a way for hosts of adventurers, to whom the whole continent of India

is to be the common gambling-table, with its usual vicissitudes of affluence and ruin: the cheated dreams of avarice succeeded by actual wretchedness and woe. But the liberal principle has been established, and *free trade* will stand a solitary column amidst the crumbling masses and tottering piles of a commercial greatness that will exist only in story.

Will they, who have been carried onwards in this rapid tide of liberality, stop short, and exclude from the privilege of carrying their skill and talents to the market they have opened to the whole world, a class of men and women, upon whom the policy of the East-India Company has up to this day looked at with an evil eye—a class who minister an innocent amusement to those who need amusement at home, but need it still more in India, where life requires to be occasionally lightened by its burthens, to enable it the better to sustain them? Are theatrical persons,—play-actors, as our ancestors called them,—to be prohibited in this new æra from pursuing their professional calling in a country now throwing its arms open to such promiscuous embraces? Probably, they who, in their tenderness for the Anglo-Indian morals, have sent out additional supplies of ecclesiastics, may be fearful of undoing their work, by transplanting from our shores a class of persons who have never been remarkable for delicacy of morals or circumspection and prudence of conduct. But it may be asked, what importation of vices is to be feared, that are not to be found existing there, in full rankness and luxuriance, already? The morals of actors have never been immaculate. Yet, after all, perhaps their vices are rather more glaring, or less dissembled, than those of other persons, more wicked. Be that as it may, by what axiom of free trade, by what rule of political economy (for the world is now governed by axioms and rules), are the doors to be shut upon actors?

It is then a matter of personal calculation, merely;—for, in accordance with the reasonings upon which the new order of things is founded, you cannot exclude them. And, considered as a matter of taste, what can be deemed better calculated to advance it, than a regular dramatic corps, either stationary at one presidency or migrating to others? Shakspeare must always live in the hearts of Englishmen, and his genius glow in their bosoms. How dreadful to see him mangled, broken on the wheel, by what are called amateur performers! They, who have witnessed the few attempts at Calcutta or Madras to get up one of his plays, must for the time have wished that Shakspeare had never existed. I have seen a Madras audience convulsed with laughter in the most pathetic scenes of Lear and Othello;—the parting sorrows, the sweet confiding affections, of Juliet, travestied by a half-caste writer from one of the public offices;—the exquisite tenderness of Rowe turned into downright farce by the appearance of a black Portuguese clerk, as the Fair Penitent. It has been heretofore the well-considered policy of the Court of Directors to exclude professional actors from India;—and the reasons of that policy are too obvious to need explanation. But, in the new, or rather the inverted, state of things, the policy and the reasonings that upheld it have been swept away. India is open, under a

few slight and unavailing restrictions, to all kinds of adventurers. Will some twenty or thirty actors and actresses endanger our empire, or loosen its radical holdings?

The inconvenience, if any, will be a social, not a political one. With us, a first-rate dramatic performer, his character and manners being unexceptionable, is not refused admittance into the best circles. Anglo-Indian society hangs together by such nice and delicate fibres,—it is made up of such filmy, gossamery proprieties,—so many petty observances and etiquettes,—that it would be next to impossible to adjust the exact position of an actor or actress in the circles of the Presidency. To drive them back upon an inferior rank would destroy all the respectability arising from self-estimation, which rises and falls with the estimation of others. Tell persons of this class that they are not respectable,—they will no longer strive to be so. Drive into a secondary division of the settlement, individuals whose talents delight and charm those who move in the highest,—send them to taverns and punch-houses instead of seating them at the tables of rank and fashion,—and they will delight and charm those only who frequent the same haunts of vulgar intemperance. Many of them would, perhaps, be more at their ease at such places, than in the *salons* of members of council or of judges of provincial courts. Kean was infinitely more comfortable at the Coal-Hole in the Strand, than at the splendid table of the West-India merchant, whose wife and daughters bored him to death, as he feelingly complained, by talking to him about Shakspeare.

On the other hand, what is to be done with the professional ladies amongst the ladies of the settlement? A great artist, drawing nightly tears from a crowded auditory, or charming them into rapture with her song, or rousing them to ecstasies of comic mirth, will not be awed into humility by the rank of her hostess, nor chilled into obsequiousness by the cold dignity of her demeanour. It is a perplexing case, putting it hypothetically. Much, of course, depends upon the place her own manners and deportment would vindicate to her. Yet it is impossible not to foresee a whole Iliad of squabbles and controversies, where so many Helens are concerned. What a lengthened tissue of gossippings and chronicles, if the lady herself is not a miracle of reserve almost to sanctity—if she forgets one article in the catechism of feminine decorums—if she does not hit the precise line in her conversations with the men, between a starched repulsive stiffness, and a frank and easy familiarity! What a pile of misconstructions and slanders might be raised upon a dim semblance of truth—what gallantries might be woven out of a few casual whisperings, or too close a *tête-à-tête*! The most petty incidents, by the heightenings of female rhetoric, might be distorted into grave offences, and the poor devil will lead a wretched life of it, merely because she is not an angel. I say nothing of the underlings; I am putting the case only of a person at the head of her profession,—a perfect mistress of her art. It is impossible that, with such qualifications, she can be kept in the back-ground. They who love the art must respect the artist—and even they who have no taste for the drama, will endeavour to

prove that they can understand and relish it by lavishing courtesies upon its professors. Mrs. Siddons or Miss Fanny Kemble, at Calcutta, would have been guests at the highest tables, and their society an object of eager competition. Suppose, however, an actress of equal powers and equal eminence to find her way there,—but with less of decorum in her habits—or holding the minute observances of female life in contempt; it is inconceivable what feuds, and jealousies, and disputes would be lighted up both for and against her: *plusquam civilia bella*.

With merely musical professors, there is not likely to be the same inconvenience. The experiment has been tried. In 1817, Signora Bianchi Lacy and her husband were permitted to go out to India. At Calcutta, they were praised, but starved. Their concerts were not well attended, though patronized by Lord Hastings, and their failure discouraged similar adventurers. A regularly-trained dramatic corps would go out under happier auspices, and, by alternately playing at Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, might contrive to put as much money into their pockets as by a trip to the United States, to which our theatrical professors are obliged to resort to freshen up a fading reputation, when the English audiences begin to grow tired with them. This is mere conjecture, the experiment never having been tried. The project, however, has frequently been entertained. So far back as 1793, Lee Lewis, a comedian of considerable merit, actually got together a company, including performers of eminence in every department of stage-business. His memorial to the Court of Directors underwent considerable discussion; but it was rejected. The impolicy of throwing all practicable impediments in the way of colonization—the dread of the almost proverbial libertinism of theatrical persons, whose private lives, at that time, would not endure a severe scrutiny—and the calculation that, in the usual course of human affairs, many of the Juliets and Cordelias would require a temporary retirement from the stage,—the spirit of intrigue that a handsome actress might encourage amongst the younger part of the civil service, not forgetting that occasionally a grave judge or member of council might be found not sufficiently on his guard against similar lapses—these considerations prevailed over every thing urged in favour of the application. But colonization is now considered as a mere chimæra,—and there is an end to the objection.

At present the civil and military servants are the artificers of their own dramatic amusement, and I question whether much would be gained by having it sent out ready-made. What a delightful bustle, what a stir of preparation, in getting up an amateur play! What shifts and contrivances to supply defects! what laughable disputes for the chief characters! what perplexities in casting the female parts and drilling them to feminine postures, and what exquisite farce to hear them, in their half-caste accent, mimicking the affected minced lisp of a lady of fashion! The green-room anecdotes of the Madras theatre would make an entertaining volume. It was, perhaps, the happiest model of a summer-theatre that was ever constructed, and from the universality of its uses, probably (for I could never

discover a more rational etymology),—being at one time at an assembly-room, at another a place for holding masonic lodges, and at others for a general meeting of the settlement,—received the name of *Pantheon*. However, it was a handsome building, and capable of holding, pit, boxes, and gallery, nearly seven hundred persons. When there was a ball, a temporary flooring was thrown over the pit and it served the purpose of a spacious ball-room. The amusing periods of its history, like the amusing periods of every thing else in India, are now departed. The reductions of salary in both services, conjoined with other causes, have thrown a gloom over the innocent and cheerful diversions that, in my time, enlivened the place, and gave a life and spirit to those humble theatrical experiments, which will long live in my memory. Mark Rowarth, the *arbiter elegantiarum* of the settlement, was the manager, with a liberal stipend, of the Madras theatre. His company was recruited by young military men, by even a few civilians; and for female characters, he had a regular school of young Portuguese or European half-castes, whom he contrived to rouge and whiten into something of female semblance.

But Colonel Elisha Trapaud!—Oh that, for one moment, I held the pen of Scarron, to paint the *Roman Comique* of which poor Trapaud,—usually termed in unkind derision Colonel *Crapaud*,—was the *Ragotin*. He had all the theatrical irritabilities of that entertaining personage, and, by coaxing his vanity, might be prevailed upon to undertake any part, however unsuited to his figure and person, which were almost caricatures of humanity. Reader, if you had that exquisite work of the most delightful of French authors on your table, I might be spared the trouble of sketching this most exact counterpart of him. But imagine a figure, somewhat diminutive, yet protruding into all sorts of ungraceful angles, the whole outline being a kind of rhomboid:—imagine this figure, at the advanced age of fifty or fifty-five, surmounted with a youthful wig luxuriant with curls, and haunted with the happy consciousness of his personal perfections, and no very limited notions of his intellectual ones, for he was the *Admirable Crichton* of his own fancy. But, with all his conceit, he was a useful actor, and though it was the fashion to laugh at him the moment he appeared on the stage, he set it down as the effect of some comic hit, that pleased the audience, without dreaming that he himself was the subject of it. Upon one occasion, a wag, willing to amuse himself at his expense, actually persuaded him to write a comedy, and, unluckily, he set about it in good earnest. Being an efficient member of Mark Rowarth's dramatic corps, Mark could not refuse to act it, when it was completed. Such a farrago of dulness and absurdity was never exhibited before, but he was proud of it, and took great pains in getting it up. The performers, to do them justice, did all they could for it; for Trapaud's vanities and irritabilities were harmless and amusing, and there was no wish to give him offence. But, as for persuading him that the piece would not do, it was out of the question. He would have seized by the throat any body, whoever he might be, that ventured to throw out the slightest criticism upon its faults.

To this comedy, which he called the *Merchant of Smyrna*, he wrote a prologue, and insisted upon Mark Rowarth's speaking it. The critic of the *Madras Gazette*, the next morning, observed of it, that "it abounded in undisputed truths and incontrovertible propositions:" a criticism (such is the omnivorous nature of vanity) which gave the colonel great satisfaction, for he was as proof against the shafts of ridicule or irony, as an alligator to a musket-ball. A line or two of it, I shall never forget. It began thus— and the house was in a roar, whilst Rowarth, with as much seriousness as he could force into his countenance, delivered or rather attempted to deliver it:

To-night, my gentle friends, we act a play—
Approve it or condemn it, as you may.
In Thespis' days, a waggon was the stage—
But larger theatres adorn our age.
In Drury's pile assembled hundreds sit,
Judges of taste and arbiters of wit.
But we —————

I forget how it went on, but it was a most egregious specimen of nonsense—and excited, of course, thunders of mock applause. By dint, however, of cutting and slashing, this performer forgetting his part, and another substituting some equivalent nonsense of his own, it arrived at its termination; the poor author, all the while, swearing and stamping with rage at their spoiling his piece. But when it was over, there arose, by a preconcerted understanding amongst persons in different parts of the theatre, a call of "Author! author!" and a crown wreathed with flowers was thrown on the stage. Old Trapaud, in reality delighted, was with ill-affected reluctance led on to be crowned between two of the performers. The crown, however, was too small to fit his head without taking off his wig, which his two supporters dashed unceremoniously on the floor. The joke, however, was too practical a one; for the crown had been made of leaves from a prickly hedge, and the thorny part scratched the bald part of his head, so that it streamed with blood, and he ran off the stage, swearing destruction to the contrivers of the insult.

Never shall I forget,—for these are not unpleasing reminiscences,—the getting up of *Macbeth* and to say the truth it was got up most respectably, and Mathew Locke's music was admirably performed, under the superintendence of Topping, who was an excellent musician. Lady Macbeth was undertaken by Anstey, son of the celebrated author of the *Bath Guide*. Every body knows how rapidly the beard grows in a hot climate. Anstey's was of the blackest tint, and it being a warm season of the year, before the fourth act it had grown so long, as to render it actually necessary for Lady Macbeth to shave before she appeared in the fifth. It was, however, so sultry behind the scenes, and there was so little air in the room appropriated to dressing, that Anstey ordered a table with a looking-glass and his shaving apparatus to be placed on the stage, where there was a stronger current. In malicious pleasantry, some one rang the prompter's bell, which was the constant signal for drawing up the curtain. It was most promptly obeyed, and, to the amazement of the whole assembled fashion of Madras, Tom

Anstey was exhibited in the costume of Lady Macbeth, in that most unfeminine part of his toilette. The roar, the screams of surprise and merriment that ensued, are beyond description.

But anecdotes of the Anglo-Indian stage are rushing fast on my recollection,—and may probably be continued in a future number.

CHINESE TYPES.

THE subjoined is a specimen of the Chinese types (referred to in p. 164), cut in steel, by M. Legrand, of Paris, under the direction of M. Pauthier, whose object is (as he has stated to us) to render them available by Orientalists of all countries. The engraver will undertake to furnish any person with cast types, or matrices in copper, at a very moderate price, thereby realizing the object of Dr. Morrison, as stated in his letter to us, p. 48, and supplying the learned societies of Europe, as well as our Missionary and Bible societies, with a body of Chinese characters, copied by a skilful artist, after the best models afforded by the Chinese works in the Royal Library of Paris.

有 定 能 而
止 得 靜
慮 后 安

The English sinologist will not fail to remark the square and stiff form of these characters, compared with those, in the curved and flowing style, which are used in Dr. Morrison's Dictionary and in this Journal, of which the subjoined are specimens:—

大 虎 五 門
上 興 鎮 州
縣 府 寧 安

The former, we are assured by M. Pauthier, is the style of the characters used in the classical and historical works of the Chinese; the latter is employed, generally speaking, in romances and works of a subordinate class. The difference between them is pretty nearly equivalent to that betwixt our Roman and Italic.

MANTRA, OR CHARM FOR THE SICK.

THE accompanying figure 1. exhibits a sketch of a *mantra*, or charm, which I saw worn round the neck of a sepoy of the Bengal army. It consisted of a thin plate of silver, divided, in the manner shown, by shallow grooves cut into the face of it, and having within the divisions Arabic figures, representing such numerals as, by addition, make up a certain number in one direction and certain number in another; as 20 and 21 (see fig. 2.) for instance, as many times as there are lines of figures,—whether read horizontally, vertically, or diagonally, after the manner of magical squares and triangles, as shown in one of the volumes of Hutton's *Mathematical Recreations*, a work which will be found to contain some details of this kind, pleasing to those who are fond of such amusement.* Fig. 2. is a copy, in Roman characters, of the Arabic numerals represented in fig. 1.

There are two lines of Arabic engraven on the upper part of the facet, of which the following are a copy, transcript in English, and translation, stating that the charm is a friendly present to a sick person, in order to preserve him from the ill-effects of fever and enchantment or demoniacal influence. At the top are two shanks with holes in them, for the admission of a conical-shaped piece of silken cord, by which the talisman is suspended to the neck of the wearer, who, of course, fully believed in the efficacy of this valuable guard against evil, as well as admired its appearance as an ornament to his person.

ENGLISH TRANSCRIPT OF THE TWO LINES.

"Bahak ya badúh—bahak ya badúh—bahak ya badúh—az barakat in naksh.

Áazim—tass—o nazr—o úséb—dafa sháwad—ya-l-lah—ya-l-lah—ya-l-lah."

LITERAL TRANSLATION.

In justice to the sick—in justice to the sick—in justice to the sick—from friendship—this picture (engraving or plan)—fever and fascination, and demoniacal influence (or witchcraft) will avert—oh, Allah! T. S. BURT.

بحق يا بدوح بحق يا بدوح بحق يا بدوح از برکت این نقش
اغظم تش و نظر و آسیب دفع شود يا الله يا الله يا الله

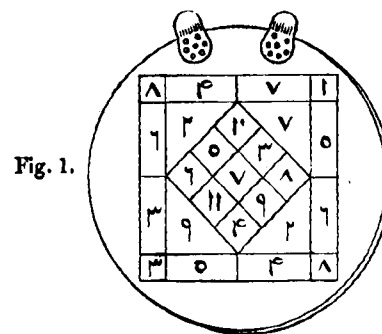


Fig. 1.

8	4	7	1
6	2	10	7
3	6	7	8
3	5	4	8

Fig. 2.

* Dr. Harklots' *Qanoon-e-Islam* contains a variety of these magical squares used in India.—Ed.

Miscellanies, Original and Select.

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

Asiatic Society of Bengal—At the meeting of April 5th, a letter was read from Mr. Previtte, of the firm of Messrs. Gunter and Hooper, describing a new progress of manufacturing bread, invented by him, by which it may be preserved for any length of time, and, by a very simple process, made as fresh and as new as the first day it was baked. The following is an extract from the letter: "It is needless for me to mention that the 'bread rusk,' so generally in use, and which, for keeping good, ranks amongst the first in sea-stores, is, simply the loaf cut in slices, and every particle of moisture carefully dried out of it—a compactly made loaf, of the light spongy kind, usually called 'French bread,' baked in a tin, is as capable of being dried and brought to the same state as rusk, and will keep, it may be presumed, as well and as long. When the bread is one day old, cut from four to eight small pieces, out of the bottom, of about one inch long, half an inch wide, and half an inch deep; this should be done carefully, with a small, sharp-pointed knife, so as to let the places be as distinct and separate from each other as possible. The loaf should then be placed on a tin, bottom upwards, and thoroughly dried in an oven of from 100 to 110 degrees of heat. This will probably take forty-eight hours, or more; for should any moisture remain in the bread, it must inevitably turn sour and spoil. After drying, it is ready for packing, and if packed in quantities, I would recommend strong tin cases, with sliding shelves, with divisions for each loaf, as it is very essential that it should be preserved entirely whole. When the bread is required to be made fresh, take it and pour a desert spoonful of clean water into each of the apertures, turn it, and damp the outside with a clean napkin or a sponge, put it into a copper pan, closely stopped (luted), or into an oven similar to the accompanying, taking care that it is securely stopped, so as to admit no part of the steam to escape. The preparation, or lute, I would recommend for this purpose, should be made of salt, chalk, and flour, in equal quantities, with sufficient water to render it of consistency to adhere firmly. This done, place the whole in a common oven, of the usual heat for baking bread, for fifteen or twenty minutes, when it will be found to have generated the water into steam, and to have brought the loaf to the state of newly-baked bread, perfectly fresh, soft, and sweet, as the first day it was made—take the loaf carefully out of the steam oven, if I may use the term, with both hands, and place it on a tin, setting the same, without cover, in the common oven to dry, say for a quarter of an hour, and it will be fit for use."

Mr. P. adds, that muffins and rolls, properly made, are equally easily preserved and prepared. A steam-oven and three specimens of the "prepared bread" were presented at the meeting, which latter had been made on the 3d November 1833. One of these was in its hard dry state, the others had been recently submitted to the process recommended, and proved, on being broken up, to possess all the qualities of newly baked fresh bread.

CRITICAL NOTICES.

Essais sur la Philosophie des Hindous. Par H. T. Colebrooke, Esq. Traduits de l'Anglais et augmentés de Textes Sanscrits et de Notes nombreuses. Par G. PAUTHIER. Part II. Paris, 1834.

THIS is the conclusion of M. Pauthier's excellent translation of the masterly essays of Mr. Colebrooke on the Philosophy of the Hindous. The translator has added the *Atma Bodha*, or summary of the *Védānta* system, by Sancara Achārāya, from the version of Dr. Taylor, and a translation of Rammohun Roy's *Abridgment of the Védānta*. These translations are illustrated with notes, which attest the diligence with which M. Pauthier has studied the Sanscrit philosophy, and the acuteness and sagacity of his criticism.

The Anglo-Chinese Calendar for the year 1834. Canton.

THE Anglo-Chinese Calendar for this year, which, unfortunately, did not reach England till the year was nearly closed, manifests an improvement in the typographical department. It is an elegant little manual, and contains a vast deal of very useful information independent of its Almanack. Mr. John Robert Morrison is the editor.

A History of the Germanic Empire. By S. A. DUNHAM, Esq., LL.D., &c. Vol. I. Being Vol. LX. of Dr. Erdner's *Cabinet Cyclopædia*. London, 1834. Longman and Co. Taylor.

THE reputation which justly belongs to Dr. Dunham, as the author of the "History of Spain and Portugal," and "Europe during the Middle Ages," in this collection, imparts a strong recommendation to the work before us, which is the fruit of analogous researches.

The present volume embraces the Political and Civil History of the Empire during the Middle Ages, including the Merovingian period and the Carolingian dynasty; the houses of Saxony and Franconia; the house of Swabia or Hohenstauffen, &c., and the houses of Hapsburg, Luxemburg, and Bavaria.

This immense subject is condensed into a concise abridgment, by the use of a close and succinct style. The narrative is brief and without details, except where they possess general interest, as in the "View of the State of Society, Laws, and Manners, during the Carolingian period, 752 to 911," to the investigation of which Dr. Dunham has devoted considerable space, and he has exhibited great learning and research in this disquisition.

Like the rest of his works, this has an abundant citation of authorities, and it is but just to the learned author to say, that they appear to have been really consulted, and the work itself to be purely original.

De La Macy, a Tale of Real Life. In Two Vols. London, 1834. E. Wilson.

THIS is the "maiden performance" of a young author; and with every disposition to be tender and lenient in our sentence, under such circumstances, we are constrained to say, that Mr. Lomas has greatly miscalculated his own powers, in supposing that such a production as this was worth publication. We have rarely read a more indifferent novel since the Minerva press ceased to supply the market. We are told that it is a "tale of real life," and that the story is "authentic in its leading circumstance." If so, the author has succeeded to a miracle in justifying Boileau's remark, that truth is sometimes extremely improbable.

Tough Yarns; A Series of Naval Tales and Sketches, to please all Hands. By the Old Sailor. Illustrated by George Cruikshank. London, 1835. E. Wilson.

THESE yarns, spun by an old sailor, are amusing enough in themselves; their mirth-creating qualities are much increased by the humour of the etchings.

Leaves from the Memorandum Book of Alfred Crowquill. Smith, Elder and Co. London, 1834.

Faust, a Serio-Comic Poem, with Twelve Outline Illustrations. By Alfred Crowquill. London, 1834. King.

ALFRED CROWQUILL seems to possess a peculiar vein of graphic humour, which may maintain a successful rivalry with that of Cruikshank. In his "*Faust*," he has very happily burlesqued the German outlines of Goethe's drama. We cannot praise the poetry, but it is burlesque, and is intended for nothing more.

ANNUALS.

Fisher's Drawing Room Scrap-Book. With Poetical Illustrations, by L. E. L. 1835.

MISS LONDON has even surpassed herself, in the beautiful volume which she has this year given to the public, as an accompaniment to thirty-six engravings of various degrees of interest. Nobly fulfilling the brilliant promises of her early youth, this lady's poetry, while losing nothing of its freshness, its brightness, and its originality, has gained in strength and power. The dreams of her juvenile fancy have been succeeded by the graver realities of life, and these she touches solemnly and tenderly; her poems are full of thought, graceful as ever, but of a more matured cast. There is not, as in last year, any poem in the volume of much greater length than the rest, and the Indian subjects are fewer in number; but a scene in Kattiawar has suggested some very spirited lines, and the history of Shah Dara's flight and death is told with infinite pathos. We have also an extremely sweet and characteristic description of feminine beauty in India, in the verses entitled the "*Nizam's Daughter*;" and both the prose and poetry appended to the view of the Caves of Elephants, are worthy of the sublimity of their subject. Amid the pictorial embellishments, that which offers the most attraction to the readers of the *Asiatic Journal*, is a portrait of the highly-gifted young Hindoo, Kaniprasad Ghosh, which is accompanied by a selection from the volume of English poems published by him in Calcutta. Altogether, the work is one of great merit, and will doubtless find its way to the drawing-room of every lady of taste.

Heath's Book of Beauty for 1835. Edited by the COUNTESS OF BLESSINGTON. London. Longman and Co.

THE embellishments in this year's "*Book of Beauty*," consisting entirely of female portraits, are extremely beautiful. The portrait of the Countess of Wilton, after Sir Thos. Lawrence, the late Duchess of Gordon, by Sir Joshua Reynolds, the Fountain Nymph, Constance, and Mary, are superb pictures. The literary portion of the book includes contributions by persons of rank, which are seen to no disadvantage beside those of Moore, Landor, and Barry Cornwall. Even Mr. Bernal, the grave chairman of the Committees of Ways and Means, has employed his idle pen during the vacation in the composition of a pretty tale, entitled "*Constance Ripley*;" and Lady Emmeline Stuart-Wortley has given to the title subject of a "*Night Meditation*," a glow of rich imagery, which makes it altogether new. The accomplished editor's contributions need no eulogy.

EAST-INDIA PAPERS.—MARITIME OFFICERS.

LETTER from the Right Honourable CHARLES GRANT to the CHAIRMAN and DEPUTY CHAIRMAN.

GENTLEMEN: India Board, November 12th 1834.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 27th of last August, and the accompanying copies of the Proceedings of the General Court of Proprietors of the 13th and 20th of that month, regarding the compensation which should be given by the East-India Company to the Commanders and Officers of the Maritime Service, which proceedings comprehend the original plan of the Court of Directors, their plan as extended in consequence of a reference from the General Court, and the plan which that Court has adopted.

The Board regret that this difficult question should be attended by a difference of opinion between the Court of Directors, who are specially entrusted with the management of the financial resources of the Company, and the Court of Proprietors.

On a full consideration of all the circumstances of the case, involving as it does the interests of a most meritorious class of men, the Board think it advisable that an intermediate measure should be adopted.

Taking as a basis the more comprehensive of the plans submitted to them, namely, that of the Proprietors, they are of opinion that it is, with justice to all parties, susceptible of the following modifications and reductions.

The Pensions to such Commanders and Officers as have been ten years and upwards in the Company's service, reckoning from the time they first entered the service to the termination of their last voyage, to be reduced one-fifth:

The pensions to begin from the 22d of April 1834, as to all officers who were not at sea in the season 1833-4; and from the 22d April 1835, as to those who were at sea in that season:

Widows to receive one-half of their husband's pensions; Children the usual proportion:

No Widow to be entitled to a pension who was not married previously to the 28th of August 1833; nor any Child, whose parents were not married previously to the same date:

The pensions to Widows to cease on their marrying again, and not to revive on their again becoming Widows:

The acceptance of a pension under this arrangement, to bar all future claims upon the Poplar Fund:

The Gratuities to such Officers as have not been ten years in the Company's service, to be reduced in the same proportion as the Pensions:

The Compensation, whether pension or gratuity, to be given to such Commanders and Officers only as have been in actual employ in the service within the period of five years antecedent to the 28th of August 1833, upon their declaring that it was their intention to continue to follow their profession in the Maritime service of the Company:

But no pension or gratuity to be granted to any person, unless he has been at least two voyages in the service: and no claimant to receive compensation for a higher rank than that which he held during his last voyage:

In the commutation of pensions and the computation of gratuities, the same rules and rates to be followed as are now applied to the Company's Commercial Servants.

With these modifications and reductions, the Board sanction the plan of the Proprietors.

With respect to the third Resolution of the Proprietors, as the Court of Directors may wish to revise the cases comprised in that Resolution, in reference to the settlement sanctioned in this letter, the Board do not express any opinion on the subject at present.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient and humble servant,

(Signed) CHARLES GRANT.

Chairman and Deputy Chairman
of the East-India Company.

L. Jour. N.S. Vol. 15. No. 60.

MINUTE adopted by the Court of Directors, on the 19th November 1834.

The Court of Directors proceeding to consider what alterations should be made in their plan for compensating the Commanders of Ships under contract, and the Commanders and Officers of the Company's own Ships, in consequence of the grant to them, in common with the Commanders and Officers of the Freighted Service, of annuities and gratuities to the extent stated in Mr. Grant's letter of the 12th instant;

The Court observe, that their plan proposed to compensate the Commanders of Ships under Contract, and of the Company's own Ships (the Senior Chief Mate of the latter to be considered a Commander), by the payment to them of the undermentioned sums, viz.

For five voyages	£5,000
For four do.	4,500
For three do.	4,000
For two do.	3,000
For one do.	2,000

It having now been determined to grant to Commanders generally Annuities of £200 each, the Court of Directors are of opinion that the present value of the annuity of a Commander, at the rates prescribed by the Board (and in the case of the Senior Chief Mate of the Company's own Service, the annuity of a Chief Mate) for the periods which would have been occupied in the number of voyages embraced in the before-mentioned amounts of compensation, should be deducted therefrom, the duration of a voyage being taken at fifteen months.

The compensation proposed by the Court of Directors for the Officers of the Company's own Service, and that which was proposed by them for the Officers of the Freighted Service, was founded upon a general consideration of the degree in which each class was affected by the discontinuance of the Company's Trade, and the Court of Directors now think that the Officers of the Company's own Service should receive, in addition to what they will get in common with the Freighted Service, the difference between the sums proposed in the Court of Directors' plan for them and for the Officers of the Freighted Service, respectively.

Upon this principle, the extra compensation to the Company's own Officers will be as follows, viz.

Chief Mates :

Two first for promotion, each	£1,800	instead of	£2,400
Two second	1,600	..	2,200
Two third	1,500	..	2,100
Remaining two	1,400	..	2,000

Second Mates :

Two first for promotion, each	£1,200	..	1,600
Two second	1,100	..	1,500
Two third	1,000	..	1,400
Remaining two	900	..	1,300

Surgeons

.. ..	900	..	1,300
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Third Mates :

Two first for promotion, each	£750	..	1,000
Two second	650	..	900
Two third	600	..	850
Two fourth	550	..	800

Fourth Mates :

Two first for promotion, each	£450	..	£600
Two second	400	..	550
Two third	350	..	500
Remaining two	300	..	450

Pursers

.. ..	300	..	450
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Surgeon's Mates :

Two first for promotion, each	£450	instead of	£600
Two second	400	..	550
Two third	350	..	500
Remaining two	300	..	400
Fifth Mate	100	..	200
Sixth Mate	50	..	150

Midshipmen :

Having performed not less than four voyages ..	£50	..	£100
Ditto two voyages ..	20	..	70

Carpenters :

Having performed not less than five voyages in the Company's own service ..	£100	..	£150
Ditto less than five, but not less than two, as Carpenter or Carpenter's Mate ..	50	..	100

Boatswain and Gunner :

Having performed not less than five voyages ..	£70	..	£120
Ditto less than five and not less than two	30	..	80

With respect to the Officers of the Ships with unexpired Contracts, the Court of Directors continue to think that such Officers have no vested interest, and that their claim to compensation rests upon no other ground than that of the Officers of the Chartered Service generally.

Annexed to this Minute is a statement of the Rules and Rates observed in the Commutation of Compensation Pensions to the Commercial Servants of the Company.

STATEMENT of RULES and RATES annexed to the above Minute.

RULES.

No pension to be assigned to a third party.

Commutations by the Company restricted to one-half of the pension.

Applicants for commutations within that limit, to support their applications, First, by the written testimony of two persons of respectability, to the effect that there is a reasonable prospect of the sum of money being more serviceable to the applicant and his family than the annual allowance; and, Secondly, by medical certificates (satisfactory to the Company's examining Physician), that the applicant is in good health and has no chronic, or other disease tending to shorten the duration of life.

RATES.

The same as those observed in the India Civil Service Annuity Funds. That is, the value of life is taken from the Northampton Tables, and the Interest of Money reckoned at six per cent.

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ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

Calcutta.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT, April 15.

Sherman v. Forbes.—The counsel and attorneys of the parties appeared before Mr. Justice Grant, in chambers, this day, when it was stated that an arrangement had been made to release Mr. Sherman, on bail in 5,000 rupees, to answer any charge at the sessions.

The return of Mr. Forbes to the writ of *habeas corpus* (see p. 129) set forth, that Mr. Sherman had been arrested and detained in custody by his directions and warrant, being charged, on the oaths of several persons, with wilfully and knowingly harbouring and concealing one Muthoor Paree, charged with culpable homicide, he (Mr. Sherman) well-knowing, previously to so harbouring him, that he was so charged; that he (Mr. Forbes) offered Mr. Sherman to discharge him from custody on his giving bail in Rs. 10,000, but which he had not tendered; and that if any violence in the execution of the warrant had been offered (which is not admitted), it had been done without his authority.

Mr. Sherman consented to enter into recognizances, himself in the sum of Rs. 2,500, and two sureties from the house of Cockerell and Co. in Rs. 1,250 each.

The *Advocate-general* wished bail to be given till the next sessions, as it would be impossible to subpoena witnesses and prepare the case in so short a time; but

Mr. Turlton insisted on the right (which was not disputed) that his client had to be indicted at the present sessions.

April 17.

The same.—The *Advocate-general* moved that the party should either have his recognizances respited, or be directed to enter into new ones to take his trial, if a bill of indictment should be presented against him, at the next sessions. He made the motion on the affidavit of Isserchunder Roy, the acting nazir of the Fouzdarree Adawlut, in the zillah of Burdwan.

The affidavit stated, that several material witnesses in the case were residing in the zillah of Burdwan, and that there was not sufficient time to procure their attendance in Calcutta during the present sessions.

An affidavit from Mr. Sherman was then read, which stated, that he was arrested by the orders of the Hon. Robert Forbes on the 26th of March, at Cooliadah, about forty eight miles from Calcutta, and kept a close prisoner from that day to the 15th of April, when he was released.

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leased on the return to the writ of *habeas corpus*; that from the time of his arrest till the issuing of the writ, Mr. Forbes positively refused to discharge the deponent on bail, although full and sufficient bail, to any extent, was offered on his behalf; but that Mr. Forbes did propose to the deponent to release him provided he would leave the district of Burdwan, and enter into recognizances not to return to it, saying to the deponent, that nothing less would satisfy the parties who had petitioned against him; that he verily believes that no depositions were taken by Mr. Forbes against the deponent prior to his arrest on the 26th March; that on the 27th March, he was taken under a guard of sepoys from Cooliadah to the tent of Mr. Forbes, about three-quarters of a mile from the deponent's factory; that Mr. Forbes that day caused the petitions which had been presented against the deponent to be read over in Bengalee, of which language the deponent has a very imperfect knowledge, and they were in no way explained to him; that after the petitions had been read over, the parties who had presented the same were sworn, and their depositions were taken in Bengalee, but in no way explained to the deponent, who was at that time prevented by Mr. Forbes putting any questions to the witnesses; that, as far as he could understand, such depositions had relation to the complaints made against the deponent by Khater Shaik and others, tenants of the villages of Sauthpore and Arrah, and were not taken, as he believes, for harbouring or concealing Muthoor Paree, nor did Mr. Forbes put any questions to the deponent relating to such charge; that he was kept a close prisoner at Cooliadah from the day of his arrest till Sunday the 6th April, when he was taken under a guard of birjobasees to Burdwan, about seventy miles from Calcutta; and that, during the whole of the period of his remaining at Cooliadah, he was almost daily taken backwards and forwards from his factory to the tent of Mr. Forbes, although he on no occasion but once took any examination of the deponent; that there had been ample time, since the arrest, to send the witnesses to Calcutta; that, after the issuing of the writ of *habeas corpus*, but not before, Mr. Forbes did offer to receive bail in the sum of Sa. Rs. 10,000; and the deponent positively swears, that the perwannah on which he was arrested, was not to the purport or effect of the translation of the perwannah annexed to the writ; that Mr. Forbes had caused all the deponent's servants whom he could discover to be arrested, and has ever since kept them under close confinement. (2 B)

ment, and with irons on both their arms and legs; that he verily believes such servants are, to the number of fifteen or twenty, still in close confinement in irons; that, in consequence of such proceedings, the deponent's coolies had absconded, and the whole of his factory had been put a stop to; that he has heard and believes that Mr. Forbes had stationed a police jemadar and twenty burkundazes on the factory, in consequence of which Mr. Smith had been unable to persuade any persons in the deponent's employment to return to their work at the factory; that the said factory has almost been ruined for the present season in consequence of the proceedings against him, and the deponent is involved in a very considerable loss; that he verily believes the whole of the proceedings against the deponent have been occasioned by a conspiracy between one Aga Suffer Ally, an indigo-planter in the neighbourhood of this deponent, and some native officers under the service of Mr. Forbes, who, as the deponent has heard and believes, have been bribed by the said Aga Suffer Ally, from motives of revenge; that Muthoor Poree had not been tried for the crime of which he had been charged, and that the statement of his having been found guilty of such crime in the perwannah is, as the deponent verily believes, untrue.

Mr. Turlon then showed cause against the application.

Sir John Grant.—“I am not here trying the writ of *habeas corpus*, or the return.” The person brought down did, of his own free will, enter into recognizances to appear at the sessions of Oyer and Terminer, to answer any indictment preferred against him; therefore, whatever irregularity there may have been, it appears to have been waived by the entering into recognizances. The simple question is, whether such a case has been made out as to render it necessary to the administration of public justice that the presenting of this bill should be postponed. I cannot say that it has not been made out. I think it has; and though it would have been a great hardship for the defendant to have been kept in custody, it cannot be much hardship to him to be out on bail.” The recognizances were accordingly respited till next sessions.

The *India Gazette* of May 28th adverts thus to this case:—

Mr. Sherman's Factory.—The managers of Mr. Sherman's factory in Burdwan continue to complain of the oppressions to which they are subject, and of the absence of all legal protection from the magistrate, Mr. Forbes, with whom their master has come into collision. A private letter states that a dagogah, two jemadars, and twenty burkundazes have been sent from Burd-

wan to belt the factory and villages immediately contiguous, maintaining an espionage, harassing and vexatious in the extreme, to the great detriment of the operations of the factory. We cannot on any *ex parte* statement whatever, however candid and temperate the language employed, assume that a magistrate pursues such a course without some ground to proceed on, some public object to accomplish connected with the discharge of his public duty. Although Mr. Sherman is under prosecution in the Mofussil Court, there can be no doubt that his property is just as much entitled to the protection of the law and its officers as Mr. Forbes's property, although he is under prosecution in the Supreme Court. But if, in the former case, that protection is not enjoyed, why do not the aggrieved parties appeal to a higher authority than Mr. Forbes, instead of adopting what appears to us, in this stage of the proceedings, the very questionable measure of an appeal through the press to the public, who can institute no investigation into the facts, nor afford any remedy for the oppression? If the superior authorities make no inquiry or afford no redress, it may then be for the consideration of Mr. Sherman's friends, whether they ought not to make known the case to the public, not by means of such loose and desultory notices as we have received, which no one would regard, but by a clear and faithful statement of facts, which every body will understand, and which will compel the attention of those whose conduct is impugned. We cannot avoid thinking it unfair, in this and similar cases, to attempt to win over a journal to a particular side by the private representations of interested parties.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT, May 17.

In the matter of *Colvin and Co.*—The further consideration of the application for the release of the insolvents from all future liability, under the 63d sec. of the act, was resumed.

Mr. Turlon argued strongly and at very great length, in favour of the application.

Sir John Grant.—A great part of the argument of the learned counsel, with reference to the inconvenience arising from the construction, not only of this but of other parts of the act, might be addressed with more advantage to the Legislature, in order to point out to them how far they may have fallen short of what was required for this country,—the peculiar circumstances of which they seem not to have been aware of: this is apparent by their having introduced, not the provisions of the bankrupt law, but the principles of the insolvent act of England, with some attempts, by the insertion of a few additional provisions, to extend the benefits conferred by the insolvent act, so that they might

embrace some cases of mercantile bankruptcy. That the Legislature contemplated the enormous failures that have occurred here,—to which not only London, but London and Amsterdam united, afford nothing in their history at all similar—the amount of the transactions of the houses of agency,—the prodigious extent of credit afforded,—the frequent making of large loans to persons who had no means of repaying them but by small annual instalments, taken from certain fixed allowances, dependent upon their lives,—I cannot conceive; and that these circumstances peculiar to the country rendered it necessary to give the private merchants and bankers of India, the full benefit of the English code of laws in bankruptcy, I am certain they were entirely unaware; and it is not unnatural that they should have been so. Now it is for me to consider, not what might have been the best suited to the circumstances of this country, but what the intention of the Legislature was in the forming of this act, if I can find it out. Now here it is agreed that every thing depends on the construction of these words, “further proceedings in the matter of the petition before the court.” If this means the matter of the petition of the insolvent for the benefit of the act, or the matter of the petition of his creditors for an adjudication of insolvency—then it means the matters which are brought under consideration of the court by that petition, which is the foundation of the jurisdiction of the insolvent court in the affairs of that insolvent; and then all proceedings in this court in the matters of that insolvency are at an end. Then, if this be the meaning, the passing of the order applied for will have the effect, and the Legislature must have intended it to have the effect, of stopping all further proceedings in this court in the matter of this insolvency; and the order of the court is not merely an order that the insolvents shall be for ever discharged from all liability, but also an order that no further proceedings relative to the insolvency shall be had in this court. Upon this construction, therefore,—if this be the meaning of the words,—it must either be held that the court has, I will not say a discretion confided to it, but a duty imposed upon it, of determining as well whether the matters of the insolvency are in such a state as that all proceedings in these matters may be terminated—as whether the conditions of discharge be fulfilled; or it must be held that it was the intention of the Legislature that the whole of the proceedings should cease upon these conditions being fulfilled, without reference to the state of matters in dependence and progress before the court; or it must be held that these words may be left out by construction, and taken *pro non scriptis*. It then comes to

this; if the words necessarily bear the interpretation I have suggested, that “the matters of the petition before the court,” means “the matters in the insolvency”—“all the matters that are brought under the cognizance of the court;”—then one of two things must follow, if effect is given to these words—either that the court must exercise its judgment in determining whether the matters of the insolvent estate are in such a condition as to admit of the passing of an order that will stop all further proceedings,—or that the Legislature, being aware of the consequences of such an order, nevertheless imposed upon the court the necessity of issuing the order, attended with such consequences. Now the consequences would be very large. The assignees are vested with all the property, and may not have accounted for any part of it. In the present case they have not. They are trustees, and no proceedings can be had against them except in a court of equity, where every creditor must be a party. Neither can the assignees obtain directions, nor compel their discharge, but by means of a suit in equity, nor can the different claims of creditors nor any other matters be settled otherwise. This, therefore, would be a contrivance for doing away with the whole benefit of the insolvent act—for throwing the insolvent loose, and his creditors into a Chancery suit: this is so serious a result that it cannot be supposed to have been the intention of Parliament, and it is not too much for me to say that I feel bound to take especial care, not to take a step that may involve these consequences, without being well assured of the grounds on which I proceed;—that before I decree that I am bound to order the discharge of these insolvents and all others from liability in terms of the act, on the bare fulfilment of one or other of the conditions therein mentioned, without further inquiry whether the proceedings in the matter of such insolvency can be put an end to with safety to the interests of the creditors and of the estate, I should be thoroughly satisfied that the words “matter of the petition before the court” have some and what other than their natural and obvious meaning; that they relate to some other matter than the matter of the main petition before the court—the only matter which cannot be before the court otherwise than by petition;—or, on the other hand, I ought to be well satisfied that I have authority by construction to reject these words. If these words may be safely rejected by construction,—or they apply to some other matter, and not to the main petition, I am at liberty to consider whether I am not bound, upon compliance with the conditions stated in the act, to pronounce this order setting the insolvents free from all liability. The first question, therefore, as I have said, entirely depends

on the construction of these words "the matter of the petition before the court." To ascertain this, it is first to be inquired, what is their natural and more obvious meaning. Now it is quite clear, according to this, they must be taken to refer to the petition which is the foundation of the proceedings—and which is the only petition which must necessarily, and at all times, be "the petition before the court." But a doubt is suggested—and it is said that they refer to the petition praying for the discharge. It is to be seen, therefore, what is the next immediate antecedent—supposing the words were "such petition"—or "the said petition"—and here it immediately strikes the observation that the word, in this part of the clause, is *petition* not *application*—which is the word in the first part. "Whenever it shall appear to the satisfaction of any court for relief of insolvent debtors, upon the *application* of any insolvent," &c. Now this *application* need not necessarily be by *petition*. It may be by petition or, without petition, by motion. If this were the matter to which reference was made in the subsequent part of the clause, the words would have been "in the matter of such application." It seems to me impossible to limit the large words, "no further proceedings shall be had in the matter of the petition before the court," by holding them to refer merely to an incidental proceeding, which is denominated, not a petition, but an application,—which it is not said shall be made by petition. But it is of more importance to examine what is the sense in which this word *petition*—when standing alone—or the words *petition before the court*, are used where they occur in other preceding parts of this act. Now I find, in sec. 63, the very words "the said petition," that is, the petition mentioned in that part of the section now under consideration, as "the petition before the court" occur, where they can mean nothing but the petition which has originated the proceedings. The words refer to creditors not resident in India, and they are "creditors who shall not have taken part in any of the proceedings under the said petition," that is, in any of the proceedings in that insolvency. Therefore the whole question depends upon whether I have authority to reject these words, in the construction of this clause, or whether I am by a forced construction to give them an interpretation which is not affixed to them in any other part of the act. Holding, therefore, that the meaning of these words, in the place in question, is such as I have described, it only remains for me to inquire whether there are any grounds upon which I can hold myself entitled to reject them by construction, in order to give effect to the intention of the Legislature? Now, I am to gather the intentions of the Legislature from the other parts of

the statute; to expound it according to the reason of the act, to repress the wrong and advance the remedy. Then what is it that the Legislature intended here? There is a marked distinction between sections 25 and 63. Sec. 25, which discharges the debtor from imprisonment, is not encumbered with any such provisions as is introduced here; and the cause is obvious. The discharge from imprisonment was intended to take place immediately, the insolvent being still kept liable to process till the final close of the matter of the petition. By sec. 61, the adjudication of discharge from imprisonment is made final, except in one case by special and particular provision. But, by 62, it is specially provided that an insolvent, after his discharge from imprisonment, may notwithstanding be brought up, when wanted, for further examination, under pain of further imprisonment. There is no such provision in this section which relates to the final discharge from liability, although it is the very next to the other which does so provide. It does appear to me that this is indicative of an intention in the Legislature, that the last and final discharge is not to take place till the affairs of the estate are finally wound up. If the discharge from liability were intended to take place before the close of the proceedings, these provisions would be equally necessary as in the case of discharge from imprisonment. If it were not intended to take place till after the close of the proceedings as a final act, then no such provisions were necessary, and they were properly omitted. Again; in this case, where the discharge is intended to be immediate, pending the proceedings, but not reviewable except on appeal, viz. the discharge from imprisonment, the Legislature has taken a distinct course by precise enactments. There is no declaration that no further proceedings shall be had in the matter of the petition; but that such adjudication and the order thereon shall be final, unless it is obtained by false evidence or other fraud. Where the Legislature intended that the discharge should be pending the proceedings, they have used plain and distinct terms. The proceedings in that case are carefully directed, and very special directions are given to avoid a misconstruction of the words "final and conclusive." It proceeds specially to provide that, notwithstanding such discharge, where the assistance of the insolvents is necessary to the discovery or management of their estates, they shall be compellable to attend. With respect to the discharge from liability, the enactments are quite different, for it is declared, not that such adjudication shall be final except on appeal, but "that no further proceedings shall be had in the matter of the petition before the court." There is no exception of further proceedings

which may be had but one, namely, on appeal; and no provision that further assistance of the insolvents may be required or compelled. Now, it is a known rule of construction, that where the Legislature in one part of an act, having a certain object in view, has used certain precise words to express it, and enacted certain precise provisions to effect it, and it is questioned whether, in another part of the same Act, it had the same object in view, its having used different words whose more obvious meaning is different, and having enacted no such provisions, is evidence that it had not such object in view, provided the more obvious object is not inconsistent with reason, for otherwise it must be presumed it would have taken the same means to express and accomplish it, which it considered necessary in the first case. It is well known that the insolvent acts were introduced in England, upon the principle of the *Cessio bonorum*, not on considerations applicable to mercantile bankruptcy. The *Cessio bonorum* involves no discharge from the obligation of the debtor to pay the balance unpaid of his debts at the time of the *cessio*, if he become able by future acquisitions so to do. The foundation of the insolvent acts is this, that a debtor shall be released from the hardship of imprisonment, but remain liable, if he should ever acquire property, for the payment of the balance of his debts, as is most just between man and man. The English insolvent act, which was passed two years before this statute, involves the same principle; it gives no discharge from future liability; there is provision for the debtor's release from custody, but by the 57th section he is required to execute a warrant of attorney to confess judgment in the name of the assignee for the whole of his debts, which shall remain due and unsatisfied, and if at any time it shall appear to the insolvent court that he is of ability to pay such debts, or any part thereof, or dies leaving assets, execution may be taken out in the discretion of the court, and the sum distributed. The Legislature could not have been aware that the state of private commerce in India was such, that the act would not answer the purpose, as applied to mercantile insolvencies, otherwise they might have seen the propriety of introducing the bankruptcy laws into India. The clause of this act, now under consideration, applies to all insolvents, whether common or mercantile; now, as applied to common insolvents, it is quite opposite to the insolvent law of England. The discharge from future liability to pay his debts, if at any time the insolvent is able to do so, is a boon conferred upon the insolvent, and a sacrifice exacted from his creditors, by the Indian insolvent act, not founded on any principle of justice between the parties; not on the principle of

the *Cessio bonorum*, on which the insolvent acts are founded, not agreeable to the provisions of the English insolvent acts, and extended beyond cases within the policy of the bankrupt laws. There is no ground, therefore, to impute to the Legislature an intention of placing this discharge from liability on a footing, in point of time or other circumstances, with the discharge from imprisonment. The consequence of such construction requires much consideration. Unless this declaration, "that no further proceedings be had," is directory to the court in regard to the time when the final discharge from liability shall be decreed, there is no direction in regard to the time other than "whenever it shall be made to appear that the estate has produced sufficient to pay three-fourths of the debts, or that creditors to the amount of more than one-half in number and value shall signify their consent, and if it shall appear that the insolvent has acted fairly, the court shall be authorized *thereupon* to order," &c. This may be before the time required by sec. 33, for creditors in India to examine into the truth of the petition and schedule, before the hearing, inquiry, examination of insolvent, &c., required by sec. 34. Again; whenever a man could pay three-fourths of his debts, and, so far as could be then discovered, had acted honestly, he might obtain a discharge forever of the remainder, before there was time thoroughly to investigate his affairs, and ascertain whether he could not pay more or the whole, provided he could contrive to secrete any of his property. It might very commonly be before creditors, not in India, had time to take part in the proceedings, giving them a manifest and unfair advantage, to be unaffected by the discharge, and yet entitled to come in under the insolvency, the words being "who shall not have taken part before order of discharge," which would be contrary to the meaning of sec. 54, enacted for the purpose of giving them time to come in, and of forcing them to do so on an equality with Indian creditors. As I before said, this would leave the court without any hold over an insolvent, to obtain his assistance when necessary to wind up his affairs. There is no provision made in this or any subsequent clause for this event, which there must have been if the Legislature had intended to produce it. There is no power in the court, by the act so construed, if the conditions are fulfilled by the insolvent, to suspend his final discharge, unless he can be charged with unfair conduct. According to this construction, he must be instantly discharged from liability; but if this had been the intention of the Legislature, they would have qualified it, as in other cases, so as to keep him within the jurisdiction of the court, so long as the affairs of his estate required. It is certain that this is not

an enactment in favour of the liberty of the subject. It is not to free him from prison, but to free him from the obligation to pay his debts when he shall be able,—an enactment founded in the policy of the State, not on the liberty of the subject. It deprives the creditors of their undoubted right, to insist upon payment of their debts when the debtor shall be able to make it. It gives power to the court to deprive them of this right as to one-fourth of their debts, if three-fourths be paid. It gives power to a majority to deprive the minority of this right, though ever so small a part of their debts have been paid. It is therefore to be interpreted evenly between the parties, according to its certain meaning. It appears to me, on full consideration, that it was not the intention of the Legislature to release and discharge a debtor from all liability until the final winding up of the affairs of the estate. There is a great hardship which may be produced by this enactment in the case of mercantile insolvents, if I am right in my construction, and one which is fit to be brought to the notice of the Legislature. Without doubt it is a great hardship to the parties, and a great detriment to the public interest, the tying up such men from that degree of usefulness which they might be of to the public and to themselves, if finally and completely discharged. That is a question which concerns the public policy of the country; but if it requires a remedy, which I think it does, the only course is to appeal to the Legislature. I am clear that the remedy does not lie in the power of this court; and, bound as I am to consider the whole clause together, and the consequences being such as I have described them, it is too much for me to rest upon the single word "thereupon," as discharging the court from the duty of considering the whole effects of its act, and upon the instant to pronounce an order, which has the necessary effect of terminating its jurisdiction and its power, when they are the most wanted to carry into effect the purposes for which it was created. I have no hesitation in saying, that the conduct of the insolvents has been fair and honest to their creditors, and that they are well entitled to a final release from all liability, as soon as it shall appear to the court that no further proceedings are necessary to be had in the matter of their insolvency.

MISCELLANEOUS.

STEAM NAVIGATION.

The committee of the New Bengal Steam Fund prepared, for transmission by the *Forbes*, a memorial to the Court of Directors, soliciting the support and patronage of the Court to their endeavours, "to assist in bringing these distant posses-

sions more immediately under the supervision and control of the ruling authorities, thus cementing the relations which exist between the governors and the governed,—affording the former the ready means of applying remedies to existing evils, of issuing orders on matters of importance requiring immediate attention, and generally of watching more minutely and efficiently the great interests entrusted to their charge; and to the latter, opportunities of promptly communicating their wants and wishes; in shortening by one-half the lengthened and heart-rending distance which separates the husband and the wife, the parent and the child, thus maintaining in continually renewed vigour the best affections of the heart; in affording the means of a more rapid interchange of commercial communications, by which the interests of both countries cannot but be greatly promoted; and last, though not least, in opening wide the door for the introduction of European science, morality, and religion, into the heart of India." They strongly urge the co-operation of the home government, observing: "it is impossible that we can adequately convey to your Hon. Court the intensity of feeling which pervades the whole Indian community on the subject of a steam-communication with England, on which the concurrence of the authorities at home in the principle, with a view to the practice, bears so materially." They express a strong conviction, that the apprehension, of the expense greatly exceeding the advantages to be derived from the communication, is groundless, believing that it may be carried on with a profit, if supported by the authorities, without which the experiment could not have a fair trial. They conclude with pressing their request, that arrangements may be made for the most speedy conveyance of the Indian mails to and from Alexandria.

Copies of this memorial were transmitted, in covering letters, to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, the Board of Control, and the Postmaster General.

The failure of the experiment, through the accident to the *Forbes*, has been a topic of warm discussion in the papers of all the presidencies; those of Madras and Bombay treat the affair with ridicule, and the *Madras Herald* applies the term "discreditable job" to the transaction. The *Bombay Courier* recommends the purchase of a steam-vessel in England.

A report of the sub-committee at Calcutta, after examining the *Forbes*, states, that there does not appear to have been any defect whatever in the boilers when the *Forbes* left this port; nor does it seem that the accident was one against which all the usual and ordinary means of precaution were not taken, or one which might not

equally have occurred to a new boiler. "The committee find that, from the stoppage by the formation of salt in the blowing-off pipe attached to the larboard after-boiler, and in other pipes connected with that boiler, and communicating through the remaining boilers, with three other blow-off pipes, a deposit of salt, estimated at two or three tons, had accumulated in the boiler between the flues. This occupying the place of water between the flues would be a sufficient cause to account for the rending of the boiler, which appears to have taken place with great force in five distinct angles of the flues. If the water had been low in the boilers, that also might have occasioned the injury, but the committee have no reason at present to believe that such was the case. The necessary repairs the committee have every reason to believe will not exceed Rs. 5,000, and they can be completed in two months from their commencement."

In consequence of the accident, the Governor-general issued directions that the *Hugh Lindsay*, at Bombay, should take the despatches, and a few letters from Bombay merchants and others (to the number of thirty), for conveyance overland. The rest of the *Forbes'* packet (consisting of about 4,000 Calcutta and 3,000 Madras letters) were to be forwarded by the first ordinary ship.

A despatch from Capt. Ross, dated 17th March, at sea, reports as follows:—

"We found the people of Socotra very civil, and ready to receive the coals and assist us. The only difficulty, I apprehend, will be to ascertain who is really the person with whom I may arrange the object of my mission, as the natives say there are three sultans, who act alternately, agreeably to the vote of the tribe to which they belong; but have promised that, if I obtain the sanction of any one of the three, they will act. It is my intention, if possible, to obtain the consent of the whole.

"At Tamareed there will be no difficulty attending storing the coals, as there are empty houses for the purpose; but at Kholasin places must be erected, should, on my return to Socotra, I find that two depôts will be necessary. There is no want of refreshments at Tamareed, excepting rice, which is an article they require. German crowns and Spanish dollars are the only coin they receive, and not rupees. The means of the inhabitants to land the coal and embark it on the steamer are slender, as their boats are small; but I have hopes that people and boats will come from Kessun, when I shall have arranged with the chiefs."

LENGTH OF CHURCH SERVICE.

The *Meerut Observer* says: "We have

of late received so many letters remarking on the extreme length of the church-service on Sunday mornings, that we are at last obliged (reluctantly, we own,) to allude to the subject. In 1823, the Bishop of Calcutta sent a circular letter to all the clergymen on the establishment, authorizing the omission of either the Litany or Communion, in order to shorten the service during the hot season; but in doing so, he never could have intended that an additional hymn and peculiarly long sermons were to be brought into fashion, to cke out the full time. Indeed, on the last point, the regulations are explicit: 'the service is to close with a short practical sermon suited to the habits and understanding of the soldiers.' At Meerut, the sermon seldom occupies a shorter period than thirty-five or forty minutes; and, instead of inculcating some moral line of conduct, turns upon a theological point of dispute. We are admirers of sacred music; but, we acknowledge, we can see little to reverence, when a solitary individual in the organ-loft lifts up his voice and inflicts upon us a series of hymns occupying about twenty minutes."

ADAPTATION OF THE ROMAN ALPHABET TO EASTERN TONGUES.

We have heretofore merely adverted to the scheme, at present in agitation, to effect a change in the elementary characters of some of the Indian languages. What we have said has not been expressive of any very sanguine expectation that the change proposed would meet with that encouragement amongst the native literati throughout the country, as would ensure success. We have not been blind or indifferent to the advantages, both in a literary and moral point of view, which would, we believe, arise from the general substitution of the Roman character for that of the several languages to which the scheme is adapted. We have seen no difficulty in the mere substitution of one set of representatives of certain sounds for another; but, in the republic of letters, as in political republics, such change must be decreed by the popular voice. Common consent is all that is requisite, and to this all the energies of the inventors of the scheme must now be directed. The scheme itself is fully developed by a writer in the *Calcutta Christian Observer* for June. He has given a complete Roman alphabet for seven of the Indian languages, and also the Arabic and its branches: the result is, that every reader of the English language, with one hour's attention to the Roman alphabet, as he has constructed it, may read, with tolerable fluency, these seven Indian languages, and the Arabic and its branches. All that an English learner of any or all of these languages now requires is, books and dictionaries printed in their new

character. And what is a still further recommendation of the plan is, that the natives who choose to adopt it in the acquisition of their own language, may read with tolerable accuracy, excepting some words of anomalous pronunciation, the English language. They have a key at once put into their hands, with which they can open to themselves one of the richest literary stores in the world.—*Englishman*, June 3.

THE BEGUM SUMROO.

Within the course of the last month, the Begum Sumroo has made a final disposition of her personal property in favour of D. Dyce, Esq., son of Col. Dyce. The latter gentleman was formerly in the intimate confidence of the Begum, and was entrusted for many years with the management of her affairs and the command of her troops. He has, however, in consequence of disagreements on which there is no necessity of our enlarging, resided for many years past wholly in the cantonment of Meerut, the Begum refusing to see him. The Colonel claims, we believe, in right of some matrimonial connections, a species of relationship with the well-known Mahratta officer, Sombre (or, as pronounced by the natives, *Sumroo*), to whom the Begum was married, and thus stands as nearest heir to her property, she having no relations of her own. The disagreements, however, to which we have above alluded, have caused his being passed over in favour of his son, who, by the Begum's late will, succeeds to property which will bring him in, on a loose calculation, about £16,000 per annum, on condition of his taking, in addition to his own, the name of Sombre. The legal instrument, by which the property was thus disposed of, is drawn up in Persian, but ratifies the contents of a previous testament in English, providing for the payment of several legacies and bequests, to which Brigadier Brown, H. A., and another gentleman, are appointed executors. The Begum's territory, comprising her jagheers at Sirdhana and elsewhere, devolve, according to treaty, on her demise, to the British Government, with the exception of certain lands at Badshahpore in the Boolundshuhur district, which become the property of Col. Dyce, as nearest of kin to Sombre, to whom they were given in *alumgha* (grant in perpetuity) by the King of Delhi.—*Meerut O's*, May 2.

THE LAMA OF BOOTAN.

A royal demise, we have reason to believe, has occurred in the person of the Lama of Bootan; or perhaps we should call it a new birth of the same mysterious personage. On such occasions, it is the practice to make a new covering of fine gold for the roof of the temple or palace,

and accordingly a commission has been given to procure the necessary quantity of this precious material for that holy purpose. Hence our inference of the event supposed, the order for the gold having been sent from Bootan to an agent in Assam.

We take this opportunity of mentioning a curious anecdote respecting the suspicious and haughty treatment of foreigners in the territory of another lama. When Lord William Bentinck was at Simla in 1831, he received a letter from the Chinese authority at Lassa, sent with an individual, a native of Patna, who had penetrated into that country as a traveller, stating that this person had been found prying into many matters that did not concern him, and therefore had been detained some months in prison; that, however, as he was a subject of the *zemindar* of Bengal, who, no doubt, would not presume to entertain projects of aggression, as he ought to confine himself to the affairs of his own *zemindaree*, the man was sent back to his own country, with a caution not to commit such an indiscretion again. The style of the letter was so ridiculously imperious, according to Chinese fashion, that his lordship, instead of answering it himself, directed the secretary in the Persian department to write an appropriate answer in his own name; and accordingly, the power and majesty of the Company's representatives, the renown of their arms, their forbearance and condescension, and the high office of the functionary who honoured the Chinese general (or whatever might be his title) with his correspondence, were duly set forth in terms which no doubt astonished the weak minds of the dignitaries of the celestial empire.—*Cal. Cour.*, May 29.

LOCUSTS.

The immense flights of locusts which, for the last two years, have from time to time passed over this and the neighbouring districts, injurious as they were, have in some parts of the country left a worse plague behind them. A great part of the Suharanpore and Muzaffurnuggur districts, but particularly in the neighbourhood of Deobun, is infested with myriads of young locusts, which have appeared since the recent rains, and which, though unable yet to fly, possess all the destructive powers of the adult insect, and traverse the fields, creeping and springing like grasshoppers, with surprising celerity. "The small trees and bushes by the road side," says our correspondent, "appear literally covered with them, and the noise made by the masses, when disturbed, is exactly that to which naturalists have so often compared it,—the sound of the crackling of flames." — *Meerut Observer*, May 1.

INDORE.—HURRY HOLKAR.

On the 1st ult. (see p. 8) we noticed the Indore revolution, and the release of Hurry Holkar from the fort of Mahasir, wherein he had been confined during these last fifteen years. We now learn that Hurry has been quietly seated on the musnud at Indore for upwards of three weeks, and that, although there was no likelihood of any thing occurring to materially disturb his possession of it, yet intrigues of all sorts for place and power were in full operation. The present being the time for adventurers to start into notice, amongst others an attempt had been made to cause some excitement, and throw the country into disorder, by a female impostor, who gave herself out as Bheema Bae, the daughter of Jeswunt Rao Holkar, and who had actually raised her standard and begun to levy troops, and by her large offers and promises succeeded in enlisting into her service a leader of Mewattees, a man of extensive influence amongst his own class, in which a great preponderance of *budsaits* prevails. Fortunately, however, for the peace of Malwa, rumours of what was going forward reached the active and influential Captain B., our political authority in the neighbourhood, who, with that energy and judgment which so distinguishes all his acts, crushed the insurrection in its bud, by dispersing the parties of troops which had assembled, and by seizing the heroine herself with her accomplices.—*Delhi Gaz.*, Apr. 20.

CACHAR.

We lately copied from a contemporary the communication of a correspondent respecting Cachar, containing statements which a letter before us professes to correct. It appears that the British government, instead of desiring to usurp the administration of the country, tried to persuade the old raja to adopt a successor, but without success. On the other hand, the ranees could not adopt a son after his death, unless the raja had previously authorized her to do so, and she had been a legitimate wife; neither of which was the fact. The raja had not so instructed her, and she was the widow of his brother, and therefore not a legitimate ranees. Moreover, the throne of Cachar was not altogether hereditary. The hill-people are not all Hindoos and have not adopted Hindoo customs entirely. The dulong or chiefs had before told the British authorities that the raja had forfeited his throne, through cruelty and oppression. The successor must have been confirmed by the thirty dulong of Cachar, all of whom at that time, with only two or three, if so many, exceptions, were under the influence of Tula Ram, or within that part of the hill-territory subject to his rule. This Tula

Asiat. Jour. N.S. Vol. 15, No. 60.

Ram disputed the right to the throne with Govind Ram, the creature of the ranees, who, she pretended, was a son of the raja's. Tula Ram would have been elected, but for the treachery of the ranees and Govind Ram, who, in breach of the treaty guaranteed by Mr. Scott, thrice attacked him in the hills, and at last threw him into the Gowahatty jail, where he lies at this moment in fetters. As to the allowance to the ranees, when we got Cachar it was a desert, and that she now gets 200 or 300 rupees a-month out of it, is entirely owing to the management of our government. Such are the statements of our correspondent; but he does not show on what foundation our right to Cachar rests, nor why the treachery of the ranees and Govind Ram should have vitiated the claim of Tula Ram.—*India Gaz.*

OPENING OF THE INDUS.

While the folks at Bombay have been talking about the prospective benefits to be derived from the opening of the Indus, and indulging perhaps the hope, that their great-grandsons will have the courage to make the first argonautic expedition, the more enterprising merchants of the Punjab have commenced the downward navigation of the Sutledge. A letter from Loodianah of the 1st of May, informs us that "the Sutledge is now free, and a fleet of boats left Loodianah last month, with a cargo for Mittenköt," a place situated on the confluence of the Ghurra with the Indus, the lowest confluence of streams in the course of the latter. Under the protection of Runjeet Sing, Mittenköt is said to be destined to supersede Shikarpoor, and to become a mart of great importance.—*Cal. Cour.*, May 19.

GWALIOR.

Letters from Benares confirm the accounts of the uproar at Gwalior. The occasion of it seems to have been a family intrigue at the palace. The natural father and relations of the rajahs, persons of humble circumstances, flocked about him, when they heard he was in full possession of the gудdee. The consequence was, a struggle for ascendancy in the durbar, which ended in the preference of the maternal uncle; who, to secure himself in power, urged the young rajah to the strong measure of seizing and imprisoning the father; and this course would have been adopted, had not the father thrown himself upon the protection of the Jhinsee battalion of artillery. The rajah demanded his surrender, but the battalion was firm: the other troops were called out; and for three days matters assumed a critical appearance, and a general fight appeared to be inevitable. It is mentioned, however, that this catastrophe was prevented by the interfer-

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ence of the resident, who received the Patil Saheb (the father) into the residency, and undertook to provide for his safety. If this be true, what becomes of the vaunted principle of non-interference?—*Cal. Cour.*

Munnee Ram Seth is still a close prisoner and suffering the most severe privations. The custom, to which long practice seems to have given the sanction of a law, of debarring the prisoner from the use of food, unless purchased at an exorbitant and fanciful rate, has been resorted to, and the unfortunate Munnee Ram has had to choose between starvation and spoliation. The young tyrant, with the spirit of a Nero, causes every indignity which the prejudices of his victim consider abominable, to be offered to him, in the hope of breaking his spirit and wresting from him funds to supply the profusion attendant on caprice and sensuality. Unless some deviation from the principle of non-interference, which has hitherto been strictly adhered to in this case, be made, the power of endurance will soon be exhausted, and the unfortunate banker will have to deplore the credulity that led him to trust to the protection of the British government.—*Mof. Ukhbar, May 10.*

An anonymous writer, under the signature of "Mr. Cavendish's Friend," has stated in the *Indian Gazette*, upon the authority of a letter from Mr. Cavendish himself, that Munnee Ram did not remain at Gwalior on that gentleman's solicitation and entreaty; that the resident never even saw Munnee Ram, except two or three times in public durbar, and never spoke to him but once, until the 10th of July, the day of the revolution, when, after three several messages, he was received at the residency. Munnee Ram first solicited protection, which was refused, even to the extent of a messenger to accompany him back to camp; then advice, and the only advice given was, that he should seek protection from those who had the means of affording it, which the resident had not.

The *Cawnpore Examiner*, May 17th, remarks: "The Calcutta papers have been commenting with just indignation on the disgraceful conduct of our young ally, Janokee Rao of Gwalior, in imprisoning and torturing, with a view to make him disgorge a portion of his superfluous wealth, the banker and treasurer of the state, Manee Ram Seth, one of the wealthiest natives of the upper provinces. How he made his money, we shall not stop to enquire: the zemindars and ryots of the Gwalior territory could, perhaps, a tale unfold on that subject, which would not redound to the credit of the Seth, who, during the regency of the Baiza Bae, possessed unlimited control over the finances of the country; but having accu-

mulated his riches before the present rajah ascended the gудdee, it is clear the latter cannot with justice bring him to account for defalcations alleged to have been committed during the former government, the head of that government having given him a formal release and acquittal for all sums of public money of which Manee Ram, as treasurer, had charge. Regarding the atrocity of the youthful parvenu's conduct there can be but one opinion; but, regarding the conduct of the resident in this matter, contradictory sentiments may be entertained. We suppose every one will allow that Mr. Cavendish possesses discrimination and sense sufficient to anticipate the wishes, and obey, to the letter, the instructions of the government he serves. Giving him credit, therefore, for those qualities so essentially necessary, we cannot imagine that he could be guilty of the folly attributed to him, of guaranteeing the safety of the person and property of a subject of a foreign sovereign, with the internal affairs of whose government we profess the strictest non-interference. The circumstance is not consistent with the cautious and prudent character of the resident, who possesses far too much discretion and knowledge of native character to allow himself to be inveigled into an act subversive of his favourite theory of non-intervention, and which he knew would never obtain the sanction of the supreme authorities."

The Seth has published an authenticated statement, in which he says:—

"On the day of the Baiza Baie's deposition, I followed her and remained in attendance on her. The people who remained behind in the Lushkur, were sent for by the Maharajah, and mention having been made of me, orders were given by his highness to summon me; and for this purpose a chobdar was sent to my dookan. My goomashtah there, making some excuse for my absence, told the chobdar that I should make my appearance presently,—and at the same time despatched a shooter so far to apprise me of the summons from the Maharajah. On receiving this message, I reflected that I had left lacs of rupees behind me in my dookan, and had lacs moreover owing to me by a variety of persons at Gwalior, all which I must lose if I did not return to the Lushkur; but, however great the sacrifice, I determined to submit to it rather than run the risk of going back without in the first instance securing a puckha guarantee. Having formed this resolution, I sent for my goomashtah, who always remained in attendance on the resident (agreeably to that officer's orders), desiring him to represent to Mr. Cavendish, in my name, that I had joined the Baiza Baie, that the Maharajah had summoned me, and that, as the several Bri-

tish representatives at Gwalior had, in consequence of commendatory letters from the Supreme Government, invariably treated me as a *protégé*, I wished to be guided entirely by his (Mr. C.'s) advice, whether good or bad, in regard to returning to the Lushkur or not. This was the message which I directed my goomashtah to convey to the resident, and it was delivered accordingly. On hearing the representation, Mr. Cavendish observed, 'What! cannot the Seth come himself and state in person what you say you have been directed to communicate in his behalf? If he has any thing to say, let him appear himself and state it before me.' After receiving this reply, the goomashtah came and reported it to me; upon which we both proceeded together to the residency, and waited on Mr. Cavendish, to whom I detailed the whole of my case. I added that if he (Mr. C.) would take me by the hand and send me under a pledge from himself to the Lushkur, I was ready to proceed thither; whilst, on the other hand, if he thought it would be expedient for me to accompany the Baiza Baie, I would follow her fortunes; and I begged that, as I had thrown myself on him, he would favour me with his counsel in order that I might conform to it.—Mr. Cavendish replied: 'In my opinion it is advisable and proper that you should go back to the Lushkur: you are the well-wisher of the throne, and it becomes you to adhere to its occupant under all changes; and you may be sure that your pecuniary dealings with the court, both as a mahajan, and in every other way, will continue exactly on the same footing under the Maharajah's rule as they have under that of the Baiza Baie. I (he added) will have you satisfied on all points: proceed at once to the Lushkur; and in the meantime I will write a letter respecting you to the Maharajah, who, as you will be acting under my bidding, will give you all the *dhurum kurum* pledges customary in Hindoostan.' Being thus counselled and assured by Mr. Cavendish, I went and waited on the Maharajah. His highness manifested every disposition of kindness towards me, and said, addressing himself to me, 'Sethjee, you have been from the first the well-wisher of the state of Gwalior, and the resident moreover has written to me in your behalf: continue, therefore, with the most perfect confidence to carry on business as heretofore. I here lay my hand on the throne and swear by all that's sacred, that, as long as I live, you shall never experience any unfair or treacherous conduct from me. This is my solemn declaration, and from it I shall never deviate.'"

Farruckabad.—"The Bae is living in a factory a few miles from the station; her dependants and followers are all in tents,

exposed with their cattle to the inclemency of the weather. A few have removed to the city, quite adjacent to the camp, and some are erecting huts. She, I believe, is in any but an enviable situation, though once ruling the states of Sindia, and, I understand, suffering much privation."

The *Delhi Gazette* says that this unfortunate princess has been ordered by the British Government to proceed forthwith to Benares, to which she has strong objections, under the penalty of being compelled to do so at the point of the bayonet.

AMLAS OF THE LATE COURT OF APPEAL.

We have been credibly informed that, in consequence of the production of opposite roobukaries, prepared on the same day, in the late Calcutta Provincial Court of Appeal, it has pleased Government to determine that none of the amlas of the court shall be employed in the public service until the matter is satisfactorily cleared up in a public investigation.—*Sum. Durpun.*

NEW ROAD.

In the Coel division, the New Grand Trunk Road is finished from Coel to Koorowly, which place is about ten miles from Mynpoorie, and from Coel to Sumna on the Delhi side, in the Mynpoorie division, it is finished from Koorowly to Beogaon.

There are now near 3,000 prisoners at work between Coel and Delhi, so that we may expect the Coel division to be finished by the end of this year. This division extending to Ghazee-ood-deen-nuggur, thence to Delhi, is to be constructed under the superintendence of Capt. Debude, executive engineer. If the whole of the convicts now at work are placed under his charge, not many months will be required to complete it also, although it is to be a bund of considerable magnitude.—*Mof. Ukhbar, May 3.*

SICKNESS.

We learn by a private letter from Purneah, dated the 27th ult., that the cholera is extremely fatal in that place—that not individuals only, but entire families, are swept away by that pestilence during a night, and that it has left whole villages in some instances almost desolate.

Death is laying about him at Calcutta with his relentless scythe at a fearful rate. In addition to the casualties which swelled our obituary of the past week to a melancholy and unusual size, we have now to record the demise of Capt. Mansell, one of the aides-de-camp to the Governor-general, and Capt. Sutton, of H.M.'s 49th regt. Capt. Dalby, who accompanied Lord William to Ootacamund, and who is known to this community as a good officer, alike remarkable for his piety and

his active charity, is now numbered with the dead. We hear of much sickness in Calcutta, though not, happily, to the same extent as last year.—*Englishman*, June 2.

CABULISTAN.—RUNJEET SING AND SHAH SHOOJA.

We subjoin an extract of a private letter from Loodianah, dated the 6th inst., containing the latest intelligence regarding Runjeet Sing and Shah Shooja Ool Moolk. The success of the latter may now be considered as certain, and ere another year passes, we fully expect to see a British resident stationed at his court at Cabul:—

"Shah Shooja has got beyond Candahar, and his success is no longer to be doubted. Runjeet's health continues much in the same state. At times he fancies himself pretty well, but these apparent amendments are not to be trusted, as they do not last, and his life, though not in any immediate danger, must be considered as hanging on a very slender thread: in fact, his constitution has received so severe a shock, that, though he may linger out for a few months, yet the period of his transit cannot be very far distant. One of his sirdars was with me this morning: he mentioned that a great many of his best troops have deserted, in consequence of his taking example from Lord William and retrenching right and left: all of them have joined Shah Shooja's standard. A risaldar, with 150 followers, passed through this two days ago, on his route to join the shah; they had just taken their discharge from Runjeet. He told me that his service is no longer worth entering, and the natives suppose that this result has been produced by the diplomacy of our government, which has cunningly tempted the Lahore court to cut and clip, in order to create discontent and weaken its power. Runjeet's death will be the signal for most of the chiefs to throw off the yoke and declare their independence. The army intend supporting the younger son, Sheir Sing's, claims to the gudgee, and the men of property are in favour of Kurrick Sing. The former is a regular warrior, whereas Kurrick Sing is an imbecile drunkard, alike destitute of spirit and of brains.

"Runjeet outwardly professes friendship for Shah Shooja, but is at the bottom his enemy. He had better look to home, for the shah may become so elated with his success as to take a slap at him by and bye, and while the popularity of the one is rapidly on the rise, that of the other is as fast on the wane. Most of the Cashmere subjects have left the country, and the once fertile province only yields at present a revenue of Rs. 40,000 a-year. A great many of these emigrants have come here, and it is surprising what an increase has taken place in the Loodianah population, in consequence. Houses, nay streets, are

making their appearance with astonishing rapidity."

Since sending the foregoing to the press, we have just seen a Persian letter from the Punjab, communicating the intelligence of the occupation of Peshawur by the Lahore troops, under the command of Koowur Now Nehal Sing, who was lately deputed by Runjeet Sing for the ostensible purpose of realising the established *nuzzurana* from Sooltan Muhammed Khan. The city and fort of Peshawur were, it seems, abandoned on the approach of Runjeet's army, and both were quietly taken possession of by Now Nehal Sing, who preserved the place from plunder, and immediately issued a proclamation to the inhabitants inviting their allegiance and assuring them of protection. The news, as might be expected, occasioned unbounded joy at Lahore, and to secure the conquest Runjeet Sing has ordered a large force, amounting to seven battalions, to Peshawur. That the ultimate destination of this force is Cabul, there can be little doubt, as it is well known that Runjeet Sing views Shah Shooja's progress in that quarter with the greatest jealousy, and thus, after all, the issue of the shah's expedition may be considered as extremely problematical.—*Delhi Gaz.*, May 14.

The *Delhi Gazette* of May 21st, states that a letter had been received from Loodiana of the 28th of April, in which allusion is directly made to a battle. The latest accounts received there represented the shah to be within fifty miles of Candahar. "He had been joined by nearly all the Dooranees: the desire for his restoration was general, and, disunited as the Barakzies are among themselves, there is little doubt of his success."

The latest accounts from the Punjab state that the Moolkeahs and Sooltan Mahomed Khan were making vigorous preparations to oppose the Lahore forces collecting against them, and that Runjeet, though determined to retain Peshawar, looked to the result with some degree of anxiety.

Shah Shooja's son is said to have occupied Candahar.

ESTATE OF MACKINTOSH AND CO.

A writer in the *Delhi Gazette*, under the signature of "Honestus," states that the partners of the defunct firm of Mackintosh and Co. are circulating letters, calling upon the creditors of the estate to assent to their personal discharge, and insinuates that they have not been "guilty" of any great exertions in assisting the assignees to wind up the estate. Since the recent decision of the commissioner of the Insolvent Court, it seems to us less important

to obtain that assent, for even with it, they cannot hope to obtain the consent of the court until the affairs of the estate have been brought to a close. However that may be, "Honestus," if he is what his signature expresses, will have satisfaction in learning that he has insinuated what is wholly incorrect and unfounded. No person can be better acquainted with the nature and extent of the assistance which the partners have given the assignees in winding up the estate than the assignees themselves, and we know that they have expressed in private, and are prepared to express in public, when a fit occasion shall offer, their obligations to the two partners in Calcutta for their ready and valuable assistance upon all occasions when required. The third partner left Calcutta only on the assurance that his assistance could be dispensed with, without any detriment to the estate. We understand that the assignees expect to make a dividend of 10 per cent. as soon as all the tickets in the lottery scheme are sold.—*India Gaz.*, May 28.

HINDU HOLIDAYS.

A correspondent states, that the Chamber of Commerce has united with the bank of Bengal, in the appeal for the abolition of the Hindoo holidays. We are sorry for it, for we think the application is founded in injustice; and we sincerely hope it may not be successful. It is very easy to say that plenty of persons may be found who will disregard their religious observances for the sake of employment—for the sake of lucre. No doubt it is the case among the professors of all religions; but are we in a situation in this country to adopt such a principle? Why not at once give the professors of the Christian faith a monopoly of all offices but the most menial, public and private, and then, as the next step in this march of exclusion, confine all offices to the members of the established church? This would be merely following up the principle contended for—a principle which has produced such blessed effects in Ireland—where, at least, the whole people are by profession Christians. If we wish to create in this country the animosities which have so long distracted Ireland, to stir up in the minds of our Hindoo fellow-subjects envy and hatred against us, we should certainly do well to persevere in such measures as that of attempting to proselyte them, by making a neglect of customs they venerate, a recommendation to employment. It may be doubted, after all, whether, in preferring those who neither care for their own nor any other religious festivals, we shall gain much in regard to the respectability of our employés. We hope, however, that the government will reject the appeal, the principle of which we repeat is injustice

and intolerance; and, indeed, we do not see how they can, consistently with their pledges to the people of India, listen to it. We recommend our Hindoo fellow-subjects, however, to bestir themselves and get up a counter-appeal to the government. When measures involving their rights are in contemplation, it behoves them to be on the alert. We believe that the proposition originates with certain well-meaning gentlemen, who imagine that, by the species of interference called for, they may hasten the conversion of the Hindoos; and who think it no harm to do a little wrong in order to accomplish so great a good. We believe that their expectation is as mistaken as their principle is unsound.—*Beng. Chron.*, May 29.

A petition against the abolition of the holidays, signed in the course of a few days by 3,000 names, including that of Ram Comul Sen, dewan of the bank of Bengal, has been sent to Council. *The Bengt Herald* of June 29, states that the application for the abolition of the holidays had been rejected.

AGRA COLLEGE.

A minute has been forwarded by the Local Committee of the Agra College to the General Committee of Education in Calcutta, on the subject of the improved system of instruction which it is proposed to introduce into this seminary. The minute observes:—"In the first place, it is, we presume, decided to render the college an Anglo-Indian institution, in character as well as name, and to make its instructions in oriental literature subsidiary to education in the learning and science of Europe. If no doubt exists on the expediency of this fundamental change, we would suggest that the College be at once thrown open to the public, native and European, to every class of society indeed, the only qualification required being a desire of improvement, and that each student should enrol himself in the English department, with the liberty however of attending such of the oriental classes as the superintendent might approve of." The minute concludes thus:—"It will be observed that no provision is made for preserving the Arabic and Sanscrit classes. The human intellect is not equal to every thing, and we naturally therefore wish to direct the attention of the young mind to the most useful branches of knowledge. Except as being the repository of Hindoo and Mahomedan jurisprudence, we look, we confess, with no regard on the learned languages of ancient India and Arabia. Little light is thrown on the true principles of morals and jurisprudence in the legal treatises in either tongue; and as for the practical questions of law which are at present determined in our courts by the Bywasta of the Pundit and the Futwah of

the Mooftee, they are not very extensive. The native colleges may fairly be expected to train up a sufficient number of expounders of these codes, and facilities may (if required) be afforded to the college students for their giving attendance out of lecture hours to instruction elsewhere in either. The probability too of an early attempt to codify our present anomalous system of native and English law confirms us in our desire to reject this part of the old course of education; we trust, therefore, that as we cannot redeem the past, we may at least be permitted to correct our errors for the future, and to abolish instruction in the dead languages of India coevally with the establishment of the improved course of European education."

HURRICANE IN ARRACAN.

A letter from Khyook Phoo, in the *Englishman*, gives a dismal account of a dreadful hurricane there on the 14th May:—"We are all truly in a most deplorable plight: only one house, and that by mere chance, is now standing in the whole cantonments, and not a hut on the whole face of the country around us. Officers and their families, promiscuously with the men, when their houses and huts were completely blown down, were left for hours sitting on the ground, huddled up for each other's protection and assistance, exposed to the violence of torrents of rain, and some of the most severe gusts of wind ever imagined. Tamarind trees were torn up by the roots, and not a bridge is left undestroyed: at last the sea rose so high, and spread so rapidly over the whole surface of the country, that every one, far and wide, were obliged to fly in the best manner they could (it was literally *saute qui peut*) to the neighbouring hills, to avoid being overwhelmed or cut off by the flood-tide, then coming on with boundless fury. It was truly awful to see the immense waves breaking with relentless violence into our very compound, and carrying all before it. God knows what will be done. I pity the poor sepoys and their families, for not a vestige of a habitation is there for them. It is impossible to convey an idea of the agonies and screams of the sick and dying when the hospital was blown down. Fancy the poor souls left in such a situation without help, for none could be afforded them, or the least strength to get out of it! I imagine all the medicines have perished. The Government Commissariat godown and the men's supplies are, I fear, all destroyed. The civil jails and convict barracks, sergeants' bungalows, quarter and rear guards, and bells of arms, storerooms, and magazines, are all swept away. One of the guns on the flag-staff mount was literally blown off. The flotilla are all scattered here and there, some high and dry, and others knocked to pieces: one

pinnace, with sixteen men on board, was carried completely out of the harbour to sea, and of course must have foundered." The hurricane lasted only two hours.

Accounts from Akyab state, that the hurricane had done great damage there. It commenced at about 4 A.M., blowing from the N. till 11, when it shifted to the W. and blew most violently, carrying every thing before it, till about 5 P.M., when it ceased. Hundreds of houses, together with the bazar and the native shops, have been blown. Had not the Europeans' houses in the station been erected on large strong thick posts, and fastened with nails and bolts, they would have been in the same situation as the rest. A few vessels in the harbour likewise drifted away from their moorings, and a Chittagong sloop and one of the government boats were sunk, and some of the crew lost.

A bilious fever has carried off several Europeans in Arracan, and the real small-pox is raging amongst the natives.

AJMER.

Extract from a private letter from Ajmere:—"Famine has been raging in our part of Rajpootana for many months past; nine-tenths of the cattle of the country of all descriptions have died from the total absence of forage. It has been hard, too, with the poorer classes. We have, however, by hook or crook, managed to retain the whole of our population; and as we have succeeded in exciting a spirit of emulation for building among our wealthy lieges, many people are flocking in from Marwar and the neighbouring states. Our friend the Diggee is become the nucleus of a new city. Materials are now being collected for the extension of the city defences; the new wall will be some thousand and odd yards in length, the space included will be something less than 200,000 square yards. The new city is to be dubbed *Diggee Shuhur*. Our ways and means are raised from the sale of the land thus enclosed; and I apprehend, in the course of a year or two, we shall have surplus funds, after building the rampart, &c., to apply to other useful and public works. A bathing-ghaut, which, if we can complete it in time, will be one continuous flight of steps, to the extent of 300 yards, is in the course of construction. Gardens, wells, teararries, &c., are the order of the day, and as men, women, and children perform the duties of donkeys and bullocks, in bringing in materials, ample employment is afforded to many thousand labourers."—*Englishman*, May 31.

BRUNONIAN PARAMOUR.

This day a travelling fakcer arrived from Cashmere; he has told a very singular

tale, which he thus related:—"In Cashmere there is a very deep cave; in it I saw a very beautiful woman sitting with scarcely any clothes. I thought in my own mind if this could possibly be a mortal or if it was a *ghool* or a spirit. I went to her and asked her who she was; to which she said she was a mortal. In reply to my questions, as to who she was and how she came there, she told me she had been left behind in a state of sickness by a caravan; that since then, which was ten years ago, she had been living with a bear of the desert, and that she now detested all the human race. I asked her how she got her food, without which it was impossible for her to live; she told me that the bear brought her all sorts of fruits such as she never tasted when living among men. I tried to persuade her to quit this place, but she refused, and begged me to go away as speedily as possible, since, if the bear returned, he would certainly kill me. I left her."—*Delhi Gaz.* April 9.

CASHMERE.

By letters from trading houses, it appears that Cashmere is yet in a deplorable condition; that where there used to be a revenue of fourteen lacs of rupees annually derived from rice alone, one-fourth of that amount is not realised, and the famine is still raging; that there are not now even 1,000 shawl weavers' shops, where there used to be 8,000 formerly; that the people can scarcely get food and raiment sufficient to keep them from want and nakedness, and in fact that the province has become almost desolate.—*Delhi Gaz.*, May 21.

JYEPPOOR.

If the intelligence contained in the native newspapers can be relied on, a revolution at Jyepoor may be shortly looked for. This event we predicted upwards of two months ago, when speculating on the probable consequences of the regent rance's death; but it now appears certain that a large portion of the feudal nobility has conspired to overthrow the obnoxious minister, and there can be little doubt that an attempt will ere long be made to strike the threatened blow. That a plot of this nature has not been sooner set on foot is, we suspect, solely to be ascribed to the idea hitherto universally prevalent throughout Rajpootana, that the British Government was favourably disposed towards Jotha Ram, and that it would view with displeasure any hostile designs against him. Were it not for this impression, it is impossible to suppose but that some of his numerous enemies would ere this have contrived the means of getting rid of one so hateful to them; indeed, the death of the queen mother would, we are persuaded,

under any other circumstances, have been made the signal for his immediate assassination. Now, however, we suppose the thakoors have satisfied themselves that the Supreme Government is in no way interested in the continuance of the minister in power, and "screwing their courage to the sticking place," they have accordingly united to overturn the unpopular ascendancy, to which they have so long been reluctantly constrained to submit.—*Delhi Gaz.*, May 14.

DELHI COLLEGE.

Extract of a letter from the secretary of the Delhi college to the general committee of Public Instruction:—

"It is the opinion of those well qualified to pronounce it, that the Arabic tongue is not studied so generally, or so profoundly, as it used to be not many years ago. Our qazees and mooftees, like the bewestamavees, are no longer in that estimation which, a few years ago, rendered Arabic and Sanscrit erudition a certain means of gaining wealth and distinction. A tolerable acquaintance with the Persian is now found, by intelligent natives, to be at least as sure a path to rank and emolument as the most successful prosecution of those difficult languages, which of late are beginning to be regarded as productive of nothing beyond an empty and unsubstantial celebrity among a literary few. Bigoted pundits and orthodox molavies think it no longer heresy to reject, as barren and unprofitable, the antiquated lore of their ancestors, and enter their sons at the English school; nor are instances by any means rare of intelligent adults of both persuasions preferably adopting the new literature, as the surest road to those moral and scientific acquirements, without which, it is beginning to become daily more manifest, they must remain excluded from every object of honourable ambition which is available to the superior intelligence of educated Europeans. Hence, the greater part of the Madersa students leave college when they have completed their Persian course; of those who commence the Arabic, the greater part withdraw after they have read as far as the *Kaifa* or *Shureh Mollah*; and not above four or five in a hundred apply themselves to the higher branches of oriental learning.

"During the year under review there can be no doubt that the desire to learn English has become more extensive at Delhi. The total number of admissions in that period has been 116. The number of students and scholars on the stipendiary establishment of the institution, on the 31st December last, was 79; of students of the Madersa, who have been voluntarily transferred to the institution, 37; and of free scholars, or those who

receive no pay, 44: in all 160. This number will be considerably augmented by the adoption of the measures recommended in the concluding paragraphs of your letter of the 17th April, and also by the operation of two very useful resolutions recently passed by the committee, one of which discontinues stipends to future candidates for Sanscrit learning, except in special cases; and the other renders it optional with students borne on the abstract of the oriental college to study English at the institution. The respectability of the appointments obtained by some of our *élèves*, the demand for English teachers and secretaries on the part of native chiefs and princes, as well as the Regulation V. 1831 and IX. and XII 1833, have served to awaken attention to the prospects of fame and fortune opened to the successful cultivation of the English tongue; and it may be here stated, in proof of the growing taste for the new literature, that no less than fifty copies of an English grammar in Persian, sent to me by the Calcutta School-Book Society, were bought up here in the course of a single day."

LOANS OF 1822 AND 1823.

Two important notices are issued with our paper to-day, respecting the discharge of portions of the Bengal debt. The third class five per cent. loan of 1823, from No. 1041 to 1440, comprising an amount of one and a-half crore, is to be paid off on the 10th of August next. The six per cent. remittable loan of 1822, from No. 1 to 887, is to be paid off on the 10th of August 1835, either in cash, or, at the option of the holders, by bills on the Court of Directors, at 2s. 6d. per rupee, bearing twelve months' date, with optional extension by the court for one, two, or three years on payment of five per cent. interest for the extended term. The amount of this loan about to be discharged is not mentioned: the English papers announced it to be two crore.—*Cal. Cour.*, May 10.

HORSE-POISONING.

More poisoning is said to be much on the increase in the neighbourhood of the Chumar villages. A correspondent of the *Delhi Gazette* says that the villain who administer the poison mix it with atta and drop it quietly down before the intended victim. "A miscreant of this description was lately detected in the act, with a number of these preparations in his possession;—he confessed the whole villainy. The districts of Cawnpore, Allypore, and Agra have long been sadly infected by these scoundrels. Not long ago, at the Chumar village of Furra, between Agra and Muttra, which has long been celebrated for the exploits of those

gentry, no less than nine horses were poisoned in one night. Indeed, the Chumar villages in those districts are so notorious that travellers, if they cannot avoid them, are, at all events, on their guard; but, I believe, it is known to few, except the sufferers, that a gang of those miscreants have established themselves on the now much-frequented road between Kurnaul and Simlah, at a place called Money Margera, where I am sorry to say they have succeeded in depriving many a poor invalid of his only mode of conveyance."

TONTINE OF INDIA.

A general meeting of subscribers to the Tontine of India was held on the 17th May, when Mr. Leighton submitted the following statement of the remaining funds of the institution, premising that he had placed an extremely low valuation on the landed property:—

Cash balance in hands of Messrs. Cruttenden and Co. on the 10th Jan. 1834	Rs. 2,84,919
Three houses in Entally	20,000
Premises in Park-street	10,000
Sheriff's mortgage	30,000
Cash received since failure	7,183
Deduct petty disbursements	26
	7,157
Final dividend on two shares in Seventh Laudable Society, on life of late James Stewart	4,000
Final dividend on one share in 13th Supplementary Society, on same life	2,000

Shares in force 3077ths. Total Rs. 3,58,076

The following resolution was adopted by the meeting:—"That in order to bring the affairs of the institution to as speedy a close as possible, it be recommended to the subscribers at large to authorize the sale of the claim on the late firm of Cruttenden, Mackillop, and Co., and that the secretary proceed to a sale of the landed property with the least practicable delay."

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

We are sorry to hear that the last accounts of the Governor General do not entirely remove the anxiety, which is felt by every one for his Lordship's complete recovery. It is said to be still deemed necessary, as a matter of prudence, to prescribe great regularity of diet and exercise, and to forbid his Lordship from harassing his mind with that close attention to business which used to be his pleasure.—*Cal. Cour.*, May 20.

The Madras papers, however, speak of his Lordship's health as completely restored.

JOODPOOR.

We are informed, on good authority, that the *fiat* has positively gone forth for Maun Sing's dethronement. Maun Sing may truly be said to be the most imbecile,

worthless, and depraved of the many princes of that character, who are upheld in misrule,—in the infliction of infinite misery,—solely by means of their alliance with the British Government. We do not leave out of sight the long-enduring spirit of a Rajpoot people, under the tyranny and vices of their hereditary ruler; but, where the popular indignation has been heightened, as in this instance, by the chief being viewed as an usurper, it certainly requires all the force of that moral restraint which our proximity imposes, to subdue revolt and to avert the overthrow of the tyrant by his suffering subjects. What stronger proof can be required of the mischievous consequences of a dereliction of the duties becoming the paramount state, than the incalculable distress to which we behold the Marwarres subjected, during sixteen years of a domination thus rivetted on them? The murders that have been perpetrated to gratify the revenge, or to allay the apprehensions, of Maun Sing, and the violence and horrid outrages that have been committed, in order to feed his and his gooroo's lustful appetites, compose such a dark catalogue of crimes as few chiefs of savages are stained with.

Among many crimes of this hue may be instanced the rajah's enclosing his wife in the wall of her apartment, where she was built up alive. By his orders, also, Sirree Krishen resignedly drank the poisoned cup; and Ukhee Raj was sown up in a blanket, hurled down from the battlements of the Joudpore castle, and of course dashed to pieces. But what enabled Maun Sing to perpetrate with impunity these diabolical acts of tyranny and barbarity? Nothing whatever but his alliance with the British Government and the impression which the offer of assistance, made to him soon after the treaty, gave rise to throughout the country, that no one was at liberty to call his acts in question, or seek redress from oppression, without subjecting himself to the displeasure of the paramount power, and the apprehended danger of being punished by it as a rebel. In the present instance, we are happy to see that the Government is at length about to rectify the evil consequences of this ridiculous policy, and to terminate the career of crime in which it has so long enabled an unworthy ally to indulge with impunity. The measure would certainly have come better from our rulers some years ago; for, after passively tolerating the outrageous proceedings which marked the commencement of their connection with Joudpore, it seems somewhat inconsistent to wax indignant at them now. But the remedy is better late than never applied, and we gladly hail its adoption, even at the eleventh hour. In deposing Maun Sing, the British

Governments need not be apprehensive of encountering any demonstration of sympathy in his favour. He is abhorred by every chief and subject in his dominions as an unnatural monster, whose vices are unredeemed by a single virtue, and his dethronement will be welcomed as a public blessing. At the same time, however, we would have the Government to bear in mind what we have already said in regard to a successor; and they will do well to reflect that those whose interests or whose feelings are in any way involved in the settlement of that question,—more especially the Rhatorees themselves,—are not likely to be satisfied with any other arrangement than the return of their popular and enterprising prince, the expatriated son of the late Rajah Bheem Sing.—*Delhi Gaz.*, May 7.

INSECURITY OF DAWK TRAVELLING.

We have, within the few past weeks, heard several instances of attacks on European travellers by pulankin-dawk, acts of aggression which are sure proofs of a singularly daring spirit among the professional appropriators of other men's goods, who abound so especially in the upper provinces of India. We know of two recent cases, in neighbouring districts, wherein attempts were merely made to abstract the *petarrahs* of the travellers. A correspondent informs us that a much more daring outrage was perpetrated a very few days back upon a gentleman of the name of O'Brien, who, as we understand, was himself maltreated and literally stripped of every thing, near Munne Majra. "An officer returning by dawk from Loodianah was attacked by a gang of from six to eight men armed with latices and tulwars. The bearers dropped the palkee and took to their heels, leaving the thieves to deal with its inmate according to their pleasure. The gentleman was awoke by the fall of the palkee, and soon looking out to ascertain the cause of this accident, received a blow on the temple, when grappling with the man who struck him. The rascals then dragged him out, while the work of spoliation was going on. The value of the property carried off might amount perhaps to Rs. 700. Intimation of the robbery was forwarded next day to the political agent at Umballa, and it remains to be seen what steps he will take, with a view to the recovery of the property and the prevention of similar outrages in future. Unless decided and active measures be adopted and successfully prosecuted, we may expect that the booty obtained by the thieves in the present instance will stimulate them to repeat the experiment on others, and that the road will, in consequence, become altogether unsafe for dawk travellers, of whom a considerable number are con-

stantly passing between Simla, Loodianah, Kurnaul, &c."—*Mof. Ukhbar*, May 1.

DISTRESS.

We had hoped that the statements occasionally appearing in the newspapers, that the ryots of Midnapore and the Soonderbuns were selling their children for two or three rupees to buy food, were at least very much exaggerated. These sales, however, we are assured by persons on whose information we can rely, are still going forward; and we are told that the Midnapore district is now daily sending to Calcutta a pauper population which it cannot maintain, there being neither food nor fresh water for them. Something ought to be done. The zemindars of that district are said to be wealthy, and therefore they are accused of hard-heartedness, because they have not provided for their ryots in distress. It may be so, but it were really too much to expect that the owners of the land should bear the whole burthen in addition to the loss of their rents, and this perhaps without being themselves allowed any remission from the Government jumna. Besides, there is some cause of apprehension that many of their lands will be again without a crop this year, for the soil is reported to be parched up and as hard as a brick, so that it cannot be tilled without ploughs and bullocks, and the cattle were either drowned in the inundation or have been sold to procure present subsistence. The ryots are therefore obliged to migrate, having nothing but a prospect of starvation at home. This is not a case for individual aid; it is a wide extended calamity to which Government alone can administer effectual relief. Are there not public works? might not roads be repaired, or new roads be made, or tanks dug by the labour of these wretches?—*Cal. Cour.*, May 12.

ACTION IN OUDE.

The following particulars are stated in a letter, dated "Allahabad, May 1st," published in the *Mofussil Ukhbar*—

"A horrible massacre took place on Sunday last, at Ramchowrah and Singrowr, two villages on the north bank of the Ganges in our own territory, about sixteen miles from this cantonment. Two brothers, Jugmohun Sing and Bisanath Sing, sons of a notorious refractory zemindar Zalim Sing, shut themselves up, with about 500 followers, in the gurbie of Budrie, on their own estate, in Oude, and held out against the combined forces of four chukledars and a large park of artillery; after a fortnight's siege, their ammunition being expended, they set fire to the fort and sallied out, cutting their way through the besieging forces, and made

good their retreat to the ghats of Ramchowra and Singrowr. They were pursued and surprised by the whole of the king's forces while bathing; several guns were brought to bear on them with grape, besides being attacked on all sides; they made a most gallant resistance and were cut to pieces almost to a man, both brothers and two other sirdars were killed, and their heads were cut off and sent to Lucknow; many escaped into Singrowr, followed by the troops, who looted the place and the khotee of an opulent mahagin, firing right and left into all the houses. They invited the fugitives to lay down their arms and be saved, which they no sooner did, than they were brutally hacked to pieces. There appears to have been some mysterious proceeding connected with this transaction, as it is reported that the thanadar of Singrowr has been discharged, and that the magistrate, who has been on the spot since Monday morning, has apprehended a villain, styled Hafiz, who, it is said, was once in the employ of Government and had been discharged for some offence. He had by his assurance persuaded the chukledar to trespass in this manner on our territories. Seventeen wounded men who were the only ones who escaped, being left for dead, were brought into the Civil Hospital, on Wednesday, on coolies and charpoys, sent out for that purpose. Some are expected to recover, one man had seven tulwar wounds; he boasts of having killed six men with his own hand. The sound of distant cannonading is daily heard from morning to night, the zemindars having determined to die rather than submit to the unjust rule of an effeminate monster, whose sole delight is oppression and bloodshed. It is to be hoped that this transaction will serve as a pretext for our Government to take the country into their own hands, and thereby put a stop to scenes revolting to the cause of humanity."

The *Cawnpore Examiner* gives the following account of the affair:—

"It appears that on the morning of the 27th, Ehsan Hussein (son of Sooban Ali Khan), the nazim of Salon, marched with a body of troops, amounting, according to native calculation, to 13,000 horse and foot (but most probably 3,000 or 4,000, with two or three pieces of ordnance), to the fort of Zalim Singh, which he attempted to surround and beleaguer, with the view of bringing the zemindar to terms. This, however, he was unable to effect, as Zalim Singh made a sortie from the fort, and succeeded in cutting his way at the head of 500 chosen followers through the enemy's ranks, retreating upon the town of Secroora, whither he was closely followed by the arms of the chukledar of Salon. Zalim Singh,

1834.]

finding himself hotly pressed, took up a position at Secroora, determined to risk his all upon the issue of a most unequal combat. The action commenced by discharges from the artillery of the nizam's forces, which, having thrown the zemindar's followers into confusion, paved the way for a general attack of horse and foot. Zalim Singh, with his two sons, Jhugmohun Sing and Bisanath Singh, fought with desperation, but against such numerical superiority their gallant exertions were fruitless; 250 of their men were killed and wounded, and the remainder sought safety in flight. Old Zalim Singh, after a vain attempt to restore the battle, in which he received a severe gun-shot wound, made his escape; his devoted sons were not so fortunate. Seeing the day was lost, they made for the Ganges (pursued by a detachment of the nizam's horse), with the intention, it is supposed, of seeking refuge in the British provinces. Arrived on the bank, they dashed their coursers into the 'foaming surge,' followed by six or seven of the enemy's cavalry; here, in the midst of the water, a desperate conflict ensued. Seeing escape hopeless, Jhugmohun Singh and Bisanath Sing turned upon their pursuers, until, overpowered by numbers and worn out with fatigue, these heroic youths sunk under the swords of their adversaries into the river. Their heads were hacked off with tulwars, and sent by Ehsan Hussein as trophies to his majesty the king of Oudh."

THE HILL TRIBES OF BHAUGULPORE.

The *Calcutta Christian Observer* contains an account by the Rev. Mr. Leslie of the wild tribes inhabiting the hilly tracts between Rajmahal and Bhaurgulpore. Notwithstanding intercourse with the plains has been so long open to the Paharias, they appear sedulously to have avoided it, and to have preferred the demi-savage state of life to which they were accustomed. Mr. Leslie thus describes them:—

"The people cannot be denominated intelligent. Indeed, they do not seem to have a single thought beyond their daily occupations, food, and drinking. The great world is completely unknown to them, and they to it. Practising no trades and having no business to transact, many of them hardly ever wander more than a few miles around their native village. We found several to whom villages a few miles distant were as little known as to ourselves. Seldom were we asked any questions; and not many of them evinced much curiosity. They were, however, wonderfully surprised at my watch, and at a burning glass which I had in my possession. When they saw the effects of the latter, they were much afraid, and said 'this is God.' Notwith-

standing very frequent and minute inquiries as to their origin, I could obtain no satisfaction. They seem, however, universally to believe that they are the aboriginals of India, or rather that the people of the plains sprung from a branch of their family, who always inhabited the hills. They have no historical records of any kind; and I do not believe there is a man amongst them who is acquainted with any event earlier than the days of his grandfather. Traditions they have none, except that they are sprung from one Beean. They appear to have no ancient poems, and little poetry of any kind; but they have a variety of nonsensical tales, with which they entertain one another, but which do not, as far as I could discover, contain any historical notices. No traces of any thing like fortifications are to be found; and it is likely none ever existed. The hills and jungles must, at all times, have been protection sufficient against any Indian foe. Their language is beautifully simple and regular in all the inflexions of its verbs and nouns; but it abounds in gutturals, some of which are very difficult of pronunciation. It seems to have affinity in nothing to any of the eastern or western tongues, except in its adoption of many Hindoo words, to which it gives its own inflexions. It is entirely unwritten; and consequently the very names of letters, books, or writing apparatus are unknown. The only mode they have of counting time is by the seasons and moons; for the latter of which they have learned the Hindoo monthly names; but they know nothing of weeks, nor of the divisions of the day into hours or watches. They have, however, a name for mid-day, and for our three o'clock, both evening and morning. Polygamy is allowed among them; but, from the quarrels and jealousies which such a state engenders, it is not, as one of them told me, much approved, nor, from the poverty of the people, very general. I saw one man, however, who had three wives; and I heard of another who had fourteen."

With the exception of drunkenness, the people may be said to be generally moral; but their drunkenness is beyond description. They brew two kinds of intoxicating liquors; one from the fruit of the *m'howwa* tree, and the other from the grain called *gehoun-junaira*. The last is the most common, and is denominated *tuddee*. They all drink of it—men, women, children, and even infants at the breast. They cannot, however, be called habitual drunkards, as they drink only at set times. Each village appoints its day, previous to which every family prepares its liquor, and invites the people of the adjoining village or villages to unite with them. They, in their turn, again do the same, each village thus inviting and being

invited four or five times yearly. When all are assembled the business commences, and a more dismal scene can hardly be witnessed. In every house they are drinking; and as they do not apply the vessel containing the liquor to their mouths, but pour it in from above at the distance of several inches, one frequently doing it to another, their faces, breasts, and clothes, become saturated as well as their stomachs. As soon as the liquor has begun to take effect, the men commence wandering up and down the village in companies, beating, as well as their drunken state will allow them, drums and cymbals, and making a noise like singing. The women sit at their doors on cots, rocking from side to side, and humming a kind of song; and all the children are to be found assembled in a separate house, imitating to the letter the worthy example of their parents. Frequently, too, on these occasions, they quarrel and fight; and as it is impossible they can discriminate between right and wrong, the whole mass will, when any two commence their blows, rush in and strike right and left, just like what happens on similar occasions in a herd of bullocks. They continue their drunken riot as long as they can keep awake—generally it lasts a day and a night, and often longer."

CIVIL SERVICE ANNUITY FUND.

A meeting of civilians took place on the 29th April to consider the answers to the circular issued to the members of the Civil Annuity Fund. After a quorum of nine had with some difficulty been obtained, Mr. H. T. Prinsep took the chair, and the business of the meeting was soon disposed of by reading and adopting the two propositions, first, that annuities should hereafter be payable up to the date of the annuitant's death; and, secondly, that from the 30th of April 1835, the pensions should be paid quarterly instead of annually as at present, the annuitant in both cases paying a sum equal to half the value of the benefits thus obtained.

The secretary to the Fund reported the number of assents by letter to be 156, and that of the dissents only six—all the nine gentlemen at the meeting joined the former list. He also produced a letter from the secretary of the Madras Fund, acquiescing in the propositions, and stating that the members of that fund had already expressed their concurrence in the measure proposed from Bombay, and approved by the court subject to its general adoption at the three presidencies. Consequently, it may be assumed to be a matter settled, that the pensions will hereafter be payable up to the period of death, the several annuitants paying an additional fine for the same; but what that sum will be remains to be determined by

the Court of Directors. The estimate makes it average about 1,000 rupees as the moiety falling upon the annuitants.—*Cal. Cour., May 1.*

THE REV. DR. CAREY.

The following particulars relative to the life and last illness of the venerable Dr. Carey, who died on the 9th June, at the age of 73, appear in the *Englishman*: they are stated to be derived from a source on which the fullest reliance can be placed:—

"For several years past, his health has been infirm, and his strength has been gradually breaking under the weight of years, and incessant application to the several duties connected with his employment as a Christian missionary. The hot and rainy season of last year affected his constitution to a considerable degree, and reduced him to a more feeble state of health than he had previously experienced. In September last, a stroke of apoplexy prostrated his remaining energies, and with them every hope of his friends and relatives that he could long remain among them. From that period they have almost daily expected the event which they now mourn, and have been preparing themselves to meet it. For some time past, particularly during the late high temperature of the weather, which operated so powerfully both on the feeble and the strong, he lay helpless and almost speechless on his bed, unable to take nourishment. Such was his truly helpless and hopeless condition, that, however his friends may grieve for the privation which they feel, yet to him personally death came a kind and, we believe, welcome messenger of relief.

"The eminent, we may say the pre-eminent, station which Dr. Carey has held for many years past—his many private virtues—his public character—the uniform consistency of his Christian principles and conduct—the unblemished reputation which he maintained throughout his whole life—secured to him the respect and affectionate homage of men wherever his name and the history of his missionary career were known. Dr. Carey, our informant says, was born in August, 1762. He was the son of a poor man, entered life with a very defective education, and was a shoemaker by trade; but no disadvantages could repress the energy of his mind. He manifested at an early period a thirst for knowledge, which he seized every occasion to gratify. Before he reached his twentieth year, his mind became seriously and devoutly affected by the gospel of Christ, which increased rather than retarded his pursuit of learning. To understand the Word of God, he applied himself, under all the disadvantages of poverty, and daily attention to labour which was necessary to earn a subsistence, to the acquisition of the ancient languages in which the scriptures were originally

written. He pursued with success, as he did with perseverance, this object of his ardent desire; and his piety and abilities, as they could not be hid, soon became known in the vicinity where he lived, and he was called to discharge the pastoral duties of a dissenting church. It is said that a perusal of voyages and travels, particularly those of Cook, first excited his mind to a more earnest and serious consideration of the state of the heathen. He eventually resolved to devote his life and labours to them; and in the year 1792, a society was formed amongst his friends, and through his influence, at whose expense he came to Bengal with his family, and another missionary, at the end of the year 1795. He solicited no permission of the Company, knowing that it would be useless if he did; but, taking his passage on board a Danish ship, came to that field of labour, in which he has since acted so conspicuous a part. From motives of prudence, it became with him a principal object, at first, to conceal himself from the particular notice of government. He, therefore, occupied himself in the cultivation of recently-redeemed jungle-lands near Takee, about forty miles east of Calcutta. After being thus occupied for a few months, he was invited by the late Mr. Udney to take charge of an indigo factory situated between Malda and Dinagapore, and, through the kindness of that gentleman, soon obtained the permission of government to reside in the country. In this situation he remained till the year 1800. During this whole period he had applied himself to the study of the Bengallee and the Sanscrit, commenced the translations of the Scriptures, preached the Gospel to the natives, and supported several schools.

"In January 1800, Dr. Carey came to Serampore, and united himself with Dr. Marshman, the late Mr. Ward, and others, who had lately arrived from England. Under the Danish government, he and his colleagues have always enjoyed the greatest security and protection. During the first year of Dr. Carey's residence in Serampore, viz. in 1800, his translation of the New Testament into Bengallee was nearly all printed, and the church which was then begun at that place has branched out into twenty-four churches in different parts of India.

"Dr. Carey's connection with Fort William College, as Bengallee teacher and professor of Sanscrit and Maharratta, gave him the opportunity of becoming intimately acquainted with learned pundits from all parts of India. By this means he was enabled to obtain assistance in the translation of Scriptures into the principal languages of northern Hindoostan. He compiled grammars of the languages which he taught the students of the Col-

lege, and after many years completed his voluminous Bengallee Dictionary.

"Dr. Carey was also a man of science as well as of philology and literature. He began the study of botany and natural history before he left England, and, since his residence in this country, has had correspondence with many of the principal scientific men of the age. He was either the originator or active supporter of several of the philanthropic measures which have, in recent times, been effected in this country. His exertions first led to the prevention of infanticide at Gunga Saugor, and he was among the first who engaged in seeking the abolition of suttees, for it was through his exertions that the Marquess of Wellesley left a minute, on his retirement from the government of India, declaring his conviction that suttees might and ought to be abolished. Dr. Carey took an active part in attempting to establish a leper hospital in this city. He was the founder of the Agricultural Society in Calcutta."

Mr. Robinson preached a funeral sermon to the memory of the late Dr. Carey, at the Lall Bazar Chapel, June 15. The sermon was merely a short history of the life of the deceased, both previous and subsequent to his arrival in this country. On June 22d, another funeral sermon was preached on the same subject, at the Union Chapel, by Professor Mack, of the Serampore College.

OUDE ASTRONOMERSHIP.

There are several candidates for the situation of astronomer to the King of Oude, and among the rest two colonels, who are not considered likely to succeed, as the Governor General, it is said, objects to the employment of officers of such high rank by native princes excepting in a military capacity. Capt. H. B. Pemberton, surveyor of Mannikpure, is thought to stand a very good chance. The appointment has been offered, it is said, to Capt. Troyer, of the Lottery Committee, who has declined it.—*Bengal Herald, June 22.*

CULTURE OF TEA.

The *Meerut Observer* says that the medical officer in charge of the botanical garden at Saharunpore has received directions to select such spots on the hills as he may deem eligible for the cultivation of the tea plant; and that Mr. Gordon, late of Mackintosh's house, has been appointed, on a salary of a thousand rupees a month, to bring round the tea plants from China, and obtain as much insight into the manner of its culture as possible.

MURDERERS OF MR. RICHARDSON.

Five of the murderers of the late Mr. Richardson (see p. 82) were executed on

the 6th; in front of the Allipore gaol. Before the culprits were all prepared for their final exit, the drop, rudely constructed of bamboos, gave way, and launched three of them into eternity, precipitated another, together with several of the executioners, to the ground, a distance of about thirty feet, and left the remaining culprit standing on that part of the platform which remained firm. This last, a brahmin, seemed very impatient to meet his fate, for he abused the authorities for their bungling management, called to the culprit below to make haste up and be hanged, and, as soon as the noose was adjusted, jumped off the scaffolding with such a bound, that when brought up by the jerk of the rope, the blood gushed out from his nose and mouth.—*Bengal Herald*, June 8.

Madras.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COORG CAMPAIGN.

The following report of the operations of the column under Lieut. Col. Jackson is published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* of April 25th:—

To the Assist. Adj. Gen. Coorg Field Force.

Sir:—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 5th instant.

My operations and movements have been so intimately combined, that I shall best comply with your request by detailing the transactions of each day in succession.

On the 20th March, I struck my camp, and moved on the road to Bellaripett. At about four miles from Comblie, my advanced skirmishers fell in with a small picquet of the enemy; three men were taken prisoners. About a mile further I came in sight of the stockade of Baylu Cotta. I was induced to attempt gaining possession of it without the necessity of firing on the Ryots, who were the principal part of the garrison. In this I failed. I immediately carried the place by assault, under a partial fire from both sides. No loss was sustained by me, and only a few of the Coorgs reported to be killed and wounded. I then proceeded on to eligible ground for encampment, nine miles two furlongs 110 yards from Comblie. At that ground I halted on the 30th and 31st, the men and the whole of the carriage being excessively fatigued. On the morning of the 31st, I ordered Capt. Noble, of the 40th, with the light company of that regiment, to reconnoitre, and report upon the road in advance, having received intelligence of a strong stockade, well garrisoned, situate about six miles from my camp. The detachment was also accompanied by my brigade major. This duty

was satisfactorily performed, and it was ascertained that the stockade last mentioned had been entirely abandoned.

On the 1st inst. I moved my camp to ground which had been selected the day before, within half a mile of the abandoned stockade. On the 2d, I encamped at Ecurmungal, near the Moodemoor Pagoda. On that evening I received intelligence that the Coorgs were in force at a stockade about five miles in my front, through which ran the road to Bellaripett. I was informed likewise that a man, called the Sereshtadar, and 250 additional Coorgs, had arrived from above the Ghaut. On the morning of the 3d, I ordered Capt. Noble of the 40th, in command of forty of H. M.'s 48th foot, 120 Sepoys, and accompanied by my major of brigade, to proceed and carefully reconnoitre the road and the stockade. After penetrating, by an excessively bad road, about four miles, the advanced skirmishers of the reconnoitring party fell in with the abandoned weapons and rice of a picquet, which the enemy had pushed forward on the road. Owing to the thickly-wooded hills and dense jungle, the men escaped without being seen. Proceeding cautiously rather less than a mile farther, the situation of the stockade became visible. Feeling the way with an advanced party, winding amongst steep and wooded hills, with a most impracticable country on both sides, a sudden turn on the road, under a high jungly bank, placed Capt. Noble directly in front of the stockade. A straight and steep ascent led up to the gate, at about 100 yards distance, flanked on both sides by wooded hills, crested with the prolongations of the stockade. The turn of the road above alluded to covered the main body from the fire of the stockade itself; and Capt. Noble ordered the men to be there kept out of fire, while he advanced with six sepoy, accompanied by the brigade major. When as far as he considered it prudent for the men to advance, Capt. Noble, desiring the brigade major to make the sepoy keep a sharp look-out on both sides, ran forward to a tree on the road, about fifty yards from the entrance to the stockade. From this point, he completed the reconnoissance, and then returned to the main body, gave the word to retire, when a sharp fire from the thick jungle in every direction was poured in on the party, killing and wounding several. The retreat was continued, firing on the Coorgs as they showed themselves on the flanks and rear; but both European and native soldiers became harassed and dispirited at sustaining so galling a fire from an invincible foe, under a burning sun and over a most fatiguing road. This bush-fighting continued for about four miles, when a strong support from the camp was met with, and succeeded in checking the further

advance of the Coorgs. The killed and wounded that morning are affixed in the list A. During the night of the 3d, a large proportion of my carriage deserted, disorganizing my commissariat, and rendering it a matter of the greatest difficulty to collect sufficient carriages for the sick and wounded. My situation among the hills rendered even my supply of water extremely precarious, and the hourly desertions threatened to leave me without the means of transporting my ammunition, grain, sick and wounded, &c. I was led to expect a number of Coolies at Paddumpalli, from the information of the potail of that village, and principally with that object in view I marched and encamped there on the 4th. During the succeeding night, fresh desertions took place; many bullocks were knocked up, and a body of upwards of seventy bearers decamped from H. M.'s 48th at once. With strenuous exertions, and great personal sacrifices on the part of the officers, who relinquished their tent and private baggage in many instances, to furnish aid for the emergency, I succeeded in moving at day-break on the morning of the 5th towards Korika. When about half way to that village, and passing through a deep and difficult gorge, surrounded by hills and forest of inconceivable wildness, the advanced guard, which I led in person, sustained a heavy fire from every part of the jungle; but not a Coorg was visible, although my skirmishers penetrated as far as the underwood admitted. While repelling this attack, some of the Coorgs took advantage of the cover and very confined nature of the road, to slip in at intervals, unavoidably occurring in the line of march, and brutally massacred some of the sick, wounded, and followers. The ammunition-bullocks were here dropping in the road, and it was only by the greatest labour and difficulty that a large proportion of the whole was saved. The number of killed and wounded this day is affixed in the list B.

At Korika, I halted for an hour to refresh the men, and then moved on to the ground I had formerly occupied on my first march from Comblie. As the Coorgs were passing my flanks in large numbers, with the view of cutting off my retreat, and from experience I had every reason to know that my only chance of being able to transport my stores, sick, wounded, &c. was to get beyond the precincts of the thick jungle, upon receiving authentic information that the Coorgs were in great force, joined by all the Ryots in the neighbourhood, and collectively amounting to at least 2,000 or 3,000 men, and that the whole road to Comblie by way of Baylu Cotta was lined with Coorgs, every tree and point of vantage forming a post for ten or a dozen of them; upon receiving this

intelligence, I determined to avoid a useless encounter, the termination to which could not be any but disastrous, owing to the disheartened state of the troops. With this view I moved upon the road to Cassagode on the morning of the 6th; and, after a most harassing march over a road almost impassable, I reached my destination about half-past five p.m. I immediately took measures to transport my sick and wounded to Cannanore and Mangalore respectively, it being absolutely impossible to forward them to either of the field-hospitals of Peripatam and Booscottah. On the morning of the 8th, I moved to my present position at Comblie, where I await further orders; and in the mean time I am actively endeavouring to reorganize the force under my command.

With regard to the reorganization of the force, I beg to offer the following observations. Firstly, as a point of humanity, and one acting powerfully on the minds of the troops—the certainty that all sick and wounded would be deprived of every means of carriage on again advancing into Coorg. All must have been abandoned in the late movements if, as I before said, the personal sacrifice of officers had not materially assisted me. But with regard to the future, such aid will not be available, as I feel convinced, from personal enquiry and observation, that the officers will be immediately deprived of all their own means upon an order to advance: even their servants will refuse to return to the Coorg jungles. My own personal experience exemplifies this. I gave up my palankeen and bearers, with the bearers also who conveyed my tents, to the number of sixteen men, for the conveyance of the wounded, and even they also decamped in the night from Paddumpalli. Secondly, Bullocks can be collected sufficient to start the grain, ammunition, &c. from this; but any spare ones, to replace losses from fatigue and the enemy, are quite out of the question. Indifferent coolies and dooly bearers are procurable; but the assistant collector informs me that no dependence can be placed on them; and that he greatly fears they will all desert on re-entering the Coorg territory. Thirdly, I do not consider that guns, without a strong reinforcement, would enable my now weakened force to penetrate to Bellaripett; and I humbly conceive that the nature of the country was unknown to my superiors, when their instructions to that effect were transmitted to me. Fourthly, I beg to enclose the accompanying letter forwarded to me by the officer commanding detachment H. M. 48th, by which I regret to observe, that severe jungle fever has broken out among the men. I trust I shall meet the wishes of the brigadier commanding the Coorg force, in adopting the

advice contained in that letter; and forwarding the sick, accordingly, by sea to Cannanore.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) GEO. JACKSON, Lt. Col.

Coorg. A. C. C. F. F.

Comblie, 11th April 1834.

A.

Return of killed and wounded on the 3d of April 1834.

H. M. 48th Regt.—Killed: 1 sergeant, 8 rank and file. Wounded: 1 subaltern, 7 rank and file; 3 severely, 4 slightly.

40th Regt. N. I.—Killed: 1 subaltern, 2 sergeants or havildars, 1 drummer, 17 rank and file. Wounded: 1 sergeant or havildar, 28 rank and file; 15 severely, 14 slightly.

Total—Killed: 1 subaltern, 3 sergeants or havildars, 1 drummer, 25 rank and file. Wounded: 1 subaltern, 1 sergeant or havildar, 35 rank and file.

Name of officer killed—Ensign Johnstone, 51st regt. N.I., doing duty with 40th regt. N.I.

Name of officer wounded—Lieut. Smith, H.M. 40th regt., slightly.

B.

Return of the killed and wounded on 5th April 1834.

H. M. 48th Regt.—Killed: 1 rank and file. Wounded: 3 rank and file; 2 severely, 1 since dead: 1 slightly.

40th Regt. N. I.—Killed: 3 rank and file. Wounded: 1 sergeant or havildar, 1 rank and file; 1 severely, 1 slightly.

Total—Killed: 4 rank and file. Wounded: 1 sergeant or havildar, 4 rank and file.

Return of followers killed, missing, and wounded, from the 3d to the 5th inclusive.

H. M. 48th Regt.—Killed and missing: 2 dooly maistries, and 60 dooly bearers. Wounded: 2 dooly bearers.

40th Regt. N. I.—Killed and missing: 1 dooly bearer and 2 armoures.

Total—Killed and missing: 2 dooly maistries, 61 dooly bearers, and 2 armoures. Wounded: 2 dooly bearers.

Camp Comblie, 11th April 1834.

Sir:—I have the honour to inform you that, within the last three days, I have admitted thirteen men * of the detachment into hospital with the jungle or remittent fever of a severe form, and from the rapid admission hitherto, I have every reason to believe that the increase will be very considerable, owing to the malaria of the jungle, which, I believe, their constitutions, generally speaking, to have largely imbibed. I further beg leave to state that, in consequence of the severe remedies necessary for the treatment of this disease, the patients that recover will be so weakened by the strong measures pursued, that they will be totally unfit for active service for a considerable period.

I beg also to state, that it is my wish that the patients at present in hospital be forthwith sent down on a pattamar to Cannanore, as the disease requires comforts and attentions, with which I am totally unable to supply them.

While writing the above, I have had a

* Admitted, April 9th, three men; 10th, four do; 11th, seven do.

report made to me of another man having been admitted with the fever.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) A. H. COWAN,

Assist. Surg. H.M. 48th regt.

In medical charge.

To Capt. Willatts, H.M. 48th regt.

Coorg. Detachment.

The Gazette of the 23d contains the following Government Order:

Fort St. George, May 23, 1834.—The Governor in Council has great satisfaction in publishing the following general order, by his Exc. the Right Hon. the Governor General and Commander-in-chief in India.

"Head Quarters, Cotacamund, 17th May 1834.

"The Governor General and Commander-in-Chief has much pleasure in expressing to Brigadier Lindesay, C. B. his entire approbation of the manner in which the military operations under his general control, against the Rajah of Coorg, have been brought to a speedy and successful termination. His Lordship had confidently anticipated this result, from the Brigadier's long experience and established reputation.

"To Lieutenant Col. Stuart, who commanded a detachment from the main column under Brig. Lindesay, the expression of his Lordship's satisfaction is also due, for having successfully overcome all the obstacles opposed by the enemy to his progress, and for having effected, in obedience to his orders, a junction with the column under Col. Foulis's command.

"The column under the command of Col. Waugh met with complete failure. The loss of many brave men is to be deplored, and of none more than of the gallant Lieut. Col. Mill. The determined valour displayed by the officers and troops, and more especially by H.M.'s 55th, is the best consolation for this misfortune. His lordship has carefully examined the detailed reports which he had required of the operations of this column, and is happy in generally concurring in the opinion of Brig. Lindesay, that Col. Waugh is not justly chargeable with blame; that all his orders and arrangements appear to have been made with sound discretion and a due observance of correct military principles, and that the disaster may be ascribed to the extreme difficulty of the country, and to those accidents to which the best concerted schemes will occasionally be liable.

"It may perhaps be regretted that the attack was so long persevered in; but the good order in which the retreat was made to the ground occupied before the attack, proves that the arrangements were ably made, while the perseverance with which

the main object of the operations of this column was followed up, reflects the greatest credit upon Col. Waugh.

"The good disposition made by Col. Foulis, in command of the south-western column, for the attack of the Huggula Ghaut, and the gallantry with which it was carried, reflect the greatest credit upon that officer and the officers and men under his command. Col. Foulis's name will be brought to the particular notice of the Hon. Court.

"To all the officers and men composing the several columns above enumerated, his Lordship expresses his thanks for their zealous and gallant conduct. Although the troops have had to engage an enemy much inferior to themselves, yet the excessive strength of the mountains and densely jungle country constituted a resistance, which the greatest perseverance and courage could alone have surmounted. The army have the satisfaction of knowing, that a sanguinary tyrant has been subdued, and a valuable acquisition been made to the Company's territories. To the excellent order and discipline of the troops may in part be ascribed the general desire expressed by the inhabitants to become the subjects of the British Government.

"The conduct of Lieut. Col. Jackson, in command of the north-western column, being under investigation, his Lordship refrains for the present from making any remark upon the operations of that part of the force.

"The Governor General cannot omit to mention in this place, the eminent services of Lieut. Col. J. S. Fraser, to whom was entrusted the conduct of our negotiations with the enemy. By the judicious arrangements which that officer adopted, the successes of the troops were ably seconded; while his subsequent measures, in administering the affairs of the Coorg country, have been so discreet and conciliatory, as to gain for him the confidence of the inhabitants, and to secure their entire and willing obedience.

"By command of His Exc. the Right Hon. the Governor General.

"W. H. MACNAGHTEN,
"Sec. to Governor General."

Proclamation.

Whereas it is the unanimous wish of the inhabitants of Coorg to be taken under the protection of the British government, his Exc. the Right Hon. the Governor General has been pleased to resolve that the territory heretofore governed by Veer Rajender Woodyer shall be transferred to the Hon. Company.

The inhabitants are hereby assured that they shall not again be subjected to native rule; that their civil rights and religious usages will be respected, and that the greatest desire will invariably be shown

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by the British Government to augment their security, comfort, and happiness.

(Signed) J. S. FRASER, Lt. Col. and Pol. Agent.

Camp at Maddakarree, 7th May 1834.

We understand that Col. Fraser has been appointed commissioner in Coorg, and commandant of the troops in that province.—*Mad. Herald*, May 24.

The Coorg rajah has been lodged in the fort at Bangalore; but, it is said, his ultimate destination is Vellore.

The *Courier* relates that, "as an evidence that he was not that tyrannical prince which some have represented him, it is said, it was distressing to hear the crying and lamentation of men, women, and children upon the occasion." The rajah is described as having a fine commanding countenance, a fair complexion, a piercing eye, and well-proportioned form.

The *Herald* says that all the Coorg force is broken up; the 36th is to remain; all the other corps move to Bangalore, Mangalore, Cannanore, Bellary, and Shikarpore.

A private letter from Coorg states:—"Five Mussulmans of rank, who have been the great instigators to all the raja's late actions, have been taken. It appears that proof has been obtained that they were likewise the principal persons concerned in the 'Bangalore pig row.' The raja's sister, about whom all this business originated, it is almost certain, will be placed on the musnud. I saw her at Bangalore, at the house of a lady of rank at that station. She is about twenty-four years of age, pretty, and very fair, and quite the lady, having something very *distingued* about her, and appears exceedingly well-informed for a native lady. She had no scruples of sitting unveiled in the presence of European gentlemen, and conversed with us *sans cérémonie*. Her husband was also present; he is a clown of a fellow, but is very shrewd and intelligent."

The first portion of the property captured in Coorg is advertised to be sold at Bangalore on the 16th June. It comprises richly embroidered Benares and Delhi silks, silver and ivory howdahs, two silver elephants two feet and a-half high, superb elephant rifles of extraordinary bore, by the first London makers, a highly finished air-gun, by Standenmayer, "of historical interest," &c.

A party are still employed in digging for treasure. Twelve lakhs, in hard coin, is already in hand.

OPERATIONS IN THE NORTHERN CIRCARS.

Extract of a letter from Vizianagrum, dated 28th April:—"The wars of the (2 E)

north, like those of the west, are at an end, and although our official display has not told our doings, still we have had enough of trouble and botheration. Our greatest enemy has been the climate, which has proved of a most unhealthy nature. As for enemy, in the shape of human beings, we may say we have had none; the hill people of the Kimerdy country have shown none of the pluck the inhabitants of Coorg have. The Company, nevertheless, have gained much more from our labours than they will from the Coorg campaign. Previously, the hilly part of the Kimerdy country was considered as incapable of tillage and fit only for the growth of jungle wood; in consequence it was lightly taxed. The grasping disposition of the hill chiefs, who paid the tribute, was not willing to part even with that little, and accordingly laid plots, the object of which was to show that they were unable to realize a living, much less to pay tribute to Government. In furtherance of this, they hired villains to destroy by fire and to plunder one or two villages. The unfortunate ryots, of course, cried out their inability to pay their rents; the hill chiefs in turn spoke of theirs, although they had taken the lion's share of the plunder and were regularly paid by those who were not robbed. Government has not drawn a rupee from several of the districts for years past. We were not long out till the collector realized a lac and a-half rupees, and lots of coin has since been collected. In addition to this, a complete knowledge of the capabilities of the country has been obtained, and it is found to be a most fertile one. The vegetable matter which undergoes decomposition on the hills, and of course proves excellent manure, is washed down on the plains by the monsoon, and rich crops are annually reaped in a country which was supposed to be nearly barren. Most of the rebel leaders have suffered death, and it is now considered that all matters will remain permanently quiet. The hill-people proved an insignificant enemy, and ventured to offer the shadow of an opposition only, when the natural defences of the locality favoured them; so that, in point of fact, there can be said to have been very little fighting. The troops are returning to cantonment gradually, and in a very short time only a small force will remain out."

We learn by letters from Vizagapatam of the 7th, that the peace of the district was again disturbed in the south-east quarter, by the return of a noted rebel, named Paikerow. This man is stated to have about 600 followers, a number most probably exaggerated; but it is satisfactory to learn that, whereas in former instances the villagers flocked to every upraised standard of revolt, they now, assured of our protection, are remaining perfectly quiet. Four com-

panies, under Major Tolson, had marched against the rebel chief, and would soon settle his business if he did not take himself off in time. In Kimerdy, the Jeringhy man, who shot poor Major Baxter, is the only person of note uncaptured; they expect to nab him also in a few days. All accounts concur in warm applause of the masterly and efficient manner in which the settlement of these difficult and troublesome affairs has been managed by the commissioner, Mr. G. Russell.—*Madras Herald*, May 17.

A letter from Vizagapatam of the 12th May mentions that the party under Major Tolson, which went in quest of Paikerow, fell in with him on the 9th; but he dreaded the tussle and fled to the jungle. Three only of his party were killed and wounded, and two taken prisoners, without any loss on our side. These prisoners have given a most miserable description of the marauding chief's camp. Disappointed in all hopes of assistance from the villagers, they are reduced to almost a state of starvation. The fact speaks volumes for the utility of our interference.—*Ibid.*, May 21.

Some private letters respecting the operations in the Kimerdy district appear in the Madras papers, which make us regret extremely that no official details of them are published. The writers not only contradict each other regarding most important facts, but charge each other with falsehood, "notorious untruths," &c. Under these circumstances, we feel it to be the safest course to defer recording these transactions till we meet with accounts worthy of reliance.

We subjoin, however, the particulars of Lieut. Sherard's fall, by a writer in the *Herald*, who signs himself "Anti Humbug," in contradiction of a preceding account:—

"Regarding poor Sherard's death, 'Ague,' is altogether wrong; it was at Walladah, and not Kimdevah, that this promising young officer fell, and Lieut. Haly was in command on that occasion. The first Walladah affair was in this wise: an attack was ordered, on the morning of the 12th of January, on that strong-hold of the rebels, by the field post of Waransay, under Lieut. Haly, and that of Kimdevah commanded by Lieut. Sherard, acting under Lieut. Haly's orders. These detachments reached Walladah without opposition, but, about an hour afterwards, a heavy fire was opened on our troops from the jungle and hills in the immediate vicinity of the place. Lieut. Sherard was particularly directed not to go outside the village, as exposure on the occasion could tend to no good, where the foe was concealed. Unfortunately, poor Sherard neglected this advice, consequently was imprudent, and his imprudence cost him his

life—peace to his remains! He was a noble fellow, a good and a brave officer, and a perfect gentleman; the remarks of 'the mean-spirited and pusillanimous' will never injure his memory."

MYSORE.

We understand important changes are about to be made in the government of Mysore. Mr. Casamajor left the hills the other day to meet the rajah of Mysore, at Nunjingode, to propose to his highness the advantage of giving up a portion of his country in lieu of the subsidy of about thirteen lacs of Cantery pagodas ceded by the treaty of 1799. The subsidy was seven lacs of star pagodas, 50,000 for pensions and four lacs for the silledars. The portion is the lion's share, two-thirds, or the foudaries of Bangalore, Chittledroog, and Nuggur. On the return of Mr. C., it was in circulation that the rajah, in his interview, made some strong objections to the generous propositions of the Governor General. The revenue under the commissioner has been nineteen and seventeen lacs of pagodas annually, whereas it was twenty-four lacs when under the control of the rajah; but the calculation was to be taken according to the collection of the commission, whereby the Government gets so many more dirty acres. The residency is to be reduced.—*Mad. Herald*, Apr. 26.

The *Herald* of May 31st says, on the authority of a letter from Bangalore, that the 35th and 48th N.I., which had marched for their respective destinations, had been halted by an express from the Governor General; the cause was not made public, but the most prevailing rumour was that some disturbance was brewing in Mysore.

There is a party in Mysore of a disposition opposed to every thing like order and peaceable government, ever on the lookout for opportunities to make evident their disposition. It was said, and we believe with truth, that had greater resistance been offered to the progress of the British troops in the Coorg country, such assistance as the Mysoreans had calculated upon and would very much have protracted the final termination of the war, a body of them were in readiness to join the Coorg people, and assist them in their endeavours to oblige the British troops to retrace their steps under circumstances the most disastrous: but the Mysoreans were restrained by the pusillanimity and irresolution of the Coorg rajah himself, and the rapidity with which the British executed their every undertaking, and made conquest sure upon their own terms. But what the Mysoreans can be meditating now it is hard to conjecture; we must therefore trust to time and other events to make public the cause which has led to the 35th and 48th N.I. being

commanded to halt at the places where the express should reach them.—*Mad. Cour.*, June 3.

RUMOURD ARRANGEMENTS.

The *Madras Herald* says: "Col. Briggs is to proceed to Mysore, and, conjointly with Mr. Macleod, to arrange matters there. Col. Stewart, from Hyderabad, to succeed Col. Briggs at Nagpore; his own successor is not named. The Governor-general had intended visiting Madras the end of this month. His lordship now purposes remaining some time longer on the hills, and holding there the first assembly of the new supreme council. Col. Morison proceeds thither, as will also, it is expected, Mr. Macaulay immediately after his arrival at Calcutta. Our governor will of course be an extraordinary member of such council, according to the provisions of the new charter."

Mr. Macaulay disembarked on the 10th June, under a salute of fifteen guns, from the fort. The *Asia* had a fine voyage of only three months, having left Falmouth on the 11th March.

MAJOR GEN. M'DOWELL.

It is our melancholy duty to record the death of one of the most gallant veterans of the Madras army, Major Gen. Sir A. McDowell, K.C.B., who expired at his residence at Guindy, on the night of the 15th inst., at the advanced age of seventy-three! Contemporaneous with the oldest, and in his late high situation still in contact with the youngest officers of our army, an uninterrupted period of service, extending over above half a century, had made him the acquaintance, while his military talents had gained him the respect, and his private virtues the friendship of all; and it is amidst a sentiment of universal regret that, after a long, useful, and honourable career, the gallant old soldier has sunk to his final rest.—*Mad. Herald*, May 17.

At the funeral, on the 16th, we understand that, through the oppressive heat on that day, about fifteen men of H.M. 63d regt. fainted. From the same cause, one sergeant and two corporals of that regiment were on the following day laid in their graves! We record the simple but appalling fact, and add to it an echo of the public demand, what necessity there existed for marching these men out at the early hour of four—of their being ordered under arms at a still earlier hour?—*Ibid.*, May 21.

It has been observed by the oldest residents of the place, that the severity of the land-winds during the present season is greater than has been known for many years past; yet, notwithstanding this, the

* The *Courier* of May 16 states that, "Seldom, until the arrival of the *Doctor*, has the thermometer been below 96° in the shade."

men of H.M. 63d regt., recently arrived from New South Wales, were marched from the Fort to St. George's Church, a distance of about three miles, at four o'clock on the afternoon of Friday last, to meet the corpse of the late Major Gen. Sir A. McDowell, and that, as the natural consequence of such an unnecessary exposure to the inclemency of the weather, and at a time of the day when the heat of the sun is much more powerful than in the forenoon, ten or more sunk under the duty thus required of them; of which number three expired and were buried on the following evening. We also understand that from ten to fifteen others were taken ill on their return home. We dare not trust ourselves with saying all we feel on the present occasion; but we may be permitted to ask, if the life of a British soldier is of so little value, that he shall be ordered upon a duty of more military etiquette and ceremony, at a time and under circumstances which shall place his life in jeopardy, if not deprive him of it altogether?—*Mad. Cour.*, May 20.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.

A meeting of the Roman Catholic community of Madras was held on the 2d June, Mr. A. K. Bantleman in the chair, to consider the means of supplying the want of English preachers, when a memorial to the House of Commons was agreed to, wherein it is represented that many of the memorialists are persons of distinction, moving in the higher spheres of society: That they are steadfast in their allegiance to the Crown of Great Britain, and have invariably proved themselves faithful and loyal subjects: That they have felt deeply, and yet borne patiently, the extensive evils which have resulted from the want of a Catholic priesthood well initiated into English literature: That the English language is the only language sufficiently familiar to them: That the Catholic priesthood of this place is almost exclusively composed of clergymen of the Italian and French nations, and of natives of Goa, who are not acquainted with the English language to any degree to enable them to extend the sphere of their spiritual usefulness to that large fold of Christians which has been committed to their charge: That a great portion of the memorialists is composed of East-Indians, who make the English chiefly the medium of communication: That for want of ministers who can impart the comforts of religion through the means of the only language generally understood, numerous Catholics live in a state of irreligion, and at the awful moment of death quit this earthly abode without any of those spiritual graces so necessary to their eternal salvation: That, though at present excluded from the enjoyment of similar pri-

viliges, they view with pleasure and gratitude those acts of his Majesty's and the Hon. Company's Governments, which afford the means of moral and religious instruction to British subjects in India, of the Protestant and Presbyterian faith, through a well-educated and well-maintained English clergy; and they pray the House to take their case into consideration, and supply the want they so much feel, by causing Roman Catholic clergymen to be sent out from the United Kingdom, and maintained in India.

IDOL IN THE MUNRO CHOUTRY.

A writer in the *Madras Courier* states that an idol has been set up in the choultry built by Government at Gooty, in honour of Sir Thomas Munro. He adds:—"This is but one of the many instances which, to my knowledge, exist in the Bellary district, of a public display of respect for Hindooism. It is to be lamented that the government is not more catholic in spirit, and that they should give their sanction to the repair of heathen temples all over the country, when they are unable to afford proper accommodation at public worship for their Christian subjects."

Another writer rectifies this statement as follows:—"I am grieved to say, the information is correct as to its general outline; but, instead of *one* idol, there are *two*; and, instead of being recently placed there, they were placed there by permission so long ago as September 1832, since which time *poofah* has been made to them. I think the mistake as to the time originates in mistaking Gooty for Putticondah (the village in which Sir T. M. died), in which place a pettah has been built from the same principle as the choultry, and in which, I am given to understand, a very ancient image, brought from a long distance, has been very recently placed. I cannot positively find out from whence it was brought; but this I know—it is there."

SPORTING IN THE NEILGHERRIES.

Extract of a letter from Ootacamund:—"There is excellent shooting here; snipes, woodcock, partridges, peafowls, jungle-fowls, hares, elks, and bears, are abundant; tigers are numerous, and not very agreeable neighbours. I lately went to one tiger-hunt, and, please God, I shall never go to another. I was posted on a rock, in company with an old hand, an experienced sportsman, and, after waiting a short time, I saw the tiger we were in search of coming down directly upon us. I pointed him out to my companion on the rock, who without delay scrambled down, mounted his pony, and galloped away, desiring me to follow; but it was too late either to pursue his steps or his advice; so, putting a bold face on the matter, and

screwing up my courage to the sticking point, I fired both barrels of my gun at the animal as he was approaching, but ineffectually. Upon this, the tiger, becoming enraged, charged me. I, seeing no other means of escape, rolled myself down the rock, which is about thirty feet in height, my enemy pursuing me. On reaching the bottom, the tiger luckily scampered off into the jungle, and left me with a sprained ankle to walk away as well as I could. The party, who at a short distance witnessed the whole proceeding, gave me up in despair, and were upon the very eve of firing upon the tiger as we were rolling over the rock within a few inches of each other. This affair has given me a disgust for tiger-hunting, as I have no inclination again to run the hazard of being devoured by a wild beast, or of breaking my neck in tumbling over precipices, or of being shot by my friends attempting to save my life. Our Bengal tiger-shooting is tame kind of sport when compared with this dare-devil pastime of our Mull brethren on the Neilgherries."

ATTORNEYS.

A report is in circulation that we are to have no less than *six* more attorneys from England by the next arrivals! Those who are already admitted, we believe, find it is easier to hope than to be employed. The supply even now by far exceeds the demand. What golden prospects the new comers must have! Why, if matters proceed in this way, we shall have more attorneys than auctioneers. But there are few evils that do not produce some good. One advantage of these swarms must, we apprehend, be—cheap law; and if so, the effect is a consummation devoutly to be wished.—*Mad. Gaz.*, May 17.

PILGRIM TAX.

An anonymous writer in the *Madras Herald*, referring to the orders from home for the abolition of the pilgrim-tax, states:—"At the great feast at Humpee, last month (April), the pilgrim-tax was collected the same as ever, and I understand it has been a more profitable year than last. The Company's sepoys were there as usual, ostensibly to keep the peace; but, had they been under arms ready to act, they would have kept the peace quite as well as parading on each side the car, and making a part of the procession. And I have every reason to believe, that nothing but the firmness and christian feeling on the part of the officer commanding them prevented their being used, as they were the year before, in compelling the people by force to draw the car. I know the native authorities applied for them for that very purpose, and were equally astonished and chagrined

at finding any alteration in so ancient a custom."

PURVEYANCE IN TRAVANCORE.

The *Madras Gazette* of May 11th publishes a letter from a correspondent, dated Quilon, complaining of the custom of arbitrarily seizing, without payment, or upon a nominal payment, poultry, fish, cattle, and other articles of food, from the inhabitants, to supply the table of the acting resident of Travancore and Cochin, and his establishment. The allegations, if capable of proof, would indeed go far to establish a system of plunder demanding immediate correction.

A representation to the acting resident (Col. E. Cadogan), from Mr. Peter Vanspall, of Vurkally, (apparently the same as the anonymous writer), is appended to the letter, wherein it is stated that a number of the resident's people had seized and carried away, without payment in some cases, in others on throwing down an eighth of the bazar value, a great number of poultry and eggs belonging to the writer's mother and other villagers; that Mr. Robert Mackay, head of the Quilon police, had confined a village-woman, whose cries had given notice of the seizure of the poultry, by which some were secured; that Mr. Mackay is in the habit of sending his peons to seize poultry, sheep, fish, &c. for the use of gentlemen travellers; and that the poor natives of India have no other means of procuring a piece of new cloth, or materials for covering a hut, but by the produce of the sale of a hen or kid, which they rear for that very purpose, and share with it their rough food, and to deprive therefore a poor Indian of his poultry or cattle amounts exactly to the burning his hut over his head, and driving him naked to perish in the streets. The writer entreats redress, and adds that the letter is sent by the village-woman whom Mr. Mackay had ill-treated.

The reply to this letter, signed "E. Cadogan, acting resident," is as follows:—"Memorandum.—Mr. Peter Vanspall is requested to inform his mother that her complaints should be made at the office of the superintendent of police at Quilon." The individual, to whom the applicant is here referred, is the very person* against whom the complaint was made!

Hereupon, Mrs. Vanspall, who represents herself to be widow of his Netherlands majesty's late resident on the coasts of Madura and Malabar, addressed a memorial to the governor-general at Bangalore, annexing a copy of the complaint made by her son against Serjeant Mackay to the acting resident, and of the memorandum received in reply, and entreating his lordship to issue orders for "the aboli-

* Alleged to be a pensioned serjeant, "old, infirm, and illiterate."

tion of the atrocious custom of seizing and carrying away articles of food without payment or without due payment, in order to supply the table of the rich at the expense and ruin of the poor."

The private secretary of the governor-general states, in reply, that, as the acting resident at Travancore and Cochin is still subject to the control of the government of Fort St. George, the complaint has been transferred for the consideration and orders of the governor of that presidency.

RAMAN TAMBY AND THE DEWAN OF TRAVANCORE.

We have more than once alluded to the cruel imprisonment of Raman Tamby, by the dewan of Travancore; and we should be guilty of the grossest violence to our own principles did we suffer an opportunity to pass without dragging the case of this unhappy man again and again before the notice of persons in authority. It is in the power of the resident to look into the whole matter, to institute an examination into the cause of his imprisonment, and to insist upon the impartial administration of justice. Will he refuse to exercise the functions of his office when a fellow creature languishes in prison from brutal tyranny inflicted upon him by as brutal a creature of the passing day? Since we last noticed the subject, we are informed that Raman Tamby was suddenly taken from the Quilon jail, and carried into the presence of the dewan and his creatures. Here a paper was handed to him, which he was commanded to sign. It purported to be a declaration from Raman Tamby that he would no more interfere or have any communication with the Christian missionaries residing within the Travancore government. This Raman Tamby refused to execute. The peons were then ordered to seize him. He offered a stout resistance, but was ultimately overpowered, secured, and consigned again to prison.

The inhabitants of Travancore are said to be unanimous in their hate against the present dewan. Petition after petition has been forwarded against him to the Madras government and to the governor-general, and the unqualified curse of a whole nation seems at last likely to check the guilty career of the lawless miscreant. It appears to be the general opinion that Soobrow must go. Conscience strikes him even now. The guard of honour hitherto allowed him has been withdrawn, and the troops ordered to return to head-quarters at Quilon. No reason has been assigned for this. Soobrow posted a person off to inquire into the cause, but no reply was given. This has thrown the worthy functionary into great consternation, and he is said to augur his own downfall.—*Mad. Gaz.*, June 4.

CAPTAIN DICKINSON.

Capt. John Dickinson (Mad. Artill.), commissary of ordnance at Bangalore, against whom certain serious offences of a transportable nature were charged, and whose conduct was about to be investigated by a military tribunal, has absconded, leaving his wife and family behind. He was traced as far as Arcot, but beyond that there were no traces of him. He is said to have escaped through the ingenuity of a lady. The story runs thus:—the lady applied to the police officer at Bangalore for a passport, intimating her intention to start immediately for Pondicherry, and requesting that the necessary instructions might be forwarded to have bearers posted for her at every stage, as well as a guard, as she intended travelling alone. Capt. Dickinson, disguised as a female, took the lady's place in the palanquin, (while at home he was represented as sick, confined to his chamber), and travelled unquestioned till he reached his destination, where a vessel was in readiness to receive him, in which, it is supposed, he has sailed.

Bombay. LAW.

SUPREME COURT, April 2.

Veljee, Guness, Trimbeck (men), and Saker and Valee (women), were indicted for feloniously wounding Nanee, the wife of Trimbeck, of the fisherman and hammal caste. It appears that the prosecutrix, being beaten by her husband soon after marriage, left him, for which she was put out of her caste, but was readmitted on payment of fifty-five rupees, and returning to her husband. Veljee endeavoured to seduce her (apparently with the connivance of her husband), and, on her refusal, she was again beaten, and again left her husband. The latter, with Veljee and the other prisoners, went to the place where she had taken refuge, tied her up, and beat her cruelly. They then stripped her naked, and heated a bill-hook, with which they burnt the poor creature in a manner which does not admit of being particularized. Dr. Keys, assistant surgeon, humanely administered relief, and probably (as she stated) saved her life.

The prisoners, who did not deny the outrage, were found guilty, and sentenced to fourteen years' transportation. The chief justice observed that he had never known a case of graver cruelty.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE COOLIES OF KATTYWAR.

Within the last few years, great insecurity has attended the transmission of merchandize through the territories to the north and east of the Gulf of Cambay, on their way to the northward. To prove the

degree of risk in forwarding specie to Malwa, we need only mention, that Marwarries in the bazar here, who had been in the habit of guaranteeing its delivery at some of the principal towns in the interior for a premium of about two per cent., were obliged, some time since, to increase the charge to similar risks very considerably beyond even that high rate. This state of things, however, though repeatedly brought to the notice of government, was not easily remedied, as the northern route passed through the territories of several small but almost independent chiefs, in which government could only exercise an indirect authority: and consequently, where offenders against the public peace, from corrupt motives, or the want of a good police, were seldom detected and still more rarely punished. In 1830, however, an attempt was made to correct the evil. A high court of criminal judicature was established in Kattywar, consisting of the political agent in Guzerat and the principal chiefs of the country; and the institution appears at last to have had the desired effect; for a large gang of Coolies on a marauding expedition were recently captured and brought to punishment before it. An account of the trial, which is now before us, shows in a striking light the unsettled state of the country, and the open way in which robbery is effected. The witnesses, most of whom belonged to the gang, deposed to a rumour having been spread throughout their district, that a large number of camels with merchandize were to stop at a neighbouring village on a given day. Upon this, a gang of upwards of a hundred persons was suddenly collected to attack them. No leaders appear to have been necessary for the purpose; at least it is positively stated that there were none in the gang; but the population of the country seems to have collected, as if by instinct, for plunder. One individual states, he was proceeding about his usual occupation, when, observing the gang pass near him, he determined to join them; another acknowledges having collected ten or a dozen persons in his village, and then proceeding to meet the gang, apparently without any invitation; a third states, "I was sitting in my village, and saw people from Dussara and the surrounding villages running; I inquired where they were going to, and was told 'to plunder camels belonging to merchants.' I then set out with my nephew and joined them."—*Cour. Apr.* 29.

THE ELPHINSTONE PROFESSORSHIPS.

The subscribers to the fund for establishing the Elphinstone Professorships, and the friends of Native Education, will be happy to learn that the liberality of Government has enabled the committee to

make arrangements, which, it is hoped, will remove the principal difficulty that has prevented the wishes of the subscribers from being carried into effect. We mentioned, some time ago, that Mr. Elphinstone, who had been requested to engage the professors, could not find any gentleman, with the requisite acquirements, who would accept the situation on the salary offered, Rs. 800 per mensem. This circumstance, joined to the fact of no professor having been engaged up to the date of the last advices from England, appears to have rendered it necessary to raise the scale of remuneration; and the munificence of Government has enabled the committee to fix it at Rs. 1,000 per mensem, which, it is hoped, will be a sufficient inducement to a competent person to accept the office.—*Durpun*, May 2.

CORRUPTION OF NATIVE OFFICERS.

It is with pain that we remark, in the *Government Gazette* of Thursday, four more dismissals of high native officials for bribery and corruption. These constantly increasing proofs of the untrustworthiness of the Brahmins for employments are matter for deep and serious reflection to the warmest advocates for native elevation.—*Gaz.* May 31.

Ceylon.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

On the 22d May, the first meeting of the First Legislative Council was held at the King's House, Colombo. The debates were not only conducted with open doors, but every assistance was afforded to enable persons known to be connected with the press, to take correct notes of whatever might transpire; a table with writing materials was appropriated to this purpose, and which was placed adjoining the council table, by order of the Governor, who, with much affability, made the same known. The proceedings of the day appear at length in the *Ceylon Government Gazette*.

After reading the standing rules and orders,* for the regulation of the debates,

The President (the Governor) addressed the Council as follows: "Gentlemen of the Legislative Council, I beg to lay before you the following draft of an ordinance for improving the police within the Town, Fort and four Gravets and Harbour of Colombo, and for consolidating

* Amongst which it is provided, that printed copies of proposed ordinances shall be sent to the members ten days before the summoning of the council; that the documents necessary for the discussion shall be laid upon the table by the Governor; that the hour of meeting shall be one o'clock, and four that of adjournment; that each ordinance shall be read a first and second time; and that no member shall speak twice, except in explanation or reply.

and amending the laws relating to the same, I need not remind you, that a discussion will, if you deem it necessary, take place on the principle of the ordinance, as distinct from its details, and a vote be taken as to the expediency of bringing in such an ordinance. Many of the clauses contained in this ordinance enact what is already in operation under the direction of the Executive Government. There are others which are new, but it has been thought desirable to combine them in one legislative enactment. The principle which pervades this ordinance is that of well guarded responsibility. It is perhaps impossible, in an ordinance of this nature, to avoid enactments which are or appear to be arbitrary, but the best security for the public is to insure a full measure of responsibility being applied to any party executing any act beyond the spirit of the bill. I now move that this ordinance be read a first time." This was resolved accordingly.

The president then moved that votes be taken on each clause successively.

A discussion then took place as to the details of the different clauses, some of which were amended. We subjoin the most material points discussed, which will shew the freedom with which measures are to be canvassed in this council.

The *Auditor General* moved, as an amendment to the seventh clause, that the following words should be inserted: "and such persons should be entitled to fair and reasonable remuneration for such frivolous and vexatious arrest or detention, when duly proved."

The *Chief Justice* (Sir Chas. Marshall) earnestly objected to this amendment: it assumed that persons were denied those remedies which the law already gave—he considered the words to be utterly superfluous, and therefore highly objectionable.

It was also pointed out that one of the amendments proposed, expressly provided that the police should not only be subject to the civil damages which the law already gave, but also to such as the court might see fit to award.

The *Auditor General* (Mr. Marshall) observed, that the clause as it stood admitted the probability of frivolous and vexatious complaints, yet no provision was made for compensation to the person injured. He could not but consider it as extremely oppressive, that a person, who had been so apprehended, should be simply told by the superintendent that he was at liberty to go. He was of opinion that the superintendent should make compensation, and have the power of imposing a fine on the police officer, for the purpose of making such compensation.

The *Chief Justice* was decidedly opposed to such a provision, as altogether illegal. It went to give the superintendent magiste-

rial powers inconsistent with the charter. He could confidently say that, if the police officer refused to pay the fine so imposed, and appealed to the District Court, it would refuse to enforce it, even if enacted in the ordinance, and he was confident that such a decision must be supported by a higher tribunal: the only remedy, therefore, was a civil action.

The *Auditor General* said—"every body knew the difficulty experienced in prosecuting a civil action in this colony."

The *Chief Justice* was sorry to hear such an imputation on the administration of justice in this colony, and could only imagine that Mr. Marshall had been a most unfortunate suitor.

The *President* closed the discussion by observing, that it was impossible Mr. Marshall could be ignorant that it was in the power of parties to sue as paupers, and that all parties substantiating their complaints would be entitled to costs.

The clause passed as originally amended.

The *Colonial Secretary* (Mr. Anstruther) proposed, as an amendment to the 27th clause, the insertion of the words, "nothing in this ordinance contained shall be construed to interfere with the jurisdiction of the competent military authority, relative to the fortifications of the place."

The *Chief Justice* opposed, in the most unqualified manner, the introduction of this reservation. He considered that no enactment of this nature could in any way interfere with the right vested in the crown by the common law. If there was one prerogative of the crown more distinctly defined than another, it was that which secured to it the absolute control over all fortifications. It was even entitled, in cases of emergency, to level all buildings which would obstruct the defences. Independently however of this right, if the privileges of the crown were in any manner interfered with, he would prefer that it should be remedied by the executive government, instead of being provided for in an enactment of this nature. In the debate on former clauses, he had opposed certain amendments on the ground of their being useless, and his legal education had taught him to look upon any superfluous legislation as absolutely mischievous. It was difficult to conceive how much inconvenience might arise from the introduction of unnecessary words.

Major-Gen. Sir John Wilson supported the amendment. He contended that some of the clauses did most clearly confer upon the superintendent of police and surveyor-general a power of interfering for the removal of nuisances and encroachments within the fortress of Colombo. He did not for a moment contemplate any improper interference from Mr. Norris, but it was possible that some of his successors might not be men of the same temper and

character. It had been admitted by some persons that the proposed amendment was only superfluous. He could not agree to that opinion; but granting this to be the case, he was at a loss to see any well-founded objection to the insertion of what would do no harm. His sole object was to prevent any unpleasant collision between the civil and military authorities.

The *Surveyor-General* (Mr. Norris) begged to say, as some allusion had been made to the possibility of interference on the part of his department, that he could not contemplate such a possibility. He was convinced that this ordinance conferred no such power. No civil engineer in any part of the world would venture to interfere with fortifications.

The *Governor* hoped his friend the Major-General would consent to the withdrawal of the amendment, as the explanation of the *Chief Justice* had satisfied his excellency that the military authorities were not interfered with by the enactment.

The *Major-General* regretted that it was not in his power to accede to his excellency's proposal.

The *Colonial Secretary* felt it to be his duty to withdraw the proposed amendment. He had consented to its introduction under the impression that, although unnecessary, it was open to no serious objection. The arguments of the *Chief Justice* had, however, convinced him of the propriety of the omission.

The *Major-General* had heard no argument to prove that the clause was objectionable.

The *Auditor-General*, who was also of opinion that no advantage would be gained by the enactment, agreed, however, with the *Major-General*, that no argument had been stated against its insertion.

The *Colonial Secretary* observed that the *Chief Justice* had stated two distinct grounds of objection, which were still unanswered.

The *Chief Justice* said that the *Major-General* had been pleased to observe that he had heard no good reasons for altering his opinion respecting the amendment. He (Sir C. Marshall) was at a loss to conceive any stronger objection than the fact of its utter inutility. As he had said before, the military authority is protected from all interference by the prerogative which the king possesses under the common law; and he was confident that the Council would, in agreeing to this amendment, expose themselves to a most severe rebuke from the authorities in England, for having ventured to legislate on a matter so far above the limits of the powers vested in them. He could not comprehend this extreme jealousy of interference which the *Major-General* appeared to entertain.

Mr. Turnour (agent for the central Asiatic Journal, N.S. Vol. 15. No. 60.

province) observed that, under the explanation now given by the highest legal authority of the island, it appeared that the object the major-general had in view was not only amply secured by the common law, but that the adoption of the present would positively tend to prejudice the jurisdiction contended for in every other case in which the local legislature did not specifically reserve that jurisdiction. He, therefore, was now prepared to vote for the rejection of the amendment, which, under different impressions, he had acceded to in another place.

The amendment was negatived, and the bill was finally passed.

On a subsequent day, on an ordinance entitled "A Regulation to consolidate and amend the Laws as to the Assessment Tax on Houses and Carts," which appears to be very unpalatable to the community, a warm discussion took place. The *Colombo Observer* remarks: "Our readers will have seen, with satisfaction, the strenuous manner in which the auditor-general opposed some of the obnoxious clauses of the two ordinances, and it would have been more to the credit of those who differed in opinion from him, if they had attempted to refute his assertions otherwise than by sarcasm; but it would seem that some of the members are inclined to carry the domineering spirit which they exhibit in their own departments into the council chamber."

A petition from certain inhabitants of Colombo to the Governor, against this ordinance, states that it "will be highly oppressive in its operation, ruinous to a great portion of the community, and blast at once the hopes held out to the public of the abolition of this tax; they therefore most earnestly but humbly submit, that the public ought no longer to be burthened with the said tax, nor the proposed ordinance carried into effect," for reasons which they assign at some length, namely, that the tax is unnecessary for the purpose of repairing and lighting the roads; that the public ought not to be burthened with its other object, the police; that the tax offers an impediment to building and improvement; that the tax is an unpopular one in England; that the provisions of the new law are more severe and oppressive than the old, since power is given to conicopolies of cutcheries to levy the tax by distress, and to impose a fine for delay of payment; that it was the intention of the Home Government that the tax should be abolished, instead of which it was made harsher than ever, &c.

The Governor, in reply, stated that the abolition of the assessment being a question which cannot be discussed without express authority from the secretary of state, he had not thought fit to bring it under the con-

sideration of the legislative council, but would transmit the petition to the secretary of state, with such recommendation as he may consider expedient.

The merchants of Colombo have transmitted a petition to the secretary of state, complaining of their exclusion from the legislative council, contrary to the declared intentions of his Majesty. They observe, "That, in an address made by his Excellency to the official members of the legislative council, on the 26th February last, his Excellency stated (see p. 24) that, in pursuance of the discretion confided in him, he had felt it his duty to delay the selection of the six unofficial members, until he should receive an answer to a communication made by him to the secretary of state of his reasons for that duty;—that on the appearance of this speech in the *Government Gazette* your memorialists considered it their duty to address his excellency, and requested him to favour your memorialists with the reasons for delaying the appointment of the unofficial members, to which his excellency was pleased to answer, that as he conceived himself exclusively responsible to the secretary of state for any communication which he may have made to him on the subject of the legislative council, his excellency did not consider it expedient to comply with the request of your memorialists, to be favoured with his reasons for not filling up the unofficial members thereof." They, therefore, earnestly pray "that the foregoing grievances may be submitted to the gracious consideration of his Majesty, and that his excellency the Governor may be directed to carry into immediate effect the instructions conveyed to him respecting the legislative council, so strongly recommended by the commissioners of enquiry."

The *Observer* cites the following extracts from a letter to the memorialists from the colonial secretary: "In the address which his excellency made to the legislative council on the 26th February, he referred not only to the instructions of March 1833, which had been printed and laid before Parliament, but to other instructions, equally binding on him, which he had received from his Majesty through the secretary of state, and which had not been laid before Parliament.—He explained to the legislative council, that, by virtue of the discretion vested in him by these instructions, he had delayed the appointment of the six unofficial members: these instructions have not been published here, as his excellency has as yet received no sanction either express or implied for such publication." It is remarked upon this:

"From the above it would appear that the *onus* rests upon his Majesty's ministers, and lest the House of Commons

should have been deceived in this point, the extract has been forwarded to some members of Parliament, with a request to make inquiries of the secretary of state, in order that himself and the members may be satisfied on this head; and it will call for some comment should any further instructions have issued between the 20th March, the date of the commission, and the 19th August 1833, the date of the return to the motion of Mr. Hume; and unless such further powers, instructions, or authorities, have been granted after the 20th March 1833 there cannot exist a doubt as to the illegality of the council; as the directions are, that the councils shall be respectively constituted as directed by the instructions *herewith* given, or to such further powers, &c. at a future time, &c. We, however, give another extract on this head:—"The memorial does not refer to any instructions except those of March 1833; and as those instructions convey no sort of discretion as to delay, it would appear that inference was intended to be drawn that his excellency had acted without due authority; but whether this inference, which would go to question the legality of the legislative council as at present constituted, were intended or not, it is sufficient for his excellency to declare that he has acted in strict conformity with his Majesty's instructions, and that the legislative council as at present temporarily composed of the nine official members, is as efficient, as regards the exercise of its functions, and the validity of its acts, as it will be when it shall consist of the full complement of fifteen members. In both cases it will derive its existence and its legality from one and the same source, *viz.* instructions received from his Majesty." The *Observer* adds: "Towards the conclusion of the said remarks on the memorial, we observe expressions which would not be tolerated in private correspondence without explanation; and which has very much the appearance of *marked disrespect*, and in our opinion only adds something like insult to injury; but this we expect will not deter the merchants from persevering in that spirit of independence, which stimulated them in the first instance to take up the cause of the public."

Mauritius.

The *Cernden* contains very copious details of the trial of M. M. Brodelet, Fenouillet, Keating, Robillard, and Grandemange, in the Supreme Court, for an attempt or a plot to subvert the government, by force of arms and civil war. This trial excited intense interest and lasted from the 19th to the 28th of March. The prisoners had undergone a confinement of seven months; 150 witnesses were subpoenaed,

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some of whom had shown so great a reluctance to attend, that a sort of proclamation had been found necessary to compel them to appear before the court. The prosecution was conducted by Mr. Jeremie, the defence by Messrs. d'Epinau, Koenig, Perrot, Dupont, and Desmarais. On the 29th, after the judges had deliberated two hours and a half, the three judges and three assessors declared the prisoners *not guilty*, and they were set at liberty: this decision is final, as there is no appeal from the Supreme Court.

The minute of the court, on the charge brought against the judges by Mr. Jeremie, has been published in the *Cernden*. It contains some very severe remarks upon the charge,* which, as we have before stated, was rejected by the Governor and council.

"It is with the most poignant regret" it observes, "that the court feels itself called on to declare that, from all that has been developed during the present investigation, the challenge of the procureur and advocate-general appears to have been preferred without due deliberation and consideration, and that careful and rigid inquiry into the circumstances, which the gravity and importance of the subject, and respect for his own character and reputation as a public officer, alike demanded, but it has been brought forward on insufficient grounds, appearing to arise chiefly out of vague rumours and suspicions, and in terms so highly offensive and injurious to the judges, that had they been used by any private person or practising lawyer, the court would have felt it a bounden and imperative duty to visit the offence with the utmost extent of punishment that the law allows. The witnesses in support of the challenge have not borne out the charges preferred in it; and the inconsiderateness and looseness with which they have been framed, are strikingly illustrated in the first head of challenge against the chief judge, who is represented to have been, and presumed yet to be, a proprietor of slaves, whereas not a document, nor a title of evidence, has been produced to prove that the chief judge ever possessed a slave.

"With regard to the charge arising out of the participation of the judges in the preparation of the penal code, the court has only to observe that the secretary of state, by whom the comments were made, having forborne to express on the part of his Majesty any even the most remote idea of the incompetency of the judges, on that account, to continue the exercise of their functions, the court is of opinion that it is not open to any subordinate authority now to declare them thereby disqualified. The sittings of the Supreme Court were suspended

* See last vol. pp. 120 and 120. † Ibid. p. 110.

interrupted by the publication of the secretary of state's despatch of 15th of March 1833 in September last, and criminal assistance of great extent has also been held since without a challenge on that ground."

Persia.

The *Bombay Courier* mentions the arrival of the H. C. schooner *Cyrene* from Bushire the 12th April, and that the letters she brought all agree in stating that a considerable body of Russian troops had arrived at Tabreez, in support of the claims of Abbas Meerza's son as successor to the crown. An envoy from the court of St. Petersburg, with a large retinue, arrived at the same time. The precise number of Russian troops now in Persia is not exactly known, but is supposed to be near six thousand.

Arabia.

A letter from the Red Sea, dated 28th February, given in the *Bombay Courier*, furnishes the following details respecting the political operations in Arabia:

"The insurgent Turks failed in the first instance, in plundering Mocha and Judda, and went down in boats to Mocha. The Arabs, who finally expelled them and destroyed Mocha, had no authority from Mahomed Ali. The viceroy has now equipped a strong force under his nephew Ahmud Pacha, called the army of the Hadjaz, which is destined to curb the insolence of these Bedouins, and take possession of the whole coast, and of the kingdom of Yemen. There are now about 30,000 regular infantry and artillery in and about Judda, and more are expected, together with about 15,000 irregular horse; but the latter will not arrive for the next two months. Ibrahim Pacha, brother of Ahmud, another nephew of Ali Pacha's (by his wife) is coming down from Suez direct with a regiment of 3,000 men to occupy Mocha, and to reside there permanently, it is believed. The army of the Hedjaz will be cantoned in the high country called Tarfa, above Mecca, till the arrival of the horse. But by this means, it will lose all the favourable season for operations, and be compelled to act in the worst time of the year. They must carry with them three months' provisions, for which they have pressed some thousand camels. The water fails in the hot months, so many will die and it is not improbable that the expedition will fail. The Assaer tribe has hitherto been little known. I can find no mention of it in Niebuhr. It is said to include some 300,000 individuals, and 30,000 fighting men ready for service, whenever Ali bin Maget chooses to call on them. All the women, children, and

effects have been sent into the interior, and to the east coast, and they are determined to fight; more especially as Ali bin Maget is an usurper, and his nephew, whom he dispossessed, is with Mahomed Ali, and the professed object of the expedition is to restore him.

"The Egyptian troops are fine men; many of them, however, are very young; particularly those drawn from the last conscription. The officers are stupid and ignorant,—decidedly the worst part of the force. A liberal complement of medical assistance is attached to the regiments, which, according to the French system, consists of four battalions of 800 men each,—viz. a surgeon-major, four surgeons of battalions, and two apothecaries, all European officers. I know them all, and found two or three intelligent and gentleman-like men among them.

"By the bye, I will tell you a curious fact I heard at Massowa, when asking about the trade from Abyssinia. It appears, the exports are ivory, gold-dust, and slaves. The latter go to Judda chiefly, but likewise to Mocha, Maculla, and Bombay! Slaves are also sent from Judda to Bagdad; and my informant told me he himself knew that about 300 had been carried thither last year alone. An Arab servant of mine, who acted as interpreter, and had himself been a slave, and who has never served a European master before, confirmed this, and said he knew of slaves being constantly imported. This is only hearsay information, but it might be worth examination, for such a fact coming to light accidentally, might create a loud outcry among the liberals in England."

China.

ADDRESS TO MR. PLOWDEN.

Translation of the Hong Merchants' Letter to Mr. Plowden on his quitting China.

"Honourable Sir:—Having lived in your society now for many years, your departure from us occasions real sorrow. You, benevolent brother, in managing all the Hon. Company's commercial transactions at Canton, and other affairs, have ever exhibited great perspicuity, and with a sincere and upright mind have received all persons and concerns, acting with justice and harmony. A visit to you was like sitting and enjoying a vernal breeze—every feeling was perfectly delighted.

"Now, that you are about to return to your native land, and that the embroidered sails will be rapidly spread to take you from us, our earnest prayer and wish is, that the waves of the sea may be tranquil, and the whole voyage may abound with prosperity. We trust and believe that Heaven will recompense the good man. But who knows, alas! when we shall again

meet, to have our thirsty spirits refreshed?

—As a token of our heart's remembrance, we present a silver vessel, and we beg that you will receive it with a smile. For these purposes we write and spread before you our feelings, sincerely wishing you repose and peace; and we subscribe ourselves, with the greatest respect,

"Honourable Sir, &c.

(Signed by eleven Hong merchants.)

"Your Junior Brethren,

Unitedly present this,

"11 Moon, 20 day (Dec. 30, 1833.)

To W. H. C. Plowden, Esq. &c.

CHINESE ENTERTAINMENT.

Although the Chinese cannot boast of any gastronomical works, they are by no means deficient in either the theory or practice of good living, as was fully proved by a dinner that was given to Capt. Aplin, of the Hon. Company's ship *Prince Regent*, by the hong-merchant Hingtae, on the 19th inst. The hall of entertainment facing the river was handsomely and comfortably furnished. An excellent English stove in a recess added its warmth. The partitions of the room were of handsome trellis work. The table was laid out after the English fashion; but the *entrées* made their appearance before the *roti*. The attack commenced on the *roti* with Chinese chop-sticks, and the foreigners were extremely skilful in using them. *Entrée* after *entrée* appeared, and was discussed in quick succession. Birds'-nest-soup, *biche-de-mer*, scored *terres* of hog-flesh, the webbed foot of the duck, and various preparations of testaceous fishes. When these had disappeared, the wines of France, Spain, and Portugal, and of the district of Shaouking, in this province, were freely circulated; the latter potation being drunk warm. Then entered soup—*à la Reine*, sirloin, saddle, turkey; poultry, game, &c. intermixed with various side-dishes of the same *vices* cooked *à la Chinoise*. These side-dishes were deep and bell-shaped, made of a semimetal much resembling pewter. The season did not allow our liberal host to produce many varieties of fruit. The health of the founder of the feast was drunk with three hearty cheers; and when he returned thanks, *gave*—Captain Aplin, he wished that the healths of his foreign guests might be as strong as the five mountains of China, and their prosperity overflowing like the stream of the Pearl river, that the keels of their sea-passing ships might swiftly cut their way through quiet waters, and be anchored safely in their English harbours.

The behaviour of the servants was extremely good, and their attendance prompt. The foreign guests took leave of their Chinese friends about eleven o'clock, with

expressions of much mutual good-will, and, we believe, both the entertainer and the entertained were equally pleased.—*Canton Reg. Jan. 21.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

Canton.—The Chinese are at present employed in celebrating the Tsing-ming rites, when they ascend the hills to worship and pray at the tombs of their relations; they call this act *Pao-tsing*, which may be translated, the worship of the first green of the young spring.—*Canton Reg. April 8.*

Peking.—By the *Peking Gazette* of December last, we observe that, on an occasion of distributing cotton coverlids and cash to the poor, the rush was so great that many lives were lost in the crowd. The head of police states them at seven or eight. They were the weak who suffered, women and children. The military police captain is punished by degradation for not managing better.—*Ibid. Ap. 15.*

Thibet.—By accounts from hence it appears there has been a grand review of what the resident, Hung-wan, calls the Chinese and foreign troops (the *Hao Fan Kwan-ping*). The writer of the dispatch praises them all, on the whole; but it appears, from other documents, that arms and ammunition, the materials of warfare, are in a very imperfect and rotten state throughout the empire. The governor of Canton has written to the emperor on the subject.—*Ibid.*

Australasia.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

LAW.

Supreme Court, May 14.—The Solicitor-General applied for a rule nisi, calling upon the joint-proprietors of the *Sydney Herald* newspaper, Ward Stephens and Frederick Michael Stokes, to show cause why a criminal information should not be filed against them, for a series of systematic libels put forth, from time to time, in that journal, on the administration of the laws in the Supreme Court of New South Wales. He stated that, although the evils of which he complained were great and various, he had no wish to press a prosecution against those individuals, if they would, before the 1st June next, show a disposition to make amends for their conduct. The Attorney General might have filed an information, *ex officio*, against them, and by that means they would have been shut out from all opportunity of excuse. He had not himself consulted that officer on the present proceeding, but made this application as a member of the bar, actuated by the wish of putting an end to the scurrilous attacks which frequently emanated from that paper, under the head

of the "horrible law system." He adverted to the *Sydney Herald* of May 12th, in which was published, as the production of "a correspondent," some observations, to which were appended certain extracts from the books of the police-office; and from the accuracy with which they were furnished, it was evident they were the contribution of some magistrate or clerk connected therewith; and either the one or the other, who could be guilty of such conduct, was unworthy of the confidential situation he held. The Solicitor-General next referred to the publications of the 17th and 24th March, and 3d April, the former of which charged the governor with the grossest corruption, and with lending himself to the worst of purposes. Indeed, the marked atrocity with which these libels teemed, he observed, presented a true key to the spirit of the writers, as developed in the matters which were occasionally sent forth. The leniency of the law-officers of the crown, in abstaining from noticing these obnoxious passages before, had been thrown away, until at length further endurance of them was impossible.

The Court granted the application.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Illawarra.—The Governor, during a visit to the district of Illawarra, received an address from the landholders and free inhabitants (signed by 109 persons) in which they state, that "although the district has been settled and inhabited upwards of sixteen years, no road whatever has been laid out; those in use, up to the present period, having been kept open by the sufferance of individuals, who are frequently compelled to alter their direction, as they advance with their improvement, thereby causing much ill feeling and frequent annoyance;" and they trust "that this long-neglected, but most fertile district, will no longer be retarded in its improvements from a want of the means of communication with the other inhabited parts of the colony, which at present are only attainable with considerable danger and fatigue, by climbing the lofty precipices that overhangs the district." They observe that they have the means of communicating with Sydney by sea; but owing to the want of safe harbours on the coast of this district, small boats can only be employed, which occasions frequent loss, and entirely prevents their sending the most bulky produce of their farms to market.

"The Solicitor-General was a little in error here: the observations, by which copies of the depositions were introduced, were the observations, not of the editors, but of the 'correspondent' himself. Let the learned gentlemen again refer to these observations; and, when we assure him that we possess the strongest reasons for believing that the 'correspondent' was, and is still, a magistrate, the magistrate by whom the depositions were furnished, let him then say whether such a one is worthy of the situation he holds."—*Syd. Gaz.*

The Governor, in reply, declared that his principal motive in visiting "the fertile and beautiful Illawarra," was to ascertain how the district can best be opened by roads, and its communications with the Sydney market improved. "These important objects," he adds, "will be pursued with as much expedition as the means placed at the disposal of Government, and the wants of other districts of the colony, will furnish."

The Aborigines.—The blacks on the Hunter have been committing depredations in the corn-fields of the settlers. We learn that one European has fallen a victim to their violence, and it therefore becomes necessary that the parties offending should be delivered up to the law. The example of the Port Stephens Commissioner, &c., must not be held tenable on this occasion. That very mysterious transaction still requires elucidation, and Sir E. W. Parry has been most remiss in not fulfilling his pledge. We are sorry for it, because, from this instance, an inference may be drawn that the blacks, roaming about, and now guilty of murder, are perhaps the relatives of those wretches hunted down, and shot, as generally reported and believed; and who, retaining a remembrance of those butcheries, wish to revenge the death of their friends. The conduct of stockmen to the aborigines, is anything but conciliatory. A word, and then a blow, is often the remuneration for services performed, paid to the sable inhabitant of the wilds. A person named Bean, was received in gaol, on Friday last, charged with shooting a black named Six-toed Jackey, at Brisbane. Let justice be done to the blacks, and they will not be prone to resort to violence.—*Sydney Gaz.*, May 6.

Assignment of Prisoners.—The new rules proposed for the assignment of prisoners, contemplate the giving a certain number to the holders of land; no mechanics are to be assigned within the limits of Sydney, Paramatta, Windsor, and Liverpool, and no labourers to persons residing in Sydney. These rules are not yet adopted.

Cattle stealing is stated to be very prevalent in the interior of the colony.

A juryman was fined on the 12th May, by Mr. Justice Burton, for being drunk while in the jury-box, in the Supreme Court. The Judge asked his neighbour, whether he could swear that the person in question was sober. He declined doing so, remarking that to the best of his knowledge he was drunk. "Then," said the Judge, "I fine you two pounds, and commit you to the custody of the sheriff, until this fine is paid." The juryman was accordingly ejected, and delivered over to the keeping of two officers.

The road-gangs are represented to con-

tinue in a state of gross disorganization. Robberies are frequent from this cause.

An individual at Sydney accommodates emigrants with cash for Bank of England notes, at a discount of only 15 per cent.

The ball at Government House on His Majesty's birth-day, was one of the most splendid for many years held in the colony. Several young ladies, with large fortunes, "came out" on that evening.

The antipathy of the free settlers to the emancipists, is revealing itself by a threatened publication of the trials, in England, of some who have established a respectable character in the colony.

"At no period of our recollection in this colony," says the *Sydney Gazette*, "has the acrimony of party feeling been carried to a greater extent than it is at the present day—and yet it is demonstrable, that this reprehensible spirit has not resulted from anything that would in the slightest degree justify it."

VAN DIEMAN'S LAND.

The Lieut. Governor has remitted the fine as well as the imprisonment imposed upon Mr. Gellard, of the *Colonist* newspaper, for a libel.

The *Colonist*, of April 15, complains that Mr. Attorney-General Stephen is actively proceeding in the attempt, on the part of the local government, to deprive Englishmen, in this unconquered colony, of their dearest birthright—trial by jury—by reducing the number from twelve to seven citizens.—"A bill was about to be laid before the Legislative Council of this colony, limiting the number and restricting the qualifications of jurors. A public meeting was about to be called to petition against the proposed bill.

The interest on loans of money in this colony is 15 per cent. In Sydney it is only 10.

Some degree of astonishment is expressed in the journals, that a convict (named Greenwood), who absconded, and, when attempted to be taken, cut and maimed the constable, should have first received 100 lashes for desertion, and then been tried and convicted capitally for the crime of cutting and maiming, and hanged.

The journeymen tailors have petitioned the Lieut. Governor, complaining of want of employment, and urging the withdrawing the convict tailors from the master tradesmen, which his Excellency has declined to do.

The aborigines are represented as becoming troublesome again at Norfolk Plains, carrying off guns and ammunition.

The foundation of a Presbyterian church at Hobart Town, by the Lieut. Governor, took place on the 21st April, in the presence of 2,000 spectators. The church will form a great ornament to the town.

Postscript to Asiatic Intelligence.

At the moment of going to press, no intelligence has reached us of a later date than is given in the antecedent pages.

A fatal duel occurred at Kurnaul on the 27th May between Capt. Beatty and Lieut. Dickson, of H.M. 31st foot. It appears that a dispute arose between these gentlemen at the mess-table, on the evening of the 26th, relative to some trifle, but which led to strong language. The parties met the following evening, Capt. Beatty attended by Ens. Maule (31st foot), and Lieut. Dickson by Lieut. Scott. At the first fire, Capt. B. fell and died instantaneously, the ball having passed through the heart.

The steam committee have published their final report relative to the failure of the *Forbes'* first voyage, by which it appears that she was in every respect fit for the undertaking when she went to sea, and that the accumulation of salt in one of the boilers, which caused the accident, was occasioned by the want of regular and sufficient blowing-off. Thus the whole blame of the failure rests with the engineer, and the committee are completely exonerated. The expense of repairing the machinery will be borne by the assignees of Mackintosh and Co. A public meeting is to be held on the 5th July.

The Governor-general has subscribed 500 rupees to the commemoration of Rammohun Roy, and has expressed a wish that the idea of endowing a professorship should be adopted, in which case his lordship is ready to increase his subscription.

Major Burney, our resident in the Burman territories, has been obliged by ill health to quit Ava, and has taken up his residence at Rangoon, where he still finds business enough on his hands in settling differences between British traders and other subjects and the local authorities. Mr. Assistant Surgeon Hayfield, of the Madras Establishment, a gentleman said to be well qualified in every respect, is exercising Maj. Burney's functions at Ava.

The following are given in the *Madras Herald*, of June 18, as the *on dits* of Bangalore: "All government brigades where there is the head-quarters of a division to be abolished, comprising Bangalore, Trichinopoly, Vellore (if the head-quarters is placed there), Bellary, and Masulipattam; the saving to government (at 350 Rs. each station), 21,000 Rs. per annum. The Madras presidency is to have the Dooab, and as far as the Nerbuddah. Jaulnah is to be a command of the second class. Moulmehney, Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca, to be given up to the *Qui His*. Col. Cullen, to be commissary-general; Col. Conway,

auditor-general; and Col. Waugh, adjutant-general. The commissionership to the foreign settlements to be abolished. There is to be a field force of 10,000 men at Delhi; and another of 5,000 on the northern frontiers of Bombay, to keep an eye on our friends in those quarters."

Sir John Keane, the new commander-in-chief at Bombay, arrived at that presidency on the 2d July.

News had been received at Bombay of Major Passmore and his party, dated the 6th of April. They were then at Tehran in good health. They had a very tedious march to that capital, the snow being frequently up to the horses' girths for miles together. Sir John Campbell has been appointed consul-general, and Mr. McNiel and the Bushire Resident, consuls.

By private accounts from Constantinople, Syria is said to be likely to become the scene of most important events, and that on its soil will be determined the ultimate fate of the Ottoman empire. It is stated that the Sultan is in almost daily communication with his emissaries in that province, and that Kioutshe had been ordered to take the command of a corps of 35,000 men, and to advance towards the Syrian frontier. Foreign gold, it is also asserted, has been liberally bestowed among the chiefs; and the Europeans residing at Constantinople appear to consider that a decisive conflict, on which depends the dynasties of Mahmoud and Mehemet, is on the eve of taking place.

A London paper states, we know not on what authority, that official accounts have reached London of the defeat and total route of a large Russian force by the Circassians. It is well known that the inhabitants of some of the countries bordering on the Caucasus have been long in a state of insurrection, and have occasioned much disturbance to the Russians in that quarter of the empire. It is said, that "so general had this insurrection lately become, and so much did it tend to impede any military operations which Russia might desire to undertake in other directions, that the emperor came to the resolution of making such a combined attack upon the insurgents as must altogether crush the rebellion, and establish the Russian authority throughout these districts. With this view a large force marched from Anapa, on the Black Sea; and being met, about thirty miles south of that fortress, by a Circassian army, much inferior in numbers, an obstinate engagement ensued, in which the Russians were defeated. The Circassians remained masters of the field of battle, made a great many prisoners, and took 100 ammunition waggons, with several pieces of artillery."

REGISTER.

Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT ORDER.

SERVICES OF MAJ. GEN. SIR J. W. ADAMS,
K. C. B.

Fort-William, May 29, 1834.—Major General Sir J. W. Adams, K. C. B., whose tour on the general staff has expired, having relinquished the command of the Sirhind division of the army, the Hon. the Vice President in Council cannot allow the occasion to pass without some expressions of the sense entertained by the Government of the merits evinced by that distinguished officer throughout an uninterrupted service of fifty-three years' duration.

For his brilliant achievements in the field, Sir J. Adams has received, in addition to the acknowledgments, of the Government, the thanks of both Houses of Parliament, and, from his gracious sovereign, the honours of the Order of the Bath, first as a Companion, and afterwards as a Knight Commander.

In discharging the less imposing, but not less arduous duties which, in time of peace, devolve on an officer exercising an important command, Sir J. Adams has uniformly entitled himself to the confidence and approbation of the Government, and has conciliated the regard, while he has ensured the respect, of his brethren in arms. He will ever be regarded as one of those who have been most conspicuous in the Indian service, and have conferred additional honour on that noble army, whose heroic exploits and zealous devotion have added a splendid empire to the dominions of their country.

COURT-MARTIAL.

CAPT. J. WHITAM.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, May 2, 1834.—At a general court-martial re-assembled at Secrole, Benares, on the 20th Feb. 1834, Capt. John Whittam, of H.M. 3d regt. (or Buffs), was arraigned on the following charge:—

Charge—"With conduct disgraceful to the character of an officer and a gentleman, in having been intoxicated, or considerably under the influence of liquor, so as to expose himself in the eyes of the men of the regiment, on duty under arms, on the march of the regiment from Suckree towards Gungapersard, on the morning of the 17th of December 1833."

Upon which charge the court came to the following decision:—

Finding—"The court, upon the evidence before it, finds the prisoner Capt. John

Whittam, of H.M. 3d regt. (or Buffs), guilty of being considerably under the influence of liquor, so as to expose himself in the eyes of the men of the regiment, on duty under arms, on the march of the regiment from Suckree, towards Gungapersard, on the morning of the 17th Dec. 1833, but acquits him of the rest of the charge."

Sentence—"The court having found the prisoner, Capt. John Whittam, of H.M. 3d regt. (or Buffs), guilty of so much of the charge as stated above, sentences him to be cashiered."

Approved and confirmed.
(Signed) W. C. BENTINCK,
Commander-in-Chief.

Capt. Whittam will be struck off the strength of H.M. 3d (Buffs) regt., on the day his sentence shall be made known to him.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Judicial and Revenue Department.

May 5. Mr. J. P. Grant, to officiate as an assistant to secretary to government in Judicial and Revenue Department.

Mr. T. J. C. Plowden, ditto as joint-magistrate and deputy-collector of Meerut.

Mr. R. H. P. Clarke, ditto ditto of Cawnpore. Lieut. J. Anderson, corps of engineers, to officiate as an assistant superintendent of roads in Coel division of Dehlee and Allahabad road.

Lieut. A. C. Rainey, 25th regt. N.I., to officiate as a junior assistant to commissioner of Arrakan. 8. Lieut. James Awdry, 55th regt. N.I., to officiate as an assistant under Capt. T. Wilkinson, agent, to Gov. general, under Reg. XIII. 1833.

19. Mr. H. Atherton, to be assistant under commissioner of revenue and circuit of 5th or Bareilly division.

Lieut. A. Cunningham, corps of engineers, to be an assistant to executive officer of 8th division.

Mr. C. R. Barwell, to officiate as special commissioner under Reg. III. 1828, for division of Calcutta.

Mr. S. T. Cuthbert, to officiate as civil and session-judge of Behar.

26. Mr. F. O. Wells, to be magistrate of 24. Pergunnahs, superintendent of Allipore gaol, and a magistrate of Calcutta.

Mr. J. Maberly, to be an assistant under commissioner of revenue and circuit of 1st or Meerut division.

Mr. G. D. Wilkins, ditto ditto ditto 12th or Moughry division.

Mr. J. B. Ogilvy, to officiate as joint-magistrate and deputy-collector of Behar, ordinarily stationed at Shergotty.

Mr. H. W. Torrens, ditto as joint-magistrate and deputy-collector of Meerut.

June 9. Mr. T. A. Shaw, to be civil and session judge of Rungpore.

Mr. A. W. Begbie, to officiate as commissioner of revenue and circuit of 7th or Humeerpore division.

Mr. J. Lewis, ditto as civil and session-judge of Chittagong.

Mr. W. Crawford, ditto as magistrate and collector of southern division of Bundelcund.

Mr. C. Bury, ditto as magistrate and collector of Rajeshahye.

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Mr. J. C. Dick, ditto as joint-magistrate and deputy-collector of Patna.

23. Mr. H. T. Owen, to be magistrate and collector of Allypore. Mr. Owen to continue to officiate as civil and session-judge of Cawnpore until further orders.

Mr. James Davidson, to officiate as magistrate as well as collector of Allypore.

Mr. D. C. Smyth, ditto as a judge of court of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut at presidency.

Mr. H. W. Torrens, ditto as joint-magistrate and deputy-collector of Meerut.

General Department.

May 12. Mr. G. M. Batten, to officiate as deputy secretary to government in General Department, during absence of Mr. Alexander.

June 2. Mr. J. B. Ogilvy, to officiate as deputy opium agent in Behar, ordinarily stationed at Sheergate, in absence of Mr. R. Trotter, or until further orders.

16. Mr. W. P. Palmer, to be superintendent of salt golahs at Sulkea.

Mr. S. G. Palmer to be first-assistent to secretary to Board of Customs, salt and opium, superintendent of Sulkea salt chowkies, and collector of Calcutta stamps.

23. Mr. A. C. Bidwell, to officiate as assistant to collector of customs at Calcutta, until return of Mr. Donnelly.

Political Department.

May 15. Lieut. Col. Abraham Lockett, to be resident at Nagpore, in succession to Mr. Græne.

Major N. Alves to be agent to Governor-general for states of Rajputana, and commissioner for Ajmeer.

Messrs. J. Maberly and G. D. Wilkins, writers, have been reported qualified for the public service by proficiency in two of the native languages.

Obtained leave of absence.—May 12. Mr. George Alexander, to Cape of Good Hope, for 18 months, for health.—June 9. Mr. C. Smith, additional judge of Chittagong, to ditto, for ditto ditto.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort-William, May 8, 1834.—Infantry. Maj. W. W. Moore to be Lieut.-col., from 30th April 1834, v. Lieut. Col. T. C. Watson dec.

12th N.I. Capt. Ivie Campbell to be major, Lieut. W. A. Ludlow to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. J. R. Abbott to be Lieut., from 30th April 1834, in suc. to Major W. W. Moore prom.

May 10.—Capt. L. S. Bird, 94th N.I., to officiate as fort-adjutant of Fort William, v. Howe, so long as his corps may form a part of troops furnishing garrison guards, or until further orders.

May 15.—31st N.I. Lieut. Robert Menzies to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. W. P. Hampton to be Lieut., from 8th May 1834, in suc. to J. W. Rowe dec.

Ens. W. Y. Siddons brought on effective strength of infantry on this estab. from 10th April 1834, in suc. to Lieut. A. Kennedy dec.

Head-Quarters, May 1 to 10, 1834.—The following division and other orders confirmed:—Super. 2d Lieut. J. C. Phillips to do duty with 3d bat. of artillery at Cawnpore; date 19th April 1834.—Assist. Surg. T. Scott, on being relieved from medical charge of 40th N.I., to proceed to Agra, and place himself under orders of superintending surgeon at that station; date 22d April.—Assist. Surg. J. H. Dallas, M.D., to do duty on his arrival at Baitool, with 18th N.I.; date 26th April.

May 12.—Ens. C. E. Goad, 45th, removed to 67th regt. N.I., at his own request.

Fort-William, May 22.—Infantry. Lieut. Col. Wm. Nott to be colonel, from 13th Jan. 1834, v. Col. P. Littlejohn dec.—Maj. Hugh Morrison to be Lieut.-col., v. Lieut. Col. W. Nott prom., with rank from 30th April 1834, v. Lieut. Col. T. C. Watson dec.

47th N.I. Capt. Wm. Martin to be major, Lieut. Asiat Journ. N. S. Vol. 15. No. 60.

Wm. A. Smith to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. H. Henchman to be Lieut., from 20th April 1834, in suc. to Maj. H. Morrison prom.

66th N.I. Lieut. George Farmer to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. John Macdonald to be Lieut., from 5th May 1834, in suc. to Capt. J. S. Brown dec.

Lieut. George Griffiths, 13th N.I., to be capt. by brevet, from 20th May 1834.

May 23.—Brigadier Alex. Duncan app. to general staff of army, with rank of brigadier-general, from 3d May, in suc. to Maj. Gen. Sir J. W. Adams, K.C.B., whose tour on staff expired on that date.

68th N.I. Lieut. E. Jackson (dec.) to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. R. M. Garnell to be Lieut., from 13th May 1834, in suc. to Capt. G. H. M. Dalby dec.—Lieut. C. S. Malling to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. S. Nation to be Lieut., from 23d May 1834, in suc. to Capt. E. Jackson dec.

Head Quarters, May 16 to 19.—The following removals and postings ordered:—Lieut. Col. T. Murray (on furl.), from 12th to 33d N.I.—Lieut. Col. W. W. Moore (new prom.) to 12th do.—Lieut. Col. J. A. Hodgson, from 49th to 60th do.—Lieut. Col. C. R. Skarlon, from 60th to 45th do.—1st Lieut. G. H. Dyke, from 4th comp. 6th, to 4th comp. 3d bat. artillery, v. G. H. Swinley, from latter to former.

May 20.—Assist. Surg. G. C. Rankin to proceed to Cawnpore, and do duty under superintending surgeon at that station.

Surg. J. F. Royle (on furl.) removed from 38th and posted to 26th N.I., and Surg. B. Burt, M.D., removed from latter, and posted to former corps at Benares.

May 21.—The services of Lieut. H. Vetch, 54th N.I., being no longer required with Assam Light Infantry, that officer to proceed and join regt. to which he belongs at Nusserabad.

55th N.I. There being no qualified officer present, Ens. R. G. George, of 11th N.I., to act as interp. and qu. mast. during absence of Lieut. J. Awdry, in civil employ.

Fort-William, June 5.—48th N.I. Ens. John Bunce to be Lieut., from 23d May 1834, v. Lieut. G. Byron dec.

Lieut. John H. Low, 39th N.I., to be a junior-assistant to Governor-general's agent in Saugor and Nerbudda territories.

2d Lieut. H. M. Durand, corps of engineers, to be assistant-superintendent of Ferose Shah's canal, in suc. to Major Ramsay, rendered ineligible by his prom. to a regimental majority, and consequently placed at disposal of Commander-in-Chief.

Assist. Surg. J. R. Brien, 25th N.I., to officiate as civil surgeon at Akyab, during absence of Assist. Surg. Macintyre.

Lieut. H. R. Osborne, 54th N.I., to be capt. by brevet, from 24th May 1834.

Capt. James Gouldhawke, invalid estab., permitted to retire from service of Hon. Company on pension of his rank.

June 12.—15th N.I. Lieut. John Evans to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. W. P. Robins to be Lieut. from 31st May 1834, in suc. to Capt. A. H. Wood dec.

27th N.I. Ens. W. R. Barnes to be Lieut., from 22d May 1834, v. Lieut. A. B. Ogilby dec.

62d N.I. Ens. C. E. Grant to be Lieut., from 23d May 1834, v. Lieut. A. Horne dec.

Capt. Robert Menzies, 51st N.I., at his own request, transferred to invalid establishment, from 1st June.

June 19.—Assist. Surg. James Steel, M.D., app. to medical charge of civil station of Dornuckpore, v. Assist. Surg. J. Colvin, proceeded to Europe on furlough.

Cadets of Infantry W. C. Lloyd, and Hon. R. B. P. Byng admitted on estab., and prom. to ensigns.—Cadet of Artillery George Peurice admitted on estab., and prom. to 1st Lieut.

Regt. of Artillery. 2d Lieut. Z. M. Mallock to be 1st Lieut., from 7th June 1834, v. 1st Lieut. T. E. Sage dec.

20th N.I. Capt. J. T. Lewis (retired) to be major, from 6th Nov. 1832, v. Major H. C. Sandys

retired.—Capt. C. D. Wilkinson to be major, Lieut. J. A. Fairhead to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. Peter Nicolson to be lieut., from 26th June 1833, in suc. to Major J. T. Lewis retired.—Ens. G. N. C. Hall (dec.) to be lieut., from 6th Nov. 1832, v. Lieut. H. C. Boileau prom.

31st N.I. Lieut. W. Saurin to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. W. B. Legard to be lieut., from 1st June 1834, in suc. to Capt. R. Menzies transf. to invalid estab.

Lieut. A. H. Jellicoe, 55th N.I., to be capt. by brevet, from 10th June 1834.

16th N.I. Ens. Robert Stewart to be lieut., from 4th June 1834, v. Lieut. W. G. McConnell dec.

June 26.—Infantry. Major Henry Burney to be lieut.-col., v. Lieut. Col. P. C. Gilman retired, with rank from 30th April 1834, v. Lieut. Col. T. C. Watson dec.

25th N.I. Capt. H. D. Cone to be major, Lieut. F. B. R. Oldfield to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. A. C. Rainey to be lieut., from 30th April 1834, in suc. to Maj. H. Burney prom.

21st N.I. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. C. Farmer to be capt. of a comp. from 12th June 1833, v. J. P. Macdougall retired. (This cancels rank of Capt. by brevet assigned to Lieut. Farmer in orders of 1st May).—Ens. Richard Lowry to be lieut., v. Lieut. C. Farmer prom., with rank from 27th Feb. 1834, v. Lieut. C. Cook invalided.

43rd N.I. Supernum. Lieut. Osborne Campbell brought on effective strength of regt., in room of Lieut. H. Mackintosh dec., 3d April 1834.

Effective strength.—The undermentioned officer brought on effective strength of Infantry on this establishment, from date expressed:—Infantry. Ens. James Thompson, 16th April 1834, in suc. to Col. G. Richards dec.

Returned to duty, from Europe.—May 29. Capt. T. McK. Campbell, 24th N.I.—Assist. Surg. W. N.I.—June 19. Capt. B. T. Phillips, 7th L.C.—Scott.

FURLONGS.

To Europe.—May 7. Assist. Surg. H. H. Spry, for health.—22. 1st Lieut. J. B. Buckhouse, artillery, on private affairs.—June 5. Lieut. James J. J. Bowell, for health (permitted to proceed from Malacca).—10. Lieut. J. S. Harris, 30th N.I., for health.—12. Capt. R. H. Miles, 1st N.I., for health.—Lieut. J. D. Nash, 33d N.I., for health.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals in the River.

MAY 22. *William Thompson*, Wight, from Mauritius.—23. *Westmoreland*, Brigstock, from Point Pedro.—27. *Heroine*, McCarthy, and H.C. *Syed Khan*, Griffith, both from Madras.—28. *Soria*, Blissett, from London; *Princess Victoria*, Dawson, from New South Wales; and *well*, from Bombay and Madras.—29. *Ann*, and *Coyle*, from Ceylon.—30. *Tam O'Shan*, *Marion*, Richard, from Madras, and Ennore; and *Allen*, from Madras and Ennore; *Gaillardou*, Madras; and *Pendelo*, Hutchinson, from Mauritius and Ceylon.—13. *Lord Lynoch*, Johnstone, from London and Madras.—14. *B. Jones*, Reeves, from Liverpool; and *Hindoo*, *Wineales*, Fish-ditto.—16. *Wave*, Tindale, from Madras.—17. *Thalia*, Bieden, from Chittagong.—25. *Wakely*, Jackson, from Liverpool.—26. *La Belle Alliance*, Arkoul, from London, Cape, and Madras; and *King Wm. the Fourth*, Eales, from Bombay.—28. *John*, Bathie, from London and Madras.—29. *Parrot King*, Clarke, from Liverpool.

Departures from Calcutta.

MAY 25. *Victoria and Liss*, Villebogat, for Bordeaux.—27. *Admiral Hugon*, Le François, for Bourbon.—31. *Jessy*, Auld, for Penang.—June 2. *Princep*, Ferguson, for Madras.—6. *Harriet*, Solomon, for Penang.—9. *Burdett*, Laporte, for Bourbon.—11. *Water Witch*, Henderson, for Singapore and China.—17. *Scallop*, Adam, for Madras.—18. *Nestor*, Thibault, for China.—21. *Haidce*, Randle, for Singapore.—27. *Adingham*, Sedgwick, and *Tancret*, Williams, both for Mauritius.—JULY 2. *Infanta*, Haggart, for Liverpool.

Sailed from Saugor.

JUNE 4. *General Palmer*, Thomas, for London (since put back).—17. *Bussorah Merchant*, Moncrief, for London.—19. *Ann*, Tindale, for London.—21. *Royal George*, Wilson, for London.—JULY 4. *Crown*, Cowman, for Liverpool.

Freight to London (June 29).—Dunnage, £1. to £1. 15s. per ton; dead weight, £2. 10s. to £3. 4s. per do.; light goods, £3. 10s. to £4. 4s. per do.; bullock 4 per cent.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

April 15. At Mhow, the lady of Capt. Macan, 16th N.I., of a son.
25. At Simla, the lady of Lieut. Chester, a son.
25. At Calcutta, the lady of W. T. Dawes, Esq., of a son, still-born.
26. At Calcutta, Mrs. Jacob Hoff, of a son.
28. At Benares, the lady of Lieut. C. J. Lewes, D.A.C.G., of a daughter.
29. At Cawnpore, the lady of Lieut. Wm. Ashmore, of a daughter.
30. At Bhaugpore, the lady of W. Hawes, Esq., of Colong, of a son.
May 1. At Gya, the lady of D. W. Fraser, Esq., of a daughter.
5. At Sultanpore, Benares, the lady of Lieut. R. P. Pennefather, 3d L.C., of a daughter.
6. At Dacca, Mrs. George Dixon, of a daughter.
7. At Lucknow, the lady of W. R. Elton, 50th N.I., of a daughter.
8. At Chunar, the lady of Assist. Surg. Barber, of a daughter.
— At Calcutta, the lady of G. Walker, Esq., of a daughter.
9. At Calcutta, Mrs. A. Fleming, of a son.
— At Calcutta, Mrs. R. S. Strickland, of a son.
10. At Burdwan, the lady of Henry Millett, Esq., civil service, of a son.
— Mrs. J. D'Santos, of a daughter.
12. At Buncoorah, the lady of J. W. Ricketts, Esq., of a son.
13. At Bolundshuhr, the lady of Capt. Richard Wilcox, of a daughter.
14. At Calcutta, the lady of J. F. Leith, Esq., barrister-at-law, of a son.
— At Mussoorie, the lady of Major R. E. Chambers, 9th L.C., of a daughter.
15. At Baraset, the lady of R. H. Mytton, Esq., civil service, of a son.
18. At Purneah, the lady of F. Gonsksbury, Esq., civil service, of a daughter.
19. At Meerut, the lady of the Rev. J. Whiting, of a son.
21. At Barrackpore, the lady of Lieut. Van Heythuyssen, of a son.
22. At Calcutta, Mrs. L. Dufholtz, of a son.
25. Mrs. James Ogilvie, of a daughter.
26. At Cossipore, the lady of Major G. Hutchinson, of the engineers, of a daughter.
— At Mussoorie, the lady of M. Richardson, Esq., M.D., assist. surg., 65th N.I., of a daughter, still-born.
27. At Seetapore, Oude, the wife of Charles Newton, Esq., of a daughter.
— At Calcutta, the lady of Capt. A. B. Claperton, officiating first master-attendant, of a daughter.
31. At Russapuglah, Mrs. R. Browne, of a son.
— At Howrah, Mrs. J. T. Bagley, of a son.
June 1. At Dacca, Mrs. Geo. Wise, of a son.
— At Chandernagore, the lady of Capt. Dagrenau, of a daughter.
2. Mrs. Augustin Peclra, of a son.

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6. At Benares, the lady of R. N. Burnard, Esq., civil assist. surgeon, of a son.
— At Calcutta, Mrs. J. Bolst, of a son.
7. At Calcutta, Mrs. E. B. Gleeson, of a son.
13. Mrs. William Philipe, of a daughter.
— Mrs. John Cullen, of a daughter.
18. At Rampore, Bauleah, the lady of R. Barlow, Esq., C.S., of a son.
— At Hooghly, the lady of T. A. Wise, Esq., M.D., of a son.
— At Calcutta, the lady of Capt. H. B. Henderson, of a daughter.
19. At Calcutta, Mrs. P. Neuville, of a son.
21. At Allypore, the widow of the late Jas. Duff, Esq., of a son.
22. At Calcutta, the lady of William Turner, Esq., of a daughter.
— At Calcutta, Mrs. J. W. Jolly, of a son.
— At Calcutta, the lady of R. Taylor, Esq., of twins.
— At Calcutta, Mrs. R. Gordon, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

April 29. At Dinapore, Lieut. R. Smyth, artillery, to Ann, fourth daughter of James Gibbon, Esq.
May 21. At Calcutta, Mr. James Fordyce, to Miss Caroline Williams.
23. At Futtyghur, Mr. John Fitzpatrick, to Margaret Isabella, third daughter of the late Mr. John Macklin, H.C. marine.
24. At Calcutta, Mr. William Price, to Miss Amelia Sophia Pritchard.
26. At Calcutta, Capt. Sutton, H.M. 49th regt., to Miss Sarah Louisa Barnes.
27. At Calcutta, Mr. John Andrews, to Miss Jane Cockburn.
— At Calcutta, Mr. J. C. Robertson, to Miss H. Taylor.
— At Purneah, Mr. William Noney, of the judges' office, to Miss Charlotte Morley.
28. At Calcutta, L. M. De Souza, Esq., of Bombay, to Miss Julia Clementina Dias.
— At Purneah, Mr. Thomas Mackenzie, to Miss Charlotte Thomas; also at the same place, Miss Lewis D'Altozario, to Miss Dorothea Thomas.
— At Purneah, Nautpore, James Killwick, Esq., to Miss Alice Sager.
29. At Purneah, Thomas Chapman, Esq., M.D., assistant surgeon, to Miss M. A. Palmer, daughter of Chas. Palmer, Esq., of the same place.
June 2. At Calcutta, John Lackenstein, Esq., to Olivia Adeline, only daughter of the late Charles Epwa'd Pinto, Esq.
3. At Calcutta, Mr. Gent. Aviet, junior, to Jane Eliza, daughter of Capt. Charles F. Wigrey.
6. At Berhampore, Capt. F. Boyd, of the commissariat department, to Miss Mark, eldest daughter of James Meik, Esq., late of the Medical Board, Bengal.
9. At Calcutta, Mr. William Skinner, assistant in the opium department of the Board of Customs, &c., to Ann, only surviving daughter of the late Gen. Sir R. R. Gillespie, C.B.
11. At Calcutta, Mr. William Morley, of Moorshedabad, to Miss Charlotte MacNeelance.
14. At Calcutta, Mr. Francis Myers, to Miss Frances Eleanor Frederic.
16. At Calcutta, Mr. Frederick C. Bolst, to Ellen, second dau. of the late Capt. W. De Cluzeau, of the Bengal army.
17. At Berhampore, Mr. George Roots, to Mrs. Maria Rose.
23. At Calcutta, Mr. Henry Turner, of Edinburgh, surveyor to the canal department, to Miss Frederica Mullins, of Tranquibar.

DEATHS.

April 10. At Kyook Phyo, in Arracan, R. D. Cullen, Esq., merchant, of the firm of Robertson and Cullen, joint consuls for the King of Naples and Duke of Mecklenburg, at Canton.
25. Thomas Lockier, Esq., formerly of the Hon. East-India Company's naval service.
May 7. At Calcutta, Catherine, wife of Mr. William Walker, provisioner, aged 34.
12. At Calcutta, Caroline Lydia, wife of Capt. W. P. Wood, of the country service, aged 23.
— At Calcutta, William McLeod, Esq., attorney at law, aged 42.
— At the Sand Heads, Mr. M. W. Newcomb, H. C. Marine, aged 22.
13. At Ootacamund, Neigherry Hills, Capt.

G. H. M. Dalby, of the 68th regt. Bengal Infantry, and assistant secretary to Government, Military Department.
15. At Calcutta, Mr. B. H. Daunt, of the Court of Requests, aged 28.
— At Calcutta, Mr. R. Crookford, aged 41.
— At Calcutta, Miss Charlotte Robam, aged 19.
18. At Howrah, James McNeight, Esq., aged 56.
19. At Calcutta, Mons. Fred. Detours, aged 27.
— At Calcutta, Mr. Jacques Conoley, aged 40.
20. At Calcutta, William Thompson, Esq., late of the ship *Captain Cook*.
— At Calcutta, Mrs. Louisa De Rozario.
— Mrs. Elizabeth Kiernander, aged 27.
21. Of pulmonary consumption, Carroll Humphrey, Esq., M.D., surgeon of the American ship *Edward*, aged 31.
— At Calcutta, Mr. Thos. Maudsley Hartshorn, engineer, aged 43.
— At Calcutta, Mr. Thos. Walker, of the ship *Royal George*, aged 27.
— At Calcutta, Mary, relict of the late Mr. R. Atkins, H.C.'s marine, aged 61.
22. At Calcutta, Capt. James Browne Moore, formerly a branch pilot H.C.M.S., aged 61.
23. At Bara, on his way from Loxiana to Simla, on medical certificate, Lieut. A. Home, 62d regt. N.I., in the 25th year of his age.
— At Seetapore, Oude, of fever, in his 30th year, Lieut. George Byron, 1st regt. N.I., second son of the late Rev. H. Byron.
— At Benares, of apoplexy, Capt. Edward Jackson, 68th regt. N.I., aged 29.
24. At Calcutta, Mr. T. J. Wood, accountant of the General Post Office, aged 33.
— At Calcutta, Mr. Fred. Cheltham, aged 36.
25. At Calcutta, Mr. John Aris, late an assistant to Messrs. Cruttenberg and Co., aged 33.
— At Calcutta, Miss Eliza Goss, aged 17.
26. At Calcutta, Mrs. Sophia Bagram, relict of the late S. P. Bagram, Esq., aged 68.
— At Calcutta, Mrs. Jane Eliza Horn, aged 26.
27. At Kurnaul, Capt. Beattie, of H.M. 31st regt. He was killed in a duel by Lieut. Dickson, of the same corps.
— At Calcutta, Mr. John Alcock.
— At Moulmyne, in his 24th year, Lieut. Amelius Fry, H.M.'s 41st or Welch regt.
— At Purneah, Mrs. Wm. Botellho, aged 31.
28. At Calcutta, Jane, wife of Mr. Jacob Hoff, and second daughter of the late Henry Hall, Esq., of Carlisle, aged 31.
— At Muttra, Mrs. Catherine Wren, aged 50.
— At Calcutta, Mrs. Ellis Williams, aged 62.
29. At Calcutta, Miss Mary Bird, sister of R. M. Bird, Esq., of the civil service, aged 47.
— At Calcutta, Mr. John McFarlane, aged 20.
— At Calcutta, Samuel Prattinton Stacy, Esq., attorney-at-law, aged 37.
— At Calcutta, Mr. John David, aged 27.
— At Allahabad, Mr. Charles Smith.
— At Calcutta, Mr. Thos. Hodgson, aged 21.
30. At Calcutta, Mr. Wm. Whoolie, aged 32.
31. In Fort William, Capt. Henry Mansell, of H.M. 39th regt., aide-de-camp to the Governor-general, aged 40.
— At Cawnpore, of apoplexy, Capt. Andrew Hunter Wood, of the 15th regt. N.I., aged 44.
— At Futteghur, Ens. John Wm. Tomkins, of the 1st regt. N.I.
— At Calcutta, Mr. John Lloyd, chief officer of the brig *Weston*, aged 27.
— In Fort William, Capt. James Sutton, of H.M. 49th regt., aged 38.
— At Calcutta, Mr. Richard Kaberry, of the ship *Princess Victoria*, aged 22.
June 1. At Humeepore, R. M. Tilghmen, Esq., commissioner of revenue and circuit of the 7th division and agent to the Governor-general in Bundelcund.
— At Calcutta, David Mills, Esq., aged 30.
— At Calcutta, Mr. W. A. Youngs, aged 29.
2. At Calcutta, Mr. James Barrett, aged 34.
3. At Calcutta, Mr. George Moffin, aged 29.
— At Calcutta, Capt. Joseph Curr, commander of the brig *Weston*, aged 27.
— At Calcutta, Mr. Michael McManns, chief officer of the barque *Ann*, aged 34.
4. At Mhow, in Malwah, Lieut. Wm. George McConnell, of the 16th regt. N.I.
— At Calcutta, Miss Sarah Edwards, aged 36.
— At Calcutta, Louisa, wife of Mr. A. Gordon, junior, aged 37.
— At Calcutta, Mrs. Maria Higgins, widow of the late Mr. Higgins, aged 24.

4. At Calcutta, Mrs. Agnes Harrison, relict of the late Mr. John Harrison, aged 39.
— At Calcutta, Mrs. Betsy Roberts, aged 25.
7. At Meerut, in his 28th year, Lieut. T. E. Sage, of the horse artillery.
— At Calcutta, Mr. Hugh Percy Moises, late chief-officer of the *Water Witch*, aged 30.
8. At Calcutta, Mrs. Mary T. Jessop, lady of George Jessop, Esq., aged 29.
— Capt. Blues, of the barque *Tancred*.
9. At Serampore, the Rev. Wm. Carey, D.D., aged 72 years, 9 months, and 24 days.
— At the General Hospital, Capt. Wm. Allen, of the barque *Bright Planet*, aged 35.
11. Mr. Hugh Wray, indigo-planter, aged 45.
13. At Calcutta, H. M. Sterndale, Esq., aged 40.
17. At Calcutta, Mrs. Ann Meiselbach, lady of the late Colonel Frederick Meiselbach, of the Mahratta service, aged 49.
Lately. At Sulkea, Mr. Hugh Robinson, late chief-officer of the brig *Belhaven*, of Greenock.
— On his passage to Singapore, George Rickards, Esq., late of the *Nereide*, aged 27.

Madras.

GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

SERVICES OF MAJ. GEN. SIR A. M'DOWELL, K. C. B.

Fort St. George, April 29, 1834.—The period of duty on the staff of Major Gen. Sir Andrew M'Dowell, K.C.B. having terminated, the Governor in Council deems it but just to the long and meritorious services of the major general, not only to notify in General Orders his approbation of his conduct in the exercises of his command over the centre division of the army, but to express his sense of the valuable services of that distinguished officer during an uninterrupted period exceeding fifty-one years—comprising, as that period does, the dates in which some of the most arduous duties and brilliant actions of the Madras army have been performed and achieved, in most of the operations of which the major general partook with honour to himself and advantage to the Government he serves, repeatedly acknowledged by its highest authorities.

MOVEMENTS OF CORPS.

Fort St. George, May 20, 1834.—The Governor in Council is pleased to order the following movements consequent upon the late service in Coorg:—
8th regt. L.C., to remain at Bangalore, to be there stationed.
20th regt. N.I., to march to Bangalore, to be there stationed.
4th regt. N.I., to return to Bangalore, to be there stationed.
36th regt. N.I., to remain within the Coorg territories.
9th regt. N.I., to march to Vellore, to be there stationed.
31st regt. L.I., to return to Bellary, to be there stationed.
48th regt. N.I., to March to Palaveram, to be there stationed.
55th regt. N.I., to march to Trichinopoly, to be there stationed.

92d regt. N.I., to return to Cannanore, to be there stationed.

Wing of H.M. 57th regt., to remain at Bangalore until after the monsoon; ditto of H.M. 33d regt., to return to Bangalore; ditto of H.M. 48th regt., to return to Cannanore; ditto of H.M. 55th regt., to return to Bellary.

The artillery lately employed with the eastern, northern, and western columns in the Coorg territories, to return to Bangalore, Bellary, and Cannanore, respectively.

27th regt. N.I., to march from Palaveram to Bangalore, to be there stationed.

19th regt. N.I., to march from Vellore to the French Rocks, to be there stationed.

June 10.—Head-Quarters of the corps of sappers and miners, from Bangalore to the Coonoor Pass.

PAYMASTERS TO DETACHMENTS.

Fort St. George, June 13, 1834.—The Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the duty of paymaster to a detachment of an European corps shall in future be discharged by the adjutant or quartermaster (allowed under the G.O.G. of the 29th Jan. 1830) as may be deemed most expedient, but without subjecting the Government to any additional charge on that account.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

April 15. C. J. Bird, Esq., to act as head assistant to principal collector and magistrate of southern division of Arcot, during absence of Mr. Pycroft.

S. N. Ward, Esq., to act as register of sallah court of Chittoor, during absence of Mr. Wilson.

May 6. J. F. Thomas, Esq., to be register of Sudr and Foudjaree Udalt.

J. C. Morris, Esq., to be secretary and treasurer to Government Bank.

13. F. N. Maltby, Esq., to act as assistant judge and joint criminal judge of Malabar, during absence of Mr. Strange.

27. J. Bird, Esq., to act as first puisne judge of Sudr and Foudjaree Udalt, during absence of Mr. Lushington.

E. Story, Esq., to be second assistant to principal collector and magistrate of Cuddapah.

M. Murray, Esq., to act as assistant to principal collector and magistrate of Salem.

C. R. H. Keate, Esq., to be an assistant to principal collector and magistrate of Tanjore.

W. H. Bailey, Esq., to be an assistant to principal collector and magistrate of south Arcot.

June 3. G. Bird, Esq., to be judge and criminal judge of Colimbaum.

S. Crawford, Esq., deputy accountant general, to be superintendent of government lotteries on his present allowances.

G. P. Dumergue, Esq., to be assistant to principal collector and magistrate of north Arcot.

10. G. J. Waters, Esq., to act as second judge of provincial court of appeal and circuit for northern division, in absence of Mr. Nicholls.

E. B. Wrey, Esq., to act as third judge of provincial court of appeal and circuit for northern division.

William Lavie, Esq., to be assistant judge and joint criminal judge of Guntur.

Findlay Anderson, Esq., to be sub-collector and joint magistrate of Canara.

C. M. Bushby, Esq., to act as judge and criminal judge of Canara during absence of Mr. Grant.

W. A. Forsyth, Esq., to act as assistant judge and joint criminal judge of Canara.

Appointments by the Governor General.

April 14. J. A. Cassanajor, Esq., to be resident at courts of their Highnesses the Rajahs of Travancore and Cochin.

May 17. Lieut. Col. M. Cubbon to be sole commissioner for government of territories of H. H. the Rajah of Mysore, in succession to Lieut. Col. Morrison, c.b., appointed by Hon. the Court of Directors to be an ordinary member of council of India.

June 6. Lieut. Col. James Stuart Fraser, 36th regt. N.I., to be resident at Mysore, and commissioner for Coorg affairs.

Capt. Carpenter, 48th regt. N.I., to superintend affairs of Ex-rajah of Coorg so long as he shall remain at Bangalore, or until further orders.

Attained Rank.—T. L. Blane, 12th April 1834, as junior merchant.—T. Pycroft, 29th April 1834, and G. S. Greenway, 1st ditto, as factors.

Returned to Duty.—F. M. Lewin, Esq., on 16th May.—G. L. Prendergast, Esq., and T. D. Lushington, Esq., from Cape of Good Hope, on 24th May.

Permitted to Retire.—Messrs. E. H. Woodcock and H. Vibart, from Hon. Company's service, from 1st May 1834.

Leave of Absence, &c.—April 11. C. M. Lushington, Esq., first puisne judge of court of Sudr and Foudjaree Udalt, for six months, for health.—May 21. F. M. Lewin, Esq., to Neigherry Hills.—30. P. Grant, Esq., to ditto, until 30th Sept. 1834, for health.—June 6. T. Teed, Esq., Hon. Company's collector, to Europe.—13. E. P. Thompson, Esq., to Neigherry Hills, until 31st Aug. 1834, for health.—A. M. Owen, Esq., to reside on ditto till 1st Aug. 1834, for health.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Leave of Absence.—April 18. The Rev. W. J. Aislabie, chaplain of Secunderabad, to sea, for twelve months, for health.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort St. George, April 11, 1834.—Cadet of Infantry Mr. C. J. Hoesason admitted on estab., and prom. to ensign.

Mr. Wm. Mackintosh admitted on estab. as an assist. surgeon, and directed to do duty under surgeon in charge of general hospital at presidency.

April 15.—*Artillery.* 1st-Lieut. Thomas Baylis to be capt., and 2d-Lieut. H. H. Bell to be 1st-lieut., v. Booker pensioned; date of coms. 1st April 1834.—*Supernum.* 2d-Lieut. H. T. M. Berdmore admitted on effective strength from 1st April 1834, to complete establishment.

Major W. Hamilton, 4th L.C., permitted to retire from Hon. Company's service from 12th April 1834, on pay of his rank.

4th L.C. Capt. Donald Macleod to be major, Lieut. J. T. Brett to be capt., and Cornet W. L. Walker to be lieut., v. Hamilton retired; date of coms. 12th April 1834.

Supernum. 2d-Lieut. James Inverarity, of engineers, admitted on effective strength from 5th April 1834, to complete establishment.

April 25.—Lieut. R. S. Dobbs, 9th N.I., to act as assist. mil. auditor gen., during absence of Lieut. Power on field service or until further orders.

April 29.—7th L.C. Cornet W. D. Erskine to be lieut., v. Nutt dec.; date of com. 25th April 1834.

Head-Quarters and Adj. General's Office, April 10 to 25, 1834.—The following orders confirmed:—Ens. Thatcher to proceed and take charge of company of 49d N.I. stationed at Juggiah pettah;

date 17th March 1834.—Lieut. Dittmas to command artillery with head-quarters of Hyderabad subsidiary force, until further orders; date 9th Dec. 1833.—Ens. Marshall to act as adj., and Ens. Foote as qu. mast. and interp., to 42d N.I., during absence of Lieuts. Macleod and Smith; date 23d March 1834.—Ens. H. P. White to act as adj. to

47th N.I., during absence of Lieut. Hughes on duty, or until further orders; date 23d March 1834.

—Ens. Starkey to act as qu. mast. and interp. to 1st N.I., during absence of Lieut. Talmon on court-martial duty; date 31st March 1834.—Assist. Surg. Quin and Surg. J. Macfarland to afford medical aid to garrison staff, public followers, &c., and to take charge of medical stores at Vellore, till relieved, former from 4th, and latter from 7th April 1834.—Assist. Surg. Wilkinson to afford medical assistance to hospital dooly-bearers and other public followers of right-wing of H.M. 57th regt.; date 8th March 1834.—Ens. P. A. Latour to act as qu. mast. and interp. to 40th N.I. from 3d April, v. Johnstone killed in action; date 7th April 1834.

Ens. C. J. Hoesason to do duty with 25th N.I., till further orders.

Assist. Surg. La Touche, M.D., 8th L.C., to take medical charge of detachment of that regt. at Bangalore, and do duty under garrison surgeon, without prejudice to his regimental charge.

Lieut. A. Sherreffs, 21st N.I., to act as deputy assist. adj. gen. in ceded districts, during absence of Capt. Mellor on sick certificate.

The following removals and postings ordered in Artillery:—Capt. T. Baylis (late prom.) to 1st bat.; Lieut. W. K. Worster (late prom.) to 3d bat.; 2d-Lieut. H. Congreve from 2d to 4th bat.; 2d-Lieut. H. T. M. Berdmore (late prom.) to 1st bat.; and Supernum. 2d-Lieut. F. C. Vardon from 2d to 3d bat.

Fort St. George, May 2.—14th N.I. Lieut. F. W. Todd to be adjutant.

43d N.I. Lieut. J. C. Salmon to be adjutant.

47th N.I. Lieut. J. E. Hughes to be adjutant.

Maj. J. A. Condel, 1st Nat. Vet. Bat., permitted to return to Europe, and to retire from Hon. Company's service from date of his embarkation.

May 6.—Lieut. J. T. Philpot, 23d L.I., to be aide-de-camp to Brigadier Gen. J. Doveton, c.b., commanding ceded districts.

Infantry. Major J. Low, from 17th N.I., to be lieut. col., v. Pickering dec.; date of com. 27th April 1834.

17th N.I. Capt. L. W. Watson to be major, Lieut. Edw. Massey to be capt., and Ens. H. A. Tremlett to be lieut., in suc. to Low prom.; date of coms. 27th April 1834.

May 7.—Brig. Gen. John Doveton, c.b., to command centre division of army, v. Maj. Gen. Sir Andrew M'Dowell, K.C.B.

May 9.—Col. David Foulis, of cavalry, app. to staff of army, with rank of brigadier general, v. Maj. Gen. Sir A. M'Dowell, K.C.B., whose period of service on staff has expired.—Brig. Gen. Foulis to command troops in ceded districts.

Col. James Allen, H.M. 67th regt., to command troops in Malabar and Canara, v. Col. Foulis, app. to staff of army.

Capt. Archibald Kerr, 7th L.C., to command Right Hon. the Governor's body guard, from date of Capt. Chase's embarkation for Europe.

Assist. Surg. T. T. Smith permitted to enter on general duties of army.

May 13.—Lieut. R. S. Dobbs, 9th N.I., to officiate as an assistant to commissioners for affairs of Mysore, without prejudice to his appointment in military auditor general's office, during absence of Lieut. Halsted on medical certificate.

22d N.I. Ens. B. T. Gersaud to be lieut., v. Mes-siter dec.; date of com. 27th April 1834.

Head-Quarters and Adj. General's Office, April 29 to May 2.—Lieut. H. Fuller, 7th L.C., to act as qu. mast. and interp. to that corps, during absence of Lieut. Blogg on duty.

Surg. W. E. E. Conwell, M.D., to do duty with 30th N.I., until further orders.—Assist. Surg. J. E. Mayer removed from H.M. 46th, to do duty with H.M. 33th regt. at Bangalore.—Surg. J. L. Geddes, 1st bat. artillery, to rejoin his corps.

The following orders confirmed:—Lieut. Wynter to take charge of adjutants' department of 11th N.I., during absence of Lieut. Griffith; date 5th June 1833.—Capt. Amsinck, of horse artillery, to assume charge of artillery with head-quarters of Hyderabad subsidiary force; date 5th Jan. 1834.

—Ens. G. A. H. Falconer to act as adj. to 46th

APRIL 19. H.M.S. *Melville*, Johnson bearing flag of his Exc. Sir J. Gore) on a cruise—19. *Ganges*, Ardrie, for Arracan—20. *John Hancock*, Mann, Watt, for Calcutta—20. *Westmoreland*, Brimstock, for Calcutta—20. *Adingham*, Sedgwick, for Calcutta—May 1. *Forbes* (steamer), Forster, for Calcutta—3. *Captain Cook*, Thompson, for Calcutta; *Spartan*, Webb, for ditto; and *H-vone*, McCarthy, for Southward—5. *Emmee*, Maurel, for Pondicherry and Mauritius—7. *Carrou*, Wilson, for Bombay—8. *Research*, Ogilvie, for Ekapply and Calcutta—15. *Lord Lynedoch*, Johnston, for Calcutta; and H.M.S. *Imogene*, Blackwood, on a cruise—19. *Golconda*, Bell, for Ennore—20. *Guillardin*, Allen, for Marcanum—22. H.C. brig *Henry Merican*, Jump, on a cruise—24. *Ann*, Budwell, for Calcutta—25. *Roberts*, Wake, and *Dunna Carmelita*, Gray, for Ennore and Calcutta—30. *Ganges*, Burgess, for Calcutta—31. *Janet*, Leitch, and *Layton*, Wade, for Covelong.—JUNE 1. *Melope*, Pollock, for Hobart's Town—22. *Napoleon*, Barbout, for Penang—23. H.M.S. *Curagoa*, Dunn, on a cruise—24. *Argas*, M'Kenzie, for Ennore; and *Benett*, Seager, for Northern Ports and Calcutta—25. *Barrosa*, Reeves, for Calcutta; and *Scirus*, May, for Penang, Molacca, and Singapore—12. *Peiper*, Attwood, for Mauritius and Recovery, Wellbank, for Calcutta—13. *Layton*, Wade, for Calcutta; and *Clairville*, Walker, for Coringa—18. *Horatio*, Arncliffe, for London—19. *Afred*, Hapley, for London—20. *La Belle Alliance*, Arkcoll, for Calcutta—22. *Asia*, Bathie, for Calcutta.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

- April 8. At Moulmein, the lady of Lieut. Nott, H.M. 41st (or Welch) regt., of a daughter.
13. At Royapooram, Mrs. Mahony, of a son, still-born.
16. Mrs. Martin, of a son.
20. At Bellary, Mrs. G. S. F. Rosa, of a son.
21. At Ottacamund, the lady of Capt. Lawe, engineers, of a son.
- At Secunderabad, the lady of Capt. P. Hammond, artillery, of a son.
23. At Bellary, the lady of Lieut. Lawford, engineers, of a daughter.
24. At Madras, the lady of J. Stevenson, Esq., of a son.
25. At sea, on board the *Isadora*, the lady of Lieut. John Grimes, 8th N.I., of a son.
- May 10. At Madras, Mrs. R. Newtiggings, of a daughter since dead.
11. At Cappers, the lady of J. C. Morris, Esq., civil service, of a son.
- At Bangalore, the lady of Capt. Carpenter, of a daughter.
- At Cannanore, the lady of the Rev. J. C. Street, chaplain, of a son.
12. At Bellary, the lady of James Smith, Esq., garrison surgeon, of a son.
15. At Kottagerry, the lady of G. D. Drury, Esq., of a daughter.
16. At Trichinopoly, the lady of Major B. Mc Master, 6th N.I., of a son.
21. At Palaveram, the lady of Lieut. J. Benwell, 46th N.I., of a son.
- At Cannanore, the lady of Capt. R. Budd, 32d N.I., of a son.
23. At Kamptee, the lady of Capt. T. A. Duke, Madras Europ. regt., of a daughter.
- At the farm in Mysore, the lady of Assist. Surg. Lawrence, of a daughter.
- At Madras, the lady of Dr. Campbell, depot surgeon of Poonamallee, of a daughter, who expired shortly after.
24. At Madras, the lady of James Ochterlonny, Esq., of a daughter.
25. At Madras, the wife of Mr. Joseph B. Baptist, of a son, still-born.
26. Mrs. De Meider, of a son.
30. At Bangalore, the lady of Capt. Augustus Clarke, assistant to the commissioner in Mysore, of a daughter.
31. At Trichinopoly, the lady of Lieut. Eades, adj., 30th N.I., of a son.
- June 1. At St. Thomas's Mount, the lady of Surg. J. L. Geddes, 4th bat. artillery, of a son.
5. At Bangalore, the lady of Lieut. S. R. Hicks, 35th N.I., of a son.
6. At Madras, the lady of D. Elliott, Esq., of the civil service, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

- May 2. At Madras, Mr. James Reger to Miss Jessy Elizabeth Gray.
15. At Madras, Capt. John Reid Brown, 6th regt. L.C., to Margaret Mary, eldest daughter; and at the same place and time, Henry James Nicholls, Esq., 25th regt. N.I., to Ann Lilly, youngest daughter of the late Capt. David Inverarity.
- At Vepery, Mr. F. Pope, of the Military Pay Office, to Miss J. U. Deweltz.
16. At Madras, Mr. Joseph Hall to Miss Louisa Simeons.
20. At Bangalore, Lieut. Frederick Chalmers, assistant to the commissioner for Mysore, to Eliza Sarah, fourth daughter of the late Rev. R. Smith, chaplain on this establishment.
26. At Madras, Mr. Wm. Butterfield to Miss Elizabeth Daniels.
31. At Bolaram, S. A. G. Young, Esq., of the Madras medical establishment, to Miss Hannah Higginson.
- June 2. At Waltair, Wm. Urquhart Arbuthnot, Esq., of the civil service, to Eliza Jane, only daughter of Brigadier Gen. Taylor, commanding the northern division of the army.
5. At Bolaram, Capt. Alex. Adam, commanding 7th regt. Nizam's infantry, to Mary Anne, widow of the late Capt. Puget, Madras European regt.
6. At Madras, Mr. Thomas Wilnot to Miss Charlotte Davis.

10. At Madras, James Martin Jollie, Esq., to Catherine Alicia Wilson, fourth daughter of the late John Ewart, Esq., of Mullock, Galloway, N.B.
12. At Madras, Mr. P. H. Shaw to Miss Anne Gunn.

DEATHS.

- April 2. At Stony River, killed whilst on a reconnoitring party, in the 25th year of his age, Lieut. J. A. Erskine, of H.M. 40th Foot.
3. Killed, whilst gallantly leading his regiment to the attack against the stockade of Bukli, in the Coorg territory, Lieut. Col. Charles Mill, of H.M. 55th Foot. He was eminently distinguished as a soldier through a period of nearly forty years.
10. At Bolaram, Rose, wife of Mr. Sub-Assist. Surg. Joseph Vital, Nizam's service, aged 23.
11. At Trichinopoly, Mr. Robt. Crosbie, aged 26.
18. At Madras, Mr. John Wm. Baber.
24. At Cuddalore, Mr. N. L. Hilton M'Leod, late a lieutenant on the pension establishment.
25. At Bangalore, Lieut. Henry Anson Nutt, of the 7th regt. L.C.
27. At Secunderabad, Lieut. Col. Wm. Pickering, of the 50th regt. N.I.
- At Kamptee, Lieut. Charles Messiter, of the 22d regt. N.I.
30. At Nagpore, of fever, Salahooddeen, principal minister to his Highness the Rajah.
- May 1. At Cuddalore, A. J. Drummond, Esq., of the civil service.
3. At Cannanore, Assist. Surg. George Lubben, 51st N.I., consequent to a fall from his horse.
6. At Trichinopoly, suddenly, of apoplexy, W. Valentine, Esq., aged 37.
9. At Bellary, near midnight, Mary Theodora, wife of Anthony Edward Angelo, Esq., of the civil service, aged 31.
13. At Secunderabad, Mrs. Forbes, wife of Capt. H. Forbes, of H.M. 45th regt.
15. At Guindy, Maj. Gen. Sir Andrew M'Dowell, K.C.B., of the Madras army, at the advanced age of 73 years.
- At Arcot, the Rev. P. Stewart, A.B., chaplain of that station.
16. At Cuddapah, Lieut. and Adj. G. B. Marshall, of the 17th regt. N.I.
- At Mangalore, Lieut. R. B. Dickinson, of the 40th regt. N.I.
19. At Fort St. George, Lieut. Wm. Dexter, of H.M. 63d regt. Foot.
20. At Rajahpettah, on route from Nagpore, Major R. W. Sheriff, 32d regt. N.I.
- At Colar, 2d-Lieut. Robert Henderson, of the engineers.
22. At Kamptee, Assist. Surg. T. Willy, of the medical establishment.
26. At Kimediy, of cholera, Robert Cathcart, Esq., acting sub-collector of Ganjam.
27. At Berhampore, Lieut. A. M. Glas, of the 41st regt. N.I.
- At Trichinopoly, Henry William, son of the late W. Valentine, Esq., aged 6 years.
- At Madras, Mrs. A. Aubry.
28. At Bellary, Capt. Charles Grant, of the artillery.
- June 2. At Vizagapatam, Lieut. E. Stevenson, Carnatic European Veteran Battalion.
7. At Poondy, Ens. and Adj. C. H. Frith, of the 21st regt. N.I.
9. At Madras, Ensign J. Goolden, doing duty with the 9th regt. N.I.

Bombay.

GOVERNMENT ORDERS, &c.

SERVICES OF DR. J. MILNE.

Bombay Castle, Aug. 23, 1831.—In pursuance of instructions from the Right Hon. the Governor-general, the Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to declare that Surgeon J. Milne, M.D., late president of the Medical Board, having completed the full period of five years' service, as a member of the Medical Board, on the 21st Nov. last, when no

special case of public exigency for his further service in any medical capacity was deemed by Government to exist, became from the above-mentioned date entitled to the retiring pension of £700 per annum, and ceased to be a member of the medical establishment of this presidency.

His Lordship in Council has much pleasure in testifying his high sense of Dr. Milne's valuable services, extending over the long period of thirty-three years. Dr. Milne has been employed in all parts of the territories of this presidency, and in Persia and Turkish Arabia, and on several occasions with forces in the field, and has obtained honourable testimonials of the important benefits derived from his skill and assiduity in the duties of his profession; as a member, also, and president of the Medical Board, he has entitled himself no less to the approbation of Government, and to that favourable notice of his services to the Hon. the Court of Directors, which the Right Hon. the Governor in Council will not fail to convey.

To John Milne, Esq., M.D., late President of the Medical Board, Bombay.

Sir: I have the honour, by direction of the Medical Board, to communicate to you that in forwarding the letter of Government, expressive of their approbation of your conduct in the service, the Board have felt particular gratification in being the channel of conveying sentiments so congenial to their own. Your merit the Board can even more highly appreciate, as they have witnessed the ability, zeal, and unwearied industry which animated you in every pursuit for the amelioration of the sick in every department of the Bombay establishment.

They view with regret your retirement from the service, at a time of life when you by your experience would not only have benefited it, but the sick and your honourable employers; a retirement caused by an order from the Court, unknown and unfelt by any other branch of their service, and so anomalous as to be viewed as a hardship by the Medical Board and by the other branches of the public service.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed) J. WALKER,
Acting Secretary to Medical Board.
Bombay Medical Board Office,
29th August 1831.

EXECUTION OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Bombay Castle, May 1, 1834.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that officers entrusted with the execution of public works, under the provisions of Art. 87, page 107, of the Second Supplement to the Military Regulations, shall make a declaration on honour,
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agreeably to the following form, on all bills preferred in regard to works executed by contract:—

"I do in the most solemn manner declare upon my honour, that the charges contained as above, are faithful, just, and correct; that the whole sum charged has been bona fide disbursed exclusively on account of the public service; that the contract is the most advantageous that could be obtained, and that I have not, either directly or indirectly, in any shape or way whatever, benefited by the transaction."

REDUCTIONS IN THE ARTILLERY.

Bombay Castle, June 30, 1834.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that the non-commissioned officers, rank and file, and horses of each troop of horse artillery, on this establishment, be reduced to the following strength, as vacancies occur, viz.—6 sergeants, 6 corporals, 10 bombardiers, 3 trumpeters, 2 farriers, 1 rough rider, 80 gunners, 1 serjeant-major, 1 qu. master serjeant, 1 riding-master serjeant, 1 pay serjeant, 1 saddler, and 155 horses.

The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that the gun-jascars attached to each battalion of foot artillery, and to the golundauze battalion, be reduced to the following strength, as vacancies occur, viz.—2 subadars, 2 jemadars, 8 havildars, 120 privates, 12 boys, and 4 puckalies.

NEW COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Bombay Castle, July 2, 1834.—His Exc. Lieut. Gen. Sir John Keane, K.C.B. and G.C.H., having arrived from England in the ship *Upton Castle*, has this day taken his seat as second member of the Council and Commander-in-chief of the forces on the establishment of this presidency, in pursuance of his appointment by the Hon. the Court of Directors.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Territorial Department.—Revenue.

May 7. Mr. H. Hebbert, to be assistant to principal collector of Poona.

Mr. A. Spens, to be fourth assistant to principal collector in southern Marhatta country.

Mr. G. J. Blane, to be third assistant to principal collector in ditto ditto.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Bombay Castle, April 30, 1834.—Lieut. Urquhart, brigade major at Poona, to be an acting assist. adj. general, until further orders.

May 5.—Regt. of Artillery. 2d-Lieut. H. Giberne to be 1st-lieut., v. Pontardent prom.; date 7th Feb. 1833.

8th N.I. Ens. R. W. Home to be lieut., v. Keene pensioned on Lord Clive's Fund; date 25th June 1832.

Senior unposted Ensign J. G. Forbes to take rank from 21st March 1834, and to be posted to 8th N.I., v. Horne prom.

18th N.I. Ens. R. Wallace to be lieut., v. James prom., 8th July 1834.

(2 H)

Senior unposted Ensign A. Macdonald to take rank from 21st March 1831, and to be posted to 10th N.I., v. Wallace prom.

Ens. C. D. Mylne, 6th N.I., confirmed in app. of qu. mast. and interp. in Hindoostanee language to that regt., from 9th April, v. Mant proceeded to Europe.

May 10.—Lieut. G. Clarkson, 12th N.I., to act as adj. to left wing of that regt., from date of its march from head-quarters, as a temporary arrangement.

May 12.—Cornet C. F. Jackson, 2d L.C., to be attached to irregular horse in Dutch, as a temporary measure, on his present allowances.

June 12.—Lieut. Col. White, of artillery, at his own request, transferred to invalid estab., from 15th June.

Lieut. R. Buckley, 20th N.I., a cadet of season 1818, to be capt. by brevet.

June 26.—The following temporary arrangement confirmed:—Lieut. A. Morison, 3d N.I., to act as adj. to a detachment of that regt. at Vingorla, consisting of upwards of 300 rank and file, from 8th June.

10th N.I. Lieut. T. Jackson, qu. mast. and interp., to be adj., v. Adam resigned; and Lieut. C. Threshie to be qu. mast. and interp. in Hindoostanee language; date of apps. 10th June 1834.

Cadet of Infantry H. Richards admitted on estab., and prom. to ensign.—Messrs. J. W. Winchester and N. F. McKenzie, M.D., admitted on estab. as assist. surgeons.

5th N.I. Ens. R. Dennis to be lieut., v. Brett dec.; date of rank 14th June 1834.

Senior Cadet Robert Le Geyt (not arrived) to be ensign, from 14th June 1834, and posted to 5th N.I., v. Dennis prom.

June 27.—Capt. W. V. Hewitt, 5th N.I., permitted to retire from service on half-pay of his rank.

June 28.—Lieut. T. B. Hamilton, having returned to presidency, to resume charge of office of barrack-master.

June 30.—Ens. J. C. Hartley, third assist. com. gen. in charge of military bazars at Deesa, to take charge of military bazars at Belgium.

Ens. J. D. Leckie, 22d N.I., to be third assist. com. general, and to take charge of military bazars at Deesa.

July 1.—The following temporary arrangement confirmed:—Lieut. A. Goldie, 26th N.I., to act as adj. to that regt. during absence of Lieut. Gillanders, on sick certificate.

5th N.I. Lieut. R. A. Bayley to be capt., and Ens. H. Rudd to be lieut., in suc. to Hewitt retired; date 28th June 1834.

Senior unposted Ens. G. T. Pogson to take rank from 28th June 1834, and posted to 5th N.I., v. Rudd prom.

July 2.—Major Gen. Sir J. S. Barns, K.C.B., to resume command of Poona division of army.

The following appointments made on personal staff of new Commander-in-chief:—Major R. Macdonald, unattached, to be military secretary and aide-de-camp.—Lord Charles Kerr, ensign 90th L. Inf., to be aide-de-camp.

FURLOUGH.

To Europe.—June 30. Lieut. E. Marsh, 11th N.I., on private affairs.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

MAY 24. *King William*, Steward, from Liverpool.—26. *Prince George*, Shaw, from London.—JUNE. *Duke of Roxburgh*, Petrie, from London.—*Earl of Eldon*, Theaker, from Bengal.—*Syden*, Burd, from Hainburgh and Cowes.—*Carnatic*, Biles, from London.—27. *Mary Bibby*, Neale, from Liverpool.—28. *Triumph*, Green, from London; and *Margiana*, Rickett, from Liverpool.—29. *Palmira*, Loader, from London; and *Kirkman Finlay*, Russell, from Greenock.—30. *Sulkana*, M'Gregor, from Mocha and Red Sea.—JULY 1. *Calcutta*, Grundy, and *Ranger*, Smith, both from Liverpool.—2. *Upton Castle*, Duggan, from London, Madeira, and Cape; and *Minerva*, Reid, from Liverpool.

Departures.

JULY 4. *Carnatic*, Biles, for China.—5. *William Turner*, Leitch, for the Clyde.—6. *Altuiz*, M'Fee, for Liverpool.

Freight to London, Liverpool, and the Clyde (July 3).—Almost nominal at £2. 10s. per ton.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

April 10. At Deesa, the lady of Capt. J. W. Watson, horse artillery, of a daughter.

27. At Baroda, the lady of Lieut. H. N. Ramsay, of a son.

May 3. At Bhowndy, the lady of Capt. Farrell, 6th N.I., of a daughter.

12. At Bhowndy, the lady of Lieut. Carstairs, 6th N.I., of a daughter.

16. At Poona, the lady of Capt. George Jervis, engineers, of a daughter.

June 30. At Dapoolie, the lady of Alex. Duncan, Esq., surgeon, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

April 30. At Bombay, Mr. William Jeffrey, of the country service, to Miss Juliana Bailie.

May 13. At Bombay, Mr. Henry Collins, solicitor, Supreme Court, to Maria, eldest daughter of Mr. Joseph Jefferson, Cockermouth, Cumberland.

June 28. At Bombay, Mr. Willoughby Smith, chief officer of the ship *Curron*, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Mr. Robert Bennett, head assistant, political and secret department, chief secretary's office.

DEATHS.

April 19. At the Mahabuleswar Hills, Lieut. W. Buckley Hinde, of H.M. 4th L. Drags., eldest son of the late Wm. Hinde, Esq., of Lancaster.

27. At Sholapoor, William H. Dyke, Esq., of the civil service.

June 8. At Bombay, of cholera, Lieut. C. J. Baker, of the artillery, son of the Rev. T. Baker, of Rollesby, Norfolk. This young officer had arrived from England in health only two days previous.

July 3. At Bombay, Ellen, wife of John Graham, Esq., assistant postmaster.

Ceylon.

MARRIAGES.

May 12. At Colombo, Chas. Edw. De Beerd, Esq., second son of Capt. De Beerd, to Julia Louisa; and on May 26, Gerrit Wm. Stork, Esq., eldest son of J. J. Stork, Esq., to Seraphina Wilhelmina; both daughters of Vincent Wm. Vanderstraaten, Esq.

DEATHS.

April 22. At Hulftadrop, Colombo, aged 28, Mrs. M. H. Roomeleococq, widow of the late S. H. Roomeleococq, Esq., formerly magistrate of Negombo.

May 16. At Nuwera Ellia, Dr. H. J. Hunt, staff assistant surgeon at that station.

Netherlands India.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals at Batavia.—Aug. 6. *Empire*, from Liverpool.—10. *Coopa*, from ditto.

China.

SHIPPING.

Passed Anjir.—June 24. H.M.S. *Andromache*, from England, (with Lord Napier and suite).

Manilla.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.—*Concordia*, from Hamburgh.—*Indian*, from Liverpool.

New South Wales.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals at Sydney.—April 2. *Mavis*, from Calcutta and Hobart Town.—3. *Eldon*, from Greenock and ditto.—12. H.M.S. *Alligator*, from New Zealand.—19. *Resource*, from London and Hobart Town.—27. *Tamar*, from Liverpool, Cape, and Launceston.—May 1. *James Harris*, from London and Hobart Town.—4. *Eagle* and *Caroline*, both from Hobart Town.—7. *Dorothy*, from Mauritius.—16. *Craigievar*, from London; and *Victis*, from Mauritius.—16. *Pegasus*, from Mauritius and Hobart Town.—17. *Harriet*, from Liverpool and Cape.—18. *Industry*, from London, Cape, and Hobart Town.—22. *Baltus*, from Launceston.—23. *Cornwallis*, from Cape and Launceston; and *Bliza*, from Swan River.—27. *Sovereign*, from London.

Departures.—April 3. *Lady Hayne*, for Batavia.—12. *Fairlie*, for Singapore.—21. *Jess*, for Hobart Town.—22. *Lady Leith*, for Swan River.—May 11. *Admiral Gifford*, for Hobart Town; *Active*, for Launceston; *Planter*, for Batavia; and *Othello*, for ditto.—19. *Lucy Ann*, for New Zealand.—20. *Governor Phillip*, for ditto.—22. *Dorothy*, for ditto.—24. *Hind*, for Calcutta.

BIRTH.

May 5. At Bathurst, the lady of Capt. Piper, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

April 10. At Sydney, J. W. Gosling, Esq., to Catherine, daughter of J. Raymond, Esq., postmaster-general of the colony.

At Sydney, George, second son of John Blaxland, Esq., member of council, to Maria, eldest daughter of James Dowling, Esq., one of the judges of the Supreme Court of N. S. Wales.

May 9. At the Field of Mars Church, Wm. Montagu Rothery, Esq., to Fanny, third daughter of Edmund Lockyer, Esq., of Ernington.

15. At Sydney, Peter Haydon, Esq., merchant, to Elizabeth, third daughter of the late Robert Jenkins, Esq., of Arlingham, Gloucestershire.

17. At Sydney, Mr. Alexander Andrews to Miss Hebe Chippendale.

DEATHS.

April 10. At Camden, Mr. John M'Arthur, whose active exertions in the promotion of agriculture and culture of fine wool in the Australian colonies are well known to persons interested in their prosperity.

May 6. At his villa, North Shore, Sydney, aged 97, Billy Blue, surnamed "the Old Commodore," a native of whimsical character, well known in the colony since its settlement.

26. At Sydney, Mr. Wm. Walsh.

Van Diemen's Land.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals at Hobart Town.—April 5. *Royal William*, from King George's Sound.—May 23. *Duckinfield*, from London; *Jessie*, from Liverpool; *Isabella*, from Leith and Portsmouth; and *Gem*, from Batavia.

Departures from ditto.—March 31. *Lonach*, for Swan River and Madras.—May 18. *Amity*, for New Zealand; and *Tyboe*, for Sydney and United States.

New Zealand.

BIRTH.

April 30. At the British residency, the lady of J. Bushby, Esq., of a son.

Mauritius.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.—June 25. *Premier*, from London.—26. *John*, from Rio.—27. *Sylph*, from London.—July 15. *Earl Bathurst*, from Cape.—18. *Hamilton*, from ditto.—27. *Theodosia*, from London; and *African*, from Rio.—28. *Bromleya*, from Cape.—Aug. 2. *Jean Wilson*, from London.—9. *Monarch*, from Liverpool.

Departures.—June 19. *Hereford*, for Calcutta.—23. *Parma*, for ditto.—28. *George and Mary*, for Ceylon; and *Isabella*, for Bourbon and Bombay.—July 11. *Fame*, for Ceylon and Calcutta.—13. *Java*, for Ceylon; *Spying*, for ditto; and *Harmonie*, for Bombay.—21. *Valleyfield*, for Ceylon.—22. *Hamilton*, for Batavia.—28. *Merope*, for Hobart Town.—31. *African*, for Ceylon; and *Duke of Kent*, for Launceston.—Aug. 5. *Apprentice*, for New South Wales.

Cape of Good Hope.

APPOINTMENTS.

Aug. 6. K. B. Hamilton, Esq., to act as secretary to this government until return to colony of Hon. Col. J. Bell, c.s.

The Hon. J. G. Brink, Esq., to be treasurer and accountant general, until his Majesty's pleasure be known; also to perform duties of registrar of deeds.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.—July 26. *Lord Hobart*, from St. Helena; and *Robert*, Blyth, from Rio de Janeiro.—Aug. 2. *William Shand*, from Croets.—5. *Olympus*, from London.—7. *Claudine*, from London.—9. *Duke of Marlborough*, from St. Helena.—10. *Britannia* and *Fortitude*, both from London.—11. *Hersey*, from St. Helena.—12. *Hibernia*, from London and Madeira.—15. *Concordia*, from Gotenburg and Torbay.—Sept. 1. *Conch*, from St. Helena.—5. *Sir Edward Paget*, from London.

Departures.—July 27. *Swallow*, for Hobart Town.—30. *Circus*, for Algoa Bay.—31. *Mary*, for Swan River.—Aug. 2. *Robert*, for Mauritius.—4. H.C. Ch.S. *Maira*, for Halifax; and *Povo*, for Mauritius.—5. *Galatea*, for Mauritius.—8. *Flynn*, for Mauritius.—17. *Hibernia*, for Madras and Calcutta.—19. *Olympus*, for Ceylon.—20. *Margaret Graham*, for Ceylon.

BIRTHS.

July 17. At Stellenbosch, the lady of W. M. Mackay, Esq., of a son.

25. At Graham's Town, the lady of Capt. R. D. Halifax, 75th regt., of a daughter.

Aug. 12. At Stellenbosch, the lady of Capt. Dunbabin, Bombay army, of a daughter.

19. At Wynberg, the Hon. Mrs. Stewart, of a daughter.

21. The lady of George Marsh, Esq., of a son.

26. At the Roode Bloem, the lady of Capt. J. H. Vanrenen, 25th Bengal N.I., of a son.

—The lady of Lieut. H. C. Gilmore, Bengal army, of a son.

28. At Otlands, the lady of Hungerford Vowe, Esq., of a daughter.

—The lady of John Carter, Esq., surgeon, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

July 23. At Simon's Town, Mr. I. W. Hughes, master of the ship *Hall*, to Miss Maria Johanna Miller.

Aug. 28. At Cape Town, Thomas Bouchier, Esq., surgeon 98th regt., to Frances Sophia, widow of Capt. Peach, of that corps, daughter of the late Joseph Metcalfe, Esq., of Berner's Street, Oxford Street, London, and niece to Sir Charles Metcalfe, of Bengal.

DEATHS.

July 14. Mr. John O'Connor, 25. At Malmesbury, in Zwartland, Mr. J. Stone, of Saldanha Bay, aged 37.

Aug. 3. The Hon. Joachim Willem Stoll, Esq., treasurer and accountant general, in the 48th year of his age.

In the Heeregracht, Mrs. Lacy, aged 21, wife of Lieut. T. E. Lacy, of the 73d Highlanders.

31. Mrs. Elizabeth Geneva Gilmore, wife of Lieut. H. C. Gilmore, Bengal army, aged 19.

Sept. 3. William Waddel, Esq., late resident magistrate at Graham's Town, aged 31.

St. Helena.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

Castle, James's Fort, May 20, 1834.—2d-Lieut. F. C. Campbell, St. Helena artillery, to perform duty of taking charge of working parties, v. Kennedy.

June 10.—Lieut. S. F. Armstrong, artillery, to perform duty of adj., during absence of Brev. Capt. Doveton.

Aug. 11.—Capt. Alex. A. Younge, St. Helena regt., to be superintendent of telegraphs, v. Thorn

dec., without staff pay of that situation, until pleasure of Hon. the Court of Directors is known.

Leave of Absence.—June 10. Brev. Capt. Doveton, adj. St. Helena artillery, until further orders, from duty.

MARRIAGE.

July 15. At St. James's Church, William Stuart Alexander, Esq., of the Bengal civil service, Joffe magistrate and deputy collector of Midnapore, to Berthea Jennet, eldest daughter of the Hon. Brigadier General Charles Dallas, governor and commander-in-chief of the Island of St. Helena, and niece to Lieut. Gen. Sir Thomas Dallas, G.C.B., of the 7th Madras light cavalry.

DEATHS.

Aug. 7. Capt. T. T. Thorn, of the St. Helena artillery, aged 53 years, fifteen of which he filled the situation of superintendent of telegraphs, with advantage to the service, and approbation of his employers.

24. Major William Seale, late of the St. Helena regiment, aged 73.

DEBATE AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

East-India House, Nov. 26.

A Special General Court of Proprietors of East-India stock was held this day, for the purpose of laying before the proprietors a letter from the President of the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India, communicating the Board's decision upon the plan of the General Court for compensating the commanders and officers of the Maritime Service, together with the proceedings of the Court of Directors thereon.

The letter from the Right Hon. Charles Grant, dated 12th November, was then read, as well as the Minute of the Court of Directors, dated the 19th. Both these documents will be found in another part of this Journal.

The Chairman then moved, "That this Court concur in opinion with the Court of Directors, as expressed in their minute of the 19th inst., relative to the compensation to be granted to commanders and officers of ships whose contracts with the Company are unexpired, and to commanders and officers of the Company's own ships."

Mr. Weeding objected to the scales of compensation awarded to commanders and officers of ships whose contracts were unexpired. He contended that it did not

afford a fair remuneration for the loss which those meritorious officers would sustain in consequence of the abandonment of the Company's trade. The hon. proprietor moved as an amendment, "That this Court, adverting to the third resolution passed by them on the 13th and 20th of August last, in which they recommended that the commanders and officers of those ships whose contracts with the Company are unexpired be reasonably compensated for the non-performance of the remaining voyages, propose that such compensation be granted on the following scale, which is not more than adequate to the justice of the case, viz.

	For each unexpired Voyage.
" Commanders	£3,000
" Chief Mates	500
" Second Mates	400
" Surgeons	400
" Third Mates	200
" Purasers	200
" Fourth Mates	100
" Assistant Surgeons	100
" Fifth and Sixth Mates	50
" Midshipmen	30
" Boatswains, Gunners, and Carpenters	25

After a debate of some length, which it is, of course, impossible to give this month, but which will be reported fully in our next Journal, the Chairman's motion was carried by a large majority.

HOME INTELLIGENCE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE TEA TRADE.

The first public sale of teas imported direct from Canton, under the free system, for home consumption, took place, in Change Alley, on the 11th November, under the management of Messrs. Thompson and Co.

Mr. Thompson declared that no discounts for money paid before the prompt day would be allowed, and no further allowances than those made by the Company.

The sale then proceeded with animation, until a few lots were offered as souchong, and a question was asked of the selling broker what duty they would pay?

Mr. Thompson replied, 3s. duty. He also stated, that in future all teas partaking of the souchong flavour would be subjected to the duty of 3s. per lb.

This statement caused a considerable sensation.

Mr. Twining inquired who was to decide which teas partook of the souchong flavour?

Mr. Thompson said, the Government officer.

Mr. Twining appealed to the room whether this plan would not hold out an inducement to the importation of low teas. The measure was fraught with the most serious consequences to the trade as well as to the revenue.

Mr. Travers fully concurred in what had fallen from Mr. Twining, and regretted that the trade had been placed in such a painful situation.

The sale then proceeded. The quantities offered were as follow:—100 chests of bohea, 99 chests of congou, 249 chests of campoi, 19 chests of souchong, 215 chests of caper, 200 chests of twankay, and 60 chests of gunpowder. Boheas realised 1s. 11d. to 1s. 11½d. per lb.; congou, 2s. 1½d.; campoi, 1s. 9d.; souchong, 2s. 1d.; caper, 1s. 0½d.; twankay, 2s. 1½d. and gunpowder, 4s. 4d. and 6s. per lb. The teas were fair in quality, and realized full market prices.

On the 20th, some large sales of teas from Canton, Bombay, and Singapore, took place in Mincing Lane.

A letter was read from the Court of Directors, declaring that there would be no alteration in the upset prices of tea at the Company's sale in March 1835; and that the quantity of Company's tea that they may then be offered will be fixed at the

usual price, with reference to the state and prospects of the market at the time.

Before the sale proceeded, a discussion arose respecting the present scale of duties. Mr. Travers and others complained of the system of inspection, by which congou teas were passed as bohea. Others complained that that which was at one sale declared to be bohea was at another described and passed as congou, and in one instance by the same inspector. This arose from the present uncertain and capricious mode of ascertaining the quality of the tea.

The sales then proceeded.

THE EAST-INDIA VOLUNTEERS.

On the 19th November, the Court of Directors gave a dinner to Col. Astell, and the other officers of the late corps of Royal East-India Volunteers, at the City of London Tavern, on which occasion a handsome candelabrum was exhibited, which had been presented to Col. Astell by the field and other officers of that corps on its being disembodied, as a memorial of the respect and attachment with which they had uniformly regarded their esteemed and excellent commander.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH INDIA.

A projected expedition is now in preparation at Liverpool for establishing a steam-communication with India by way of the Mediterranean. It is to consist of two flat-bottomed steamers, manufactured of iron, which, with their engines, will be transported in a vessel to the coast of Syria, to be there landed, and conveyed by camels to the banks of the Euphrates; and then put together. The expedition will be under the direction of Capt. Chesney, of the royal artillery, having under him an officer and twenty artillery-men, and also a lieutenant of the royal navy, with two mates, engineers, &c.

The vessels are nearly ready. They are to leave Liverpool in December; to proceed in the first place to Scanderoon, on the coast of Syria, from thence up the river Orontes, past Antioch, for about a hundred miles; are then to be taken in pieces, conveyed across the north of Syria to Bir, on the Euphrates, where they are again to be put together, in time to proceed down the Euphrates in the spring of next year.

The first object of the expedition will be, to make a more accurate survey than any previously made of the whole course of

the river, from Bir to the Persian Gulf. It is pretty well ascertained that the water is sufficiently deep for the purpose of navigation in the lower part of the river, from Hillah, near the ruins of Babylon, to Bussorah, near the mouth of the Euphrates. Above Hillah, and below Bir, the depth and practicability of the river is less certain. The object of Capt. Chesney is to quit Bir with the steam-boats as soon as the river becomes flooded with the melting of the snows on the mountains of Armenia, that is, in the month of May, when (if at any time) the river must be navigable along the whole of its course. In the voyage down, accurate surveys and inquiries will be made. The present belief is, that the river is navigable for seven or eight months in the year, but there is some doubt as to the summer months. The length of the voyage, from Bir to Bussorah, is 1,143 miles. If the stream should be found navigable, then the steam-boats will begin to ply regularly between Bir and Bussorah. The Egyptian and Turkish Governments have both promised to give the expedition every protection in their power.

The boats, which are building by Messrs. Laird, are so constructed as to draw as little water as possible. The largest, which is 105 feet in length and 19 in breadth, draws no more than three feet; the smallest, being 87 feet long and 16 broad, draws two and a half. They are built in such a manner that they may be taken to pieces, and conveyed in waggons from the Orontes to the Euphrates.

EFFECTS OF THE FREE-TRADE.

The speculation in the East-India trade, consequent on the breaking up of the monopoly, is beginning to be felt by the ship-owners of the Clyde. Freights are now ruinously low, so much so that goods have been shipped so low as 20s. or 22s. per ton, instead of 60s. or 70s., as usual. Freights from India homewards are also miserably low, owing to the great number of vessels arriving out. A fearful account of the effects of over-speculation in this branch of our commercial intercourse with foreign climes is anticipated by those conversant with the matter.—*Glasgow Chronicle*.

NEW GOVERNOR GENERAL.

The London papers and the political salons have been pretty actively engaged, for some time past, in canvassing the alleged endeavours of the late ministry to force upon the Court of Directors a person of the ministry's exclusive choice to succeed Lord Wm. Bentinck. The following has been circulated as the result of the Court's deliberation upon this important subject:

"Resolved—That, referring to the appointment which has been conferred by the Court, with the approbation of his Majesty, on Sir Charles T. Metcalfe, provisionally to act as Governor-General of India upon the death, resignation, or coming away of Lord William Bentinck; and advertising also to the public character and services of Sir Charles T. Metcalfe, whose knowledge, experience, and talents eminently qualify him to prosecute successfully the various important measures consequent on the new charter act; this Court are of opinion that it would be inexpedient at present to make any other arrangement for supplying the office of Governor-General.

"That the said opinion be communicated to his Majesty's ministers through the President of the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India."

MR. PARBURY.

Our obituary this month announces the death of Mr. Charles Parbury, late at the head of the firm who are the publishers of this Journal, and of which he had been a partner for nearly twenty years. He had for some time past suffered occasionally from attacks of a disease of the heart; and on the morning of the day he died, after leaving his home in comparatively good health, whilst engaged in business, he suddenly sank down and expired.

Mr. Parbury's unostentatious character, his mild and unobtrusive manners, his probity in public and his respectability in private life, will leave a strong impression of esteem and regard in the minds of those who knew him.

HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES IN THE EAST.

PROMOTIONS AND CHANGES.

4th L. Drago. (at Bombay), Cornet R. Knox to be lieutenant, v. Hinde, dec. (20 April 34); Cornet Thomas Bates, from h. p. 6th Dr. Gu., to be cornet, v. Knox (14 Nov.).

16th L. Drago. (in Bengal), Lieut. P. T. Robinson to be capt. by purch., v. Browne, who retires; Cornet W. S. O'Grady to be lieutenant by purch., v. Robinson; and John Lindsey to be cornet by purch., v. O'Grady (all 31 Oct. 34).—Lieut. C. B. Codrington, from 1st Drago., to be lieutenant, v. R. Dighton, who retires on h. p. unattached, rec. dif. (7 Nov.); Lieut. T. N. Kemp, from 3d L. Drago., to be lieutenant, v. Jones, who exch. (8 do.); J. M. MacGregor to be cornet by purch., v. Clifton whose app. has not taken place (7 do.).

4th Foot (in N. S. Wales), Ens. R. H. Monypenny to be lieutenant, v. Hewson, dec. (28 Feb. 34).—Ens. C. W. Wolsley, from 32d Regt., to be lieutenant by purch., v. Monypenny, whose prom. by purch. on 11th July last has been cancelled (14 Nov.).

6th Foot (at Bombay), Lieut. Wm. Pottinger to be capt. by purch., v. Kortright who retires; and Ens. S. Richardson to be lieutenant, v. Pottinger (both 31 Oct. 34).—H. C. English to be Ens. by purch., v. Richardson prom. (14 Nov.).

21st Foot (in V. D. Land), Staff Assist. Surg. R. Smith to be assist. surg., v. H. N. Holden placed on h. p. (21 Nov. 34).

38th Foot (in Bengal), Capt. George Young to be major, v. Greenville, dec. (27 April 34); Lieut. H. Grimes to be capt., v. Young (27 do.); Ens. John Dwyer to be lieutenant, v. Grimes (21 Nov.); W. D. Piper to be ens., v. Dwyer (21 do.).

55th Foot (at Madras), Major P. E. Craigie to be lieutenant col., v. Mill killed in action; Capt. Charles Warren to be major, v. Craigie; and Lieut. D. L. Fawcett to be capt., v. Warren (all 21 Nov. 34); Lieut. James Hutcheon, from 75th regt., to be capt., v. Sheaffe, dec. (22 do.); Ens. Edw. Molly to be lieutenant, v. Fawcett; and Thos. Bell to be ens. v. Molly (both 21 do.).

62d Foot (at Madras), 2d Lieut. H. C. Hodgson, from Ceylon Regt., to be lieutenant by purch., v. Sherlock who retires (14 Nov. 34).

97th Foot (in Ceylon), Ens. C. T. Henry to be lieutenant, v. Jones who retires; and D. C. Craigie to be ens. by purch., v. Henry (both 7 Nov. 34).

Captain Regt. N. Fenwick to be 2d lieutenant by purch., v. Hodgson prom. in 63d F. (14 Nov. 34).

An order has been issued that the four regiments of Lancers, 9th, 12th, 16th, and 17th shall, for the future, be armed with a carbine and pistols, the same as Hussars and other light cavalry, in addition to the lance. These extra accoutrements have been supplied to three regiments on home service, and will be forwarded to the 16th Regiment, now doing duty in India.

INDIA SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

Nov. 3. *Georgiana*, Thompson, from China 25th April, and Anger 23d May; at Liverpool.—G. *Palambam*, Willis, from Bombay 7th June, and Cape 9th Aug.; off Falmouth.—7. *Horatio*, Arnold, from Madras 18th June; *Pariser*, MacKellar, from Bengal 6th June; *Persian*, Mallard, from N. S. Wales 19th May, and Rio de Janeiro 19th Aug.; *Enchantress*, Roxburgh, from N. S. Wales 1st June, and Rio de Janeiro 24th Aug.; *Eliza Frances*, Lawson, from New Zealand 9th April; and *Clarence*, Blair, from V. D. Land 28th May; all at Deal.—*Ferne*, Alderson, from V. D. Land 18th May; off Dover.—*Curier*, Hunter, from V. D. Land 14th April, and Rio de Janeiro 20th Aug.; off Ramsgate.—8. *Florentia*, Deloitte, from N. S. Wales 21st May; at Deal.—17. *Aliquis*, M'Fee, from Bombay 6th July, and Mauritius 5th Aug.; off Cork (for Liverpool).—19. *Crown*, Cowman, from Bengal 4th July; at Liverpool.—H. M. S. *Buffalo*, Sadler, from New Zealand 25th June, and Rio de Janeiro; off Plymouth.—21. *Lord Sidmouth*, Terry, from Seychelles and Mauritius; off Scilly.—22. H. M. S. *Isla*, Polkingthorn, from Cape Station, Ascension, and River Gambia; at Portsmouth.—24. *Office Branch*, Shirling, from Cape; 7th Sept.; off Falmouth.

Departures.

Oct. 28. *Lady Kennaway*, Bolton, for V. D. Land (convicts); from Cove of Cork.—29. *Lord Stanley*, Hall, for Bombay; *Kent*, Coubro, for ditto; *Sanguenay*, Stewart, for Manila; *Vigilant*, Patterson, for Rio and Cape; and *Dublin Packet*, M'Nice, for Cape and Swan River; all from Liverpool.—Nov. 6. *Annabella*, Anstruther, for Batavia and Singapore; from the Clyde.—8. *Perfect*, Snell, for Madras and Bengal; from the Clyde.—9. *New Grove*, Brown, for V. D. Land (convicts); *Sir Charles MacCarthy*, Walker, for Cape; and *Sir Thomas Munro*, Carew, for V. D. Land and N. S. Wales; all from Deal.—Robert Quagley, Blesdale, for Ceylon; from Deal.—10. *Collingwood*, Hoosey, for Bengal; and *Antigua Packet*, MacKnight, for Batavia and Singapore; both from Liverpool.—*Diana* (Dutch frigate), for Batavia; from the Texel.—*Royal George*, Richards, for Cape, V. D. Land and N. S. Wales; from Deal.—11. *Falcon*, Burnell, for Cape; from Deal.—*Mona*, Gill, for Bombay; and *Arctine*, Sparks, for Batavia, Singapore, and China; both from Liverpool.—12. *Ann Baldwin*, Crawford, for Bengal; *Lord Albion*, Stewart, for Bengal; *Scotia*, Randolph, for Bombay; and *Gondolier*, Rhodes, for Mauritius; all from Liverpool.—14. *Duke of Clarence*, Sanford, for Mauritius; from Deal.—15. *Wave*, Goldsmith, for V. D. Land and N. S. Wales; *Sanecho Panza*, Spriggs, for Mauritius; and *Regu-*

lus, Vasmer, for Batavia and China; all from Deal.—17. *Sherburne*, Warren, for Cape and Bombay; and *Survey*, Veale, for N. S. Wales; both from Deal.—*John Campbell*, Spence, for Bombay; from Greenock.—18. *Thames*, Arnold, for Mauritius; from Deal.—21. *Inca*, Harrison, for Singapore; from Liverpool.—*Juliet*, Wilson, for Bengal; and *Ocepay*, Salmon, for Bombay; both from Greenock.—*Waterloo*, Cow, for V. D. Land (convicts); from Portsmouth.—23. *David Clark*, Rayne, for Madras, Porto Novo, and Bengal; from Portsmouth.—25. *Fortune*, Lester, for N. S. Wales; from Deal.—26. *Sarah*, Sadler, for Batavia and Singapore; and *Victory*, Bidden, for Ceylon and Bombay; both from Deal.

PASSENGERS HOME.

Per Lloyds, from Singapore: Assist. Surg. Boswell; Mrs. Boswell and child.

Per Camden, from China (in the Clyde): Colonel Arnado; John Eede, Esq.

Per John, from Batavia: Mr. Rabinel.

Per Southworth, from Batavia: Mr. Tilden.

Per Hall, from Calcutta Mr. and Mrs. Harvey and two children; Mr. Nicholson; Mr. Thomas; Mr. Halliday.

Per Palambam, from Bombay: Lieut. Col. Gordon, 25th N. I.; J. Wright, Esq.—(Mrs. Tracy was landed at the Cape.—Mr. Tracy died at sea).

Per Pariser, from Bengal: Mrs. Colvin; Alex. Colvin, Esq.; Dr. John Colvin; Montefiore Joseph, Esq.; two children.

Per Persian, from N. S. Wales: Capt. Sir W. E. Parry; Lady Parry and four children; John Stokes, Esq. and family; Mr. and Mrs. Collier; Mr. John Julius Montefiore; Mr. James Gilchrist; Mr. A. Savage, surgeon R.N.

Per Enchantress, from N. S. Wales: Ens. R. J. Shirlock; G. Galbraith, Esq.; J. B. Richards, Esq.; Dr. Osborne; Dr. Donohoe; Mr. John Layton; Mr. Phillips; Mr. J. Hutton; Mr. George Childs; Mr. Chas. Osbaldistone; Mr. W. H. Willis; Mrs. Murphy.

Per Florentia, from N. S. Wales: Mrs. Aiken; Mr. Martin; Mr. Lloyd.

Per Horatio, from Madras: Mrs. Dexter; Mrs. Wilkins; Miss Wilkins; Capt. Fawcett, H. M. 55th Regt.; Mr. Wilkins, surgeon; Lieut. Lewis, 48th N. I.; Lieut. Nicolson, 49th N. I.; Rev. Mr. Hardy; Mr. Bligh, H. M. N.; Master Wilkins.

Per H. M. S. Buffalo, from New Zealand: Rev. Mr. Yates; Masters Williams, Kemp, and King.

Expected.

Per Alfred, from Madras: Mrs. Anderson; Mrs. Nutt; Mrs. Buckley; Mrs. Atkinson; Thos. Teed, Esq.; H. C. solicitor; Capt. M. C. Chase, commanding Governor's body guard; Maj. J. A. Conde; Capt. T. Anderson, 4th L.C.; Capt. W. H. Simpson, deputy assist. qu. mast. gen.; Capt. O. St. John, 13th L.I.; Lieut. Pears, engineers; Lieut. Cannon, 40th N.I.; Lieut. Robley, 43d N.I.; Ens. Snow, 34th N.I.; Lieut. D. S. Cooper, Royals; J. Legrew, Esq., H. M. 13th L. Drago.; S. Magan, ditto; Mr. H. Showers; seven children.

Per Royal George, from Bengal: Mrs. Major Webb and two children; Capt. Layard; Lieut. Harris; Lieut. Remington; Lieut. Bates, commanding troops; 33 troops, 2 women, and 3 children.

Per General Palmer, from Bengal: Mrs. M'Arthur; Major Gray, H. M. 44th regt.; Thomas Anderson, Esq.; C. Jameson, Esq.; Miss M'Arthur; Miss Campbell; Master M'Arthur.

Per Mars, from V. D. Land: Mr. B. White; Mr. and Mrs. Lucas; four children.

Per Indus, from Bengal: Mrs. Ronald; Miss Duna; Capt. Gouldhawe; Mr. Montgomery.

PASSENGERS OUTWARDS.

Per Sherburne, for Cape and Bombay: Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Baumgardt and family; Mr. and Mrs. Pringle; Miss Rose; Miss Medge; Mr. Nixon; Mr. Lancaster; several servants.

Per David Clark, for Madras and Bengal: Mrs. Col. Taylor and family; Capt. and Mrs. Hitchins; Mr. and Mrs. Harjette and family; Mrs. Rayne;

Miss Rayne; Capt. Morland; Lieut. Galloway; Ensign Fraser; Mr. Robertson, C.S.; Mr. Sutherland; Mr. Blanning; Mr. Shaw; Mr. Russell; Mr. Shaw; Mr. Armstrong; Mr. Davies; Mr. Elliott; Mr. Meares; Mr. McGregor; 4 servants; 14 stevedore passengers.

Per *Victory*, for Ceylon and Bombay: Lady Marshall; Mr. and Mrs. Spedding; Mr. and Mrs. Thomas; Miss Baynton; Miss Tadman; Dr. Lord; Lieut. Gloag; Mr. Fox; Mr. Geyla; Mr. Goodwin; Mr. Horne; Mr. Timbrell; Mr. Ch'fey.

Per *Diana* (Dutch frigate), for Batavia: Lieut. Gen. Eevens, new governor-general of Netherlands India, and suite.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTICES.

The *Gem*, Douglas, from Sourabaya, which was reported to have been taken by pirates, arrived at Hobart Town 22d May.

The *John Duncombe*, from Sydney, N.S. Wales, to the East Cape, is captured by the *New Zealanders*.

The *Earl of Liverpool*, Manning, from Singapore to London, was lost at Keeling Island (the *Cocoa*) 2d June. Crew and part of the cargo saved.

The bark *Edward and Eliza*, Denison, was totally wrecked 23d May about 25 miles north of Amherst, Tennessean Coast. Capt. Denison and part of the crew lost.

The *Southworth*, Maltby, from Batavia to Rotterdam, after taking on board two pilots off Goree, 20th Oct., was totally wrecked near the Oosterbank, coast of Holland. Crew and pilots drowned.

The *Lord Rodney*, which was reported to be lost in the South Seas, arrived at Sydney, N.S. Wales, 19th April.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Oct. 26. At Ferrybank, Cupar, Fife, the lady of the Rev. A. Macpherson, chaplain on the Bengal establishment, of a daughter.

27. At Elie, Fifeshire, the lady of Capt. Patrick Wood, of Dennistoun, Van Diemen's Land, of a daughter.

31. In Belgrave Street, the Right Hon. the Countess of Munster, of a daughter.

Nov. 4. In Devonshire-place, the lady of J. S. Sullivan, Esq., of a daughter.

— On board the *Paros*, from Calcutta, Mrs. Alexander Colvin, of a son.

19. At Edinburgh, the lady of Colonel Pitman, C.B., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Oct. 20. In London, Capt. John Ross, R.N., the celebrated voyager, to Miss Jones, only daughter of Capt. Jones, R.N., lately of Derby.

22. At Putney Town, Sinclair Williamson, Esq., of Hobart Town, Van Diemen's Land, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Maj. James Williamson.

23. At Ahoghilly Church, county Antrim, Anthony McReynolds, Esq., of Fortuna, to Marianne, eldest daughter of Daniel McKinney, Esq., of Tully, and niece to Sir John Jamieson, of Sidney, New South Wales.

— At Liverpool, Capt. Andrew Small, of the ship *Mountaineer*, of Glasgow, to Marion, eldest daughter of Mr. D. McKillop, late of Greenock.

Nov. 2. At Edinburgh, George Augustus Campbell, Esq., of the Hon. East-India Company's civil service, to the Lady Sarah Lyon, second daughter of the Earl of Strathmore.

4. At Dumfries, Capt. W. D. Dalzell, of the Hon. E. I. Company's service, to Mary, daughter of Robert Threshie, Esq., of Barnbarroch.

6. At Paris, Robert Alphonse de Strada, esquery to the King of the French, and only son of the Marquis de Strada, Master of the Horse, to Charlotte Georgiana, daughter of the late Charles Chapman, Esq., of the Hon. E. I. Company's civil

service, Bengal, and of Mrs. James Stuart, of Portland-place.

11. At Trinity Lodge, near Dunfermline, Berwickshire, George Scott, Esq., Prince of Wales' Island, to Lucy Grace, second daughter of the late David Brown, Esq., Glugat, Prince of Wales' Island, East-Indies.

— At Kilve, Somerset, Capt. R. Codrington, of the Bengal army, to Susan Elisabeth, third daughter of the Rev. John Matthew, rector of Kilve and Strinxtion.

24. At St. Hilary, in the county of Cornwall, Honey Millett, Esq., H.C. ordnance service, to Mary Ann, eldest daughter of the late J. L. Turner, Esq., of Colgong, East-Indies.

DEATHS.

July 26. On his passage from Calcutta, on board the ship *Crown*, aged 17, William, youngest son of Michael Hughes, Esq., of Morriaby, near Whitehaven.

28. At sea, on board the *Palombar*, on his passage to the Cape of Good Hope, Capt. A. Hambury Tracy, Esq., of the Bombay civil service, fourth son of C. H. Tracy, Esq., M.P. of Toddington, Gloucestershire.

Aug. 13. At Paris, aged 60, Mons. J. B. Mablin, keeper of the university library, member of council of the Asiatic Society of Paris, master of conferences in the Normal school, &c. M. Mablin united to very extensive acquirements in languages and literature, an elegant taste for the fine arts. His knowledge of Greek, which he taught, was profound, and to this he joined that of the principal living languages of Europe. The Asiatic tongues, especially Arabic and Hebrew, occupied his leisure hours. His skill and taste in painting, sculpture, and music, were eminent. His manners were gentle, polished, complaisant; he was modest, inasmuch that he could rarely be prevailed upon to publish anything; he was devoid of artifice as of pride, and his kindness of disposition was such that he was never known to give pain to any person whatsoever.

Oct. 16. At Aberdeen, after only three days' illness, John Carnegie, Esq., of the Hon. East-India Company's service, son of the late Alexander Carnegie, Esq., of Cookston, city clerk.

19. At Edinburgh, Mary Laidlaw, wife of George Scott Hills, Esq., indigo-planter, Bamsbarrah, Bengal.

27. At Exmouth, aged 26 months, Mary Wilkinson, youngest child of E. T. Harper, Esq., assist. surgeon, Bengal establishment.

Nov. 1. At Clifton Hot-wells, Wolverstan, only son of T. J. W. Thomas, Esq., of the Madras civil service.

2. As Chipperkyle, Scotland, in the 73d year of his age, Lieut. Col. Alexander Maitland, of the Hon. E. I. Company's service.

3. At Zurich, M. Jean Gampard Horner. He sailed in the capacity of astronomer with Capt. Krusenstern, in his voyage round the world, performed in the years 1803, 1804, 1805, and 1806.

5. At the Wild Farm, near St. Albans, Robert Smith, Esq., of the India-House (late captain in the East-India volunteers), aged 46.

6. Suddenly, in the 57th year of his age, Charles Farbury, Esq., of Leadenhall-street, and Seymour Place, Euston-square.

9. At Albourne, near Brighton, Charlotte, youngest daughter of the late Thomas Templeton, Esq., of Calcutta.

— In Cavendish-square, Harriet, eldest daughter of Frederic Reade, Esq.

18. At Tittenhanger-house, near St. Albans, Herts, the Right Hon. Philip, Earl of Hardwicke, K.G., aged 77.

20. At the Lunatic Asylum, near Taunton, Mr. Thomas Lister, late French pilot in the Bengal Marine.

— Deeply lamented by a numerous circle of affectionate friends, Emily, the beloved and devoted wife of W. J. A. Abington, Esq., barrister-at-law, after having given birth to a son only two days previous.

— At his house at Bromley, Bury Hutchinson, Esq., of Russell-square.

1834.] PRICES OF EUROPEAN GOODS IN THE EAST.

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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 os. 2 drs., and 100 bazar maunds equal to 110 factory maunds. Goods sold by Sa. Rupees B. mda. produce 5 to 8 per cent. more than when sold by Ct. Rupees F. mda.—The Madras Candy is equal to 50 lb. The Surat Candy is equal to 74 lb. The Pecul is equal to 133 lb. The Corgie is 20 pieces.

CALCUTTA, June 26, 1834.

	Rs. A.	Rs. A.		Rs. A.	Rs. A.
Anchor	100	14 0	Iron, Swedish, sq.	4 10	@ 4 12
Bottles	100	0 0	— flat	4 11	— 4 13
Cable	0 4	0 4	— English, sq.	3 2	— 3 3
Copper Sheathing, 16-32	36 12	37 4	— flat	4 11	— 4 13
— Brasiers	34 4	34 10	Bolt	4 8	— 3 12
— Thick sheets	32 12	33 4	Sheet	10 8	— 15 0
— Old Gross	32 4	32 8	Nails	3 8	— 3 0
Bolt	31 12	32 12	Hoops	0 12	— 0 13
Tile	30 0	70 0	Kentledge	5 11	— 5 12
Nails, assort.	30 8	38 0	Lead, Pig	25 to 33	D. & P.C.
Peru Slab	1 12	1 13	Sheet	5 4	— 5 6
Russia	40 A.	60 A.	Shot, patent	30 A.	— 30 A.
Coppers	100	50 A.	Spelter	30 A.	— 30 A.
Coarse, chintz	30 A.	45 A.	Stationery	30 A.	— 30 A.
— Varn 16 to 170	30 A.	45 A.	Steel, English	30 A.	— 30 A.
Cutlery, fine	30 A.	45 A.	— Swedish	30 A.	— 30 A.
Glass	30 A.	45 A.	Tin Plates	30 A.	— 30 A.
Hardware	30 A.	45 A.	Woolens, Broad cloth, fine	30 A.	— 30 A.
Hosiery, cotton	30 A.	45 A.	— coarse and middling	30 A.	— 30 A.
Bitto, silk	P.C.		Flannel, fine	30 A.	— 30 A.

MADRAS, April 2, 1835.

	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Bottles	100	7 @ 8	Iron Hoops	24	@ 28
Copper Sheathing	245	250	Nails	35	— 42
— Cakes	220	230	Lead, Pig	35	— 40
— Old	225	230	Sheet	35	— 40
Nails, assort.	280	300	Millinery	25 A.	— 30 A.
Cottons, Chints	15 A.	15 A.	Shot, patent	25 A.	— 30 A.
— Muslins and Gingham	15 A.	15 A.	Spelter	28	— 30
Longcloth, fine	30 A.	30 A.	Stationery	25 A.	— 30 A.
Cutlery, fine	P.C.	10 A.	Steel, English	30 A.	— 30 A.
Glass and Earthenware	P.C.	10 A.	— Swedish	30 A.	— 30 A.
Hardware	10 A.	15 A.	Tin Plates	30 A.	— 30 A.
Hosiery	P.C.	10 A.	Woolens, Broad cloth, fine	15 D.	— 20 D.
Iron, Swedish	42	50	— coarse	15 D.	— 20 D.
— English sq.	21	23	Flannel, fine	P.C.	— 10 A.
Flat and bolt	21	23			

BOMBAY, July 5, 1834.

	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Anchor	100	12 @ 1	Iron, Swedish, bar	47	@ 25
Bottles	100	0 12	— English, do.	21	— 25
Cable	0 4	0 4	Hoops	35	— 42
Copper Sheathing, 16-32	36 12	37 4	Nails	11	— 12
— Brasiers	34 4	34 10	Sheet	10 8	— 15 0
— Thick sheets	32 12	33 4	Lead, Pig	35	— 40
— Old Gross	32 4	32 8	Sheet	10 8	— 15 0
Bolt	31 12	32 12	Nails	3 8	— 3 0
Tile	30 0	70 0	Hoops	0 12	— 0 13
Nails, assort.	30 8	38 0	Kentledge	5 11	— 5 12
Peru Slab	1 12	1 13	Lead, Pig	25 to 33	D. & P.C.
Russia	40 A.	60 A.	Sheet	5 4	— 5 6
Coppers	100	50 A.	Shot, patent	30 A.	— 30 A.
Coarse, chintz	30 A.	45 A.	Spelter	30 A.	— 30 A.
— Varn 16 to 170	30 A.	45 A.	Stationery	30 A.	— 30 A.
Cutlery, fine	30 A.	45 A.	Steel, English	30 A.	— 30 A.
Glass	30 A.	45 A.	— Swedish	30 A.	— 30 A.
Hardware	30 A.	45 A.	Tin Plates	30 A.	— 30 A.
Hosiery, cotton	30 A.	45 A.	Woolens, Broad cloth, fine	30 A.	— 30 A.
Bitto, silk	P.C.		— coarse	30 A.	— 30 A.
			Flannel, fine	P.C.	— 10 A.

CANTON, May 13, 1834.

	Drs.	Drs.		Drs.	Drs.
Cottons, Chints, 28 yds.	24	@ 41	Smalls	30	@ 70
— Longcloths	3	— 5	Steel, Swedish, in kits	4	— 5
— Muslins, 30 yds.	2	— 2	Woolens, Broad cloth	0 70	— 1 16
— Cambrics, 40 yds.	4	— 5	— do. ex super	2 75	— 3 15
— Rindamons	1	— 2	— Cambrics	15	— 21
— Varn, Nos. 18 to 20	40	— 55	— do. Dutch	28	— 30
Iron, Bar	1 30	— 1 40	— Long Ells	8	— 10
— Lead	21	— 23	Tin, Straits	184	— 184
— Lead, Pig	31	— 37	Tin Plates	10	— 11

		Drs.	Drs.			Drs.	Drs.
Anchor	.....	pecul	8 @	Cotton Hkfs. imit. Battick, dhle.	doz.	3 @	5
Bottles	.....	100	31	do. do. Pulltick	doz.	12	2
Copper Nails and Sheathing	.....	pecul	37	Twist, 18 to 38	.....	pecul	40
Cottons, Madapollams, 24yd. by 36in.	pcs.	11	39	Hardware, assort.	.....	lin.	dem.
Imit. Irish	.....	24	36	Iron, Swedish	.....	pecul	45
Longcloths 38 to 40	.....	36	36	English	.....	do.	22
do. do.	.....	40-44	41	Nails	.....	do.	7
do. do.	.....	44-54	41	Lead, Pig	.....	do.	2
.....	.....	50	do.	Sheet	.....	bag	unsaleable
.....	.....	54	do.	Shot, patent	.....	.....	.....
Prints, 7-8. single colours	.....	do.	24	Spelter	.....	pecul	4
9-8	.....	do.	3	Steel, Swedish	.....	do.	51
Cambric, 12 yds. by 43 to 45 in.	do.	11	24	English	.....	do.	.....
Jaconet, 20	.....	44	40	Woolen, Long Ells	.....	pcs.	10
Lappets, 10	.....	40	44	Cambric	.....	do.	20
Chintz, fancy colours	.....	do.	4	Ladies' cloth (Scurlet)	.....	yd.	11

Calcutta, May 29, 1934.—The late arrivals having brought considerable supplies of piece goods, the market has been very active, and extensive sales have taken place. Twist has also met with considerable demand, but without any material deviation from last week's rates.—**June 29.** The demand for Mule Twist continues active, and prices have somewhat improved. Turkey Red Yarn continues in good inquiry: other dyes are dull of sale. White Cottons of all descriptions continue in demand, but the market is somewhat inclined: other descriptions remain same as before. Some sales of inferior Scarlet Cloth are reported at a reduced price. The demand for Woollens is expected to revive shortly, consequent to the advances from the Upper Provinces. A further advance has taken place on almost all descriptions of Copper. Iron has also advanced, and is expected to improve further, if imports are moderate. The Steel market is quiet, but prices are firm, owing to the reduction of the stock, and the demand from the Upper Provinces. Lead is demanded, and the prices have slightly improved.

Spelter has suddenly risen about 6 ana. per maund, owing to some favourable advices, we believe, from Mysore. Tin Plates are in demand.—*Exch. Pr. Cur.*

Bombay, July 5, 1834.—A sale of thick sheet and flat-bottom Copper has been reported to us at Rs. 51½ per cwt. Large importations of this metal have taken place in the past week, per *Triumph*, *Upton Castle*, *Ranger*, and *Minerva*.—the two former from London, and the others from Liverpool.

Singapore, May 29, 1834.—Business in general is very dull, and very little doing in Europe Piece Goods. Woollens continue in partial demand. Iron and Steel in little demand. Wines and Spirits, the stocks heavy.

Canton, May 13, 1834.—Cotton Piece Goods are declining in price every day, so large is the present stock: little or no demand for Chintz and Handkerchiefs. Metals continue very dull under heavy stocks. No sales of Camlets have lately been made. Woollens (broad-cloth and long-ells) dull.

Calcutta, June 26, 1834.

Buy, Rs. As.	Rt. As. [Sell.
Prem. 21 0 Remittable, No.1 to 867. 20 0 Prem.	
22 8 Other Numbers.....	21 8
1 6 Old Non-ditto, 1 Class.	0 14
0 10 Ditto.... 2 do.	0 4
..... Ditto.... 3 do.	Par.
Par. Ditto.... 4 do.	---
3 0 { New 6 per Cent. from	0 2
{ No. 1151 to end ..	
2 12 3d 5 per Cent. 1829-30..	9 1
Disc. 1 0 4 p. Cent. Loan, 1833-33.	0 8 Disc.
3,100 Bank of Bengal Shares, 3,100.	

Discount on private bills	7	0 per cent.
Ditto on government and salary bills	5	0 do.
Interest on loans on deposit	5	0 do.

Government Bills on London, 12 months' date, to buy, 1s. 11d.; to sell, 1s. 10½d. per Sa. Rupee.
Private Bills on London, 6 months' sight, to buy, 2s. 1d.; to sell, 2s. 2d. per Sa. Rupee.

Madras, June 10, 1894.

Six per cent. Bengal Remittable Loan.
At the Rate of Subscription, viz. 350
Madras Rs. per 335 Sa. Rs. 7.25 Prem.
At the Rate prevailing among Merchants
and Brokers, viz. 106½ Madras Rs. per
100 Sa. Rs. 23 Prem.

At the Rate of Subscription, viz. 350	
Madras Rs. per 325 Sa. Rs.	Par.
At the Rate prevailing among Merchants	
and Brokers in buying and selling Pub-	
lic Securities, viz. 100½ Madras Rs. per	
100 Sa. Rs.	2 Disc.

Bengal Five per cent. Loan of 18th Aug. 1825.

At the Rate of Subscription, viz. 106}

Madras Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.

Bonds, No. 1 to 1,000 Pat.
Ditto, same No. 1,000 from 1 to 11, Brown

Barrel Blue per cent. Loan of 15th Jan. 1820.

Bengal Five per cent. Loan of 16th Jan. 1830.
At the Rate of Subscription, viz. 100:

At the rate of Subscription, viz. 1003
Madras Rs. per 100 Ss. Rs. 14 Prem

1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 26

Bombay, July 5, 1894.

Exchanged.

Bills on London, at 6 mo. sight, 2s. 1d. to 2s. 2d.

On Calcutta, at 30 days' sight 106 18 to 107 4 Ben

Rs. per 100 Sicca Rupees.

On Madras, at 30 days' sight, 101.4 to 101.12 Bon

Rs. per 100 Madras Rs.
Government Securities

Remittable Loan, 129.9 to 130 Hom. Bt. per 1

Sa. Rupees.

5 per cent. Loan of 1822-23, according to the period of discharge, 107 1/4 to 108 1/4 per ditto.

Ditto of 1825-26. 107.4 to 110 per ditto.

Ditto of 1829-30, 109.8 to 110 per ditto.

14 00 1984

Singapore, May 29, 1834.

Exchanges.

On London, 3 to 4 mo. flight, 4s. 6d. to 4s. 8d. per dollar.

On Bengal, 210½ Sa. Rs. per 100 dollars.

16 May 1994

Wentworth, May 13, 1834.

Exchanges, &c.

On London, 6 mo. sight, 4s. 10d. to 5s. per Sp. D
On Bengal — Private Bills 804 50 50

On Bengal. — Private Bills, 204 Sa. Rs. per
Sp. Dols. (no demand).

* On Bombay, ditto Bom. Rs. 216 to 218 per diti

Sycee Silver at Lintin, 2½ to 3 per cent. prem.

LIST of SHIPS Trading to INDIA and Eastward of the CAPE of GOOD HOPE.

[illegible]

Sugar.—The market during the early part of the month was exceedingly active, and prices advanced. Towards the close of the month, however, the briskness of demand subsided, though the advanced prices are fully maintained. The stock of West India Sugar is rather greater than last year; that of Mauritius rather less.

Coffee.—East-India Coffee is in demand. The market generally is steady.

Indigo.—The market is dull; prices generally are stationary, but there are few or no open sales. There is much uncertainty respecting the crop in India. Latest accounts from Calcutta predict a short crop.

Cotton.—The market is firm; prices show a tendency to advance; the stock is reducing, and there are purchases by speculators for higher prices.

Silk.—Market dull; prices steady.

Tea.—This market is much deranged owing to the change in the mode of assessing the duties, and to the alteration of system generally. There is little doing in teas, at present. A sale at Liverpool on the 20th fetched prices less by five to ten per cent. than those of London. Some of the ordinary Bombay and Singapore teas, lately sold, could hardly find purchasers. Great complaints are made of the classification adopted by the customs.

A petition, signed by fifteen merchants and agents interested in the trade of the east, of the highest respectability, presented to the Lords of the Treasury in August last, states that it is the general opinion of such persons that the system of periodical sales of eastern produce is highly advantageous and should be maintained as heretofore in London; that a committee of merchants, with the aid of the Company, had succeeded in arranging a plan of periodical sales, the first of which, of 5,000 chests of indigo, on the 15th July, gave general satisfaction; that they have also completed arrangements with the Dock Companies of London for the deposit, delivery, and management of such goods, these Companies having, after much labour and expense, and en-

gaging a part of the Company's establishment, adapted their warehouses to the purpose. That it is the opinion of the petitioners that these warehouses afford the best kind of accommodation for such goods, and that the competition of the Companies affords security for fair charges; that the temporary resumption of their functions of taking charge and selling private trade goods, proposed to be granted to the East-India Company (who are averse thereto), would be destructive to the system matured with so much difficulty by the merchants; that they do not object to the up-town warehouses of the Company being privileged as warehouses of special security, but they submit that it is inexpedient to adopt any plan connected with these warehouses, till sufficient experience has been had of the present water-side accommodation, and of the arrangement before alluded to.

At a sale of Saltpetre by the Committee of Merchants, on the 11th November, a serious discussion took place as to the responsibility for the delivery of the goods. Counsel's opinion had been taken, which intimated that the managing broker would not be bound. No satisfactory understanding being attained upon this point, the meeting refused to bid. One person complained of the alleged attempt of the St. Katharine's Dock Company to erect a monopoly.

The *London New Price Current* observes: "the new system of public sales at the India House, adopted by the merchants, and the odious monopoly attempted by the St. Katharine's Dock are likely to be complete failures, and in a week or two, we have no doubt, both will abandon systems so contrary to the spirit of the age, so opposed to common sense and that good feeling which should exist in a commercial community. In this new system, the buyer is fast bound, but there is no principal or responsible person as a seller—the broker is not liable, the auctioneer is not liable, and the owner of the goods is not declared, and of course not known: there is, therefore, no contract or bargain, the whole is illegal, and a delusion."

DAILY PRICES OF STOCKS, from October 25 to November 24, 1834.

Oct.	Bank Stock.	3 Pr. Ct. Red.	3 Pr. Ct. Consols.	3 Pr. Ct. Red.	New 3 Pr. Ct. Annuit.	Long Pr. Ct.	India Stock.	4 Pr. Ct. 1826.	India Bonds.	Exch. Bills.
25	Shut	90½	90½91	98½98½	99½100	16½17½	264½4½	99	22 25p	41 42p
27	223 224	90 90½	90½91	98½98½	99½100	17 17½	264 4½	98½99	23 25p	42 44p
28	—	90½90½	91 91½	98½99	100 ½	17½ 17	264½ 5 98½99	—	25p	43 44p
29	224½	90½90½	91 91½	98½99	100 ½	17 17½	—	98½	25p	43 44p
30	224½	90½90½	91½91½	99½99½	100½ ½	17½ 17½	264½	99½99½	23 25p	43 44p
31	225½	90½90½	91½91½	99½99½	100½ ½	17½ 17½	—	99½99½	24 26p	43 44p
Nov.										
1	224½	90½	91½91½	99½	100½ ½	17½	—	99½	24 25p	41 43p
3	224½225½	90½90½	91½91½	99½99½	100½ ½	17½ 17½	—	99½99½	24 26p	42 43p
4	—	90½	91½91½	99½99½	100½ ½	—	—	99½99½	24 26p	42 43p
5	224½	90½	91½91½	99½99½	100½ ½	17½	267	—	24 26p	43 44p
6	223½224½	90½90½	91½91½	99½99½	100½ ½	17½ 17½	267½	99½99½	24 26p	43 44p
7	224	90½90½	91½91½	99½99½	100½ ½	17½ 17½	—	99½99½	24 26p	42 43p
8	223½	90½90½	91½91½	99½99½	100½ ½	17½ 17½	267½	—	25 26p	43 44p
10	224	90½90½	91½ 91½	99½99½	100½ ½	17½ 17½	267½	99½	26p	43 44p
11	223½224½	90½90½	91½91½	99½99½	100½ ½	17½ 17½	267½	99½99½	24 26p	43 44p
12	224½	90½90½	91½91½	99½99½	100½ ½	17½ 17½	—	99½99½	23 25p	42 43p
13	223½	90½90½	91½91½	99½99½	100½ ½	17½	266½	99½	22 25p	42 43p
14	224	90½90½	91½91½	99½99½	100½ ½	17 17½	—	99½99½	—	42 43p
15	223	89½90½	90½91	98½99	99½100	17	—	—	21 23p	40 42p
17	222 223½	89½90½	90½91½	98½99	99½100	16½ 17	265	98½99	18p	38 40p
18	221½222½	90½90½	91 91½	98½99	100 ½	17	265	99 99½	18 20p	39 40p
19	—	90½90½	91 91½	99½99½	100 ½	17 17½	265½	99½	19 20p	39 40p
20	223½224½	90½90½	91½91½	99½99½	100 ½	17 17½	266 6½	99½	20 21p	40 41p
21	223	90½	91½91½	99½99½	100½ ½	—	—	—	21p	40 41p
22	—	90½	91½91½	99½	100½ ½	17½	266	—	22p	39 41p
23	—	90½	91½91½	99½	100½ ½	17½	266	—	21p	39 40p

W. B. B. & Co., Stock and Share Broker, 7, Birchin Lane, Cornhill.

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M M 29
M 34-15